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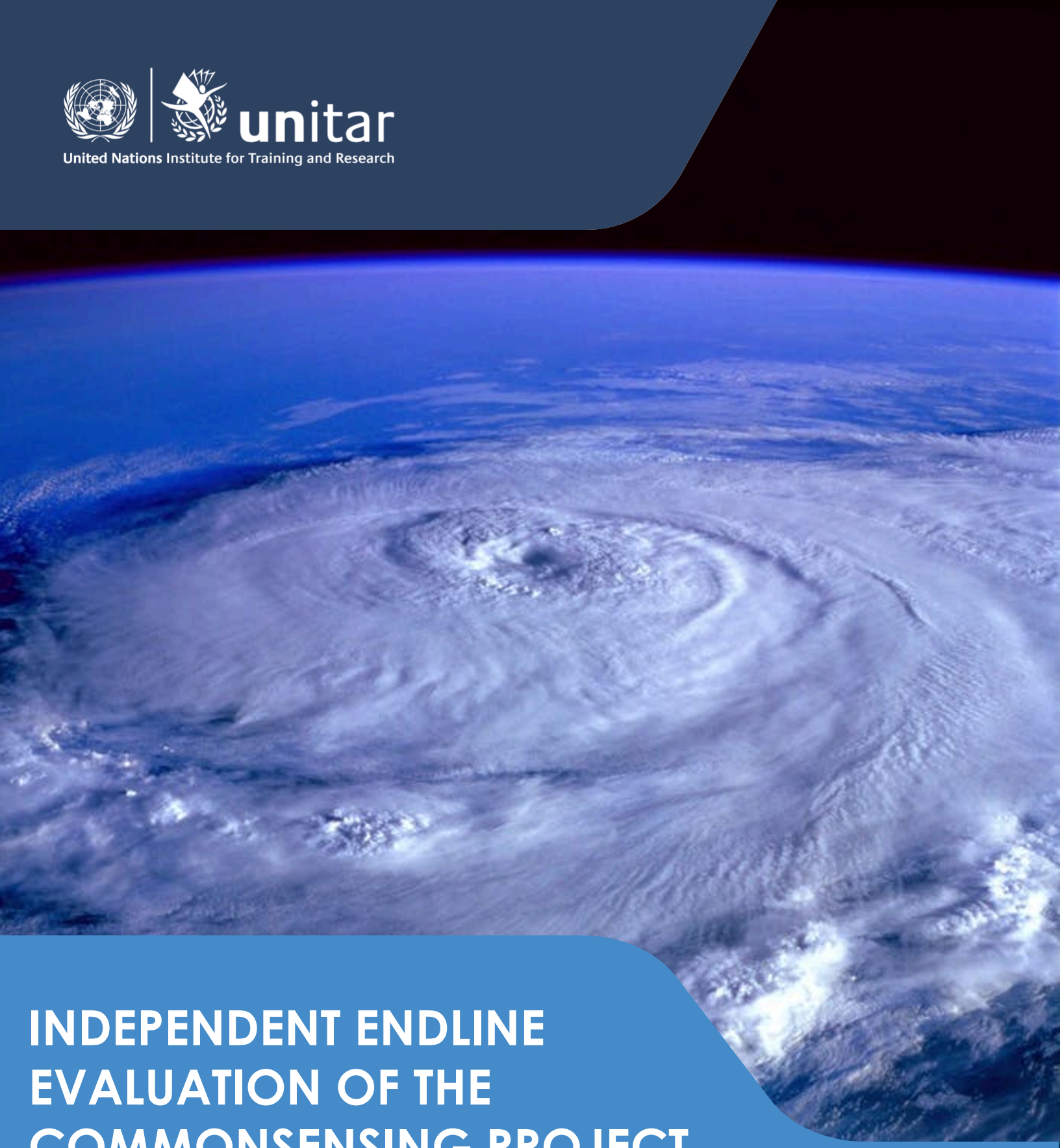

INDEPENDENT ENDLINE EVALUATION OF THE COMMONSENSING PROJECT

Provisional Report

June 2021

Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

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This report is a product of the Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of UNITAR. The findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed therein do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the partners and countries of the CommonSensing project or its donor. The evaluation was conducted by Ms. Gemma Piñol Puig, Independent Evaluator with support from in country evaluators Linda Bui Kin Yuen (Fiji), Jennifer Louise Bowtell (Vanuatu) and Sammy Dan Warihiru Airahui (Solomon Islands). The report is issued without formal copy editing.

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Acronyms

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCR	Climate Change Resilience
CEA	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CS	CommonSensing
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EO	Earth Observation
IPP	International Partnership Programme
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GIT	Geospatial Information Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PPME	Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPC	South Pacific Community
TA	Technical Assistance
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UKSA	United Kingdom Space Agency
UN	United Nations
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOSAT	UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme Unit
WP	Work Package

Foreword

The CommonSensing project aims to strengthen the capacities of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in reaching important sustainable development objectives and particularly Goals 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 13 (Climate action) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. 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. The project is one of UNITAR's largest projects with focus on Small Island Developing States.

While the project was scheduled to end in March 2021, a no-cost extension was granted in March (at the time the present evaluation was being finalized), extending the project through May 2021. As it is likely be further granted for another year, the present report is issued provisionally. Should the further extension be granted and funding made available, a new endline evaluation will be undertaken (or the present report revised) during the fourth quarter of 2021.
The Cost Effectiveness Analysis report is planned to be updated in the fourth quarter of 2021 and is hence not issued in conjunction with this provisional endline evaluation report.

Without prejudice to the provisional status of the present report, the evaluation found the project to be efficient and effective and found some signals of likelihood of impact and commitment of the consortium members to sustainability. The evaluation identified areas for improvement with a set of four recommendations to strengthen the project's sustainability and impact, with the assumption that the additional no-cost extension through March 2022 will be granted.

The evaluation was managed by the UNITAR Planning, Performance Monitoring, and Evaluation (PPME) Unit and was undertaken by Ms. Gemma Piñol Puig, consultant and independent evaluator with support from three local experts, with one based in each of the three target countries. The PPME Unit further provided guidance, oversight and quality assurance. The Consortium leads' response to the evaluation and its conclusions and recommendations are outlined in the Management Response.

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

Brook Boyer
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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings, recommendations and lessons from the endline evaluation of the CommonSensing (CS) project. Funded by the United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA) under the International Partnership Programme with financing from the Global Challenges Research Fund, the project aims to strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change resilience by the end of 2020 in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by 1) increasing national resource capacities to use of Earth Observation (EO) solutions to address DRR and CCR and 2) enhancing evidence-based decision making by using CS solutions for DRR and CCA.

The project was delivered initially from February 2018 until March 2021, with a total forecasted budget of £24,269,759. In early April 2021 and prior to the issuance of this evaluation report, UKSA granted the project a no-cost extension until 31 May 2021, and a further extension is expected to be granted through March 2022. Consequently, the report is being issued provisionally and may be updated or replaced by a new endline evaluation at the end of 2021 to account for the no cost extension period. The report should be read with this caveat in mind.

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

The endline evaluation assesses the effectiveness, efficiency and likelihood of impact and sustainability of the project. This includes the assessment of project performance at the output, outcome and impact levels in accordance with the log frame. The evaluation's terms of reference also requested the identification of enabling and disabling factors, and the provision of recommendations and lessons learned. The endline evaluation process is also used to update the preliminary results of a cost-effectiveness analysis. The assessment includes a gender dimension in analysing the results.

The evaluation team comprised an international senior expert as the evaluation team leader and three local experts, with one based in each of the three target countries. Data collection involved a review of existing project documents; interviews with key staff from project partners and partner countries; a survey deployed to beneficiaries, carried out jointly with the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) expert, using statistical sampling; a focus group to deal with gender-related issues; and an outcome mapping exercise. A field mission for on-site observation and interviews by the team leader were not possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

At the time of the evaluation's data collection and analysis, most project partners had completed all work packages, and some 83 per cent of the project budget had been spent. Most activities delivered relate to capacity development and creation of data cube and tools. Two key project components, the installation and functioning of the CommonSensing Platform (CS Platform) and technical advisory assistance for accessing climate funds were not completed by 31 March 2021. The project lead partners requested and were granted a no-cost extension until 31 May 2021.

Regarding capacity development in the form of training and technical backstopping activities, the project remains relevant for most project stakeholders throughout implementation. Most participants in the training sessions found the content of the training relevant, with 97 per cent of survey respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that information provided was useful and job-relevant. Backstopping activities were highly appreciated for their capacity to respond quickly and effectively to beneficiaries' demands. In addition, 54 per cent of such activities were related to Geospatial Information Technology, 36 per cent to disaster risk reduction and 10 per cent to climate information. About 10 backstopping activities complemented projects financed by other development partners in the region. On project impact, some signs of impact could be traced to capacity development from training and backstopping activities, with evidence of skills and knowledge acquired being used in policy making and planning emergency preparedness.

The evaluation found limited evidence that the CS Platform and backstopping activities have been used to apply for climate funds, however. At the time of data collection and analysis, at least two applications for climate-related funding were prepared and were likely finalised and submitted to donors. Reasons that could explain this limited use of CS project outputs for climate financing are attributed to the CS Platform not being completed and handed over to the stakeholders in time to build relevant capacity of government officials working on climate finance. The late joining of climate finance advisors also led to the delay of publication of CF manuals and workshop delivery. The use of the CS Platform with climate funding applications suffered significant delays and was at risk of not being completed by the end of the project.

Following the recommendations of the midline evaluation, project management introduced modifications that led to the improvement of communication among project partners and coordination at the output level. Additional support was hired to enhance stakeholders' engagement at the country level. Nonetheless, project management continued to confront the challenges of multiple stakeholders and implementing agencies, which resulted in different decisions and projections as the project neared its scheduled end.

Project implementation was initially heavily affected by travel and mobility restrictions following the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to much uncertainty, project management took approximately three months to reorganise delivery timelines and methods, including the reallocation of budget. The finalisation of the CS Platform and the provision of climate finance training and on-the-job technical assistance accumulated significant delays. Nevertheless, the project partners found effective solutions to continue the delivery of project activities that involved converting in-person training into blended learning activities or creating systems that could allow the development of the CS Platform for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands remotely. Although this required additional work days, it did not translate into additional project costs.

During the final months of project implementation, partners made much effort to give more visibility to the role of women in the sector, including the publication of case studies and setting participation quotas in training, with some levels of success. However, challenges in terms of learning processes and paths remained. As in the midline evaluation, there was evidence observed that women showed less confidence in improving their knowledge. Simultaneously, they were more optimistic in achieving the objectives of training sessions. Slight differences were also observed in the training sessions that applied objective assessments of learning, in which the assessment scores of women stakeholders were slightly higher than men's, despite their self-assessment on meeting the learning objectives being lower. This could be attributed to cultural and educational factors, such as traditional patriarchal patterns that tend to reduce confidence levels of women, and women working in the sector being better prepared academically and professionally than their male counterparts.

Concerning the achievement of project target results, the attainment of expected outcomes remained somewhat linked to performance (or underperformance) at the output level. Consequently, outcomes related to climate finance, including the use of the CS Platform for climate finance were not fully met. At the impact level, it was difficult to assess performance due to difficulties in collecting data as well as attribution issues. Nonetheless, the contribution of CS to the achievement of impact targets lacks sufficient evidence.

It was difficult at the time of the evaluation to assess project sustainability as the ultimate end date of the project was not clear. As mentioned, the CS Platform was not fully functioning in the three targeted countries, and climate finance advisors had only recently started working. Independent of project extension, the evaluation found consortium partners to be committed to seeking alternative funding to complete climate finance-related activities and to ensure the installation of the CS Platform in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands after the project's planned end date of March 2021.

Recommendations

The evaluation issues the following four recommendations, with the assumption that an additional no-cost extension will be granted through March 2022.

Recommendation 1: UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult should complete the delivery of all project activities in the next nine to 12 months. In particular, it is recommended that UNITAR-UNOSAT continue to deliver some key technical trainings using the existing online and distance learning platforms to ensure complementarity with the use of the CS Platform and, in turn, ensure coordination and complementarity of output delivery during the last months of the project. This is also important in terms of sustainability as it could serve as guidance to partner countries on how to use and ensure the sustainability of the results once the project is completed.

Recommendation 2: Based on the information and experience gathering data to inform project indicators, UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult should delete the log frame indicators that are not measurable and review the collection of data and data collection methods where needed.

Recommendation 3: Recommendations provided in the midline evaluation are applicable to the no-cost extension. It is strongly recommended that project partners focus on ensuring project sustainability and place special attention to strengthening the capacity of partner countries in climate financing and climate funding. Therefore, it is important that climate finance advisors:

- Narrow the scope of institutions (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, National Disaster Management Office) for participating to capacity development activities by targeting staff and institutions involved in climate finance applications only.
- Follow up on policy and budget processes so that governments allocate the necessary human and financial resources to sustain project results in the medium/long term as well as ensure the protection of data.
- Provide support to enhance data collection in terms of climate funding, as the three countries seem to experience challenges in collecting and tracking climate finance information as indicated by project performance results.

- It is recommended that UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult continue to place effort into stakeholder engagement and take the opportunity given by the extension period to increase outreach by involving civil society organizations and other development partners beyond those in the region.

Recommendation 4: UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult should continue to benefit from project results and experiences by drafting and publishing articles and case studies related to the use of EO for combating climate change and enhancing DRR and continue to make the gender-related issues in the sector more visible.

Introduction and Background

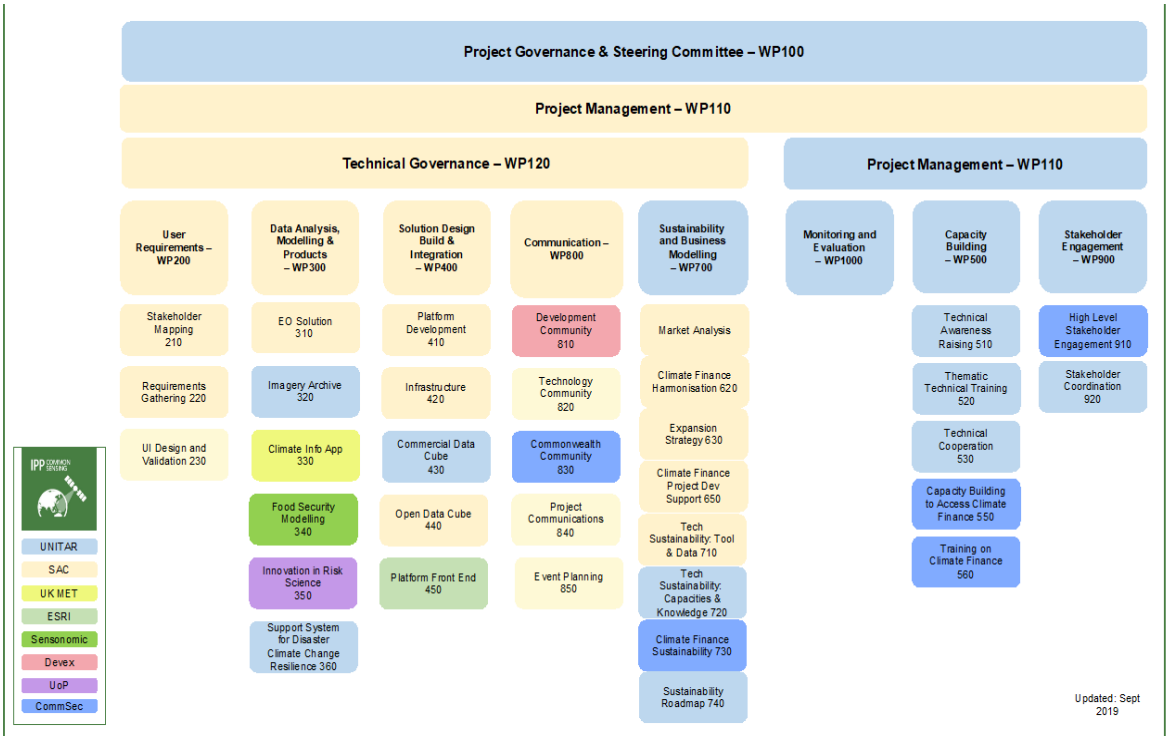
1. In 2017, the United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA) awarded the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and Catapult a grant to implement the CommonSensing (CS) project. The project aims to enhance disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands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

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

3. Regarding the project's longer-term impacts, it is expected that people's lives would be saved, and undernourishment reduced, from the damage and destruction caused by extreme climate-related disasters. Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu were selected taking into consideration to their high vulnerability to climate change, exposure to different types of natural hazards and low institutional capacity to prevent, manage and respond to emergency situations.

4. The project was implemented by a consortium of partners comprised of UNITAR (through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme Unit, UNOSAT) and Catapult as project leads, with Devex, the Commonwealth Secretariat, Radiant Earth, the University of Portsmouth, Sensonomic and the UK Meteorological Office as supporting partners. At the end of 2019, Radiant Earth left the project due to changes in its priorities and Spatial Days joined the consortium in March 2020. While UNITAR/UNOSAT and Catapult combined coordination and managed tasks with the delivery of project activities, Devex oversaw the project's research components and the University of Portsmouth, Sensonomic, the UK Met Office and Spatial Days were responsible for the delivery of varying work packages (WPs) related to DRR, food security, climate projections and technical solution architecture under the lead of UNOSAT. Finally, the Commonwealth Secretariat (under the supervision of UNOSAT) delivered climate finance activities, including the recruitment of climate finance advisors.

Figure 1: Implementation Approach



5. The project was delivered initially from February 2018 to March 2021, with a total forecasted budget of £24,269,759. The endline evaluation was undertaken between December 2020 and March 2021, with the evaluation's desk review and data collection beginning several months following the issuance of the midline evaluation and draft cost effectiveness analysis (CEA) reports. In early April 2021 and prior to the issuance of this endline evaluation report, UKSA granted the project a no-cost extension until 31 May 2021, and a further extension is expected to be granted through March 2022. Consequently, the present report is being issued provisionally and may be updated or eventually replaced by a new endline evaluation towards at the end of 2021 to account for the no cost extension period. The report should be read with this caveat in mind.

6. At the time of the evaluation's data collection, only expenditures up to the end of December 2020 were available. The project had spent about 83.40 per cent of the total budget, with the remainder to be spent in the last three months of the project. Most of the activities delivered related to data collection and capacity development activities such as trainings and backstopping activities. While the Decision Support System was functional for all three countries, CS Platform which was developed was only fully functional in Fiji. Sustainability plans and climate finance advisory services were pending finalization at the end of the data collection phase. Due to delays resulting largely from the COVID-19 situation, project management requested a no cost extension. The sustainability plans and climate advisory services were only expected to be completed if the requested extension would be granted.

Table 1: Division of work package responsibility by project partner

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

Purpose and Scope

7. The endline evaluation examines the performance of the project by assessing its effectiveness, efficiency, and early indicators of impact and sustainability. This involves mapping the specific outcomes of the project, including the targets contained in the log frame by comparing the baseline targets with those achieved by the project in 2019, 2020 and early 2021.

8. The evaluation's scope does not include an assessment of project relevance and coherence as the two criteria were assessed in the midline evaluation. Given the short timeframe between the midline and the endline evaluations, the project consortium concluded that the project's relevance and coherence would not change and consequently merit examination. The four criteria assessed are described as follows:

    a) **Effectiveness** of the project delivery through evaluating the impact of the quality and the results of the outputs, mainly the data cube, training and backstopping activities in the short (e.g. the use of the knowledge acquired) and in the mid-term (e.g. its impact over policies), as well as cross-checking and validating the results chain assumed in the project's theory of change, taking into consideration the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic may have had on project implementation and effectiveness;
    b) The extent to which the project adopted sufficient measures to address the **efficiency** findings identified in the midline evaluation and remains cost-effective, despite the changes introduced as recommended in the midline evaluation;
    c) The project's **effectiveness** to **integrate a human rights approach** and, concretely, to apply **gender mainstreaming** in a consistent manner, and whether recommendations from the midline evaluation were used and to what extent they were effective; and, finally,
    d) an assessment of **early indications of the impact** and **sustainability** of the project since its implementation was ongoing at the time of the evaluation.

9. The evaluation also identifies the challenges encountered during project implementation, draws lessons to be learned and issues recommendations for a possible extension or subsequent phase.

10. Parallel to the endline evaluation, the draft CEA report was revised. Changes introduced to the impact indicator by project management (*viz*, the amount of climate financing mobilized from all sources) from 20 per cent in 2020 and 30 per cent in 2021, to zero per

cent in both years, made calculating the CEA ratio impossible. Consequently the CEA will be updated in the fourth quarter of 2021[1].

Methodology

11. The evaluation adopted a highly participatory approach, using an important number of data collection tools to consult with most of the project's stakeholders. A mix of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools was used to ensure sufficient resources for triangulation and to minimise bias. In addition, the approach was implemented through three distinct and well-defined phases: 1) preparation, 2) data collection and 3) synthesis.

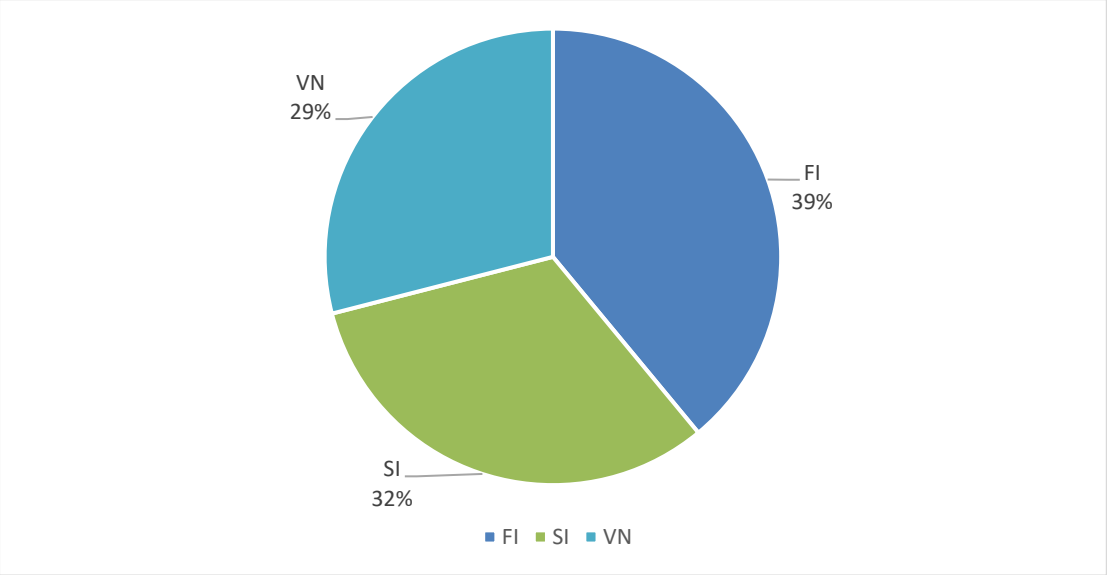
12. The first phase consisted of developing the evaluation matrix and collecting existing data through a desk review. A document review focused on extracting data for subsequent analysis to better guide the development of tools and crossed information captured from the field. A total of 62 project-related documents[2] were reviewed, including the M&E dashboards, mainly corresponding to the last year of the project's implementation[3].

