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Climate Security in the Pacific Project

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

January 2023

Dr. Hamid Chaudhry Team Leader/International Consultant
Chrisanthy A. Baniani, National Consultant, Tuvalu
Kiali Molu, National Consultant, Kiribati

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

United Nations Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Pacific Island Countries with a focus on Tuvalu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands

Country	Implementing Partner	Outputs to be delivered by country
1. Kiribati	UNDP	All outputs except 2.2 which does not apply to Kiribati
2. Republic of the Marshall Islands	UNDP and IOM	All outputs
3. Tuvalu	UNDP	All outputs

Project Title: Climate Security in the Pacific
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):

RMI: 00122867 https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00122867
Tuvalu: 00122865 https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00122865
Kiribati: 00122866 https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00122866

PBF project modality:	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):**
☒ IRF ☐ PRF	☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

Atlas Project Award ID: 00121078	**Kiribati**: 00116986 **Tuvalu**: 00122939 **Republic of Marshal Islands**: 00123088
Project start date: 17 July 2020	**Project end date**: 16 January 2023
Total Project budget (Peacebuilding Fund)	US$ 3,200,000

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In accordance with normal practice, the contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the authors and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme.

Dr. Hamid R. Chaudhry,
Team Leader/International Consultant

Acronyms and Abbreviations

PB	Project Board
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
CANCC	Coalition of Low-lying Atoll Nations on Climate Change
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPPIA	Consultative Participatory Process and Iterative Approach
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific
CSP	Climate Security Project
CSPs	Climate Security Profiles
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
ET	Evaluation Team
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FY	Financial Year
IC	International Consultant
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KNEG	The Kiribati National Expert Group
LG	Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Adaptation Plans
NC	National Consultant
NCE	No Cost Extension
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCSAF	Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework
PCSN	Pacific Climate Security Expert Network
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PSIDS	Pacific Small Island Developing States
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
RMI	Republic of Marshall Islands
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRPD	Sub Regional Programme Document
ToC	Theory of change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	UNDP Country Office
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The *Climate Security in the Pacific Project* (CSP) was implemented with the UN Secretary General Peace Building Fund's (PBF) input of US$3.2 million in Kiribati, Tuvalu and the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided an in-kind contribution of approximate value of $25,000 towards office space, office running costs and transportation in the RMI. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided an in-kind contribution of approximately $26,150 for staff time in this project implementing in the three countries. The project document was signed between 22nd June to 2nd July 2020 and was officially launched through an inception workshop on 8th September 2020. The project had a lifetime of 2 years ending on 30th June 2022 that was extended to 16th January 2023 on No-Cost Extension (NCE) basis with operational flexibility to close by 13th February 2023.

The objective of the Climate Security Project is to assess, monitor and coordinate actions on reducing the impacts of critical climate security risks that are emerging in the Pacific region with a focus to three major atoll islands – Kiribati, Tuvalu and the Republic of Marshall Islands. UNDP is the overall implementing partner of the project together with IOM, being responsible for the project implementation in RMI and at the regional level.

Evaluation Objective

The final evaluation of CSP commissioned by the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji was undertaken by an independent Evaluation Team (ET) from September – December 2022. The objective of this assignment was to conduct a final evaluation of the project to assess the overall performance of the project and its overall added value to climate security in the Pacific in the timeframe of the project from inception to 31st August 2022. Such assessment includes activity-related results but also more broadly the peacebuilding aspects of this project. The final evaluation focussed on UNEG criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The ET assessed the progress, record the outputs achieved, identified implementation challenges, and draw lessons for decision makers.

