

(In colour: additions to original tables in FFAs. Project Document and Financial Proposal)

M&E FRAMEWORK

Expected Result	Indicators	Data Source/Collection Method	Frequency	Responsible for Data Collection	Means of Verification	Baseline	Targets		Assumptions
							Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Sustainable Development Goals 13, 3, and 1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	The information will be collected as part of an annual performance review exercise.	Annually Reported in DO tab of the APR	National Project Manager	APR Training material for teachers for the new topic on CCA in the primary school curriculum.	Tuvalu has not integrated adaptation into primary school curricula	National level consultations have started for a curriculum change	The primary school curricula has integrated climate change adaptation and coastal protection	Decision makers in Government value curriculum change to integrate CCA and coastal protection related topic Risk: The decision making process takes time and/or is politically influenced, and the change in the curriculum does not receive parliamentary approval
UNDP Strategic Plan, Output 1.4 Indicator	Number of countries with systems in place to access, deliver, monitor on and verify use of climate finance	Capacity assessments of CCD conducted at an agreed interval which is expected to offer measureable indicators of progress towards the achievement of the indicator	Year 1 Year 7	National Project Manager with support from a service provider procured for capacity assessment	An assessment report produced in the capacity assessment.	Tuvalu's Climate Change Department (CCD) is new and without sufficient capacity to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of climate finance	(Measurable target will be determined after a capacity assessment is conducted)	(Measurable target will be determined after a capacity assessment is conducted)	The staff turnover is sufficiently low to ensure that obtained capacity remains in the Department Absence from high frequency of staff travel does not hamper effectiveness of trainings
Fund-level Impacts									
	Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (male/female); Number of beneficiaries relative to total population.				Annual Performance Report Technical assessment report	Total number of direct beneficiaries 0	Total number of direct beneficiaries 0	Total number of direct beneficiaries 3,226 (1,677 males / 1,549 females) • Funafuti: 2,174 • Nanumaga: 440 • Nanumea: 612	Natural sand deposits from Cyclones Pam and Tino remain available for use for BTBs in Nanumea and Nanumaga. There is no major natural disasters that prevent project from progressing. Boat schedule to outer islands remain reasonably on schedule to allow project staff to travel to islands.
						Total number of indirect beneficiaries 0	Total number of indirect beneficiaries 0	Total number of indirect beneficiaries 3,373 (1,678 males/1,635 females) • Funafuti: 3,262 • Nanumaga: 111 • Nanumea: 0	
						Number of beneficiaries relative to total population 0%	Number of beneficiaries relative to total population 0%	Number of beneficiaries relative to total population 62%	
A3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change	3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits	Information on project implementation progress reported in the APR End of Works completion report	Annually	National Project Manager based on input from the service provider	Annual Performance Report Mid-Term Review Terminal Evaluation	No single engineered coastal protection solution exists in the country	No single engineered coastal protection solution exists in the country	3 coastal protection measures have been put in place in 3 islands	Environmental and social impact assessment is completed and approved without delay; There is a land-use agreement with landowners; The total value of national assets (USD 3M) are based on the estimated direct loss of assets from tropical cyclone, earthquake and tsunami with the return period of 1-in-50 derived from Country Risk Profile Tuvalu (FAA, annex XIII); The share of Funafuti, Nanumea and Nanumaga are 68%, 4% and 4% respectively relative to the national total; the same value is to be used as the estimated value of the assets at the completion of the project; the coastal protection to be financed with GCF will be built to prevent marine flooding of 1-in-50 return frequency.
Project/Programmed outcomes that contribute to Fund-level Impacts									
A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation	Quality of the island-level ISP planning reports, budget and expenditure reports. Meeting minutes of ISP-related meetings at the island level. Information captured in the participatory video.	Quarterly/Annually	National Project Manager assisted by an ISP officer	Climate change related budget and expenditure report from island councils Annual Progress Report Performance assessment of investment plans conducted by an independent evaluator using the following four levels of performance: 1- No climate change consideration in Island Strategic Planning (ISP) 2- Limited consideration 3- Moderate consideration 4- Adequate consideration	Only one round of ISPs has been produced and they neither are climate sensitive nor govern budget use	At least two cycles of ISP production	ISP production, execution of priority actions, and community review have become an annual event; Investment plans from at least five (out of eight) islands score (3) or above at least once during the project implementation	Domestic unconditional grants Falekaupule Trust Fund / Special Expenditure (FTF/SE) which currently finance island-level activities remain at similar volume; Investment plans based on ISPs are produced annually; An independent evaluator is able to complete the assessment on an annual basis in a timely manner
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	7.2 Number of males and females reached by (or total geographic coverage of) climate related early warning measures established / strengthened	Simulation-based estimate produced at the time of the coastal assessment. Field verification after construction.	Twice in the lifecycle of the project	National Project Manager with inputs from firms: 1. Conducting coastal assessments, 2. Constructing coastal protection.	Implementation report by construction vendor Annual Progress Report Mid-Term Evaluation Terminal Evaluation	Existing reclamation in Funafuti (2.85ha) benefits 217 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by existing, engineered coastal defense (i.e. land reclamation) No Tuvaluans benefit from engineered coastal defense in Nanumea and Nanumaga	Existing reclamation in Funafuti (2.85ha) benefits 217 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by existing, engineered coastal defense (i.e. land reclamation) No Tuvaluans benefit from engineered coastal defense in Nanumea and Nanumaga	At least 3,226 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by engineered coastal defense • Funafuti: 2,174 • Nanumaga: 440 • Nanumea: 612	There is a land-use agreement with the landowners in Nanumea and Nanumaga; Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) confirms that the proposed measures are moderate risks