13. The second phase included the data collection process, led by the main evaluation expert with the support of three local experts based in each of the three target countries. The evaluation used a balanced number of qualitative and quantitative methods.

    - Qualitative data collection tools included a total of 82 semi-structured interviews[4] with the project's principal stakeholders, including the staff working in the governments in the three countries, in addition to the University of the South Pacific (USP), the members of the project consortium and development partners. For this, the expert adopted and adapted the evaluation questions to each group of actors and developed interview guidelines for each stakeholder group. The number of participants can be considered balanced with the levels of intervention of the project[5] and the population size. This ensured proportional representativity of all stakeholders and helped reduce risks of bias in the overall project assessment.

[1] The CEA report is considered internal and will be revised in conjunction with the updated endline evaluation issued at the end of 2021.
[2] Appendix 4 List of Documents
[3] From activities delivered up to 02/16/2021
[4] Appendix 3 List of stakeholders
[5] Fiji was targeted as receiving more services than SI and Vanuatu. Fiji is the largest country, followed by SI and Vanuatu.

Chart 1: Levels of participation in the semi-structured interviews by country



- Two focus groups were conducted with a selected number of female beneficiaries, in Fiji and Vanuatu to discuss specific gender-related issues within the context of the project. Focus group discussions were guided by a set of gender-related questions on the information and data contained in the project reports. A focus group in Solomon Islands could not take place due to time and human resource-related constraints.
- Two outcome-harvesting workshops were conducted online using Miro (www.miro.com). Project partners, including UNITAR-UNOSAT in-country staff, were invited to map the main intermediate and final outcomes of the project as well as discuss the favourable and unfavourable factors that affected project implementation, the achievement of outcomes and the intended impact. About 48 outcomes were identified by participants attending the two online workshops.

14. Qualitative methods were supplemented by quantitative information from primary and secondary sources to ensure the triangulation of information and avoid bias. Secondary quantitative data were extracted from the monitoring and evaluation reports and dashboards. For obtaining primary quantitative data, an online survey using the Survey Monkey platform was launched at the beginning of the second phase. The survey was deployed from mid-January to mid-February 2021.

15. For disaggregated information such as gender and age or country of origin, data from the project management's database was added as custom data to the survey results. Out of 259 individuals recorded as project beneficiaries (participants from technical training and awareness raising, and requesters of backstopping support)[6], a total of 86 people responded to the survey: 52 men, 27 women and eight respondents who did not indicate their gender[7]. Forty-two per cent of respondents were from Fiji, 33 per cent from Solomon Islands and 23 per cent from Vanuatu. Two per cent did not indicate a place of residence.

[6] Based on the lists of participants from backstopping activities, awareness-raising activities and other relevant project contacts considered direct beneficiaries of the project

[7] A required response rate of 82 respondents was required for a 95 per cent confidence level and nine per cent margin of error, the same as for the midline evaluation.

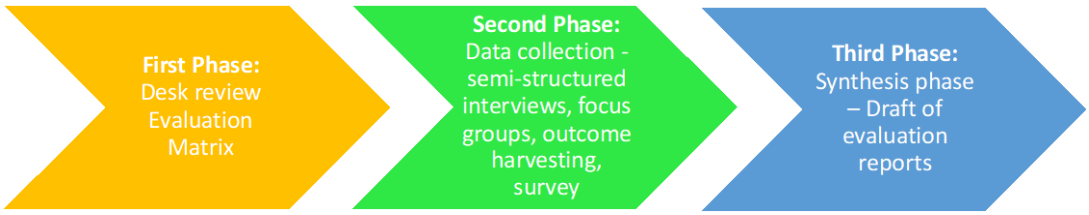
Concerning their affiliations, 72 per cent of respondents worked in national, provincial or local governmental institutions; 19.5 per cent in academia; and the remainder in the private sector and international organizations, including UN agencies.

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

17. On the second level, the evaluation expert compared information to substantiate a given finding to reinforce an argument. Similarly, the statistical information was used to substantiate conclusions based on qualitative perceptions and information. It also included drawing conclusions and identifying lessons learned and recommendations.

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

Table 2: Endline Evaluation Process



Limitations of the Methodology

19. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to be the main obstacle to in-country data collection. Restrictions on mobility at the international level limited data collection, including the cancellation of a field visit by the team leader, which required more coordination and oversight of national consultants. At the local level, there were no mobility restrictions related to meetings and public gatherings. Apart from the travel restrictions preventing the team leader from visiting the target countries, there was no impact of COVID-19 on data collected locally.

20. Data collection was delayed to some extent due to natural disasters affecting mainly Fiji and SI, however. Tropical Cyclone Yasa and subsequent flooding limited the availability of stakeholders to be interviewed. The fact that most people took annual leave in January also caused delays in the three countries. These limitations were addressed by extending the period for data collection, increasing the number of people to be interviewed and/or giving the possibility to reply via e-mail.

21. The evaluation was performed while the project was still being implemented, with some key activities remaining to be implemented, including the completion of the data cube setting and its use (e.g. delivery of user trainings) as well as the provision of climate finance technical assistance. Both activities are considered cornerstones of the project and are thus necessary to ensure that the result chain is realistic and valid. Delays in the delivery of these activities were mainly caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the present evaluation places emphasis on the period between April 2018 and December 2020, with a special focus on the changes observed since the midline evaluation, in which data was collected in April 2020.

22. Furthermore, some targets of the log frame were modified by project management, and new indicators added in the last three months of the project when the present evaluation was underway[8]. Targets for indicators 10.3, 8.2.1 and 5 were changed from 20 per cent in 2020 and 30 per cent in 2021 to zero in December 2020 and February 2021. This included the climate finance-related targets used for the CEA. Consequently, it is not expected that the project will contribute to any increase in the percentage of climate finance during 2020 and 2021, but only in the post-project legacy period (i.e. 2022 and 2023). Indicators 8.1, 10.3, 8.2, 8.2.2 and 8.2.3 were also deleted from the log frame.

23. The evaluation noted the existence of other projects in the field of climate change and DRR in the region, especially in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, with similar activities being delivered and targeting the same stakeholders. In fact, this area is a top priority for the main bilateral and multilateral development partners in the region (e.g. Australia, European Union, the Asian Development Bank, other United Nations (UN) agencies[9] and the World Bank). Therefore, attributing specific results to the project can be difficult. Hence, the present evaluation is based on contribution analysis, including at the level of reporting log frame targets, a statistically representative survey and a results tracking approach in accordance with the results chain[10].

24. Data collection in Samoa to allow for comparison with a counterfactual for a possible legacy evaluation proved difficult due to the absence of a climate finance database in Samoa. The evaluation has therefore not included any reference to Samoa at this stage.

PART A. Process evaluation

Effectiveness

Effectiveness of training and awareness-raising activities

25. As previously indicated, the criterion of effectiveness (process evaluation) is intended to assess the performance of capacity development activities producing immediate results, which allows for the validation of assumptions underpinning the project's ToC. It also focuses on issues that might have undermined the achievement of the output results in

[8] Project partners agreed on these changes by the end of January 2021.
[9] United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Fund for Children, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
[10] Tracking was performed using outcome harvesting, primary and secondary statistical information and semi-structured interviews.

the short term, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the natural disasters that recently hit the region.

26. One of the project's main components is the delivery of technical assistance through capacity development activities e.g. training, awareness-raising and backstopping activities. Since the beginning of the project, about 76 per cent of survey respondents have confirmed participation in the project's technical training activities.

27. Due to COVID-19, the project partners invested much effort in reorganising the initially planned face-to-face training sessions into two training modalities: self-paced online training and blended training. All trainings were delivered combining all these different methodologies, resulting in the use of a blended learning methodology. Courses were delivered through activities both online and face to face, with support from the project's local focal point. Project partners minimised risks of low participation or attrition by ensuring the presence of the project's local focal points during training and continuous follow-up, whose role was to support the learning process and address technological issues and answer questions regarding the use of online tools. Attrition was mitigated by ensuring close monitoring of the participation of target groups in both semi-presential and self-paced online courses. The fact that most participants were exposed to distance learning for the first time combined with incentives based on achievements (e.g. certification of completion and online CommonSensing badges) encouraged active participation.

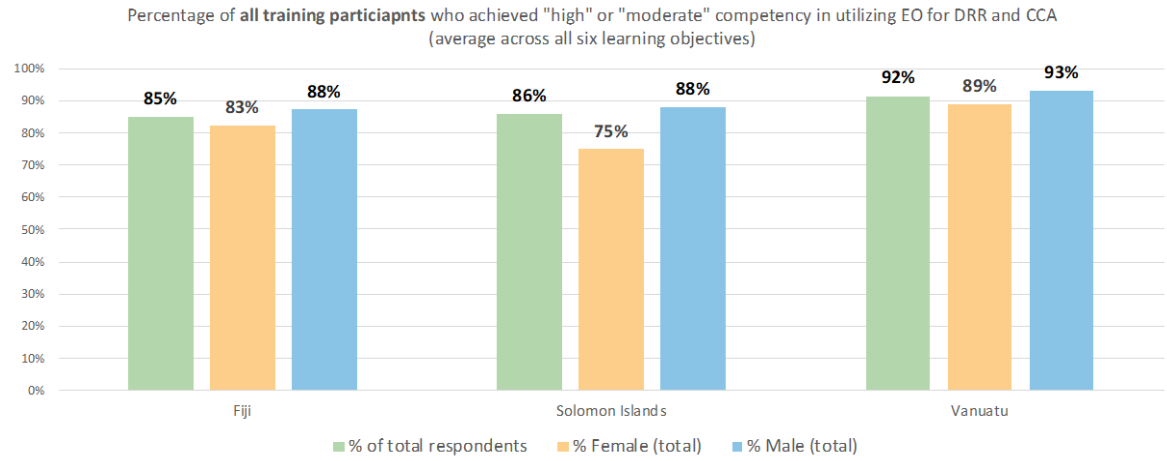
28. Responding to the midline evaluation's recommendation that the CS project should better tailor training to the knowledge of targeted participants, one introductory and three advanced training sessions were delivered in 2020. Another recommendation considered was the introduction of an objective assessment of the learning outcomes, which consisted of administering a test at the end of the training. The introduction of objective testing was positively rated by participants and worked as an incentive to measure self-performance. Objective assessments have only been applied to three advanced training thus far and more than 80 per cent of course participants passed the test.

29. Other incentives used by the project to encourage participants to complete the training included awarding certificates, discussion of results from practical case studies, access to open sources of information and knowledge, and close monitoring and follow-up by UNITAR-UNOSAT in-country staff and training experts. These actions responded to a recommendation from the midline evaluation[11].

30. An additional three introductory training sessions related to GIT that involved 77 participants (25 women and 52 men) were delivered in 2019. Based on the overall assessment for all trainings delivered up to December 2019, 68 per cent of the participant respondents considered that information was new, 87 per cent of participants considered the content relevant to their jobs and 97 per cent rated the sessions to be useful, stating that they would most likely use the content. Interestingly, however, only 64 per cent found that the learning objectives were relevant. Higher rates were also obtained in the subjective perception of participants' performance. In this sense, 89 per cent of participant respondents assessed meeting the learning objectives fully or mostly and have acquired high or moderate competency in utilising EO for DRR and CCA. Minor differences were observed across countries concerning self-assessments in the introductory training sessions.

[11] Midline Evaluation Report, Recommendations, page 30.

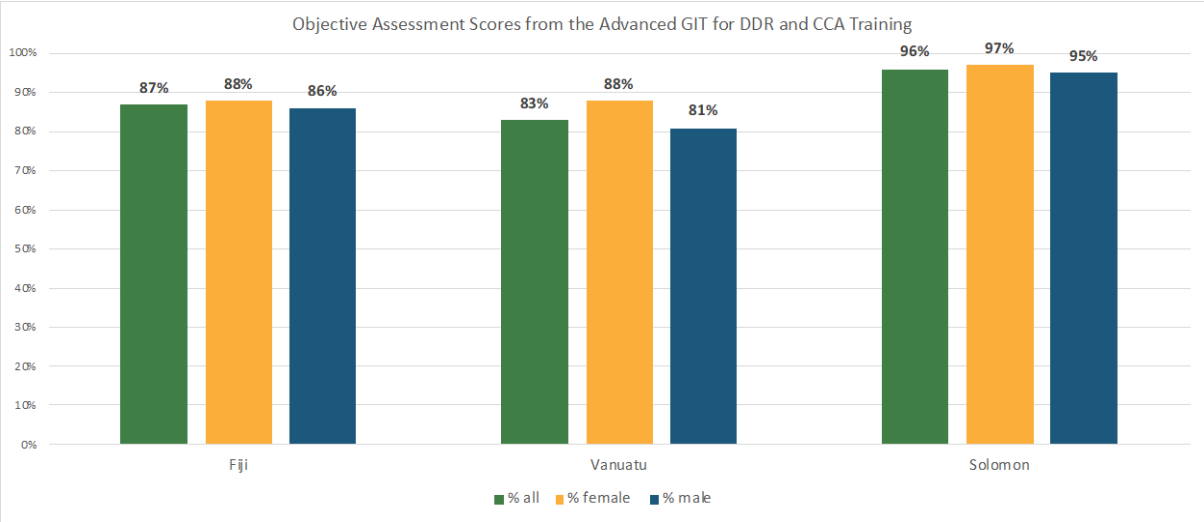
Chart 2: Introduction to GIT training



31. For the advanced GIT training, satisfaction among the participants was somewhat higher than the introductory training according to the feedback provided by the end of each session. Ninety-three per cent of participants indicated that the information was new, 86 per cent that the content was relevant and more than 90 per cent that the event was useful and likely to be used, with important changes in the level of the use of knowledge. About 82 per cent of participant respondents also felt that they fully or mostly met the learning objectives, and 91 per cent of respondents found the learning objectives to be relevant to their job. However, only 74 per cent acknowledged having achieved high or moderate competency in utilising EO, DRR and CCA, which may suggest that in contrast to the introductory training, the advanced GIT training was found to be difficult. Nevertheless, more than 83 per cent of stakeholders in Vanuatu, 96 per cent of participants in Solomon Islands and 87 per cent of them in Fiji met the criteria set for the objective assessments. Interestingly, performance of women was slightly higher than men[12]. All participants in all countries successfully completed the advanced trainings and received a certificate of participation.[13]

[12] Between 1 per cent to 6 per cent of difference (the former in Vanuatu)
[13] Two regional trainings (GIT4DRR and TOT) were being delivered during the endline evaluation, therefore their results were not included or, for TOT, only partially included in this report.

Chart 3: Advance GIT for DRR and CCA training



32. Changing the delivery format of the training presented some challenges. According to most of the participants, internet connection issues, government restrictions and unfamiliarity with the software at times discouraged active participation. A few respondents also indicated that the blended training modality made learning somewhat tedious and discouraged interaction among learners and between learners and instructors. Regarding self-paced online courses, participants indicated that the learning platform did not always work seamlessly[14], instructions were not sufficiently clear and trainers took too much time to answer their questions. They also acknowledged that it is simple to fall behind when following online training because they are very busy with personal and professional commitments. Most of the interviewed stakeholders preferred face-to-face learning activities, as these allowed more interaction with the trainers, and questions were immediately answered.

33. Despite participant preferences and contextual challenges, the level of participant satisfaction and self-assessment remained high for the courses delivered in 2020. In fact, the rates of the subjective assessments done immediately after the training sessions have improved by 10 to 20 per cent in all areas compared to the rates obtained in the midline evaluation[15].

34. Complementary to the training sessions, the CS project delivered several technical awareness-raising activities in different formats. These events were delivered as stand-alone activities and within the framework of ongoing activities organised by other development partners and/or regional organizations in the target countries[16]. The technical awareness-raising activities were, nevertheless, the most important ones as they targeted the national and regional stakeholders, including end beneficiaries. In 2020, 26 technical

[14] Specifically, 'some buttons on the page'.
[15] Indeed, 66 per cent of survey respondents (55 per cent for Fiji, 75 per cent for Solomon Islands and 62 per cent for Vanuatu) agreed that the learning objectives were fully or mostly relevant to their learning needs, 88 per cent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the training was relevant to their job, 90 per cent of respondents also believed that they achieved the learning objectives based on self-assessment, and 80 per cent affirmed utilizing EO on DRR and CCA.
[16] For example, a wrap-up event for three GIZ in the Pacific Projects (ACSE, CCCPIR, CFRP); UNDP-RESPAC project annual workplan meeting.

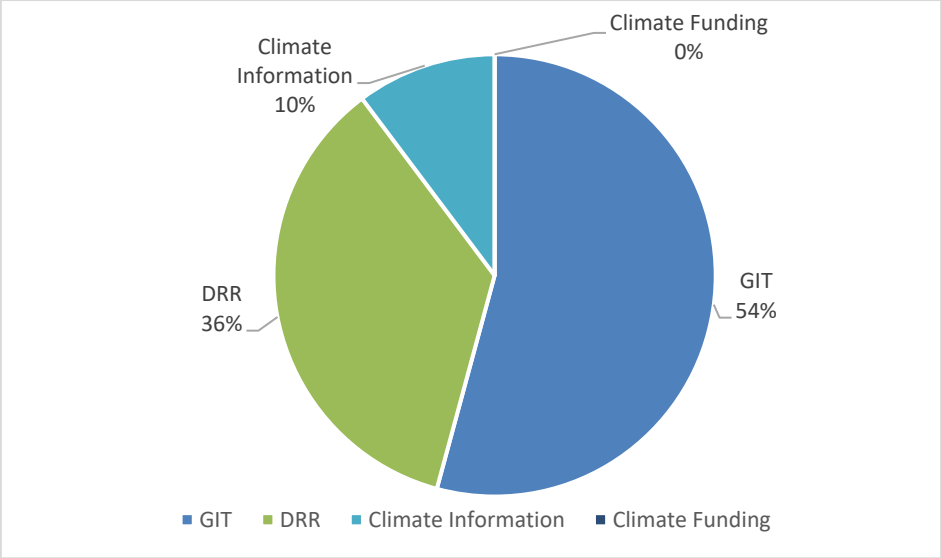
awareness-raising activities were delivered, with 747 total attendees in the three targeted countries: 61 per cent male and 39 per cent female. More than 95 per cent strongly agreed or agreed that awareness of the importance of EO and GIT data had increased after these sessions. By the end of the project,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

Effectiveness of Backstopping Activities

35. Another important and welcomed form of technical assistance took the form of backstopping activities, which aimed to immediately address the shortage of GIS capacities in the countries as the project was under implementation. A total of 248 backstopping activities were requested by January 2021 from 33 different agencies. The main reasons for requesting the service included interest in increasing the use of geospatial information, lack of internal skills capacity and lack of software or hardware capacity.

36. Based on the analysis of 171 requests reported by December 2020[17] and on information from the project's quarterly reports, most of these backstopping requests came from Solomon Islands, representing 64 per cent of requests, followed by Fiji (23 per cent) and according to the survey results Vanuatu (13 per cent). More than half of the requests were related to GIT services, followed by DRR, for both preparedness and emergency response, related support and climate information. No backstopping activity appeared to support an application for climate funding.

Chart 4: Backstopping activities requested per sector targeted by the CS in percentage



37. DRR activities included support for the emergency response to Tropical Cyclone Harold in Vanuatu and Fiji, the COVID-19 pandemic and monitoring the Yasur Volcano Ashfall on Tanna Island (Vanuatu). The delivery of backstopping activities was not affected by the COVID-19 health emergency; conversely, the activities were key in supporting responses to COVID-19 health crises through identifying quarantine stations and presenting regional

[17] Backstopping activities from January to March 2021 were not included as the evaluation was ongoing.

breakdown data (e.g. bed capacity and occupancy together with gender information), mainly in the Solomon Islands.

38. About 10 of these backstopping activities were complementary to other ongoing projects financed by other development partners and implemented by the government. These included projects financed by the South Pacific Community (SPC), the UN and one bilateral development agency[18].

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

39. In addition to training and backstopping, one of the project's principal deliverables is the CS Platform, which consists of the CommonSensing Spatial Decision Support System, a CommonSensing Web Portal and two apps about food security and climate information data. At the time of the evaluation's data collection, the CS Platform was not fully completed in all three countries, but the CS Platform tools for Fiji were operational and received users' feedback. The CS Platform was limitedly operational in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting travel restrictions, the system could not be developed in an environment based in these two countries and alternatively was installed in the United Kingdom using a system that could provide access through the registration of Internet Protocols from the different stakeholders. Thus far, a little more than 60 per cent of survey respondents declared that they had not used the CS Platform by the time of the present endline evaluation, 27 per cent accessed it once or a few times and only 13 per cent regularly.

40. Those that have used the platform are from Fiji, where platform users' training sessions have been delivered. Of 63 stakeholder respondents to a survey (72 per cent) , only 24 respondents (27 per cent) assessed the complexity of using the CS Platform. Higher rates were between easy to use and neutral in the use of the following related products: climate information app, risk information app, map explorer app, and spatial decision support system. According to the semi-structured interviews, stakeholders would only have been exposed to the platform during its presentation or during users' training, which could explain the neutrality when assessing the quality and difficulty of using the products.

Human rights approach and gender mainstreaming

41. Concerning the human rights-based approach, the CS project introduced several measures to address gender issues following the recommendations from the midline evaluation. The main aim of these measures was to ensure the equal targeting and participation of stakeholders in the project activities by providing specific incentives for women's participation with some positive trends and achievements. The impact of these measures is presented and further discussed in a section specifically devoted to it[19].

42. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated digitalisation in all sectors, including through enhanced international cooperation. In the case of the CS project, this was translated into the delivery of capacity development activities in a remote manner. In practice, this involves the design and provision of distance learning activities in contexts where digitalisation is politically, institutionally and physically underdeveloped and access to it depends on one's socioeconomic position[20]. Thus, the delivery of capacity development

[18] GIZ
[19] Please see Part B. Effectiveness: Assessment of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
[20] For example, have a laptop, afford an internet connection etc.

activities through a remote modality could accentuate existing social differences among stakeholders.

43. To avoid any further inequality resulting from the use of new technologies and ensure equal empowerment of all the stakeholders across the three countries, the conversion of face-to-face training sessions into self-paced online learning or blended training sessions included measures to mitigate any risk of deepening the digital divide. Specifically, these included 1) ensuring access to computers through computer labs based at South Pacific University's campuses in all three countries, 2) recording expert sessions in case the internet connection suffered disruptions during the semi-presential trainings and 3) developing additional content and tools that could be accessed off online. All these measures were welcomed by the stakeholders interviewed; indeed, most of them appreciated the opportunity that the project brought to them to be exposed to distance learning.

44. The CS project neither creates nor further deepens existing inequalities; rather, the evaluation found that it addressed some of them, such as providing access to online training opportunities. Nevertheless, engaging the demand side of accountability (civil society, private sector, communities etc.) has been very limited. Engagement with other actors has remained at a high level, mainly with political actors in the region (e.g. bilateral development agencies) and at the policy level (e.g. regional coordination groups).

45. Despite the size of civil society in the three countries is quite small and, as within public institutions, the capacity is rather weak, most of the existing organizations, local and international, work directly or indirectly in climate related issues and some of them are key in providing first emergency response. In the three countries, they are part of the national advisory boards on climate change keep close contact and coordination with the NDMOs, often playing roles in implementing preparedness projects or in organizing emergency response[21]. In fact, it was noticed that a handful of them were present in trainings as per governments' recommendations. Within this context, the project could have integrated a stronger human rights-based approach by engaging with these organizations in a more strategic and consistent manner. Engaging with these actors could also help the sustainability of the project as accountability actors of governments' performance. Recommendations provided in the midline evaluation concerning stakeholder engagement were incorporated to a limited extent. Therefore, the project still faces issues in reaching out to these broader actors.

Efficiency

Efficient coordination and timely delivery of project activities

46. While the COVID-19 health emergency was declared in March 2020, the project only modified its approach to delivery in July 2020, corresponding to the finalisation of the midline evaluation. This combined with accumulated delays since the beginning of the project,[22] led the project partner leads to request no-cost time extension of 12 months. As mentioned, at the time of finalization of the present evaluation, a no cost extension to 31 May 2021 was granted.

[21] Most of their projects are implemented in the outer islands, where they also have focal point or small offices and thus they can have access to information during or after natural disaster in a quick manner.
[22] For example, in setting up the CS Platform.

47. Consequently, discrepancies exist among project partners about the deadline for the completion of project activities, which resulted in two approaches: those project partners that assumed a no-cost extension was not yet approved and, hence, project activities should be completed by the end of March 2021 and those partners that worked on the basis that a request for a no-cost extension would be approved and, thus, there was no need to complete the activities by 31 March 2021.

48. This led to two approaches to the timeline planning of the project implementation and, accordingly, two levels of project activity completion. About four partners stated that they could complete all work package activities by the end of March, while two will finalise project activities during the no-cost time extension. Nonetheless, all partners have also planned additional activities to be delivered during the no-cost extension in a way that does not involve additional costs.

49. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that the expected output results were achieved on time or in a coordinated manner. In fact, differences in planning resulted in different levels of project completion, which might have further deepened the lack of overall complementarity and coherence of activities and outputs at the delivery level already identified in the midline evaluation.

50. Concerning the partnership modality, all the members of the consortium agreed that overall partnership management and coordination has substantially improved. Following the midline evaluation recommendations, several measures were introduced to improve internal communication and overall coordination at the delivery level. These comprised the following measures:

51. Organising partner consortium meetings in the morning (European time) so local focal points based in Suva, Honiara and Port Vila could also attend and actively participate. This not only increased inclusivity and a more horizontal style of project management but also provided access to more recent updates and views from the field provided in real time, which helped to seize opportunities and make decisions faster and more accurately.

52. Consultation about the training tools and services provided by the different partners also improved, and now content products produced are shared for comments, for example, for the preparation of the sustainability plan or training tools. A collegiate approach was also taken for decision making. E-mails, notes and reports were drafted jointly by the two co-leaders, UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult, before being shared with the rest of the partners, project funders and/or stakeholders, which substantially reduced the confusion and overlapping issues identified in the midline evaluation.

53. Case studies were introduced to close the gap left by the impossibility of using the CS Platform to apply the knowledge acquired at the time of delivering the training because its installation had not been completed. This measure was mainly aimed at increasing the complementarity of outputs at the deliverable level, as recommended in the midline evaluation. In the field, they were highly appreciated by the participants interviewed, as they gave them the possibility of applying the knowledge in a situation close to reality. It also enhanced awareness and understanding of the importance of having a CS Platform and decision-making platform for improving climate resilience and DRR.

54. Last but not least, most project partners recognised that these measures, which in principle were adopted to address the weaknesses identified in the midline evaluation, were useful

and supportive to face the implementation challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, overall regarding the delivery of capacity development and project coordination[23].

55. Notwithstanding measures taken to address weaknesses to the partnership as found in the midline evaluation, challenges remained concerning the implementation approach and management. The top-down implementation modality did not have any modifications; rather, it was needed to keep the implementation of the project within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which did not contribute to enhancing stakeholders' engagement and generate buy-in from the field, key for the sustainability of project results. Finally, it is also important to highlight the discrepancies raised from interpreting the ending time of the project differently, as discussed above, which clearly affected the efficiency of project execution. These adjustments could be addressed if a no-cost extension were approved.

56. Other issues further affecting the efficiency of the project relate to the structure of the IPP structure and, overall, to the release of financial tranches that are done against reporting and, hence, expenses. This system has mainly affected non-profit and private-sector partners, mainly those of small size.

57. Regarding the environmentally friendly implementation of the project, UNITAR and Catapult adopted a green policy for travel that included compensation to offset the carbon footprint. Most of the publications related to the communication and capitalisation of the project were done by Devex using their online platform[24]. The use of distance learning modalities to deliver the training sessions in the last year would have contributed to reducing the number of printouts usually used in face-to-face training. Furthermore, the cancellation of all field missions and travels of participants among the three target countries also reduced the CO2 emissions and, in turn, favoured an environmentally friendly implementation of the project.

Efficient project management

58. The COVID-19 pandemic affected on the project's delivery since the ensuring restrictions on travel and movement between and within the project implementers and partner countries prevented activities from being implemented as originally planned. COVID-19 affected the delivery of in-person training, data collection for the technical systems (e.g. sugar sector information for the Food Security app), and the hiring process of Climate Finance Advisors and their deployment to the field. In response to these challenges, project partners adopted different approaches which led to disparate decisions on project delivery methods, planning, and the reallocation of resources.

59. Most project partners sought alternative ways to deliver the remaining activities with the aim to complete the project by March 2021, such as converting planned in-person training sessions to online and blended learning and developing the CS Platform for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in an environment based in Europe with a system that allowed access from the two countries. Rearranging the project activities implied other costs and time investments. Converting in-person to online delivery of training, for example, required additional design and delivery costs, and also involved more lecture hours than with in-person delivery. In the case of data collection-related activities to feed the data cube and

[23] For example, case studies became key for a distance learning course; the new setting of the partners' meeting with the participation of local focal points that secured continuous interaction with the field in a context of limited or restricted mobility and emergency.
[24] https://pages.devex.com/turning-the-tide-building-community-resilience.html#WELCOME

other data-related activities such as those carried out by Catapult and Sensonomics, additional staff or staff time had to be devoted to completing these activities, as field missions were not possible.

60. To afford the additional costs of adapting the project to the new context, some partners used the budget allocations from planned travel. Others, like UNITAR-UNOSAT, benefited from the use of existing e-learning tools and platforms, which resulted in savings and did not involve additional costs. Remaining financial resources were used to develop additional training sessions or to improve existing ones, and project costs remained within budget.

61. At the time of evaluation's data collection, activities related to the project's sustainability, stakeholder engagement and recruitment of the climate finance advisors continued to experience delay and alternatives to deliver outputs in light of COVID-19 were only partially considered[25]. The recruitment and contracting of the climate finance advisors took much time. In the case of Fiji, once recruited, the advisor could not be deployed in country as a result of COVID-related movement restrictions. Overall, the delivery of this work package experienced significant delay, and there is much risk that this work package will not achieve all the expected outputs. The evaluation found that the underlying causes for this delay cannot be fully attributable to the COVID-19 since the project experienced delay with this work package and in particular with the recruitment of climate finance advisors before the onset of the pandemic in March 2020. While COVID-19 may have accentuated the delay, with more than 50 per cent of the grant to the implementing partner unspent by December 2020, other factors, such as disparate views by project partners on the possibility of obtaining an extension beyond the scheduled project end date of March 2021 and clear workplans on completing deliverables may have played contributing roles.

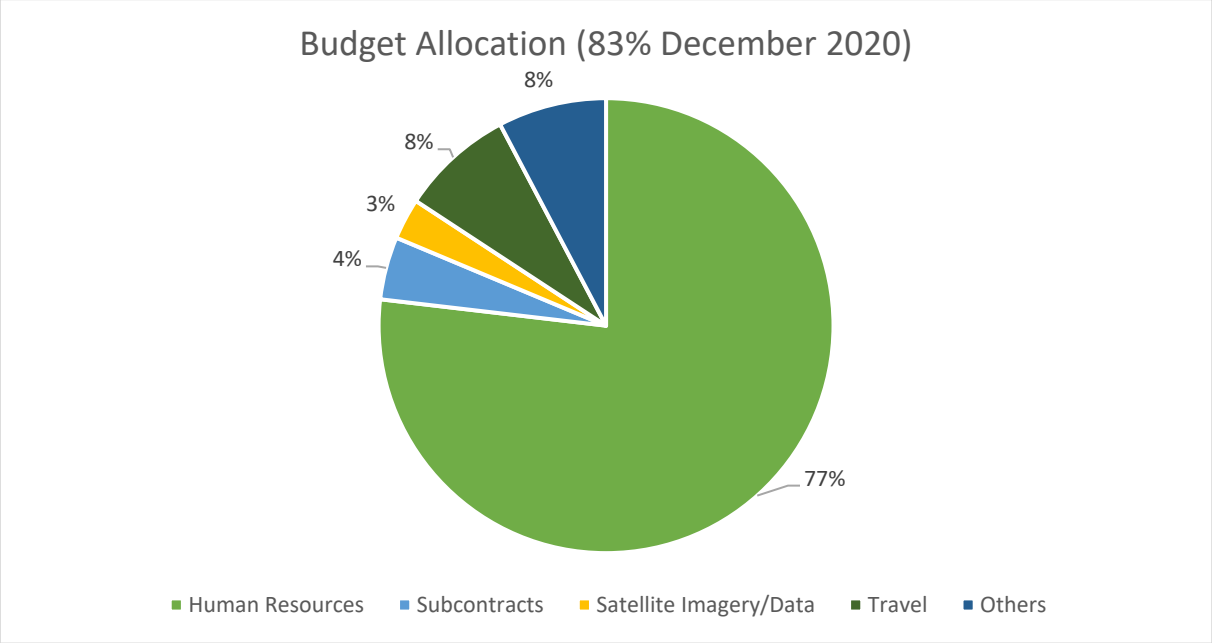
62. Nevertheless, it is likely that the climate finance advisory services continue in case the project ends by the end of March. Project partners have secured sufficient funding to cover the costs of technical advisory services that should be delivered during the CS project and, therefore, they, in principle, should be measurable in the legacy evaluation should such an exercise be requested.

Financial efficiency and cost-effectiveness

63. Regarding budget allocation, some modifications in expenditure patterns were observed compared to the trends tracked in the midline evaluation and were very likely attributable to COVID-19. Up until December 2020, more than 69 per cent of the funds were devoted to human resource-related costs. If the costs of the sub-contracts are added to the costs of project staff, the allocation to human resources increases to more than 74 per cent of project costs. Travel costs, on the other hand, decreased from 12 per cent at the beginning of 2020 to 7 per cent at the beginning of 2021. These changes concerning expenditures would be in line with the approach taken by most of the partners based on using the travel budget to increase the workforce. While other costs slightly increased, data-related costs remained the same.

[25] For example, hiring extra staff to support data collection or deliver online training sessions was not considered, despite the availability of budgetary resources saved from traveling.

Chart 5: Budget allocation by December 2020



Economic Evaluation

64. The draft CEA report was revised in conjunction with the endline evaluation exercise to ascertain if the space-based solution continued to be cost-effective as compared to non-space based alternatives, viz, aerial surveying by helicopters and drones. Changes introduced by project management to the project's impact indicator (amount of climate funds available from all sources) in the late fourth quarter of 2020, from 20 per cent in 2020 and 30 per cent in 2021, to zero per cent in both years, made calculating the CEA ratio impossible. Consequently the CEA will be updated in the fourth quarter of 2021.

PART B: Impact Evaluation

Assessment of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

65. Gender and human rights are two cross-cutting issues considered in the evaluation. The midline evaluation identified that the CS project lacked a gendered analysis of the problems involved, which continued undermining a meaningful mainstreaming of gender issues within the project.

66. Based on some of the findings and recommendations provided by the midline evaluation, CS project partners adopted measures to enhance the promotion of women's participation in project activities. Some of these measures included preparing a case study on women in the climate and DRR sector published by Devex[26]; introducing an objective assessment system to better understand the learning processes between men and women and, in turn, improve the performance of participants from a gendered perspective; and continuing to

[26] 'Turning the tide' article on the Devex platform

encourage and recommend to focal points within the government to nominate a certain number of women to participate in training.

67. These measures had some impact on women's access and opportunity to increase capacities and visibility within the DRR sector. Concerning women's participation in training, gender parity was achieved in overall training for Fiji (and nearly achieved for the advanced training with the breakdown being 48 per cent female, 52 per cent male, and gender parity achieved for USP special training). Publications similar to the article by Devex may have helped increase the visibility of women in the sector and raise awareness of the importance of involving women in DRR work. Yet, the overall involvement of women in the main project activities, such as technical training (38 per cent), technical awareness raising (40 per cent) and outreach events (46 per cent) remained low.

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

69. According to the women stakeholders consulted, although the project tried to proactively maintain a gender balance in recruiting participants for the training, there was no special gender considerations given to the design and delivery of the training. Indeed, the project lacked a proper gender analysis of the context and sector where it was implemented, usually carried out at the beginning of the project. Any of the measures taken could be considered on ad hoc bases as the project was being implemented, without a specific strategy. The COVID-19 situation and the resulting need to deliver distance learning required the completion of tasks after work or during the weekends. In this sense, women tend to suffer an extra burden compared to men, as they are expected to perform family duties after work and/or during the weekends, while many times men do not have to fulfil those obligations. Hence, they are more able to stay at work after hours to complete additional training/work or may be more able to work from home at night or during the weekends.

70. Based on the results of self-assessments of learning, the evaluation found gendered differences in assessing self-performance. In the introductory training men rated themselves higher (90 per cent) than women (84 per cent) in achieving competency in utilizing EO for DRR and CCA (who achieve "high" or "moderate") while in the advanced training women rated themselves higher (81 per cent) than men (72 per cent). Despite some differences in perceiving the achievement of learning outcomes, the objective assessment revealed that women scored similarly or slightly higher than men overall in the case of Vanuatu where the average score of women was 6 per cent higher than men[27]. The reasons that could explain these inconsistencies are in line with those justifying the low presence of women in the sector. In general terms, women in the Pacific tend to undervalue their own capacity and have lower levels of self-confidence compared to their male counterparts. Furthermore, there are not that many women working in GIS-related areas, even in the climate change and DRR sectors. Women in the sector are required to

[27] Fiji: 88 per cent women, 86 per cent men; SI: 97 per cent women, 95 per cent men; VUV: 88 per cent women, 81 per cent men.

have specific knowledge and skills, while male staff often tend not to have any background knowledge or training in GIS or in the sector. The selection of staff based on kindship and loyalties further undermines the presence of women in the targeted areas.

71. Regarding backstopping activities, gender issues could not be analysed as the information from requests was not disaggregated by sex but by institution (since the requests are institutional as opposed to individual in nature). Concerning the use of the CS Platform, out of the 27 per cent of the people who might have used the platform, only 33 per cent are women as per the survey results. Again, access to the use of the platform could be undermined by the limited presence of women in the institutions targeted by the project and by patriarchal patterns and cultural barriers.

72. Despite socially and culturally embedded barriers that were difficult to overcome, the women who participated in the present study were able to identify enabling factors that supported their participation in project activities. GIS units in partner institutions tend to have small teams, usually one or two people. They also identified a shift among male management staff's attitude towards the work of the GIS team, as well as in being very supportive of (female) staff to join training and capacity building. In both countries, Fiji and Vanuatu, employees enjoy a specific amount of time allocated to external/project training and capacity development. In the case of the government of Fiji and the University of South Pacific, there are gender policies in place to ensure equal opportunities for both men and women, including capacity and professional development. Last but not least, it seems that government departments are paying greater attention to hiring people based on their skills set and experience regardless of gender, but still thinking to engage women for office-based work and men for field-based work.

73. Finally, women also acknowledged the added value of participating in the CS project for their professional careers. Many indicated that the project helped them to expand their network, enhance their personal capacity in GIS/RS applications, transition into a new role in their department, enrich their CV, increase their advantages over their colleagues and increase their confidence and professional acknowledgement[28]. While highly encouraging, these testimonials do not provide sufficient evidence to the project's contribution to the achievement of SDG 5 targets on gender equality.

Effectiveness

Project performance at the output level

74. When assessing the achievement of results at the output level, it was observed that several outputs from the log frame assessed in the midline evaluation had been substituted or modified and were not allowed to assess the same output indicators. This would be the case, for example, for outputs 1.2.2 related to communication, 1.3 related to stakeholders engagement or 1.8 related to communications, among others. In this case, the achievement of the revised output indicators was evaluated.

75. Despite the project coordination issues and the delays accumulated due to the reasons stated above, the level of achievement at the output level could be considered high. At the time of the present endline evaluation, about 68 per cent of output targets were considered to be 'achieved' and 29 per cent of output targets were 'on track'. Thus far, only one output,

[28] The stakeholder indicated that other departments are now coming to her to request support with GIS and run training sessions. Now she feels she has the knowledge and practical skills to support staff and provide additional training to them.

representing 3 per cent of the total outputs, was 'off track'[29]. Nevertheless, this per centage could increase by the end of the project timeline, as not all partners could commit to completing all activities by the end of March, resulting in the non-achievement of some of the 'on-track' output targets. This would be the case for the outputs related to the CS Platform and their products as well as sustainability-related activities and outputs. Unless a time extension was secured, there would be risks of not achieving all the targets set at the output level by the end of March.

Effectiveness of the CS Platform in strengthening evidence-based decision making for improved disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

76. Almost 94 per cent of respondents 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that awareness about the importance of using EO and GIT data for DRR and CCA has increased because of CS awareness-raising events.

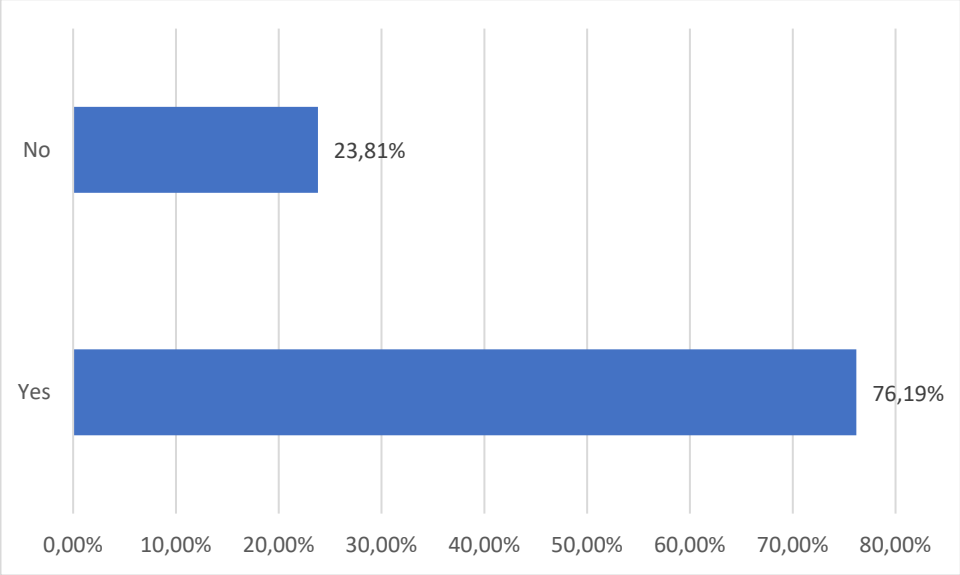
77. About 23 per cent of stakeholders who replied to the question indicated that 'regularly' used geospatial or remote-sensing data for strategic planning and an additional 41 per cent 'sometimes'. A 62 per cent indicated that they 'regularly' or 'sometimes' for policy/action plans and 73 per cent 'usually' or 'sometimes' for decision making. In the case of Vanuatu, the CS Platform could be considered fully aligned with the national priorities and cornerstone for the implementation of the recently adopted National Geospatial Data Policy. More than 30 per cent indicated 'regularly' using geospatial information for activities such as academic purposes and research, training and private business[30].

78. Since the CS Platform was not active in all three countries, only stakeholders from Fiji could provide feedback related to the use of the CS Platform and its contribution to make decisions based on evidence. Out of the 25 people who indicated that they have used the CS Platform, most have used it for decision making, to prepare emergency responses and equally for planning activities and coordinating with other agencies within DRR interventions, both preparedness and emergency responses. As per the semi-structured interviews, none had the opportunity to use the CS Platform beyond the purposes of familiarisation and personal interest. Nevertheless, most of the interviewed people acknowledged its importance in supporting DRR and climate-funding applications. Thus, it could be concluded that the CS Platform would be supporting evidence-based decision making, albeit being used to a limited extent in Fiji and not used at all in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

79. Other project deliverables that clearly contributed to making evidence-based decisions were training and backstopping activities. Concerning training, more than 75 per cent of surveyed stakeholders attended technical training, and 76 per cent of survey respondents confirmed having applied the knowledge acquired, a per centage similar to the one obtained in the midline evaluation[31], most of them on 'often' and 'sometimes' bases.

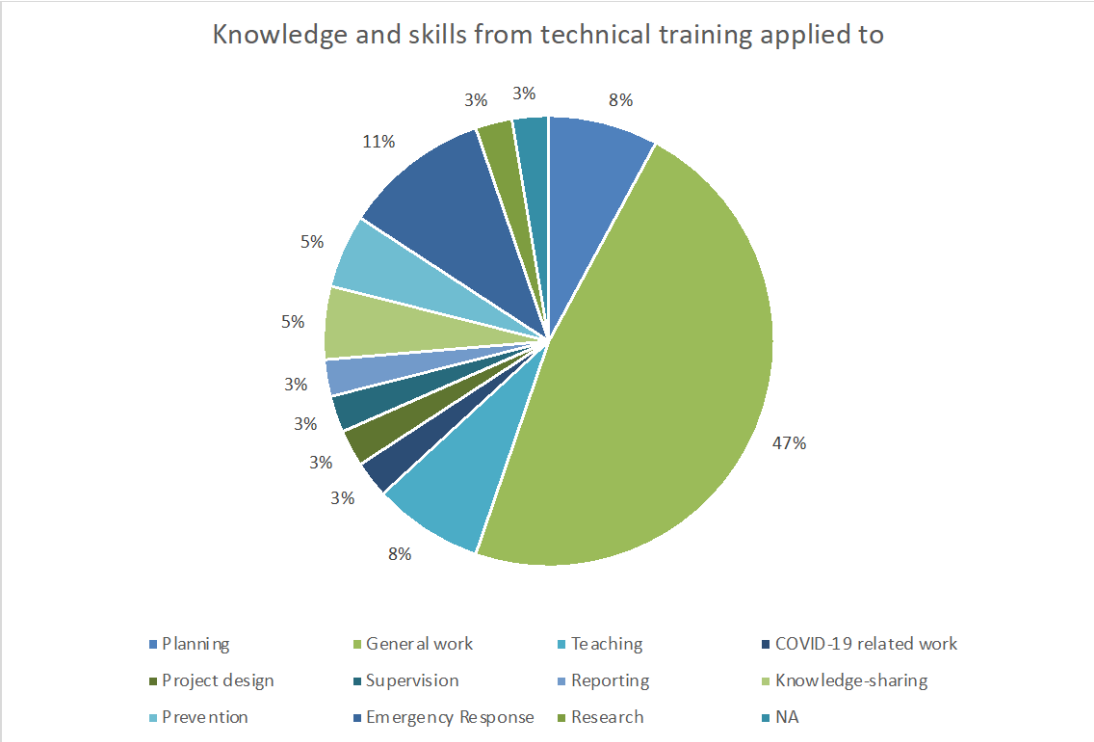
[29] See Appendix 3.
[30] For real estate business.
[31] Seventy-five per cent, as per the midline evaluation.