Project/Programme outputs that contribute to outcomes											
Outputs	Activities (Description)	Deliverables	Indicators	Data Source/Collection Method	Frequency	Responsible for Data Collection	Means of Verification	Baseline	Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	Assumptions
1- Strengthening of institutions, human resources, awareness and knowledge for resilient coastal management	1.1- Technical capacity, knowledge and awareness of the Government and community strengthened for coastal monitoring, protection and maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure Strengthened and improved local capacity and inter-sectoral partnership / coordination in identifying, collecting and analyzing data in various aspects of coastal vulnerability	It is estimated that a total of 18 trainings will be organized in the lifetime of the project targeting PWD, DLS, DoE, DLG and CCD.	Number of trainings organized in the lifetime of the project targeting PWD, DLS, DoE, DLG, CCD and other relevant stakeholders (NGOs, CSO, community workers, etc.)	Training evaluation report including attendance sheet from training sessions End-of-course assessments End-of-course questionnaires (including suggested initiatives/applications by trainees)	Every time a course is offered	National Project Manager	Annual Performance Report Training reports including results and analysis of assessments and questionnaires Mid-Term Evaluation Terminal Evaluation	Currently, there is no institutional arrangement where technical officers can gain technical skills	N/A	18 trainings will be organized in the lifetime of the project targeting PWD, DLS, DoE, DLG and CCD At least 12 technical government staff (50% women) exposed to hands-on trainings on the three areas (a minimum of 6 women trained should more than 12 individuals be trained) All women in relevant positions participated in the trainings All TCAP operational staff trained in GCF gender requirements and gender disaggregation data recording	Skill building trainings do not result in accelerated turnover of staff The host departments allow their staff to be away for skill building for sustained period of time The scholarship arrangement in which students are required to come back to the country after completing studies is properly enforced
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved monitoring at island level of coastal change Synthesis and analysis of beach profile data Improved ESIA capacity Improved knowledge and skills for EBA coastal protection Improved skills for maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure Improved coordination and CCA program management capacity for CCD staff. <p>The total number of individual to be trained is 12.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of technical officers (male/female) trained on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of coastal monitoring survey equipment, data collection and transfer - Monitoring / data synthesis on dynamic coastal processes, - Designing and structural maintenance of coastal protection (both hard and soft) measures, - Application of EBA coastal protection, - Environmental social impact assessment, - Project management, - Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment, - Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), - Gender mainstreaming / Gender data disaggregation <p>Number of technical officers who passed the end of the course assessment</p> <p>Number of initiatives / applications suggested by trainees based on training course' questionnaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional conferences and/or workshops organised on coastal protection <p>Visibility and exposure at conferences and events</p> <p>Project results capitalisation, publication and dissemination</p>	Conference content and presentations	every time a conference is organised or attended				2 conference and/or workshops	
	Professional development and exposure of project and implementing partners staff	Number of regional conferences and/or workshops organised on coastal protection	Conference content and presentations	every time a conference is organised or attended						2 conference and/or workshops	
	1.2. Long-term national human resource capacity and awareness enhanced for sustainable coastal protection Build and improve technical capacity of Tuvaluans to lead and take ownership in further development, implementation, and sustaining coastal protection measures by the project, as well in the future	Scholarship program for building future experts for coastal protection targeting high school and university students	MYES/TCAP scholarship program and budget (LoA) Selection criteria and process Number of applicants (male/female) for TCAP scholarships Number of students (male/female) that are supported at higher-level studies (tertiary level or higher) on disciplines related to coastal protection work Number of students that have successfully completed their studies Number of students that are employed in CCA-related positions in Tuvalu	Applications forms and project scholarship database Progress report including students' units (i.e. topics), grades and diploma End of studies interviews	Annually	National Project Manager	Annual Performance Report University transcripts Mid-Term Evaluation Terminal Evaluation	Tuvalu sponsored students in tertiary education totaled to 163. DFAT (24 awards in 2012) and NZAID (NZD 11million) awarded a total of 20-30 scholarships each per year.	At least 24 students (50% women) are supported for at higher level studies and obtain a CCA-related position in the country	At least 6 students are supported through the scholarship program for higher level studies (tertiary level or higher) on CCA-related disciplines	
		Professional exposure for students	Number of internships CCA-related positions supported	Employment records						Employment opportunities through TCAP program for at least 6 positions in the country	
		Revision of primary school curriculum	Primary school curriculum modified and approved Number of ToT events organised for school teachers	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport reports						At least 3 primary schools in targeted project area delivering coastal protection program	