Chart 6: **Application of the knowledge/skills acquired from the technical training to your work**



80. In most of the cases, the skills acquired from technical trainings have been applied to jobs, and a handful of participants used the knowledge for policy making and preparedness. For example, the skills obtained in the GIT training sessions were then useful for the National Geospatial Data Policy endorsed by the Government of Vanuatu in December 2020. In the case of Solomon Islands, semi-structured interviews revealed that training sessions were useful for implementing other DRR and climate-related projects, the risk assessment of climate change impacts, especially of infrastructure design phases, and support to related national policies.

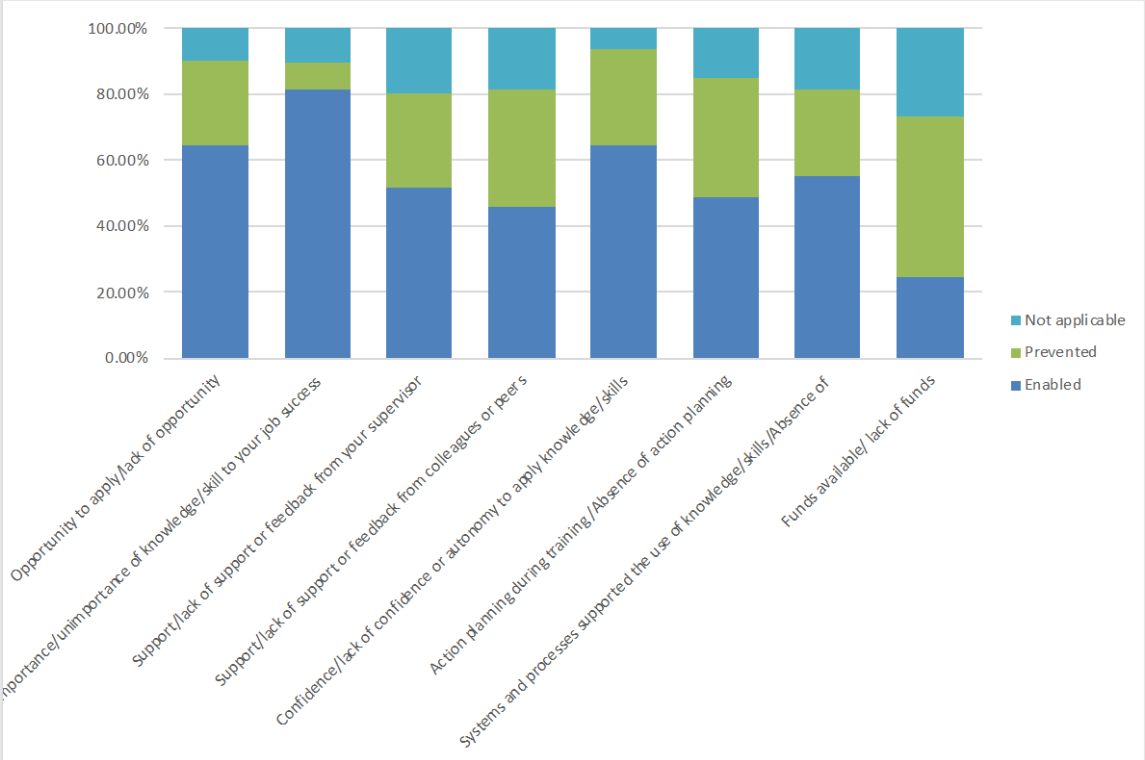
Chart 7: Application of knowledge and skills acquired in trainings



81. Backstopping activities were also used for decision making. Out of the 19 people surveyed, most indicated the support received was used for planning activities or projects, decision making and preparedness and emergency response[32]. Although some considered needs only partially addressed (six respondents), the vast majority (16) considered the backstopping activity essential to vital in addressing their needs.

82. Crossing survey and semi-structured interview results, the application of information and knowledge learnt was possible because the skills acquired were important for job success and interviewees had the opportunity to apply these skills, which increased their confidence in doing so. Factors cited by survey respondents that inhibited application of skills and information included lack of funding, an absence of action planning during training and a lack of support from colleagues and peers prevented them from further applying skills and information.

Chart 8: Factors enabling or preventing the application of knowledge/skills from the training



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

83. The evaluation only found limited evidence that the CS Platform and backstopping activities have been used to apply for climate funding yet. Through semi-structured interviews, it was noted that skills obtained in the training sessions might have been used for preparing a funding proposal to use GIS/RS to detect illegal gravel extraction activities and to monitor changes in extraction rates in Fiji[33]. As per survey results, only one

[32] For example, Operational Planning for Disaster Response and Relief, survey inundation and coastal change, aerial satellite mapping provided for TC Harold 2020, Ambae 2018/2019 and Tanna Ashfalll 2020, among others.
[33] By the Geospatial Division of the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources

respondent acknowledged having applied knowledge or skills from the CS project to prepare applications to donors for accessing climate funding, which was 'likely to be finalised and submitted to donors in the next several months. The Ministry of Health from Solomon Islands was preparing this climate funding proposal[34]. Outcome harvesting revealed that CS data was also being used for parametric insurance scheme scoping by Fiji's Ministry of Economy.

84. The low level of use of the project outputs in supporting government ministries in applying for climate funding could be attributed to two main issues. On the one hand, the project had not been completed at the time of the present endline evaluation. Furthermore, activities directly increasing the number of climate funding applications, mainly the CS Platform and climate finance advisors, were the activities accumulating more delays and at risk of not being completed by the end-of-project implementation time. Hence, there was not sufficient time to ensure that these activities could contribute to increasing climate finance through climate fund applications. On the other hand, the project could experience targeting issues. Only 19 per cent of respondents in the survey stated that they were involved in climate funding applications.

Impact

Effectiveness at the Outcome Level

85. The challenges regarding the results chain found in the midline evaluation persisted throughout the project's implementation. The theory of change and project intervention logic relied on many assumptions and inferences, the accomplishment of which were out of the project's scope, such as applying knowledge to prepare project funding requests, that projects would be approved because they are evidence based (while, in most of the cases, the approval results from a competition) or influence policy making. Consequently, these challenges introduced many attribution problems when assessing the project's impact.

86. Nonetheless, the achievement of the expected results at the outcome level remained somewhat linked to the attainment of the results at the output level. The incompletion of activities or underachievement at the output level affected project performance at the outcome and impact levels. Climate finance intermediate and final outcomes were the most affected results by this effect, as the CS Platform and technical assistance on climate finance were at risk of not being delivered.

87. Additional challenges concerned the substitution of some outputs for new ones as well as modifications of key outcome targets such as those used for the CEA that would further undermine the results chain[35] in the last three months of the project. Within this context, the assessment of the project's outcome performance is based on a contribution analysis i.e. validating if the project contributed to the achievement of the expected outcomes as stated in the project's log frame.

88. A total of 48 intermediate outcomes were identified during the outcome harvesting exercise, which contribute to the achievement of the overall impact results. Concretely, 8 project outcomes were identified in the environment, 9 in emergency response, 13 in preparedness, 11 in the GIS area and only 7 in climate finance[36]. These trends would be

[34] Ministry of Health and Medical Services
[35] Targets for indicators 8.2 from the log frame
[36] See Appendix 8 'Outcome Harvesting Table'

in line with those found in the process evaluation and project effectiveness section, which highlighted most activities aimed at contributing to improving the DRR, both the preparedness and emergency response sectors as well as GIS capacities by improving access to information and knowledge related to these areas, capacities (ability) as well as institutional performance. Most training sessions focused on GIS/GIT, and about 90 per cent of backstopping activities related to DRR and GIT. Few outcomes were found on increased climate funding[37], which could correspond to the fact that the CS Platform was still undergoing testing at the time of the present endline evaluation. Therefore, the conclusion is that the results chain remained consistent and coherent in the short term, resulting in some signals of an impact on the short term or at least during project implementation.

89. Besides the expected outcomes and impact, the project also generated a few unexpected outcomes One related to strengthening the digitalisation process and procedures in partner countries, which should streamline internal government procedures (bureaucracy) and, in turn, reduce the amount of human workforce needed to deliver certain services. This is especially important for the size of public administrations in countries like Fiji, SI and Vanuatu, where human resources are scarce and limited. Another would be the opportunity to expose some of the beneficiaries to e-learning, strengthening their digital literacy. Finally, some interviewees and women in the focus group highly appreciated the importance of the project for their personal interests and career development. Some became a resource person in their departments with consequent professional recognition, enhanced job profiling or made a job transition.

90. A performance assessment based on log frame target results was challenging due to a number of weaknesses identified in the midline evaluation, which persisted throughout the project's implementation. First, most of the indicators used to measure performance were not realistic. There was no clear methodology, system or specific source of information to calculate these indicators, and they did not align to any existing national or international statistics system that could ensure their measurement. Thus, tracking the performance of these indicators remained difficult in the endline evaluation, despite the help of experts. Partners and government did not have the required data.

91. Second, as reported in the midline evaluation, most of the impact indicators could have been affected by attribution issues, especially those related to increased population resilience and cost savings during natural disasters, for example, indicator '10.4 Amount of economic damages (in £) from multi-hazards in three partner countries'. Any improvement in this area cannot be directly attributed to the impact of the CS project as improvement also depends on the number of natural disasters affecting partner countries. In line with the evaluation methodology, the present endline evaluation assessed the intermediate outcomes and impact indicators based on contribution analysis.

92. Third, the endline evaluation took place during the project implementation period before the project activities were completed; thus, the targets for year three (2021) could not be completely reported. Nevertheless, data for a few targets were collected, showing achievement of targets.

[37] See Part A. Process Evaluation

93. Given this context, it could be considered that five[38] target results were achieved[39], three could not be completely measured due to lack of information[40] and seven could not be assessed as achieved due to lack of data and/or performance[41]. The achieved targets were intermediate institutional outcomes related to increased institutional capacity, for example, using CS solutions to inform policy and decision-making and/or strategic planning at the individual level of government staff. It can also be assumed that this capacity is already being used to prepare climate finance proposals as at least two ministries (one in Fiji and one in Solomon Islands) had prepared funding applications using the knowledge acquired from the project. Therefore, the CS project had an impact on institutional and individual capacity development in the three target countries as indicated by the increased use of evidence-based information to draft climate funding–related proposals, evidence supporting this assertion is limited.

94. Still, there is a long way to go to confirm the contribution of the project to increased climate finance. While underperformance could be addressed with the completion of the remaining activities, impact indicators related to climate funding and the use of the CS Platform as well as issues of data collection methodology and/or source of verification can only be solved by reviewing these indicators to ensure optimal and adequate performance assessment in the legacy evaluation.

95. Among the indicators are those aimed at measuring the contribution of the project to SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and SDG 9 (Build infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation). Given the challenges encountered in measuring the impact indicators, it was very difficult to determine whether the project contributed to these Goals; therefore, addressing measurement issues with these indicators is essential.

96. The achievement of targets as per log frame was heavily undermined by a series of factors, including but not limited to emergency responses, infrastructure, project management and culture-related issues.

97. The project's implementation was not only affected by COVID-19 but also an unusual number of tropical depressions evolving into tropical cyclones and/or flooding, which heavily damaged the three target countries. These led to great efforts in preparedness and emergency response, including the cancellation of activities, travelling limitations and staff availability. Nonetheless, the major impact was COVID-19, which undermined more effective training (face-to-face), data collection through field visits, and/or the deployment of climate finance advisors to support applications for climate finance or setting the data cubes in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

98. Emergencies combined with accumulated delays in delivering key activities such as the deployment of the finance advisors and the CS Platform were the main factors undermining the achievement of the project's results and impact, and the delays persisted and were exacerbated by the above-mentioned emergencies. These resulted in unexecuted activities expected to contribute to climate finance-related targets and impacts by the end of the project's timeline.

[38] As some of the stakeholders did not make a clear distinction between 'strategic planning' and 'decision making,' indicators 7.2 and 7.3 were assessed as one indicator. In fact, these two indicators could be merged under 'strategic planning and/or decision making'.
[39] In blue in Appendix 9
[40] In orange in Appendix 9
[41] In blue in Appendix 9

99. Infrastructure and cultural issues were also found to influence project performance. On the one hand, there is a lack of good-quality internet connection and/or other technical infrastructure to host the CS Platform and products. On the other hand, differences in time zones and cultural distinctions in management style and communication were also found to have influenced project performance.

100. Some of these challenges were addressed by the project consortium through ensuring greater involvement of in-country staff and engaging additional staff[42]; the existence of platforms for training sessions and for online data; the relevance of the project; and the beneficiaries' interest in learning.

101. The main impact made by the project in the short term concerned DRR in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, both in preparedness and governments' emergency response services. The three countries experienced highly intensive exposure to emergencies derived from tropical cyclones and the COVID-19 pandemic during the project's life cycle[43]. Within this context, the project provided information in an immediate manner, which helped NDMOs reduce the time required to assess damage caused by TC Harold in Fiji and Vanuatu. The availability of information on such short notice without the need to deploy a great deal of staff and resources also increased effective collaboration among stakeholders as well as coordination among line ministries in the three countries in charge of providing emergency response. This decreased time spent organising the emergency response resulted in an increase in government efficiency services in deploying aid to the affected areas.

102. Population resettlement in the three countries using GIS mapping was another area where the project helped to improve government services. In the case of Vanuatu, GIS mapping was used to identify the zones in the island affected by the ashfall from the Yasur Volcano and shared with the communities so people could know where they could be relocated. In the case of Solomon Islands, GIS mapping was used to identify quarantine buildings and zones to organise the emergency response to the COVID-19 threat. In Fiji, GIS products helped to determine populations that would be affected by rising sea levels in the medium term because of climate change. All these were acknowledged enhancements of governments' capacities to deliver DRR-related services.

103. At the institutional and organizational levels, the most observed change among the stakeholders interviewed and surveyed was the access to information and knowledge that the CS provided. The fact that the project also made the information and training content accessible online after the training was also highly appreciated. In fact, in the absence of the CS project, some of the people interviewed and surveyed recognised that they would have been obliged to outsource the services, affording aid from other development partners and, in limited cases, by the government itself. On only one occasion was relying on other regional organizations mentioned.

104. They also pointed out that these services were exorbitant for the government to cover, mainly because international expertise would be needed in the absence of local companies able to do it. Furthermore, outsourcing these services would have taken more time than getting them from the CS project, as they would need to follow a procurement

[42] UNOSAT: 3 Additional staff - Fiji, Solomon since December 2020 and Vanuatu Since January 2021. Two female, one male and all of them are young professionals.
[43] Tropical Cyclone Harold in 2020, Yasha in 2020, Ana in 2021 and floods, among others.

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

105. The opportunity to network with GIS experts and practitioners from other departments and countries resulting in a community of practice was considered a big benefit and was expected to continue via CS Platform. A growing interest in GIS/CS and its uses in various government departments was also highlighted, which would correspond with the high demand for GIS-related support and use for decision making at disparate levels (policy and project)[44].

Sustainability

106. Project sustainability remains the main challenge of the project. As stated above, climate finance advisors were only engaged between the last two to nine months of the project, and activities delivered at the time of the present evaluation were rather limited. While the climate finance advisors for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands were engaged locally, in the case of Fiji, the expert was an international consultant waiting to be deployed. Nevertheless, climate finance support in Fiji is slowly progressing. With UNDP and the World Resource Institute, experts are mainly supporting the Ministry of Economy to set a Project Development Unit (PDU) aimed at centralising all funding proposals to be submitted for obtaining climate finance. Concretely, the PDU will initially work across government agencies to map, access, and help to facilitate sector-specific project data to prepare robust, evidence-based project proposals. These proposals will target access to both domestic and international climate financial resources and will be geared to supplement fiscal expenditure on sustainable/climate centric development. The CS Platform would be part of the PDU workplan or at least linked somehow to services provided by this unit. The climate finance advisor is working to embed the project results into a new institutional arrangement which will sustain the use of the CS Platform and the outcomes of the project. The sustainability plan was expected to be completed before the project implementation was closed.

107. As also discussed, the CS Platform in Fiji was set up. Negotiations with the University of the South Pacific (USP) were ongoing at the time of the evaluation to ensure that the university was responsible for maintaining the data cube platform. It appears unclear who would afford the liabilities created by the project products, such as licences for the data products and data apps, by the end of the project. At the time of the present evaluation, the government of Fiji will use existing government ESRI GIS enterprise solution for maintenance of the services, which will entail zero additional cost for the users. In the case of SI and Vanuatu, options using USP were still being explored. Most interviewees agreed the government should be responsible; others suggested support from other development agencies. A few were unsure about the future of the Platform.

108. Measures to ensure capacity-related activities were also adopted. These included the training of trainers during the last month of the project's implementation, ensuring access

[44] See results in Effectiveness of CS Platform in Strengthening Evidence-Based Decision Making for Improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

to training materials via establishing knowledge repository (CS Knowledge Hub) and creating a community of practice, as was accomplished in the GIT area. In the last three months of the project, a TOT training took place. Out of 33 participants, 23 completed with satisfactory grades and minimum attendance. Finally, efforts were made to integrate these training sessions as part of governments' staff career development and in university curricula. However, these measures might not be sufficient, as they were implemented during the last three months of the project. Hence, there might not be enough time to ensure their embeddedness within local institutions.

109. Although increased positive perception of the CS project was noticed during semi-structured interviews and survey to some extent, weak stakeholder engagement continued through the end of the project's life cycle. Key actors, such as civil society organizations and communities, remained out of the project's scope. Like development partners, while development partner staff were invited to participate in training sessions, engagement and coordination with other development agencies and sectors continued to be limited in the context of looking for opportunities to secure project sustainability. A lack of project visibility and COVID-19 restrictions hampering the organization of celebratory meetings, conferences and other relevant visibility and networking activities were found to compromise the sustainability of the project.

110. The project did not target environmental sustainability as part of project objectives. Nonetheless, an important number of backstopping activities related to environmental sustainability issues such as forestation, mapping water resources or carrying out environmental risk assessments were performed. As per outcome harvesting, about five outcomes identified could be linked to environmental sustainability[45].

Conclusion

111. The evaluation uncovered evidence to affirm that the overall performance of the CS project improved during the last year of implementation. Based on the midline evaluation recommendations, the project partners made clear efforts to address the main issues, in terms of improving coordination, complementarity and coherence of activities; information sharing; and the project's gender approach. These challenges were addressed through improving the focus and timing of the partners' meetings, introducing new gender measures and sharing more information at the delivery level (e.g., the sustainability plan drafting process).

112. Nevertheless, some challenges remained, partly as the result of the project to address some aspects of the midline evaluation, while other challenges arose as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and other natural disasters affecting Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Issues remained in terms of stakeholders' engagement, visibility and transparency in addition to issues related to climate finance and the results chain.

113. Outreach and the participation of a wide diversity of actors remained limited, with the participation of some NGOs and international organizations in some trainings. The engagement and deployment of a climate finance advisor in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu was still ongoing at the time of the data collection for evaluation. Activities related to enhancing the project's visibility were further affected by the restrictions imposed by

[45] Mangrove maps that enhance management of mangroves and biodiversity; mapping for water supply in Lambi (SI), better monitoring of environment sites, increased knowledge about deforestation; Environmental assessment mappings.

COVID-19. In addition, modifications to the log frame were made only in January 2021 in the last three months of the project, which implied some challenges in terms of measuring project performance. These modifications did not address the recommendations provided in the midline evaluation.

114. In terms of project effectiveness, the CS continued to deliver at the output level, ensuring the achievement of most of the output targets, except one related to the publication of case studies; there were also some delays in achieving targets related to the use of the CS Platform and products as well as to climate finance. In line with the level of achievement of outputs, the intermediate outcomes were achieved with the exception of those related to climate finance. Achievements at this level mean an increase in the capacity of staff to use EO and GIT data for DRR and CCA with some signs that this capacity is being used for climate funding proposals. However, the success of the project was limited by attribution and measurement issues as well as by the lack of completion of activities at the time of the evaluation.

115. With regard to efficiency, the project continued to be cost efficient. The emergency response to COVID-19 did not involve additional costs or require additional resources outside of the budget and, in fact, resulted in some savings as travel budgets were reallocated to increase the human resources needed to adapt the project to the health context. However, some trade-offs between effectiveness and efficiency were found. On the one hand, the budget for human resources needed to be increased, for example, to design distance learning trainings and/or carry out remote data collection to maintain project efficiency (e.g. completion of activities, timely delivery etc.). On the other hand, these modalities involved a decrease in effectiveness as distance learning and/or remote data collection were considered to be less effective than face-to-face learning and field data collection.

116. Since the targets to be achieved were changed by the end of the project for year 2020 and 2021, it cannot be calculated whether the space based solution provided by the project continues to be more cost-effectiveness than the rest of possible alternative solutions (i.e. the use of UAV and helicopter).

117. Sustainability and stakeholder engagement remained the main challenge of the CS project. At the time of the evaluation, sustainability-related activities were still being implemented, and stakeholder engagement was, in a limited way, targeting high-level institutions (e.g. development agencies and IIOO) rather than civil society-based and community-based organisations and other relevant actors. It was also noted that partner governments might not be in a position to assume either ownership or the liabilities resulting from the project due to a lack of resources. These constraints could be further addressed if the necessary measures are taken, although this would require additional time beyond the project's current life cycle.

Recommendations

Based on the above findings and conclusions, the evaluation issues the following four recommendation, with the assumption that the additional no-cost extension through March 2022 will be granted.

Effectiveness

Recommendation 1: UNITAR – UNOSAT and Catapult should complete the delivery of all project activities in the next 9 to 12 months. In particular, it is recommended that UNITAR-UNOSAT continue to deliver some key technical trainings using the existing online and distance learning platforms to ensure complementarity with the use of the CS Platform and, in turn, coordination and complementarity of delivery at the output level during the last months of the project. This is also important in terms of sustainability as it could serve as guidance to partner countries on how to use and ensure the sustainability of the results once the project is completed.

Recommendation 2: Based on the information and experience gathering data to inform project indicators, UNITAR and Catapult should delete the indicators from the log frame that are not measurable and review data collection methods where needed.

Sustainability

Recommendation 3: Recommendations provided in the midline evaluation are applicable to the no-cost extension. In particular, it is recommended that project partners focus on ensuring project sustainability, paying special attention to strengthening the capacity of partner countries in climate financing and climate funding. Therefore, it is important that climate finance advisors:

- Narrow the scope of institutions (e.g., MoF, MoE, MDMO) for participating in capacity development activities by targeting staff and institutions involved in climate finance applications only.
- Follow up on policy and budget processes so that governments allocate the necessary human and financial resources to sustain project results in the medium/long term as well as ensure the protection of data.
- Provide support to enhance data collection in terms of climate funding. The three countries seem to experience challenges in collecting and tracking climate finance information as indicated by project performance results; thus, it is recommended that the climate finance advisors support partner institutions in enhancing data collection in climate funding at least for the purpose of measuring CS project impacts as per log frame indicators.
- It is recommended that UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult continue putting effort into stakeholder engagement and take the opportunity given by the time extension to increase its outreach by involving civil society organizations and other development partners beyond those present in the region.