Outputs	Activities (Description)	Deliverables	Indicators	Data Source/Collection Method	Frequency	Responsible for Data Collection	Means of Verification	Baseline	Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	Assumptions	
2- Vulnerability of key coastal infrastructure including homes, schools, hospitals and other assets is reduced against wave induced damages in Funafuti, Nanumea and Nanumaga	2.1- Coastal protection design site specific assessments and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) undertaken in all islands in a participator manner Site-specific assessments in all islands of Tuvalu to inform coastal protection options	ESIA, site assessments, detail drawings, Bill of Quantities (BoQs), and public consultations for effective, sustainable, gender-response coastal protection	Island-level coastal assessment reports produced (wave modeling, vulnerability assessments, ESIA, etc.) Number of ESIA and infrastructure design community consultations and validations % of women in assessment teams % of women in assessment consultation meetings Agreement with DLS to develop 9 island GIS projects in monitoring during and after project including the frequency of data collection, transfer, and report	ESIA reports Consultation reports	At final assessment and design reports At each consultation	National Project Manager	Assessment reports Implementation report by construction company Annual Progress report Mid-Term Evaluation Terminal Evaluation	No island-level report containing assessment results such as local hydrodynamic processes are currently available	All 9 islands of Tuvalu have a coastal assessment report 40% of women in assessment teams 40% of women in assessment consultation meetings	All 9 islands of Tuvalu have a coastal assessment report		
		Knowledge about gender-differentiated impact of coastal protection enhanced	Section on gender-differentiated impact of coastal protection in site assessments and ESIA Final technical report includes gender differentiated impacts of coastal protection surveys, analysis and results shared at national and regional levels	Gender analysis Consultations with community ESIA reports	At final assessment reports for Funafuti, Nanumea and Nanumaga	National Project Manager		Awareness about gender differentiated impact of coastal protection is low	Island-level social impact assessment includes a section on gender	The final technical assessment report includes gender differentiated impact and the results are shared at a regional/national forum	The technical assessment takes place sufficiently before the closure of the project so that a regional/national forum can be organized after the assessment	
	2.2- Coastal protection measures implemented Coastal protection measures installed and monitored in identified sites	. Complete engineering designs for all three sites . Engagement of construction companies including tender specifications for civil works . Capacity building of relevant Government agencies responsible for Operations and Maintenance of interventions	The length of vulnerable coastlines protected	Concept design reports Final detailed design reports Physical verification as reported in the construction progress reports Community handover consultations	As per the ToR for construction work	National Project Manager based on input from the service provider		In the proposed locations, there is no structural measures to mitigate the risk of wave over-topping or coastal inundation events	0	3,090 m of vulnerable coastlines are protected by a coastal defense measure: Funafuti: 780 m x 100 m Nanumea: 1,525 m Nanumaga: 665 m	There is a land-use agreement with the landowners Final ESIA results in a moderate risk category	
			The area of reclaimed land in Funafuti						In Funafuti, 2.85 ha of land has been reclaimed by the Government	0	7.85 ha of additional land reclaimed in Funafuti: - protecting the shore from the Catalina Ramp to QEII Park (around 750m in total) by moving the shore 100m seawards; - protecting the new foreshore of the reclamation by a designed and built revetment; - protecting the properties along this shoreline; - providing both shoreline protection and a large area of raise flood free land to the Central Fogafale area being the most densely populated area of Funafuti. In terms of "adaptation impact" this is the first and only adaptation response in Tuvalu that address sea level rise impacts over a longer time frame (2100).	
			Annual monitoring reports	Annual routine monitoring data layer survey by drone (photogrammetry + LIDAR), Quarterly (or 6 months) responsive monitoring (extreme events i.e cyclone, kind tide, nearshore development disturbances, strong seasonal ENSO shifts, etc.,) Interpretation and analysis: DLS GIS system (for each island GIS project) for hotspots and subtle sediment processes (changes or trends)	Annually	National Project Manager based on input from the service provider						40% of people engaged in monitoring coastal adaptation investment are women

Outputs	Activities (Description)	Deliverables	Indicators	Data Source/Collection Method	Frequency	Responsible for Data Collection	Means of Verification	Baseline	Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	Assumptions	
3- A sustainable financing mechanism established for long-term adaptation efforts integrate island-specific climate risks through existing gender sensitive, participatory processes	3.1- All Islands Strategic Plans and annual budgets of the ISPs, taking into consideration climate change impacts and integrated coastal, land, and marine resource management principles Community members, including men, women, children, and the elderly, empowered to participate in climate resilient planning process of the ISPs, taking into consideration climate change impacts and integrated coastal, land, and marine resource management principles	. Technical assistance throughout the iterative process of planning, budgeting, execution and monitoring for the lifecycle of the project	Analysis and report of all outer islands annual budgets	Verification through a third-party audit of island accounts	Annually	National Project Manager with support from an ISP Officer.	Audited island accounts compiled report produced by the ISP officer on the consolidated island-level budgets and use	To date, no adaptation action has been implemented based on Island Strategic Plans	All islands have an ISP with specific budgets for development priorities		There is high level commitment and buy-in from officials in the central government and Kaupule to revise ISPs and use domestic funds for adaptation purposes; Available domestic funds to outer islands remain viable sources; The role of women's group as a checks-and-balances function is not diluted in the small island setting	
			Number and type of adaptation actions (i.e. release of performance-based top-up grants) financed and implemented from island level plans	Physical verification of the investment (if relevant)	Annually							
			Number of participants in ToT "mainstreaming CCA" organised for incorporating CC risks including coastal management into ISPs (for Kaupules, DLG and NGOs staff) % of women in the ToTs	Training evaluation report and attendance list	Every time a workshop is organised							
			Number of island level workshops organised in each island to review the new ISP at the beginning of budget cycle (to integrate CC risks into the existing ISPs and to produce/enhance annual budgets) % of women in the workshops	Training evaluation reports and attendance lists	Every time a workshop is organised							
			Team supporting ISP development includes a woman to ensure strong engagement of women in developing CCA plans	Employment record	Upon recruitment							
	3.2. Capacity of Kaupules, Falekaupules and community members strengthened for monitoring coastal adaptation investments Community capacities to monitor, evaluate and communicate results and impacts of coastal protection adaptation investments enhanced	Strengthening the perception of internal accountability through the continuous use of community scorecard	Number of participants in national ToT workshop on participatory video to monitor CA investments and to assess performance of island administration (Kaupule, island community, minority and women groups, DLG and NGOs staff) % of women in the ToT	Training, event, workshop evaluation reports and attendance lists Physical verification	Every time a training, event or workshop is organised	National Project Manager with support from an ISP Officer	Annual Progress Report Mid-Term Evaluation Terminal Evaluation		The use of scorecards and participatory video has started	Participatory video demonstration and review organized 5 times in Year 4-8.		
												Number of participants in national ToT workshop for the use of scorecards (DLG, Kaupules, NGOs staff) % of women in the ToT Evidence of use of scorecards and videos for monitoring coastal adaptation investments (priority Funafuti, Nanumea, Nanumaga)
												Number of outer islands awareness events about monitoring and maintenance needs of the coastal investments and the needs for EBA
												National consultation workshop to review the process of annual budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for coastal protection
												Women's distinct role in the context of island decision making established