Communication and visibility

- **Recommendation 4**: UNITAR-UNOSAT and Catapult should continue with the capitalization of project results and experiences by drafting and publishing articles and case studies related to the use of EO for combating climate change and enhancing DRR; they should also continue to make the gender-related issues in the sector more visible. In case the project is extended for an additional year, it is advised to carry out another endline evaluation.

Lessons Learned

The endline evaluation identifies eight lessons that can be drawn from the project:

Lesson 1: Importance of defining realistic, measurable results. The complex log frame of the CS project with a large number of indicators and targets proved to be challenging in terms of measurements. Some of the sources of information were not sufficient. In other cases, indicators could not be measured due to capacity limitations in partner countries. While project log frames are dynamic instruments and may be subject to review and modification, it is important that project metrics have means of verification and can be measured within the project's resource constraints.

Lesson 2: Importance of gender analysis to ensure gender mainstreaming. Despite the efforts made to ensure gender equality during the implementation of the project, they remained limited to ad hoc measures partially addressing gender issues in training activities. A thorough gender assessment is important to undertake as part of the needs assessment and analysis to ensure that gender mainstreaming in project design is relevant and adequate and can be realistically delivered throughout project implementation.

Lesson 3: Importance of local staff and partners in consortia. Engaging local staff and institutional partners is instrumental to support effective project delivery and ensure ownership and sustainability of results. This is particularly important for projects implemented in geographic regions distant from the location of the main project partners.

Lesson 4: Measures to ensure sustainability need to be front-loaded. The more measures to promote sustainability of results are front-loaded, the more the likelihood that such measures will become part of the process of delivering outputs and ensure sustainability of outcomes.

Lesson 5: Uncertainty about the end date of a project leads to planning insecurity, implementation and spending imbalances. This was mainly a result of the situation introduced by COVID-19 and the delays associated to the travel restrictions introduced to respond to the global pandemic.

Lesson 6: High transaction costs are associated with turnover in personnel of project delivery and beneficiary partners. Turnover of staff of delivery and beneficiary partners can produce delays in implementation and reverberate and create inefficiencies by delaying output delivery and compromising achievement of outcomes.

Lesson 7: Unintended outcomes can be highly relevant, appreciated and rewarding. Adaptive management is crucial to address important niche areas for capacity support, such as the case for responding to demand-driven and tailored backstopping support and addressing digital divide by supporting online and blended learning solutions in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Lesson 8: The project's financial business model can present risks for efficient delivery of results. The absence of advance-funding creates challenges in financial management that may affect and present risks related to project planning, spending and ultimately delivery of results.

Appendices

1. Terms of reference
2. Survey/questionnaires deployed
3. List of persons interviewed
4. List of documents reviewed
5. Evaluation question matrix
6. Evaluation consultant agreement form and ethical pledge
7. Output table
8. Outcome Harvesting Results
9. Log frame

1. Terms of reference

Terms of Reference
Endline Evaluation and Cost-effectiveness Analysis of the CommonSensing Project

Background

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

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

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

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

Purpose of the evaluation

5. The purpose of this endline evaluation is to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the initiative; to identify any problems or challenges that the initiative has encountered; to issue recommendations, and to identify lessons to be learned on design, implementation and management. The evaluation's purpose is thus to provide findings and conclusions to meet accountability requirements, and recommendations and lessons learned to contribute to the initiative's improvement and broader organization learning. The evaluation should not only assess how well the initiative has performed, but also seek to answer the 'why 'question by identifying factors contributing to (or inhibiting) successful delivery of the results.

In addition to assessing the final outcomes achieved, the evaluation focuses on assessing the and impacts of the project, as well as its delivery. The evaluation should compare with baseline conditions and assess change. The evaluation should also include recommendations and identified key learnings for future projects.

The endline evaluation will include an updated cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) to determine the net economic benefit of the project and how the costs of the CommonSensing project compare to non-space project alternatives. The draft CEA prepared in conjunction with the midline evaluation can be found here.

Scope of the evaluation

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

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

Evaluation criteria

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

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

Principal evaluation questions

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

A. Process Evaluation:

Effectiveness: How effective was project delivery?

a. How effective has online training and other online project delivery been with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in supporting individual and institutional capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?

b. To what extent have recent project adaptations supported a human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming in the CommonSensing project?

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

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

d. To what extent were the outputs being produced in a cost-effective manner?

e. Were the CommonSensing project's outputs and objectives achieved on time?

f. To what extent have partnership modalities (including project and implementing partners if any) been conductive to the efficient delivery of the CommonSensing project and achievement of results?

g. To what extent has the initiative adjusted to the COVID-19 related context?

h. How environment-friendly (natural resources) has the initiative been?

Economic Evaluation (using Cost-Effectiveness Analysis)
The outputs of the CEA are also an important input to answering the above evaluation questions related to the criteria of 'Efficiency'. This relates to whether the project used the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired impact compared to alternatives.

i. Was the project a cost-effective means of achieving the results by project end, as compared to the non-space alternatives of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and helicopters?

j. What are the net economic benefits of the project as compared to the non-space alternatives at project end?

k. What lessons can be drawn based on the results of the CEA to support efficient project delivery in similar contexts?

B. Impact Evaluation

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

a. To what extent have project deliverables supported government ministries in applying for climate funding?

b. Is there evidence that the CS Platform is effective in strengthening evidence-based decision making for improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?

c. To what extent did the CommonSensing project meet the planned results at the output and outcome levels, and did the project reach its intended users and respond to their needs?

d. What factors have influenced the achievement (or non-achievement) of the CommonSensing project's objectives?

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

✓ Overall, to what extent did the project develop knowledge, skills and other capacities of women stakeholders, and if so, what were the enabling or preventing factors?

✓ To what extent are Working Packages such as "User-Centred Design, Build Analysis and Data Products and Solution, Design, Build and Integration, Sustainability, Communications and Stakeholder Engagement" gender-sensitive in their approach and final products?To what extent have women stakeholders been using the CS Platform including the Climate Information app, the Risk Information app, the Map Explorer app, and Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS)?

- ✓ To what extent has the project increased awareness of women stakeholders?
- ✓ To what extent has the project contributed to SDG 5 "Gender Equality"?

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

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

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

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

Evaluation Approach and Methods

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

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

13. 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 midline and endline evaluations include a draft and revised CEA, the midline evaluation identified two alternative, non-space approaches to CommonSensing with a view to comparing costs and outcomes of CommonSensing and the alternative courses of action. The baseline evaluation collected data for Samoa as a comparison country with similar geographical

and socio-economic characteristics as the treatment groups to assess the counterfactual. Endline data for the comparison group shall be collected as well.

14. Cost-effectiveness analysis aims to compare the costs and impacts of alternative means to achieve the same impact. The midline and endline evaluations shall identify the cost-effectiveness of at least one viable alternative (i.e. the next best alternatives that could address the same developmental problem as the CommonSensing on a scale as close to the CommonSensing solution as possible).
15. With the objective to increase the likelihood of the evaluation to be used, the evaluation's key findings shall be presented through a video. For this purpose a video maker will be employed.
16. The evaluator should engage in quantitative and qualitative analysis in responding to the principal evaluation questions and present the findings qualitatively or quantitatively as most appropriate.

Data collection methods:

Comprehensive desk review

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

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

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

Stakeholder analysis

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

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

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

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

Comparison Country
Samoa

Partners:

1. Satellite Applications Catapult
2. UK Meteorological Office
3. Sensonomic
4. Devex
5. University of Portsmouth

6. Airbus UK (data provider, not project partner)

International:

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

Survey(s)

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

Key informant interviews

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

Focus groups

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

Field visit

Due to COVID-19 the data collection does not include a field visit that requires international travel. Local travel to Fiji, Solomon Island and Vanuatu (treatment countries) and Samoa (non-treatment) for interviews and focus groups is desirable depending on the residence of the evaluator and assistant evaluators. Observation may also prove useful if activities are being implemented simultaneously to the local field visit. The evaluator shall also organise a one-day workshop on outcome evidencing with project stakeholders remotely if it can add value to the evaluation's data collection.

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

Gender and human rights

17. The evaluator should incorporate human rights, gender and equity perspectives in the evaluation process and findings, particularly by involving women and other disadvantaged groups subject to discrimination. All key data collected shall be disaggregated by sex and age grouping and be included in the draft and evaluation report. Though this is a general requirement for all evaluations, this evaluation should particularly put emphasis on gender equality.

18. The guiding principles for the evaluation should respect transparency, engage stakeholders and beneficiaries; ensure confidentiality of data and anonymity of responses; and follow **ethical** and professional standards(UNEG Ethical Guidelines).

Timeframe, work plan, deliverables and review

19. The proposed timeframe for the evaluation spans from November 2020 (initial desk review and data collection) to March 2021 (submission of final evaluation report). An indicative work plan is provided in the table below.

20. The consultant shall submit a brief evaluation design/question matrix following the comprehensive desk study, stakeholder analysis and initial key informant interviews. The evaluation design/question matrix should include a discussion on the evaluation objectives,

methods and, if required, revisions to the suggested evaluation questions or data collection methods. The Evaluation design/question matrix should indicate any foreseen difficulties or challenges/limitations in collecting data and confirm the final timeframe for the completion of the evaluation exercise. In addition, a video outline shall be submitted.

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

22. The draft evaluation and CEA reports (two separate documents) should follow the structures presented under Annex C. The report should state the purpose of the evaluation and the methods used and include a discussion on the limitations to the evaluation. The report should present evidence-based and balanced findings, including strengths and weaknesses, consequent conclusions and recommendations, and lessons to be learned. The length of evaluation report should be approximately 20-30 pages, excluding annexes. The CEA narrative report should have 8-10 pages and use the excel template provided and follow the methodology provided by the IPP programme. This report should outline the CEA process, key assumptions, results, interpretation of the results, and caveats – including aspects of the project that cannot be quantified in the Excel model. The objective is to provide a compelling narrative which helps place the CEA analysis and findings, including the next best alternatives in context. This narrative will then be duplicated into the project's evaluation report. As the midline evaluation has produced a draft CEA report, the existing draft shall be updated by the endline evaluation.

23. In addition, a video script shall be developed and submitted with the zero draft report. A script template shall be developed jointly with the video maker.

24. Following the submission of the zero draft, a draft report will then be submitted to the CommonSensing project management team to review and comment on the draft reports and provide any additional information using the form provided under Annex D by 8 March 2021. Within one week of receiving feedback, the evaluator shall submit the final evaluation and CEA report. The target date for this submission is 15 March 2021.

Indicative timeframe: November 2020 – March 2021

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

Measurable outputs/Deliverables/Schedule of Deliverables*:

Deliverable	From	To	Deadline
Evaluation design/question matrix (and video outline)	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	21 December 2020
Comments on evaluation design/question matrix	Evaluation manager	Evaluator	23December 2020
Interview protocol and interview questions	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	4 January 2021
Interview protocol and interview questions	Evaluator	In-country experts	8 January 2021
Zero draft report and video script	Evaluator	Evaluation manager	8 February 2021
Comments on zero draft and video script	Evaluation manager	Evaluator	15 February 2021
Draft report and video script	Evaluator	Evaluation manager/ CommonSensing project manager	22 February 2021
Comments on draft report and video script	CommonSensing project manager	Evaluation manager	8 March 2021
Final report	Evaluator	Evaluation manager/ CommonSensing project manager	15 March 2021
Presentation of the evaluation findings, recommendations and lessons learned and video presentation	Evaluator/evaluation manager	CommonSensing team	15 March 2021

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

Communication/dissemination of results

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

Professional requirements

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

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

- Strong communication and presentation skills.
- Cross-cultural awareness and flexibility.
- Availability to travel.
- Fluency in oral and written English.

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

Task/deliverable	Estimated number of work days	Comments
Desk study and submission of evaluation design/question matrix	5	
Data collection, including field visits (including field visit preparation)	25	
Data analysis and preparation of zero drafts	18	
Preparation of draft reports	3	
Final reports	2	
Total estimated	53	

Contractual arrangements

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

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

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

Evaluator Ethics

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

Annexes:

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

2. Survey/questionnaires deployed

CommonSensing evaluation survey

Dear Sir or Madam,

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

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

The survey is structured in four sections: technical training, awareness-raising, backstopping services and the CS platform.

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

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

CommonSensing evaluation survey

A few questions on technical training....

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

- Yes
- No

CommonSensing evaluation survey

technical training (continued)

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

- Yes
- No

CommonSensing evaluation survey

Technical training (continued)

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

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

- Daily
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely

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

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

Other (please specify)

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

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

* 6. Have you participated in any of the CommonSensing project's **awareness-raising events**

(e.g. "Workshop: Adapting to Agricultural Vulnerabilities"; Mapathon; or "GIS Day" etc.)?

- Yes
- No

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

Awareness-raising events (continued)

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

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

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

A few questions on technical backstopping support....

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

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

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

Technical backstopping support (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

- ◯ Essential
- ◯ Very important
- ◯ Neutral

- ◯ Somewhat important
- ◯ Not at all important
- ◯ Not applicable

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

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

Monetary value in US dollar	
Please explain if needed	

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

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

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

Technical backstopping support (continued)

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

- ◯ I addressed the needs with support from another organization
- ◯ The needs were left unaddressed

Other (please specify)

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

I am fully confident using geospatial applications without additional backstopping support.

I am somewhat confident to use geospatial applications, but I would prefer additional backstopping support.

I am not confident to use geospatial applications without additional training or backstopping support.

Please please explain your answer

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

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

A few questions on the CS platform....

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

Yes, regularly

Yes, but only once or a few times

No

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

CS platform (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

CommonSensing evaluation survey

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

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

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

○ Other (please specify)

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

○ Yes

○ I am not involved in climate funding applications

○ No (please specify why)

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

Climate funding applications (continued)

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

- [ ] Technical training
- [ ] Awareness-raising activities
- [ ] Backstopping activities
- [ ] CS platform
- [ ] I did not prepare any climate funding applications in the last two years

☐ If none, please indicate why not

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

◯ Help prepare applications to donors for accessing climate funding

◯ To support decision-making in disaster risk reduction or climate change adaptation ◯ None of the above

◯ Other (please specify)

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CommonSensing evaluation survey

Climate funding applications

25. Have the applications to donors:

◯ Been finalized and submitted to donors

◯ Are likely to be finalized and submitted to donors in the next several months ◯ It's too early to tell

◯ Other (please specify)

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

of transferring or applying the knowledge/skills.

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

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

Thank you very much!

3. List of persons interviewed

Semi - Structured Interviews

Name	Institution	E-mail
Project Partners		
Anudari Achitsaikhan	UNOSAT	anudari.achitsaikhan@unitar.org
Einar Bjorgo	UNOSAT	Einar.BJORGO@unitar.org
Anders Gundersen	SENSONOMIC	anders.gundersen@sensonomic.com
Ian Hury	UNOSAT	ian.huri@unitar.org
Khaled Mashfiq	UNOSAT	Khaled.MASHFIQ@unitar.org
Aline Roldan	UNOSAT	Aline.ROLDAN@unitar.org
Helen Morgan	Devex	helen.morgan@devex.com
Oran No	UNOSAT	Oran.NO@unitar.org
Simon Kartar	Catapult	Simon.Kartar@sa.catapult.org.uk
Richard Teeuw	University of Portsmouth	richard.teeuw@port.ac.uk
Clara Gallagher	CommonWealth Secretariat	c.gallagher@commonwealth.int
Katherine Cooke	Common Wealth Secretariat	katherine.cooke@opml.co.uk
Leba Gaunavinaka	UNOSAT	leba.gaunavinaka@unitar.org
Fiji		
Diana Dogo Ralulu	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) [Planning Division]	diana.ralulu@agriculture.gov.fj
Shaneel Prakash	Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources	shaneel.prakash@govnet.gov.fj
Katarine Manueli	Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources	katarine.manueli@govnet.gov.fj katmanueli@gmail.com

Tevita Nasova	Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources	tevita.nasova@govnet.gov.fj
Irami Lewaravu	Ministry of Sugar Industry	irami.lewaravu@govnet.gov.fj
Rusiate Veikoso	Ministry of Sugar Industry	rusiate.veikoso@govnet.gov.fj
Pedro Rounds	Sugar Research Institute of Fiji	pedror@srif.org.fj
Altaf Buksh	Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC)	altafb@fsc.com.fj
Timoci Sila	Fiji Sugar Corporation (FSC)	timocis@fsc.com.fj
Sweta Kumar	Ministry of Waterways	sweta.kumar@govnet.gov.fj
Bipendra Prakash	Fiji Meteorology Services	bipendra.prakash@met.gov.fj
Kasaqa Tora	National Trust	kasaqatora@gmail.com
Shivanal Kumar	Ministry of Economy	shivanal.kumar@economy.gov.fj
Shayal Kumar	Ministry of Economy	shayal.kumar01@economy.gov.fj
Vineil Narayan	Ministry of Economy	vineil.narayan@economy.gov.fj
Unaisi Logavatu	Ministry of Local Government, Housing & Environment	unaisi.logavatu@govnet.gov.fj
Wolf Forstreuter (PGRSC)	Pacific GIS/RS Council	wolf.forstreuter@gmail.com
Tevita Soqo	Fiji NDMO	tevitamsoqo@gmail.com
Jannifer Filipe	Fiji NDMO	janniefilipe@gmail.com
Fiu Penjueli	Fiji Bureau of Statistics	fiu.penjueli@gmail.com
Makereta Veitata	USP	makeretaveitata@gmail.com
Nemaia Koto	Fiji Roads Authority	nemaia.koto87@gmail.com
Andrew Jones	SPC	andrewj@spc.int
Litea Biukoto	SPC	liteab@spc.int
Sachindra Singh	SPC	sachindras@spc.int
Shayal Kumar	Climate Change & International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Economy	shayalkumar01@economy.gov.fj

Katarine Manueli	Lands Department, Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources	katarine.manueli@govnet.gov.fj
Kasaqa Tora	National Trust of Fiji	kasaqatora@gmail.com/ ktora@nationaltrust.org.fj
Jannifer Filipe	NDMO	janniefilipe@gmail.com
Makereta Veitata	Geospatial Science Unit, School of Agriculture, Geography, Environment, Ocean and Natural Sciences (SAGEONS), USP	makeretaveitata@gmail.com
Name	Institution	E-mail
Solomon Islands		
Banarbas Bago	National Program Coordinator at Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology- MECDM	BBago@mecdm.gov.sb
Anne Tocan Eli	Director Acting-Public Health Division-Ministry of Health and Medical Services	AEli@moh.gov.sb
Freddy Ratusanile	Head of School of Survey/Senior Lecturer-Survey & Industrial Drafting-Solomon Islands National University.	
Rodney Kauramo	Field support Engineer-UNDP SI Country office	rodney.kauramo@undp.org
Mariana Nonga	Data and Information Officer-Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification	mnonga@mmere.gov.sb
Reginald Ruben	GIS & RESEARCH OFFICER -Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	grkiuts@gmail.com
Darwin Kilua	SENIOR GIS/INTERN OFFICER -GIS UNIT-Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	daolowee@gmail.com
Steve Sae	Chief Safeguard Officer - Ministry of Infrastructure Development	SSae@mid.gov.sb

Jonathan Tafiariki	Deputy Director/NDMO-Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	JTafiariki@ndmo.gov.sb
Frank Odona	CHIEF FIELD OFFICER - Climate Change/Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	FOdona@gpg.gov.sb
Transform Nethery	SENIOR GIS & CARTOGRAPHER - Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification	
Branson Pitakia	IT Support & Principle Operations OFFICER (Acting) -NEOC Operations/ NDMO-Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	
Alex Rilifia	Senior Forecaster/SI MET Service -Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Mete	a.rilifia@gmail.com
Eddie Siosi	CARTOGRAPHER - Ministry of Lands, Housing & Survey	esiosi@mlhs.gov.sb
Vini Talai	DRM ADVISOR-UNDP OFFICE-Solomon Islands.	vini.talai@undp.org
Name	Institution	E-mail
Vanuatu		
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4. List of documents reviewed

Name of the document	Type
Application Form: International Partnership Programme – Call Two (Common Sensing Project document)	.doc
Baseline Evaluation Report	.pdf
Capacity Development Mission Notes, Fiji, Regional, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	.doc
Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Report (DRAFT)	.doc
Dashboards for WP 500 and 800	.xlsx
D1_CommonSensing Mission Plan	.pdf
D2_CommonSensing Inception Mission Report	.pdf
Haley, N. and Zubrinich, K. (2016) 'Women's Political and administrative leadership in the Pacific', State, Society and Governance in Melanesia, The Australian National University, Canberra	.pdf
IPP CommonSensing -Service Concept: Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	.pdf
Landscape Analysis – Climate Finance	.pdf
Landscape Analysis – Data & Tools	.pdf
Memorandum of Understanding: Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	.pdf
Quarterly Technical Backstopping Reports: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 (2019)	.pdf
Quarterly Technical Backstopping Reports: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 (2020)	.pdf
Working Package Breakdown	.ppt
IPP CommonSensing ME Plan (Reviewed)	.pdf
Knowledge Sharing and Communication Plan	.pdf
Stakeholder Coordination Mechanism Report	.doc
Sustainability Plan	.doc
Sustainability Plan Road Map (Draft Jan 2021)	.doc
Training Quality Assurance Framework	.doc
Training Reports (CLEARII Report)	.pdf
Weekly Reports (local focal points)	.doc

5. Evaluation question matrix

EVALUATION MATRIX							
OECD-DAC Criteria	**Relevant Evaluation Question (EQ)**	**Key Questions (KQ)**	**Indicators (I)**	**Baseline (mid-term review)**	**Data Collection methods/Tools**	**Source of Information**	**Risks/Challenges**
Process Evaluation							

EFFECTIVENESS	**EQ1:** The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups.	**KQ1.1** How effective has online training and other online project delivery activities been with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in supporting individual and institutional capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?	I.1.1. 1 The majority of participants of CommonSensing training activities continue to show satisfaction with the content and format of online training activities, similar levels of trainings delivered face-to-face I.1.1.2 Evidence that participants of CommonSensing training activities have improved objectively and subjectively their knowledge/skills as if these activities were delivered in face-to-face format I.1.1.3 Evidence that participants	Mid-line Evaluation: 1.1.1 66 per cent of survey respondents (55 per cent for Fiji, 75 per cent for Solomon Islands and 62 per cent for Vanuatu) agreed that the learning objectives were fully or mostly relevant to their learning needs; 88 per cent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the training was relevant to their job; 90 per cent of respondents also believed that they achieved the	Semi-structured Interviews Survey Desk review of documents, including training reports observation Case Study Fiji	Project documents, log frame, beneficiaries, government staff, development partners, local NGOs, coordination mechanism training material, training data, stats and reports	Objective assessment was only applied in the last year of the project. It will not be possible to compare it with any type of baseline. No certificates of completion being awarded. The fact that most of trainings in the last year of the project have been delivered online might affect the perception of participants in terms of quality and learning outcomes.

			of CS activities are able to apply the knowledge and/or skills acquired in different areas I.1.1.4 The number of participants of online trainings remains the same as if the trainings were delivered face-to-face	learning objectives based on self-assessment; and 80 per cent affirmed utilising EO on DRR and CCA. 1.1.2More than 80% of participants in each of the target countries consider to have achieved 'high' or 'moderate' competency in utilising EO for DRR and CAA 1.1.3 More than 75 per cent of participants in training sessions applied the knowledge and skills acquired			

				in their work 1.1.4 Participation in training has reached around 75 per cent of the total identified beneficiaries			

		KQ 1.2 To what extent have recent project adaptations supported a human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming in the CommonSensing project?	I.1.2.1 Evidence that project has adopted measures to enhance its rights-based approach	1.2.1 Low levels of project engagement with communities and outreach was found by the mid-line evaluation, which was considered to undermine any opportunity for accountability and the empowerment of citizens beyond direct beneficiaries.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, progress reports, project managers, partner organisations, project plan and log frame, matrix, budget reports, project management staff and governments' staff, landscape analysis report	The project is very technical and very limited activities have engaged with communities and civil society organisations. Therefore, the end-line evaluation will look at improvements in terms of RBA will be assessed compared to the mid-line evaluation. It might also include an analysis of stakeholders, highlighting and increase or not of civil society organisations, for example.

		KQ 1.3 Were accepted recommendations from the mid-term evaluation implemented?	I.1.3 Evidence that the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation have been implemented	1.3 A set of recommendations were provided in the mid-line evaluation that encourage the project partners to enhance project effectiveness.	Semi-structured Interviews Desk review of project documents (M&E reports) Outcome harvesting	Log frame, ToC, timeline, progress reports, beneficiaries, other government staff. Management response follow-up	Covid-19 might undermine the possibility to implement some of the recommendations. If this is the case, it will be clearly stated in the mid-line evaluation. Time since the midterm evaluation has been limited.
EFFICIENCY	**EQ2:** Were KPIs, deliverables and milestones delivered on time and on budget? Why/why not?	**KQ 2.1** Were the CommonSensing project's outputs and objectives achieved on time?	I.2.1 Evidence that activities have been delivered as planned in the project plan/timeline before and during the period affected by COVID-19	2.1 Activities have been implemented according to the COVID-19 Plan. There is sufficient evidence that activities will be completed by the end of March	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, steering committee minutes and minutes form other management meetings, progress reports, governme	Covid-19 might have affected the implementation of the project as initially planned. The assessment will be focused on assessing the project implementation plan designed to face Covid-19 situation.

						nts' staff, project managem ent staff and project partners' staff.	
		KQ 2.2 To what extent have partnership modalities (including project and implementing partners if any) been conductive to the efficient delivery of the CommonSen sing project and achievement of results?	I.2.2 Evidence that partnership modality contributes to the efficient delivery of the project (e.g. provision of expertise on time)	2.2 Mid-line evaluation: the evaluation found coordination challenges at the delivery level which in turn impacted on coherence among activities, which is key for the success of an intervention based on the learning-by-doing approach and consistency of the results chain to achieve	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Out come harvesting Desk review	Project document s, steering committee minutes and minutes form other managem ent meetings, progress reports, governme nts' staff, project managem ent staff and project	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				expected results. Time lapse between the delivery of most capacity development activities and the development of the CS Platform and deployment of the climate finance advisors. The evaluation found evidence of confusion on who would be playing these roles		partners' staff.	
		KQ 2.3 To what extent has the initiative adjusted to the COVID-19 related context?	I.2.3.1 Evidence of measures that allowed adapting project activities I.2.3.2 Most of the activities planned in the project have	2.3 Project was not adapted to be delivered to face the COVID-19 global health emergency. There was a	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Out come harvesting Site	Project documents, M&E documents, project reports, project managem	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

			been implemented despite COVID-19 related restrictions	high risk that the project activities would not be completed	Observation Desk review	ent staff, governments' staff.	
		KQ 2.4 To what extent were the outputs being produced in a cost-effective manner? Taking into account the covid-adaptation and online which in principle might be more cost-effectiveness.	I.2.4 Evidence that the outputs have been produced in a cost-effectiveness manner	2.4 There is no specific baseline for it. But based on other climate change projects, delivery of outputs in these countries imply many transaction costs that often leads to a delivery of outputs in very low cost-effectiveness manner.	Semi-structured Interviews Desk review	Project documents, M&E documents, project reports, project management staff, governments' staff.	Includes the assessment of whether the adaptation of the project activities to response to Covid situation has made the project more or less cost-effective.

		KQ 2.5 How environment-friendly (natural resources) has the initiative been?	I.2.5 Evidence that the project included activities/measures to mitigate any negative environmental externality of the project (e.g. carbon footprint offset, avoiding pointing etc.)	2.4 Since the project is related to combat climate change and DRR, it is assumed that the project support efficient and sustainable management of natural resources	Semi-structured Interviews Desk review	Project documents, M&E documents, project reports, project management staff, governments' staff, Project budget	Budget does not specify carbon offsetting etc. No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ
	EQ 3: Economic Evaluation (using Cost-Effectiveness Analysis)	**KQ 3.1** Was the project a cost-effective means of achieving the results by project end, as compared to the non-space alternatives of unmanned aerial vehicles	See CEA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A CEA indicator target being amended/removed in revised logframe dating December 2020

		(UAV) and helicopters?					
		KQ 3.2 What are the net economic benefits of the project as compared to the non-space alternatives at project end?	See CEA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A CEA indicator target being amended/removed in revised logframe dating December 2020
		KQ 3.3 What lessons can be drawn based on the results of the CEA to support efficient project delivery in similar contexts?	See CEA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A CEA indicator target being amended/removed in revised logframe dating December 2020
Impact Evaluation							

EFFECTIVENESS	**EQ4:** Extent to which project met its objectives as stated in the log frame? Why/why not?	**KQ 4.1** To what extent have project deliverables supported government ministries in applying for climate funding?	I.4.1 Evidence that information available to be included in climate finance related proposals has increased I.4.2 Evidence that capacity to prepare future applications using GIS information has increased I.4.3 **Number of climate fund applications prepared with GIS derived on basis of knowledge/skills that can be traced to project supported GIS training**	4.1 Limited evidence based information is available to be used for climate finance applications and information used for applications tends to be repetitive 4.2 GIS information is limitedly used when applying for funds.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	It is too early to assess this KQ as the end line evaluation is being carried out while the project is still being implemented. Therefore, the end line evaluation will focus on measuring the added value of the project in providing evidence based information and use of GIS information for climate applications as well as for other areas (e.g. policy, emergency response that might lead to access to funding etc.)

		KQ 4.2 Is there evidence that the CS platform is effective in strengthening evidence-based decision making for improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?	I.4.2 Evidence that the CS platform has contributed to draft or initiate the draft of policies; DRR interventions and/or influence emergency responses and plans (i.e. during cyclone Harold, Yashi)	4.2 The CS platform was not ready to provide information for decision making until the end of the project.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents, log frame, baseline	It is too early to assess this KQ as the end line evaluation is being carried out while the project is still being implemented. The end line evaluation will focus on mapping documents/applications/studies that used CS platform to be drafted in a case study on Fiji.
		KQ 4.3 To what extent did the CommonSensing project meet the planned results at the output and outcome levels, and	I.4.3.1 Evidence that the CS project achieved output targets as per the log frame I.4.3.2 Evidence that the CS project achieved outcome targets as per the log frame	4.3.1 As per the Mid-line evaluation, 14 out of 22 output indicators are considered on track or 'achieved' and only six off track. Indicators off track are	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports,	At this stage, it is difficult to assess the achievement of higher-level outcomes. Thus, the end line evaluation will focus on outputs and lower-level outcomes achieved, linking them to any

		did the project reach its intended users and respond to their needs?		those to be delivered by activities related to the CS Platform and on communication and sustainability 4.3.2 Outcome targets were not assessed in the mid-line evaluation		partners' governments documents, log frame, survey results	potential contribution to specific outcomes.
		KQ 4.4 What factors have influenced the achievement (or non-achievement) of the CommonSensing project's objectives?	I.4.4 Evidence of enabling factors and preventing factors contributing to the achievement of project results	4.4 As per the Mid-line , Enabling factors: added value of the project, diversity of the partnership, Non-Enabling Preventing Factors: Covid-19, cyclone Harold, Cyclone Yasa, weak coordination at delivery level	Semi-structured Interviews Survey Site Observation Desk review Outcome harvesting	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

ASSESSMENT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN	**EQ5:** Extent has the project been relevant for advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and meeting the needs of other groups made vulnerable	**KQ 5.1** Overall, to what extent did the project develop knowledge, skills and other capacities of women stakeholders, and if so, what were the enabling or preventing factors?	I.5.1.1 Evidence that women participating in project activities have developed their knowledge/skills I.5.1.2 Evidence of enabling and preventing factors contributing to women's development skills and knowledge acquisition	5.1.1 Mid-line Evaluation: 1) 94 per cent of women and 91 per cent of men agreed or strongly agreed that awareness of EO and GIS data has increased 2) 77 per cent of men considered information to be new, 45 per cent of women did. 3) 64 per cent of women self-assessed achievement of learning objectives in contrast to 90 per cent for men; 4) 64 per cent	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents, log frame, survey results	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				of women also felt they achieved ‘high’ or ‘moderate’ competency in utilising EO for DRR and CCA, compared to 91 per cent for men. 5.1.2 Mid-line evaluation: 1) cultural and social patterns that push women to underestimate their capacities; 2) most likely to find male participants with more varied background studies, other than environment or engineering, than women with some			

				experience and/or qualifications in GIS and GIS-related issues; 3) public administrations staffed heavily by males in the three target countries; 4) work done by female GIS officers often includes much administrative work and/or repetitive GIS tasks which could give the impression to upper management that women do not need to undertake any type of training			

		KQ 5.2 To what extent are Working Packages such as "User-Centred Design, Build Analysis and Data Products and Solution, Design, Build and Integration, Sustainability, Communications and Stakeholder Engagement" gender-sensitive in their approach and final products? To what extent have women stakeholders	**I.5.2.1 WP include measures that try to address any gender inequality generated by the project or specific to the sector** I.5.2.2 Number of women compared to men that are using CS Platform including the Climate Information app, the Risk Information app, the Map Explorer app, and Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS)	5.1 Participation of women in the trainings is promoted. 5.2 Based on the baseline under indicator 5.1, men would be using more the CS Platform than women	Semi-structured Interviews Survey using (statistical stratification for the survey) Site Observation Desk review, including testing of CS platform (or watching video recording)	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents, log frame, survey results, online resources (e.g. videos)	Given the type of positions occupied by women in the sector, it might be difficult to involve women in the evaluation or the women involved do not need to use the CS platform, but they are trained to filling the 'quota'. Consequently, the CS might result irrelevant for them. This type of issues should be highlighted in the evaluation.

		been using the CS Platform including the Climate Information app, the Risk Information app, the Map Explorer app, and Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS)?					
		KQ 5.3 To what extent has the project increased awareness of women stakeholders? Alternative: KQ 5.3 To what extent the project has promoted equal	I.5.3 Evidence that both men and women have been engaged in trainings, awareness sessions and other activities related to the use of CS Platform	5.3 Women tend to be less engaged in the project implementation	Semi-structured Interviews Survey using (statistical stratification for the survey) Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments	This question lacks clarity. An alternative question has been proposed.

		awareness and use of the CS Platform?				documents,	
		KQ 5.4 To what extent has the project contributed to SDG 5 “Gender Equality”?	I.5.4 Evidence the project is addressing Gender Equality issues related to SDG 5	5.4 There is no specific SDG 5 indicator that can be associated to the performance of the project. There is no indicator in the project Log frame measuring progress of women in the sector. Nevertheless, the project might be contributing to create opportunities for	Semi-structured Interviews Survey using (statistical stratification for the survey) Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	None of the project activities/outcomes can be linked to the achievement of any of the SDG 5 indicators.

				women working in the sector through enhancing their capacities.			
EARLY INDICATION OF IMPACT	**EQ6:** What are the early indications of impact of the project? What are the early indications of impact compared to the counterfa	**KQ 6.1** What observable end-results or organizational changes (positive or negative, intended or unintended) within key stakeholder/partner institutions have occurred from the project?	I.6.1 Evidence of end-results or organizational changes within the key stakeholder/partner institutions	6.1 Partner countries face difficulties in accessing and analysing data that is important to ensure evidence based interventions to fight climate change and DRR.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	The project is still ongoing. No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

	ctual country?	**KQ 6.2** To what extent has the initiative contributed to enhanced DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu?	I.6.2 Evidence that the initiative contributed to enhance partners' capacities in DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	6.2 Baseline Sub-question 1 (Target 13.1): Fiji: 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; Vanuatu: CCDRR policy, Nationally Determined Contribution, National Communications and sector policies with CC&DRR	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	The project is still ongoing. No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

				mainstreamed. While the CC &DRR 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.; SI: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.			

		KQ 6.3 To what extent has the project generated early signs of impact in intervention countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) in comparison to non-intervention countries (Samoa)?	I.6.3 Evidence that the project is generating early signs of impact or early signs of impact can be observed in comparison to non-intervention countries (Samoa) based on the following indicators : 1) Number of climate fund applications with GIS data submited to donors (for treatment countries --> on basis of knowledge that can be traced to project supported GIS training), and cumulative amount in	6.3 1) There is no baseline for these indicators from non-intervention countries. Baseline Intervention Countries: FI: 36 SI: 16 VN:13 Cumulative: 65 2) There is no baseline related to monetarised actions from intervention or non-intervention countries.	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Out come harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	Baseline for the three countries are not available. Moreover, it is too early to assess impact and compared with the non-intervention country. It is suggested to select two or three indicators related to impact to be assessed and compared.

			USD/GBP; 2) Monetized actions undertaken by staff in key departments who respond to GIT needs (for treatment countries --> that can be traced to project's former GIT backstopping services) (Note: This would be equivalent to the exercise of monetizing in-kind contributions. If an action was damage assessment, how much would that action (in this case damage assessment) cost to have it				

			undertaken by a qualified person not exposed to the training.)				

		KQ. 6.4 What real difference does the initiative make in enhancing evidence-based decision making in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu?	I.6.4 Evidence of achievement or close achievement outcome indicators (or proxy indicators based on the outcome indicators of the log frame) or unintended outcomes/achievements	6.4 Baseline and mid-line evaluation did not find out any evidence indicating that CS is enhancing evidence-based decision making in any of the three countries of intervention	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	It might be too early to assess this KQ
		KQ 6.5 What early indications are there that the initiative make in increasing resource capacities to address DRR and Climate Change resilience in	I.6.5 Evidence of increasing physical, information, and financial resources capacities to address DRR and Climate Change resilience.	6.5 The three partner countries lack of systems to store, manage and process space based data necessary to define effective policies to combat climate change and	Semi-structured Interviews Focus Groups/Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governme	No major risks/challenges identified to assess this KQ

		Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu?		increase resilience and reduce risks to disasters. However, most interviewed actors highlighted the lack of engagement with this community and information made available. Despite acknowledging the relevance of CS for the sector and their development projects, they felt that a lack of communication and engagement with the larger international community		nts documents, Log frame, Baseline	

				could make it difficult to link CS with other projects.			

		KQ 6.6 To what extent are the results from the project contributing to global efforts to implement SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)?	I.6.6.1 SDG 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population I.6.6.2 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to climate resilient infrastructure	6.6.1: Log frame FI: 2.86 deaths 36,683 affected 8,456 displaced 3 missing SI: 4.54 deaths 71,050 affected 1,247 displaced 5 missing VN: 5.67 deaths 7,251 affected 2,363 displaced No. missing unknown 6.6.2: Log frame FI: £11.6 million SI: £121.5 million VN: £58.7 million	Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents, SDG measurement, Log frame,	It might be to early to assess this KQ and the achievement of these targets.

EARLY INDICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY	**EQ 7**: Are the project results sustainable? Will project impacts continue after IPP funding ceases?	**KQ 7.1** To what extent are the project's results (e.g. individual, institutional capacities, CS platform) likely to endure beyond the implementation of the activities in the mid- to long-term and beyond the beneficiary countries and what factors are likely to contribute to this?	I.7.1 Stakeholders are able to identify/mention potential resources or exit strategies to ensure the sustainability of project results I.7.2 Evidence that training of trainers, climate finance advisory services/TA and other measures contribute to ensure sustainability of the project	7.1 and 7.2 Partner countries are aid dependent. Their budgets do not include budget for these type of activities, besides to cover the basic expenses to have climate related departments/ministries covered Mid-Line evaluation: the sustainability of the project depends very much on the capacity of the project to timely deliver activities and the likelihood of achieving project results	Semi-structured Interviews Outcome harvesting Survey Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents, Log frame,	This might be difficult to be assessed at this stage as many of the activities aimed at ensuring project sustainability will have not been completed (e.g. TA climate finance)

				but the project is experiencing great challenges regarding the timely delivery of products aligned with the logic of an intervention and results chain; The multi-sectoral approach of the project also requires that target institutions can coordinate with agencies in a context where public administration is quite fragmented and politicised; level of engagement with beneficiaries,			

				mainly governmental institutions, was also considered extremely low; there is no sign of commitment from partner countries to allocate public resources to sustain project benefits after the project. This might come with the climate financial experts who would be placed at the ministries and departments in charge of public financial management to involve the concerned actors in the preparation and implementation			

				of the sustainability plan;			
		KQ 7.2 To what extent are there early signs that the project has supported	I.7.2 Evidence that the project has supported environmental friendly interventions or	I.7.2 Capacities to ensure environmental sustainability by partner countries is limited and data	Semi-structured Interviews Outcome harvesting Survey Site	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff	It might be to early to assess this KQ and the achievement of these targets. Nevertheless, backstopping activities might have

		environmental sustainability?	interventions aimed at protecting the environment	and financial resources are needed to ensure environmental protection in this countries	Observation Desk review	and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	contributed to environmental sustainable initiatives/policies/projects
		KQ 7.3 What indications are observable that show that there are resources in place in each country to continue use of the project's results in the short/medium term?	I.7.3 Evidence that partner governments have mobilised resources to cover the costs resulting from the project in order its impacts continues (e.g. economic allocation in annual budget, funding from other development partners etc.)	7.3 Midline evaluation: The multi-sectoral approach of the project also requires that target institutions can coordinate with agencies in a context where public administration is quite fragmented and politicise; limited chances that CS creates a sense of ownership	Semi-structured Interviews Site Observation Desk review	Project documents, grey documents, governments' staff and other beneficiaries, M&E reports, partners' governments documents,	The fact the project will be completed in the middle of countries' budget cycles, it will not be possible to assess forecasted budgets to affirm that partner countries have allocated public financial resources to continue with project activities after project completion. Therefore, the assessment will only be based on statements made during the interviews.

				within beneficiary institutions and, in turn, the needed political capacity, commitment and leadership to take over the project as part of governments' public service; Nowadays, there is no sign of commitment from partner countries to allocate public resources to sustain project benefits after the project.			

6. Evaluation consultant agreement form and ethical pledge

Annex: Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct and Agreement Form

The evaluator:

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

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form[1]

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

Name of Consultant: Gemma Pibul Puig

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

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

Signed at *place* on *date*

Signature: Barcelona, 25th November 2019

[1] www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

ANNEX 1: PLEDGE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT IN EVALUATION

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

INTEGRITY

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

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

ACCOUNTABILITY

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

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

RESPECT

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

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

BENEFICENCE

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

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

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

(Signature and Date) [redacted]

7. Output table

Result Levels	Achievements	Ref. no	Indicators	2018 Baseline	Target Year 1 (2019)	Achieved Year 1 (2019)	Target Year 2 (2020)	Achieved Year 2 (December 2020)	Target Year 3	Achieved (prospect) Year 3	Progress
Outputs	4. By 2021, case studies on using CommonSensing solution produced for Fiji, Solomon Islands, and/or Vanuatu by the project consortium	4.1	Number of students from local academic institutions attending CommonSensing's technical trainings	0	0	FI:60 SI:1 VN:21	FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	FI: 6 SI: 7 VN: 15	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	FI: 6 SI: 7 VN: 15	Achieved
		4.2	Number of local actors attending CommonSensing's technical trainings to participate or collaborate	0	0	0	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Fi:3 (gov., IIOO, private sector) SI: 1 (gov.) 3 (SOEs) VN: 3 (gov; IIOO and local NGOs)	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Achieved
		4.3	Number of external trainings or activities consortium partners have contributed to in the Pacific region	0	0	0	1	FI: 2[46] SI: 2 VN: 1	Cumulative 3	FI: 2 SI: 2 VN: 1	Achieved

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

		4.4	Number of synergy proposals on how CommonSensing can support existing programmes in the Pacific region	0	0	0	TBD	Backstopping activities: 12	TBD	Not available	On track
		4.5	4.5.1 Number of Training of Trainers (ToT) events (co)organized by consortium partners; 4.5.2 Number of attendees at training of trainers (ToT) events (co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	0	0	0	4.5.1: 1 per country (regional and online) 4.5.2: 4 per country (2 M; 2 F)	0	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4 VN: 4 (50% M; 50% F)	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 13 (7 F: 6 M) SI: 10 (5 F; 5 M) VN: 8 (6 F: 2 M)	Achieved
		4.6	Number of endorsement letters issued by the project's stakeholders on CommonSensing's sustainability plan **(KPI 4)**	0	0	0	5	0	5	TBD	On Track
		4.7	Gender responsive approaches have been taken to ensure equity of the project's activities	n/a	n/a	Action Taken	Action Taken	Actions Taken but not sufficient	Action Taken	Action taken enhanced gender equality in participation in trainings and access to knowledge	On track
	3. By 2021, capacity development training delivered to technical officials and awareness-raising event	3.1	Number of technical trainings organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	4	4	12	6	Cumulative 16	GIT4DRR (x3) GIT4DM (x3) ToT (x3)	On track
		3.2	Number of participants in technical trainings organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu **(KPI 2)**	0	10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	101 from the 3 countries, (73M; 28F)	30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	131 from all three countries	30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	Not available	Achieved

	delivered to project stakeholders on CommonSensing solutions	3.3	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at technical trainings (co)organised by the project consortium	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	0	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	0	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 16 SI: 12 VN: 15	
		3.4	Number of technical backstopping activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	15	13	9	212	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	22	Achieved
		3.5	Number of participants in technical backstopping activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	15	42 (30M; 12 F)	9	26	Cumulative 45	26	Achieved
		3.6	Number of unique government ministries taking part in technical backstopping activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI:4 SI: 3 VN: 2	FI:4 SI:4 VN:4	Fi: 14 SI: 8 VN:4	Cumulative-unique FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative-unique Fi: 14 SI: 8 VN:4	Achieved
		3.7	Number of technical awareness-raising events on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	0	1 per country	23 FI:14 SI:4 VN:5	2 per country	26 FI:15 SI:5 VN:6	Cumulative 3 per country	6 FI:1 SI:2 VN:3	Achieved
		3.8	Number of attendees of technical awareness-raising events (co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	0	6 per country (3 M; 3 F)	360 FI:101 M & 74 F SI:46 M& 20 F VN: 68 M&51F	10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	715	Cumulative 30 per country (5 M; 5 F)	32	Achieved

		3.9	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at the technical awareness-raising events on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI:6 SI:10 VN:3	FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Not available	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI:39 SI:14 VN:12	Achieved
	2. CommonSensing technical solution for data access and analysis designed and implemented, and Minimum Viable Product (MVP) tested and deployed for use by 2021 in Fiji. Alternative technical solution developed, tested and deployed for use in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by 2021.	2.1	Number of CommonSensing products developed for the MVP in Fiji **(KPI 3.1)**	0	0	0	3	14	Cumulative 3	Not available	Achieved
		2.2	Number of products developed for the technical solution in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu **(KPI 3.2)**	0	0	0	2	14	Cumulative 2	Not available	Achieved
		2.3	Number of visitors on all product platforms in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	0	0	0	20	0	Cumulative 20	37	Achieved
		2.4	Number of unique government agencies in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu adopted technical solutions developed by the consortium partners	0	0	0	FI: 3 SI: 2 VN: 2	0	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 3 VN: 3	0	On track
		2.5	Number of technical roadmaps developed for the three partner countries	0	0	0	3	0	Cumulative 3	3 One Technical Sustainability Document for all 3 countries	Achieved
	1. Communicati	1.1	Number of visitors to website on CommonSensing project	0	1000	52	1000	1680	Cumulative 2000	1930	On track

	on strategy and sustainability plan are developed and implemented by 2021 in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu		managed by the communications project partners (WP 800)								
		1.2	1.2.1: Number of articles published on the CommonSensing website and Devex[47]. 1.2.2: Number of content views[48] on the CommonSensing project website	0	1.2.1: 5 1.2.2: 500	1.2.2 :722	1.2.1: 10 1.2.2: 500	1.2.1: 35 1.2.2: 3407	1.2.1: 15 1.2.2: 1000	Cumulative 1.2.1: 36 1.2.2: 4683	Achieved
		1.3	1.3.1: High-level stakeholders have been engaged and updated by consortium partners on the CommonSensing project;	0	0	Stakeholders updated at 5 Tech AR events	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders updated at 16 events	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders updated at 4 events	On track
		1.4	Number of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board **(IPP Alignment)**	0	10	22	10	16	Cumulative 20	Cumulative 37	Achieved
		1.5	Number of attendees of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board	0	0	3356	500	6463	Cumulative 1000	Cumulative 9734	Achieved
		1.6	Number of users who engage with CommonSensing on social network services	0	100	1454	250	1267	Cumulative 500	Cumulative 3004	Achieved
		1.7	Number of CommonSensing project newsletter subscribers	0	50	51	125	70	Cumulative 150	Cumulative 73	On track
		1.8	Number of case studies published by the project consortium on the application	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	Off track

[47] Articles published on Devex.