Outputs	Activities (Description)	Deliverables	Indicators	Data Source/Collection Method	Frequency	Responsible for Data Collection	Means of Verification	Baseline	Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	Assumptions
Management	Stakeholder Engagement	Website Newsletter Pamphlets Billboards TV and radio news and programmes Posts on social media Press releases IEC materials Case studies and news dissemination Promotion of project information with island communities	Numbers of each	Project media portfolio	Annually	PMU Communication officer	TCAP website Annual Progress Report Mid-Term Evaluation Terminal Evaluation				
		TCAP Board Meeting Official meetings	Number	Minutes		National Project Manager			Twice a year	Twice a year	
	Grievances	Grievance redress mechanism, register and committee				National project Manager Safeguards and Works Supervision Officer		No grievance mechanism in place	Informal mechanism through community consultation	Formal mechanism	
	Environmental and social safeguards	Adverse environmental and social impacts of project activities in particular during construction of protection measures minimised and/or mitigated	SESP in place ESIAs for Funafuti, Nanumea and Nanumaga ESMP prepared and approved ESMP implemented and monitored	SESP report ESIA reports ESMP report Contractor's C-ESMP and reports	ad-hoc Annually During construction	Safeguards and Works Supervision Officer	Annual Progress Report Mid-Term Evaluation End of construction report		All environmental and social safeguards documents have been updated, approved and are implemented	All environmental and social safeguards documents have been updated, approved and are implemented	

Assumptions Comments
<p>Update: Change in curriculum has been conducted by others and has been integrated (see sub-activity 1.2.6)</p>
<p>The following assumptions could be added further to the restructure of the project and the health situation in the global environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The communities approve the proposed/consulted revised designs that are restricted by project funds available and by risk constraints. - Covid19 pandemic situation allows construction works to proceed (e.g. travel restrictions, pandemic reaching Tuvalu, etc.)
<p>Update: ESIAs have been completed and approved</p> <p>The following assumptions could be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall Covid19 situation allows works to proceed.
<p>Update: ISPs production cycle is 4 years. First round was completed in 2020, released in 2021. Second round is scheduled 2024/25.</p> <p>The following assumption could be added: Current LoCAL facility supported by UNCDF is not on hold during Covid GoT state of emergency (which still currently the case since March 2020)</p>
<p>Update: ESIAs have confirmed that the proposed measures are moderate risks</p>

Assumptions Comments
<p>The following assumption could be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- There are enough women in the technical staff of the Departments,- Covid19 travel restrictions are lifted to allow face-to-face training. <p>Comments:</p> <p>A minimum of 6 women trained should more than 12 trainees attend</p>
<p>The following assumption could be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enough women will apply and pass the MEYS selection test- Covid19 travel restrictions are lifted for face-to-face studies <p>Update (data provided by MEYS and HRM, Feb 2021): Tuvalu sponsored students in tertiary education are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- pre-service students (MEYS) from 2017 to 2021 = 129- in-service students (HRM) from 2010 to 2018 = 468 <p>Note (as per MTE recommendation #14): There is a discrepancy in the number of students as presented in the Inception Report (Section 1.4, para ii) between the section H of the FP (target = 18) and the FAA budget notes (target = 6) which is the correct one i.e. The target for Output 1 should have been 12, comprising 6 supported through the scholarship program (sub-activity 1.1.1) and 6 supported through the employment opportunity (sub-activity 1.1.2).</p>

Assumptions Comments

Update:
Completed final ESIA results show a moderate risk category

The following assumptions could be added further to the restructure of the project and the health situation in the global environment:

- The communities approve the proposed/consulted revised designs that are restricted by the project funds available and risk constraints.
- Overall Covid19 situation allows works to proceed (e.g. travel restrictions, pandemic reaching Tuvalu, etc.)

The assumptions below could also be added:

- Natural sand deposits from Cyclone Pam and Tino remain available for use for BTBs in Nanumea and Nanumaga
- There is no major natural disasters that prevent project from progressing
- Boat schedule to outer islands remain reasonably on schedule to allow project staff to travel to islands

Assumptions Comments

Update:

ISP development cycle is 4 year. All 2020 ISPs have now been supported by DLG and release in 2021. Next round of ISPs due 2024/25.

The following assumption could be added:

Current LoCAL facility supported by UNCDF resumes (so far on hold since March 2020 due to Covid19 state of Emergency in Tuvalu)

TSF have the regulatory capacity to absorb and manage project funds