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

			of CommonSensing solutions for CCA and DRR (cumulative for all three countries) **(IPP Alignment)**								

8. Outcome Harvesting Results

CommonSensing Expected Achievements	Outcomes per Sectors/Areas				
	Environment	Climate Finance	DRR: Emergency	DRR: Preparedness	GIS
10. By 2030, enhanced DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in support of SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	Access to information through provision of mangrove maps that enhanced management of mangroves and biodiversity				
9. By 2021, improved lives in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu through the use of space expertise	Updated mapping available for water supply in Lambi (SI)		Increased effective collaboration among stakeholders as well as coordination among line ministries in the three countries – SI under Covid-19 threat and during TC Harold in Vanuatu and Fiji	Fiji DEM (for Kadavu Islands used for disaster preparedness mapping before TC Harold April 2020)	
			Increased emergency response reducing response time from government and other stakeholders during TC Harold in Fiji and Vanuatu		
			NDMOs reduced time to assess damage caused by TC Harold in Vanuatu & Fiji		
8. By 2021, increased resource capacities to address DRR and Climate Change	Better monitoring of the environment sites		In-house expertise reduces dependency from international support for emergency response	Faster and more affordable access to data and information reduces costs and time of analysis	GIT experts increased access to data and information for DRR

resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu			Better overview and management of Quarantine Stations	access and process satellite radar imagery from ESA	Increased pool of GIS experts in the 3 countries
				Provided nationwide DEMs, with Low . Elevation Coastal Zone and a few key slope hazard zones, as ARD layers, along with maps of relative coastal bathymetry, to assist coastal risk management & planning - also incorporated use of those data layers in the recent online training courses. This has been done for all c. 1,300 islands of all 3 partner countries - it is the first time that they have had nationwide coverage for elevation and coastal bathymetry/dept, with this level of detail (pixels of 10m to 12m)	Increased of opportunities for capacity development as well as access to training materials to lead courses in the medium long term.
					Ability to solve real like problems using GIT by local experts
7.By 2021, enhanced evidence-based decision making in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by using CommonSensing solutions for DRR and CCA	Increased knowledge about disforestation	Enhanced ability to utilize climate data for climate finance	Increase access to information for emergency response through online dashboards and webmaps	Access to information (Tsunami evacuation map & IUMI DISATA, SI live web map and decision support system) in SI	GIS information provided by the CS platform allows stakeholders to make better and informed decision-making in the day-to-day tasks already
	Environmental assessment mappings provided		Developed Decision Support System for DRR	Increased awareness of particular vulnerability, likelihood of hazards and	Developed simple GIS app and WMS services (Van/Sol platform)

	information for decision making			coping capacities at the district level	
				Increased awareness of vulnerability of sugar crop	GIS Admin users trained on ESRI Portal (Fiji platform)
				DRR Decision support System gives decision maker contextual understanding of where there is the risk and what constitutes the risk, leading to better prioritisation of DRR target activities	
6. By 2021, strengthened knowledge, skills and awareness on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu on earth observation applications for DRR and CCA	Increased awareness in the environment NGO community regarding the impacts of climate change on SIDs via an in-person event with the Fijian High Commissioner to the UK		Highlighted the need for applications and training in Emergency Response: duly applied via online training (Feb 2021); and via case study for CS partners on how to use Planet Scope for rapid post-disaster damage mapping.	Application of knowledge and skills from technical trainings leading to increased capacities to apply skills to real life case studies	A subset of users is currently testing the various GIS applications and Loaded ARD satellite data for all 3 countries
	to use DEM in with soil maps to assess ground water resources to compare in the long term		uses of drones for emergency management and rapid post- disaster damage surveys - recently provided via a module in the GIT4DRR training course	NDMO officers are able to prepare early evacuation information using cyclone track data	Data cube provides access to geospatial data in a fast manner, without need to deal with lengthy and time consuming downloads
				Access to hazard Geospatial data	Confidence levels of GIT users enhanced
				Raised awareness via the UNGA event on climate justice and resilience, e.g.	Decision makers are more aware of possible impact of GIS

				through intersectional understanding of vulnerability Increased awareness of extreme weather events and impacts via project social media channels	
5. By 2021, strengthened knowledge and skills on accessing climate finance in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu		Access to geospatial data to include in climate funds applications			
		Support to the development of an in-house project development unit			
		Donor Cooperation/building synergies with other development partners such as UNDP & WRI in setting up systems to support Fiji's ODU in a systematically manner			
		Dedicated climate finance project development unit being set up in Fiji to streamline climate finance application processes CFAs (Fiji) have had training to assess cases to build Climate Finance applications			
		impact that access to climate finance can have on small island nations via blog posts and events			

9. Logframe

Result Levels	Achievements	ref. no.	Indicators	By gender	2018 Baseline	Year 1 12/2019	Year 2 12/2020	03/2021 End-line	2022 Legacy	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Impact	10. By 2030, enhanced DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in support of SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	10.1	Overarching indicator: Contribution to SDGs targets 13 and 9 in partner countries – as measured with SDG indicators 13.1.1, 13.b.1, and 9.a.1 by 2030 **(IPP Alignment)**							Statistics from NDMOs, PDNA reports (WB), CRED, and UN Disaster Reports Voluntary national reviews submitted by Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	Project funded through Climate Funds successfully addresses disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and fosters sustainable development in agriculture, natural resources, and food security sectors High-level government officials in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu show strong coordination on climate change and disaster risk
			SDG 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	N	FI: 2.86 deaths 36,683 affected 8,456 displaced 3 missing SI: 4.54 deaths 71,050 affected 1,247 displaced 5 missing VN: 5.67 deaths 7,251 affected 2,363 displaced No. missing unknown SAMOA 7.4028 deaths 6,800 affected persons 4,760 displaced No. of missing unknown[49]	0% decrease	15% decrease	20% decrease	20% decrease		

[49] Depending on the availability of data these figures can be presented as multi-annual trends (e.g. trend line for each category/country over the last 3/5 years) to make comparisons with Samoa (the control group) more feasible.

			9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to climate resilient infrastructure[50]	N	FI: £11.6 million SI: £121.5 million VN: £58.7 million SAMOA : 6225.7886 USD Thousand	0% increase	20% increase	20% increase	30% increase		reduction policy issues
		10.2	Number of DRR / CCA initiatives (proposed/implemented) supported by development partners with the goal of enhancing resilience in partner countries	N	FI: 36 SI: 16 VN:13 Cumulative: 65 SAMOA: 35	Cumulative: 69	Cumulative: 77	Cumulative: 81	Cumulative: 81	CommonSensing post-project review by UNITAR	
		10.3	Proportion (%) of climate funds accessed as a result of the CommonSensing project out of the total climate fund portfolio *10.3.1: Amount of climate finance available from all sources* *10.3.2: Amount of climate finance raised by project support*	N	FI: £43.7 million available (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) SI: £142.7 million available (uncertain about amount actually dispersed)	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	Amount available: 20% increase from baseline To be measured in the legacy evaluation	Annual Reports from National Advisory Climate Board (Vanuatu), Ministry of Economy (Fiji), Ministry of Finance (Solomon Islands). *Information consolidated*	

[50] Measured as ODA commitments and approvals, either gross (loans and grants) or net (grant-equivalent). Sourced by consolidating all CCA and DRR-related projects funded by development partners that are also infrastructure related. Recipient ministries include Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Water Authorities, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Housing, Ministry for the Environment, etc. Tracking the amount of funds disbursed may be difficult without the assistance of climate finance advisors assisting partner countries in creating a master ODA database. There may be attribution difficulties related to this indicator, though this acts more as a proxy to measure growth of the climate finance landscape.

					VN: £100.1 million (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) SAMOA:127.769 million USD (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) 67,823,951.11 USD					*with the help of Commonwealth Secretariat and Climate Finance Advisors based in the three countries.*	
		10.4	Amount of economic damages (in GBP) from multi-hazards in three partner countries	N	FI: £683.6 million SI: £80.2 million VN: £334.5 million SAMOA : USD203.9 million (GBP158.02 million) comprising USD102.3 million (GBP79.28 million) damages and USD100.6 million (GBP77.97 million)	0% decrease	15% decrease	20% decrease	20% decrease	Statistics from NDMOs, PDNA reports (WB), CRED, and UN Disaster Reports	

					losses (Cyclone Evan)						
		10.5	Average value of food production in three partner countries ($/person)	N	FI: £162.3 SI: £150.3 VN: £207.7	0% increase	15% increase	20% increase	20% increase	FAOSTAT	Target countries have implementation capacity to utilise the food security modelling systems toward agriculture planning
		10.6	Prevalence of undernourishment in three partner countries (% of population)	N	FI: 4.4 SI: 12.3 VN: 7.1	0% decrease	15% decrease	20% decrease [51]	20% decrease		
		10.7	Evidence of integrated plans, strategies, and policies demonstrating the ability to respond to impacts of climate change and disaster risk	N	See baseline evaluation	n/a	n/a	Evidence of climate resilient strategies	Evidence of climate resilient policies	Policy review and key informant interviews	It is assumed that all three countries update their policies or plans. Or that local government adopt DRR strategies in line with national strategies
		10.8	Evidence of plans, strategies, and policies, demonstrating the capacity to foster climate resilience through climate finance	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	Evidence of climate finance plans	Evidence of climate finance policies	Policy review and key informant interviews	
Institutional outcomes	9. By 2021, improved lives in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu through the use	9.1	Number of lives impacted by grantee projects, measured as	Y	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: Female: 166,000 Male: 166,000	TBD	Project documents, training records, backstopping logs, national	All three target countries are eligible to apply for climate funds and apply for climate

[51] Target set based on the knowledge that the worldwide prevalence of undernourishment in 2017 was around 11% (Source: FAO). Our goal should be to have Solomon Island's percentage decrease to below that of the world's average by 2021.

	of space expertise		direct beneficiaries[52]					SI: Female: 217,000 Male: 217,000 VN: Female: 10,000 Male: 10,000		records, key informant interviews, statistics from NDMOs, PDNA reports (WB), CRED, and UN Disaster Reports	funds during the timeframe of CommonSensing project Current financial support from Climate Funds is very low as applications from the target countries lack evidence-based analysis Target countries lack implementation capacity, which hinders the disbursement of potentially allocated funds Trained technical officials and policy stakeholders use CommonSensing solutions to enhance applications to
		9.2	Number of lives impacted by technical support provided by backstopping activities during disaster events	Y	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: Female: 50,000 Male: 50,000 SI: Female: 75,000 Male: 75,000 VN: Female: 5,000 Male: 5,000	TBD	Written records from technical backstopping logs that indicate the population area in the area of interest	
	8. By 2021, increased institutional capacities to address DRR and Climate	8.1	Evidence that the use of CommonSensing's solutions enhance the quality and/or efficiency of climate funds applications	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	Anecdotal evidence of enhanced capacities	Anecdotal evidence of enhanced capacities and processes	Key informant interviews to assess the level of improvement (can be	

[52] Measured by consolidating and then rounding to the nearest 10,000 1) People who obtain access to the service, 2) People who receive productive assets, 3) People impacted by improvements in environmental management and 4) People impacted by disaster resilience measures. (IPP Alignment)

	Change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu							and processes		measured through a scale)	Climate Funds with evidence-based needs/priorities
	7. By 2021, enhanced evidence-based decision making in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu by using CommonSensing solutions for DRR and CCA.	7.1	Number of government ministries using CommonSensing solutions to inform policy and decision making	N	0	FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1	Cumulative FI: 2 SI: 2 VN: 2	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Surveys, key informant interviews with select government focal points or written records of decision making that integrate geospatial or RS-derived information	
		7.2	Percentage of national stakeholders who feel that geospatial and remote sensing data regularly contributes to climate change-related strategic planning in their organisations	Y	FI: Male: 29% Female: 0% SI: Male: 19% Female : 20% VN: Male: 22% Female: 0% Cumulative : **Male: 17%** **Female: 2%** No. blank: 5	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30% (50% M; 50% F)	Cumulative FI: 40% SI: 40% VN: 40% (50% M; 50% F)	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	Surveys with select government focal points	

		7.3	Percentage of national stakeholders who feel that geospatial and remote sensing data are used regularly for decision-making in their organisations	Y	FI: Male: 29% Female: 0% SI: Male: 19% Female: 20% VN: Male: 11% Female: 0% Cumulative: **Male: 14%** **Female: 2%** No. blank: 5	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30% (50% M; 50% F)	Cumulative FI: 40% SI: 40% VN: 40% (50% M; 50% F)	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	Surveys with select government focal points	
Intermediate outcome(s)	6. By 2021, strengthened knowledge, skills and awareness on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu on earth observation applications for DRR and CCA	6.1	6.1.1 Percentage of technical staff from government ministries who assessed themselves (“strongly agree” or “agree") as having met the learning objectives of the CommonSensing technical trainings. 6.1.2 Percentage of technical staff from government ministries who, following an objective assessment, achieved “high” or “moderate” levels of competency on utilizing Earth Observation applications for DRR and	Y	0	6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: N/A	6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: 70%	6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: 70%	Cumulative 6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: 70%	Training records, including assessment scores	Training and awareness-raising events target correct audiences from Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu Selected participants successfully complete and utilise skills and knowledge acquired from training/awareness-raising events Senior

			CCA through the CommonSensing technical trainings.								government officials are supportive of using acquired kills on the daily tasks
		6.2	Percentage of national stakeholders from government agencies who “strongly agree” or “agree” that awareness about the importance of using Earth Observation and GIT data for DRR and CCA has increased through CommonSensing awareness-raising events. [53]	Y	0	70%	70%	70%	Cumulative 70%	Records from awareness-raising workshops	
	5. By 2021, strengthened knowledge and skills on accessing climate finance in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	5.1	Number of projects identified and prioritized to progress for CF access, including concept notes and resubmissions, with the support of climate finance advisors in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu using CommonSensing’s solutions	N	0	0	0	0	2	Project documents collected by climate finance advisors in each of the three target countries; climate finance technical backstopping logs	
		5.2	Percentage of national stakeholders that participate in the climate finance capacity building activities in the three partner countries who	Y	FI: Male: 0% Female: 0% SI: Male: 0%	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30%	Male: 50% Female: 50%	Surveys with select government focal points that participate in	

[53] This is obtained from surveys results of technical awareness raising events where questionnaires are appropriate

			feel informed (either "very informed" or "somewhat informed" in surveys) about accessing climate funds		Female: 20% VN: Male: 22% Female: 0% Cumulative: **Male: 4%** **Female: 2%** No. blank: 5					climate finance capacity building activities	
		5.3	CFAs are building institutional capacity in Fiji through the Project Development Unit (PDU) 5.3.1: Improved efficiency of different donor proposals[54] 5.3.2: Climate and disaster risk ODA information is consolidated and tracked	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FI: CFA in place and operational	Project documents collected by climate finance advisor in Fiji; climate finance technical backstopping logs	
Outputs	4. Local engagment strategy and sustainability plan are developed and implemented by 2021 in Fiji,	4.1	Number of students from local academic institutions attending CommonSensing's technical trainings	Y	0	0	FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Lists of participants from training and awareness raising events measured by UNOSAT and	

[54] This qualitative indicator tracks improvements in the climate finance application process, such as preparing templates for the inclusion of earth observation data

	Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	4.2	Number of local actors attending CommonSensing's technical trainings to participate or collaborate	Y	0	0	FI: 2 SI: 2 VN: 2	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	validated by M&E team	
		4.3	Number of external trainings or activities consortium partners have contributed to in the Pacific region	N	0	0	1	Cumulative 3	Cumulative 3	Project documents and event log, measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team	
		4.4	Number of synergy proposals on how CommonSensing can support existing programmes in the Pacific region	N	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	Copy or synergy proposals	
		4.5	4.5.1 Number of Training of Trainers (ToT) events (co)organized by consortium partners; 4.5.2 Number of attendees at training of trainers (ToT) events (co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing	Y	0	0	0	4.5.1: 1 per country (regional and online) 4.5.2: 4 per country (2 M; 2 F)	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4 (50% M; 50% F)	Lists of participants from trainings measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team	

			solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu								
		4.6	Number of endorsement letters issued by the project's stakeholders on CommonSensing's sustainability plan **(KPI 4)**	N	0	0	5	Cumulative 5	Cumulative 5	Copy of endorsement letters	
		4.7	Gender responsive approaches have been taken to ensure equity of the project's activities	N	n/a	n/a	Action taken	Action taken	Equitable knowledge growth and application	Surveys and interviews with participants	
	3. By 2021, capacity development training delivered to technical officials and awareness-raising event	3.1	Number of technical trainings[55] organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	N	0	4	Cumulative 12	Cumulative 16	Cumulative 16	Lists of participants from training and awareness raising events measured by UNOSAT and	Logistic support and required equipment are provided by target countries while cost of training is covered by the project
		3.2	Number of participants in technical trainings organised by the project consortium in Fiji,	Y	0	10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	Cumulative 30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	Cumulative 30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	Cumulative FI: 30 SI: 30 VN: 30		

[55] Definition of "technical trainings": Training sessions designed to strengthen technical capacities in the use of EO/GIT applications, climate information, and capacity to access to climate finance.

	delivered to project stakeholders on CommonSensing solutions		Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu **(KPI 2)**						(50% M; 50% F)	validated by M&E team	
		3.3	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at technical trainings (co)organised by the project consortium	N	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5		
		3.4	Number of technical backstopping[56] activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	N	0	15	Cumulative 30	Cumulative 45	Cumulative 45	Technical backstopping log with relevant communication document	
		3.5	Number of unique government ministries taking part in technical backstopping activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	N	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Cumulative-unique FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Cumulative-unique FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5		
		3.6	Number of technical awareness-raising events[57] on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	N	0	1 per country	Cumulative 2 per country	Cumulative 3 per country	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Promotional and communication material for awareness-raising events Lists of participants from training and awareness	
		3.7	Number of attendees of technical awareness-raising events	Y	0		Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative FI: 30 SI: 30		

[56] Definition of "technical backstopping": Continued engagement with project stakeholders after training sessions (e.g. technical advisory support and communities of practice)

[57] Definition of "awareness-raising events": Non-learning events designed to encourage information exchange, as well as secure buy-in and commitment among expert groups and among policy makers.

			(co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu			10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	20 per country (5 M; 5 F)	30 per country (5 M; 5 F)	VN: 30 (50% M; 50% F)	raising events measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team	
		3.8	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at the technical awareness-raising events on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium	N	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5		
	2. CommonSensing technical solution for data access and analysis designed and implemented, and Minimum Viable Product (MVP) tested and deployed for use by 2021 in Fiji. Alternative technical solution developed,	2.1	Number of CommonSensing products developed for the MVP in Fiji **(KPI 3.1)**	N	0	0	3	Cumulative 3[58]	Cumulative 3	Project documents, technical reports, user's feedback reports collected by UNOSAT and validated through interviews by M&E team	All levels of stakeholders are regularly informed about project's activities and achievements through the established project website, social media, mailing list, webinars, etc.
		2.2	Number of products developed for the technical solution in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu **(KPI 3.2)**	N	0	0	2	Cumulative 2[59]	Cumulative 2		
		2.3	Number of visitors on all product platforms in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	N	0	0	20	Cumulative 22	Cumulative 22		

[58] The three products in Fiji include the CommonSensing main platform, the DRR decision support system and the agricultural systems modelling
[59] Two separate products will be designed, tested and deployed in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

	tested and deployed for use in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by 2021.	2.4	Number of unique government agencies in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu adopted technical solutions developed by the consortium partners	N	0	0	FI: 3 SI: 2 VN: 2	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 3 VN: 3	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 3 VN: 3		
		2.5	Number of technical roadmaps developed for the three partner countries to ensure sustainability of the CommonSensing Solutions	N	0	0	Cumulative 3	Cumulative 3	Cumulative 3		
	1. Communication strategy and sustainability plan are developed and implemented by 2021 in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	1.1	Number of visitors to website on CommonSensing project managed by the communications project partners (WP 800)	N	0	1000	Cumulative 1000	Cumulative 2000	Cumulative 2000	Surveys, key informant Interviews, project activity reports, users feedback reports, event and engagement logs	
		1.2	1.2.1: Number of articles published on the CommonSensing website and Devex[60]. 1.2.2: Number of content views[61] on the CommonSensing project website	N	0	1.2.1: 5 1.2.2: 500	Cumulative 1.2.1: 10 1.2.2: 500	Cumulative 1.2.1: 15 1.2.2: 1000	Cumulative 1.2.1: 15 1.2.2: 1000		
		1.3	1.3.1: High-level stakeholders have been engaged and updated by consortium partners on the CommonSensing project;	N	0	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders are continually engaged		

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

		1.4	Number of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board **(IPP Alignment)**	N	0	10	Cumulative 10	Cumulative 20	Cumulative 20		
		1.5	Number of attendees of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board	N	0	500	Cumulative 500	Cumulative 1000	Cumulative 1000		
		1.6	Number of users who engage with CommonSensing on social network services	N	0	100	Cumulative 250	Cumulative 500	Cumulative 500		
		1.7	Number of CommonSensing project newsletter subscribers	N	0	50	Cumulative 125	Cumulative 150	Cumulative 150		
		1.8	Number of case studies published by the project consortium on the application of CommonSensing solutions for CCA and DRR (cumulative for all three countries)	N	0	1	Cumulative 2	Cumulative 3	Cumulative 3	PRISM surveys on before and after the use of CommonSensing solutions	
Activities	• 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)				**Inputs**	• Project budget provided from 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					

	• Design and Implementation of capacity development activities:(WP500) • Technical assistance on climate finance (WP 600) • Design of sustainability roadmap (WP700) • Implementation of communication strategy (WP800) • Stakeholder engagement (WP 900)		• Existing solid framework for climate finance access hub lead by the Commonwealth Secretariat to which activities will be integrated • Capacity for bridge funding for sustainability and scaling up to other Commonwealth of Nations countries

Result Levels	Achievements	ref. no.	Indicators	By gender	2018 Baseline	Year 1 12/2019	Target Achieved Year 1 (Proxy)	Year 2 12/2020	Target Achieved Year 2	Target 03/2021	Target Achieved Year 3	2021 End-line	Means of Verification
Impact	10. By 2030, enhanced DRR and climate change resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in support of SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	10.1	Overarching indicator: Contribution to SDGs targets 13 and 9 in partner countries – as measured with SDG indicators 13.1.1, 13.b.1, and 9.a.1 by 2030 **(IPP Alignment)**										FAO 2020 Reliefweb Refugees International SPC Data Hub
			SDG 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	N	FI: 2.86 deaths 36,683 affected 8,456 displaced 3 missing SI: 4.54 deaths 71,050 affected 1,247 displaced 5 missing VN: 5.67 deaths 7,251 affected 2,363 displaced No. missing unknown	0% decrease	FI: At least 77756 affected Death 2 not reported displaced not reported SI: (At least) 23,708 people, 3 deaths,6 people missing VN: Not available	15% decrease	FI: (at least) Cyclone Yasha: 4 fatalities, one person missing, Affected 93000 (estimated) At the time of the evaluation, assessment were still being done. Cyclone Harold: 1 death; 180.000 people Affected, missing 0;	20% decrease	Not available	20% decrease	Voluntary national reviews submitted by Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu

									displaced:10.000 SI: TC Harold: 27 reported missing; 59000 Affected (estimated); VN: affected 176 161 people; 2 deaths, missing 0; displaced: at least 1000				
			9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to climate resilient infrastructure[62]	N	FI: £11.6 million SI: £121.5 million VN: £58.7 million	0% increase	0%	20% increase	Not available	20% increase	Not available	30% increase	
		10.2	Number of DRR / CCA initiatives (proposed/implemente	N	FI: 36 SI: 16 VN:13	Cumulative: 69		Cumulative: 77	Cumulative	Cumulative: 81	Not available	81	CommonSensing post-project

[62] Measured as ODA commitments and approvals, either gross (loans and grants) or net (grant-equivalent). Sourced by consolidating all CCA and DRR-related projects funded by development partners that are also infrastructure related. Recipient ministries include Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Water Authorities, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Housing, Ministry for the Environment, etc. Tracking the amount of funds disbursed may be difficult without the assistance of climate finance advisors assisting partner countries in creating a master ODA database. There may be attribution difficulties related to this indicator, though this acts more as a proxy to measure growth of the climate finance landscape.

			d) supported by development partners with the goal of enhancing resilience in partner countries		Cumulative: 65		FI: Not available SI: Not available VN: Not available		FI: Not available SI: Not available VN: 13				review by UNITAR
		10.3	Proportion (%) of climate funds accessed as a result of the CommonSensing project out of the total climate fund portfolio ~~Percentage of climate finance disbursed out of the amount of climate finance available in each partner country~~ *10.3.1: Amount of climate finance available from all sources* *10.3.2: Amount of climate finance raised by project support (refer to indicator 8.1.2)* ~~*10.3.3: Amount of climate finance funds used out of the total amount received with project support*~~	N	FI: £43.7 million available (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) SI: £142.7 million available (uncertain about amount actually dispersed) VN: £100.1 million (uncertain about amount actually dispersed)	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	Amount available: 20% increase Amount disbursed: 30% increase To be measured in the legacy evaluation	Annual Reports from National Advisory Climate Board (Vanuatu), Ministry of Economy (Fiji), Ministry of Finance (Solomon Islands). *Information consolidated with the help of Commonwealth Secretariat and Climate Finance Advisors based in the three countries.*

		10.4	Amount of economic damages (in GBP) from multi-hazards in three partner countries	N	FI: £683.6 million SI: £80.2 million VN: £334.5 million	0% decrease	FI: SI: VN: average annual damage and losses equivalent to 6.6% of GDP	15% decrease	FI: 46.3 Millions in UDS/(331 820525 GBP) SI: VN: *TC Harold and Covid-19 - 452,369,486.45 GBP(i.e. the VT 68 billion)*	20% decrease	Not available	20% decrease	Statistics from NDMOs, PDNA reports (WB), CRED, and UN Disaster Reports
		10.5	Average value of food production in three partner countries ($/person)	N	FI: £162.3 SI: £150.3 VN: £207.7	0% increase	Data is only available up to 2016 - 3 years average has not been calculated yet	15% increase	Data is only available up to 2016 - 3 years average has not been calculated yet	20% increase	Data is only available up to 2016 - 3 years average has not been calculated yet	20% increase	FAOSTAT
		10.6	Prevalence of undernourishment in three partner countries (% of population)	N	FI: 4.4 SI: 12.3 VN: 7.1	0% decrease	FI: SI: VN: 9.8	15% decrease	Data is not available	20% decrease[63]	Data is not available	20% decrease	
Institutional outcomes	9. By 2021, improved lives in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	9.1	Number of lives impacted by grantee projects, measured as direct beneficiaries[64]	Y	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	Data is not available	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	Data is not available	FI: Female: 166,000 Male: 166,000	Data is not available	TBD	Project documents, training records, backstopping logs,

[63] Target set based on the knowledge that the worldwide prevalence of undernourishment in 2017 was around 11% (Source: FAO). Our goal should be to have Solomon Island's percentage decrease to below that of the world's average by 2021.

[64] Measured by consolidating and then rounding to the nearest 10,000 1) People who obtain access to the service, 2) People who receive productive assets, 3) People impacted by improvements in environmental management and 4) People impacted by disaster resilience measures. (IPP Alignment)

	through the use of space expertise						Data is not available		Data is not available	SI: Female: 217,000 Male: 217,000 VN: Female: 10,000 Male: 10,000			national records, key informant interviews, statistics from NDMOs, PDNA reports (WB), CRED, and UN Disaster Reports
		9.2	Number of lives impacted by technical support provided by backstopping activities during disaster events	Y	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	Data is not available	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	Data is not available	FI: Female: 50,000 Male: 50,000 SI: Female: 75,000 Male: 75,000 VN: Female: 5,000 Male: 5,000	Data is not available	TBD	Written records from technical backstopping logs that indicate the population area in the area of interest
	8. By 2021, increased resource capacities to address DRR and Climate Change	~~8.1~~	~~Share of climate funds made available out of total amount requested by all three countries (%)~~	~~N~~	~~FI: 8.1.1 : N/A 8.1.2 : £43.7 million available~~ ~~SI:~~	~~FI: 0% increase~~ ~~SI: 0% increase~~		~~FI: 0% increase~~ ~~SI: 0% increase~~		~~FI: 0% increase~~ ~~SI: 0% increase~~		~~Amount accessed: 20% increase To be measured in the~~	~~Records of grants received and disbursed from Climate~~

	resilience in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu		~~*8.1.1: Amount of climate finance requested annually from all sources in all three countries*~~ ~~*8.1.2: Amount of climate finance accessed from all sources in all three countries*~~		~~8.1.1 : N/A~~ ~~8.1.2 : £142.7 million available~~ ~~VN:~~ ~~8.1.1 : N/A~~ ~~8.1.2 : £100.1 million~~	~~VN: 0% increase~~		~~VN: 0% increase~~		~~VN: 0% increase~~		~~legacy evaluation~~	~~Funds. *Information will be consolidated with the help of Commonwealth Secretariat and climate finance advisors based in the three countries.*~~
		8.2	~~Success rate of climate funds applications submitted by each country (%)~~ ~~Percentage of successful applications that incorporate CommonSensing solutions~~ *8.2.1: Number of climate funds applications submitted in total (refer to indicator 5.1)* ~~*8.2.2: Number of successful climate funds applications submitted*~~	N	FI: N/A SI: N/A VN: N/A	FI: 0% increase SI: 0% increase VN: 0% increase	FI: 0% increase SI: 0% increase VN: 0% increase	FI: 0% increase SI: 0% increase VN: 0% increase	FI: 0% increase SI: 0% increase VN: 0% increase	FI: 0% increase SI: 0% increase VN: 0% increase	Data is not available	Amount requested: 20% increase Amount accessed: 20% increase To be measured in the legacy evaluation	Document review of applications submitted to Climate Funds. *Information will be consolidated with the help of Commonwealth Secretariat and climate finance advisors based in the three countries.*

			~~*8.2.3: Number of successful climate funds applications that incorporate CommonSensing solutions*~~										
		8.3	Number of approved climate funds applications at the national-level using CommonSensing solutions that had previously been unsuccessful	N	FI: N/A SI: N/A VN: N/A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 To be measured in the legacy evaluation	
	7. By 2021, enhanced evidence-based decision making in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu by using CommonSensing solutions for DRR and CCA.	7.1	Number of government ministries using CommonSensing solutions to inform policy and decision making	N	0	FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1		Cumulative FI: 2 SI: 2 VN: 2	Cumulative FI: 2 (Min. of Economy, Climate Change Adaptation Unit; National Disaster Manageme	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Not available	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Surveys, key informant interviews with select government focal points or written records of decision making that integrate geospatial

									nt Office) SI: 4 (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey; Minsitry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) VN: 3 (Dept of water resources ; Department of Lands & Natural Resources (DoLNR); Department of Forest				or RS-derived information
		7.2	Percentage of national stakeholders who feel that geospatial and remote sensing data regularly contributes to climate change-related	Y	FI: Male: 29% Female: 0% SI: Male: 19%	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30%	Not available	Cumulative FI: 40% SI: 40% VN: 40%	FI: 78% Male: 45.5 % Female: 44.5%	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50%	Not available	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50%	Surveys with select government focal points

			strategic planning in their organisations		Female : 20% VN: Male: 22% Female: 0% Cumulative : **Male: 17%** **Female: 2%** No. blank: 5	(50% M; 50% F)		(50% M; 50% F)	SI: 73% Male: 87.5% Female : 12.5% VN: 100% Male: 69% Female: 31% No. blank: 0	(50% M; 50% F)		(50% M; 50% F)	
		7.3	Percentage of national stakeholders who feel that geospatial and remote sensing data are used regularly for decision-making in their organisations	Y	FI: Male: 29% Female: 0% SI: Male: 19% Female: 20% VN: Male: 11% Female: 0% Cumulative: **Male: 14%** **Female: 2%** No. blank: 5	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30% (50% M; 50% F)	Idem. 7.2	Cumulative FI: 40% SI: 40% VN: 40% (50% M; 50% F)	Idem 7.2	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	Not available	Cumulative FI: 50% SI: 50% VN: 50% (50% M; 50% F)	Surveys with select government focal points
Intermediate outcome(s)	6. By 2021, strengthened knowledge, skills and awareness on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and	6.1	6.1.1 Percentage of technical staff from government ministries who assessed themselves (“strongly agree” or “agree") as having met the learning objectives of	Y	0	6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: N/A		6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: 70%		6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: 70%	Not available	Cumulative 6.1.1: 70% 6.1.2: 70%	Training records, including assessment scores

	Vanuatu on earth observation applications for DRR and CCA		the CommonSensing technical trainings. 6.1.2 Percentage of technical staff from government ministries who, following an objective assessment, achieved "high" or "moderate" levels of competency on utilizing Earth Observation applications for DRR and CCA through the CommonSensing technical trainings.				6.1.1: 90% 6.1.2: Not available		6.1.1: 89% 6.1.2: 87% (only for advanced trainings/introductory trainings were not objectively assessed)				
		6.2	Percentage of national stakeholders from government agencies who "strongly agree" or "agree" that awareness about the importance of using Earth Observation and GIT data for DRR and CCA has increased through CommonSensing awareness-raising events. [65]	Y	0	70%	Not available	70%	Cumulative 96%	70%	Not available	Cumulative 70%	Records from awareness-raising workshops
	5. By 2021, strengthened knowledge and skills on accessing climate finance in Fiji,	5.1	Number of projects identified and prioritized to progress for CF access, including concept notes, with the support of climate finance	N	0	0	Not available	0		0		2	End-line evaluation (Survey+ Semi-structured interviews)

[65] This is obtained from surveys results of technical awareness raising events where questionnaires are appropriate

	Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu		advisors in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu						At least 2 FI: 1 SI: 1		Not available		Project documents collected by climate finance advisors in each of the three target countries; climate finance technical backstopping logs
		5.2	Percentage of national stakeholders that participate in the climate finance capacity building activities in the three partner countries who feel informed (either "very informed" or "somewhat informed" in surveys) about accessing climate funds	Y	FI: Male: 0% Female: 0% SI: Male: 0% Female: 20% VN: Male: 22% Female: 0% Cumulative: **Male: 4%** **Female: 2%** No. blank: 5	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 0% SI: 0% VN: 0%	FI: 0 SI: 0 VN: 0	FI: 30% SI: 30% VN: 30%	Not available	Male: 50% Female: 50%	Surveys with select government focal points that participate in climate finance capacity building activities
		~~5.3~~	~~CFAs are building institutional capacity in all three countries through the Project Development Unit (PDU)~~	~~N~~	~~n/a~~	~~n/a~~		~~n/a~~		~~FI: SI: CFA in place VN: CFA in place~~		~~FI: SI: VN:~~	~~Project documents collected by climate finance advisors in each of the three target countries;~~

			~~5.3.1: Improved efficiency of different donor proposals~~[66] ~~5.3.3: Climate and disaster risk ODA information is consolidated and tracked~~										~~climate finance technical backstopping logs~~
Outputs	4. Local engagment strategy and sustainability plan are developed and implemented by 2021 in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	4.1	Number of students from local academic institutions attending CommonSensing's technical trainings	Y	0	0	FI:60 SI:1 VN:21	FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	FI: 6 SI: 7 VN: 15	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 6 SI: 7 VN: 15	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Lists of participants from training and awareness raising events measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team
		4.2	Number of local actors attending CommonSensing's technical trainings to participate or collaborate	Y	0	0	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Fi:3 (gov., IIOO, private sector) SI: 1 (gov.) 3 (SOEs) VN: 3 (gov; IIOO and local NGOs)	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	

[66] ~~This qualitative indicator tracks improvements in the climate finance application process, such as preparing templates for the inclusion of earth observation data~~

		4.3	Number of external trainings or activities consortium partners have contributed to in the Pacific region	N	0	0	0	1	FI: 2[67] SI: 2 VN: 1	Cumulative 3	FI: 2 SI: 2 VN: 1	Cumulative 3	Project documents and event log, measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team
		4.4	Number of synergy proposals on how CommonSensing can support existing programmes in the Pacific region	N	0	0	0	TBD	Backstopping activities: 12	TBD	TBD	TBD	Copy or synergy proposals
		4.5	4.5.1 Number of Training of Trainers (ToT) events (co)organized by consortium partners; 4.5.2 Number of attendees at training of trainers (ToT) events (co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing	Y	0	0	0	4.5.1: 1 per country (regional and online) 4.5.2: 4 per country (2 M; 2 F)	0	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4 VN: 4 (50% M; 50% F)	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 13 (7 F: 6 M) SI: 10 (5 F; 5 M) VN: 8 (6 F: 2 M	4.5.1: FI: 1 SI: 1 VN: 1 4.5.2: FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4 (50% M; 50% F)	Lists of participants from trainings measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team

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

			solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu										
		4.6	Number of endorsement letters issued by the project's stakeholders on CommonSensing's sustainability plan **(KPI 4)**	N	0	0	0	5	0	Cumulative 5	TBD	Cumulative 5	Copy of endorsement letters
		4.7	Gender responsive approaches have been taken to ensure equity of the project's activities	N	n/a	n/a	Action taken	Action taken	Action taken but not sufficient to address gender issues	Action taken	Action taken enhanced gender equality in participation in trainings and access to knowledge	Equitable knowledge growth and application	Surveys and interviews with participants
	3. By 2021, capacity development training delivered to technical	3.1	Number of technical trainings[68] organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	N	0	4	4	Cumulative 12	6	Cumulative 16	GIT4DRR (x3) GIT4DM (x3) ToT (x3)	Cumulative 16	Lists of participants from training and awareness raising

[68] Definition of "technical trainings": Training sessions designed to strengthen technical capacities in the use of EO/GIT applications, climate information, and capacity to access to climate finance.

	officials and awareness-raising event delivered to project stakeholders on CommonSensing solutions	3.2	Number of participants in technical trainings organised by the project consortium in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu **(KPI 2)**	Y	0	10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	101 from the 3 countries, (73M; 28F)	Cumulative 30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	131 from all three countries	Cumulative 30 per country (15 M; 15 F)	Not available	Cumulative FI: 30 SI: 30 VN: 30 (50% M; 50% F)	events measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team
		3.3	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at technical trainings (co)organised by the project consortium	N	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	0	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	0	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI: 16 SI: 12 VN: 15	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	
		3.4	Number of technical backstopping[69] activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	N	0	15	13	Cumulative 30	212	Cumulative 45	22	Cumulative 45	Technical backstopping log with relevant communication document
		3.5	Number of unique government ministries taking part in technical backstopping activities completed by in-country experts in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	N	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI:4 SI: 3 VN: 2	Cumulative-unique FI: 4 SI: 4 VN: 4	Cumulative-unique FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative-unique FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Not available	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	
		3.6	Number of technical awareness-raising events[70] on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium in	N	0	1 per country	23 FI:14 SI:4 VN:5	Cumulative 2 per country	26 FI:15 SI:5 VN:6	Cumulative 3 per country	6 FI:1 SI:2 VN:3	Cumulative FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	Promotional and communication material for awareness-

[69] Definition of "technical backstopping": Continued engagement with project stakeholders after training sessions (e.g. technical advisory support and communities of practice)

[70] Definition of "awareness-raising events": Non-learning events designed to encourage information exchange, as well as secure buy-in and commitment among expert groups and among policy makers.

			Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu										raising events
		3.7	Number of attendees of technical awareness-raising events (co)organised by the project consortium on CommonSensing solutions in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	Y	0	10 per country (5 M; 5 F)	360 FI:101 M & 74 F SI:46 M& 20 F VN: 68 M&51F	Cumulative 20 per country (5 M; 5 F)	715	Cumulative 30 per country (5 M; 5 F)	32	Cumulative FI: 30 SI: 30 VN: 30 (50% M; 50% F)	Lists of participants from training and awareness raising events measured by UNOSAT and validated by M&E team
		3.8	Number of unique government ministries of the three partner countries represented at the technical awareness-raising events on CommonSensing solutions (co)organised by the project consortium	N	0	FI: 3 SI: 3 VN: 3	FI:6 SI:10 VN:3	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Not available	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	Cumulative FI:39 SI:14 VN:12	Cumulative FI: 5 SI: 5 VN: 5	
	2. CommonSensing technical solution for data access and analysis	2.1	Number of CommonSensing products developed for the MVP in Fiji **(KPI 3.1)**	N	0	0	0	3	14	Cumulative 3[71]	Not available	Cumulative 3	Project documents, technical reports, user's feedback

[71] The three products in Fiji include the CommonSensing main platform, the DRR decision support system and the agricultural systems modelling

	designed and implemented, and Minimum Viable Product (MVP) tested and deployed for use by 2021 in Fiji. Alternative technical solution developed, tested and deployed for use in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by 2021.	2.2	Number of products developed for the technical solution in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu **(KPI 3.2)**	N	0	0	0	2	14	Cumulative 2[72]	Not available	Cumulative 2	reports collected by UNOSAT and validated through interviews by M&E team
		2.3	Number of visitors on all product platforms in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	N	0	0	0	20	0	Cumulative 22	37	Cumulative 22	
		2.4	Number of unique government agencies in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu adopted technical solutions developed by the consortium partners	N	0	0	0	FI: 3 SI: 2 VN: 2	0	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 3 VN: 3	Not available	Cumulative FI: 4 SI: 3 VN: 3	
		2.5	Number of technical roadmaps developed for the three partner countries to ensure sustainability of the CommonSensing Solutions	N	0	0	0	Cumulative 3	0	Cumulative 3	3 One Technical Sustainability Document for all 3 countries	Cumulative 3	
	1. Communication strategy and sustainability plan are developed and implemented	1.1	Number of visitors to website on CommonSensing project managed by the communications project partners (WP 800)	N	0	1000	52	Cumulative 1000	1680	Cumulative 2000	1930	Cumulative 2000	Surveys, key informant Interviews, project activity reports,

[72] Two separate products will be designed, tested and deployed in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

	by 2021 in Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	1.2	1.2.1: Number of articles published on the CommonSensing website and Devex[73]. 1.2.2: Number of content views[74] on the CommonSensing project website	N	0	1.2.1: 5 1.2.2: 500	1.2.1:0 1.2.2 :722	Cumulative 1.2.1: 10 1.2.2: 500	1.2.1: 35 1.2.2: 3407	Cumulative 1.2.1: 15 1.2.2: 1000	Cumulative 1.2.1: 36 1.2.2: 4683	Cumulative 1.2.1: 15 1.2.2: 1000	users feedback reports
		1.3	1.3.1: High-level stakeholders have been engaged and updated by consortium partners on the CommonSensing project;	N	0	0	Stakeholders updated at 5 Tech AR events	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders updated at 16 events	Stakeholders are informed	Stakeholders updated at 4 events	Stakeholders are continually engaged	
		1.4	Number of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board **(IPP Alignment)**	N	0	10	22	Cumulative 10	16	Cumulative 20	Cumulative 37	Cumulative 20	
		1.5	Number of attendees of conferences, seminars, and/or workshops where CommonSensing has been presented by a member of the consortium or steering board	N	0	500	3356	Cumulative 500	6463	Cumulative 1000	Cumulative 9734	Cumulative 1000	
		1.6	Number of users who engage with	N	0	100	1454	Cumulative 250	1267	Cumulative 500	Cumulative 3004	Cumulative 500	

[73] Articles published on Devex.

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

			CommonSensing on social network services										
		1.7	Number of CommonSensing project newsletter subscribers	N	0	50	51	Cumulative 125	70	Cumulative 150	Cumulative 73	Cumulative 150	
		1.8	Number of case studies published by the project consortium on the application of CommonSensing solutions for CCA and DRR (cumulative for all three countries)	N	0	1	0	Cumulative 2	0	Cumulative 3	1	Cumulative 3	PRISM surveys on before and after the use of CommonSensing solutions
Activities	• 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) • Technical assistance on climate finance (WP 600) • Design of sustainability roadmap (WP700) • Implementation of communication strategy (WP800) • Stakeholder engagement (WP 900)				**Inputs**	•	•	•					

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