Methodology

The overall progress is rated as 'Moderately Satisfactory (MS)', as the project activities did not remain on track to achieve most of its major outcomes/outputs, due to delays caused by COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges. The use of mixed methods for the Final Evaluation enabled the ET to obtain data and information that had the following characteristics: trustworthiness, credibility, dependability, legitimation, validity, plausibility, applicability, consistency, neutrality, reliability, objectivity, conformability, and/ or transferability. The primary data was collected through interviews and consultations with the Project team, staff of lead and line ministries and project direct beneficiaries. The secondary data was drawn through in-depth desk review of relevant documents and reports produced by the project, UNDP and focus countries' governments. The ET faced a series of challenges during the evaluation process including unavailability of stakeholders for scheduled interviews, time limitation and unavailability of fund for travel to outer islands. The evaluation tools included the questionnaires, site visits, in-person and virtual interviews. The UNDP standard ratings criteria for relevance, efficiency and effectiveness as: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, moderately satisfactory, and unsatisfactory were used to assess the performance. Each of the ratings was tied to the performance indicators. The rating criteria used for sustainability and impact was: Likely (L), Moderately Likely (ML), Moderately Unlikely (MU) and Unlikely (U).

Main Findings

1. Relevance and Design

The relevance is rated as 'satisfactory' (S) since the project objective and the strategy to the national, regional and local priorities was strong, as it appropriately addressed the international, national and local climate security priorities and needs and policy agenda of focus countries. In general, the design and output of the project activities

were relevant. The project directly supports the Boe Declaration[1] Action Plan of the PIF (of which Tuvalu, Kiribati and RMI are also members), on coordinated implementation and monitoring, and expand the concept of security in the region including both climate security and environment and resources security. The project's activities link directly with the national, sub-regional and regional channels and existing and planned efforts to progress this Action Plan. Also, the project contributes to the goals of development plans and national strategies of focus countries. CSP in particular is directly aligned to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: *Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts; and* SDG 14: *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.* The project emphasized a wide embracing goal relating to capacity building of the national and local institutions. The design of project provided for strengthening of ownership by the national institutions and a well-focused approach whilst targeting a range of stakeholders. In general, the design and output of the project's activities were relevant. The activities were well defined covering objective of the project. The Project Results Framework clearly spells out activities, outcome and output indicators and indicator milestones.

2. Efficiency

The efficiency is rated as 'Moderately Satisfactory' (MS). Despite some identified weaknesses, the ET finds that management mechanisms, including implementation modalities, organizational structure, and the role of UNDP and IOM under the Project have been generally conducive to the achievement of planned results. The CSP is designed as a multi-country joint UN initiative; steering and management mechanisms have been rather complex and challenging to coordinate. The Immediate Response Facility of the UN Peacebuilding Fund provided support to this multi-country initiative. Regarding UNDP expenditures, as of 31 August 2022, overall expenditures incurred were estimated at 62% against the total budget of US$ 2.57 million. At the individual country level, the delivery rate remained 69% for Tuvalu, 66% for RMI while Kiribati lagged behind with 53% delivery rate till 31 October 2022 because the NCE was not signed at that time. The evaluation found that expenditures were based on approved activity budgets. The evaluation found that project activities were implemented in accordance with set objectives and overall budget utilisation was efficient. Through the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), the fund utilization of UNDP component was efficient. The evaluation did not observe any financial issues and discrepancy. The project efficiency was affected due to occurrence of COVID-19 pandemic and delayed recruitment and turnover of staff. The evaluation finds M&E had dual focus, to assess progress towards the outputs and outcomes and monitor implementation of work plans, achievement of outputs and assessing progress towards outcomes. The Results Framework was established as the main reference for monitoring. Communication with the institutional partners/ authorities and beneficiaries has been generally functional and facilitated efficient implementation. Coordination of activities and exchange of information between project teams and other initiatives of UN participating agencies was generally established.

3. Effectiveness

Overall, the effectiveness is rated as 'Moderately Satisfactory' (MS). The project has encountered various challenges since inception. The project progress against the performance indicators was seriously affected due to emergence of COVID-19 pandemic and delayed recruitment of project staff that hindered the outreach and monitoring activities for missions for 8 months. Significant delays were experienced in Kiribati, where specific activities amounting to ~US$300,000 could not be undertaken and completed during the No Cost Extension (NCE) period. The project could not complete all its interventions and achieve its targets. Overall, as of 31st August 2022, of the total 42 activities, most (27 to 29 i.e., 64%) were still ongoing while only 12 (29%) activities were completed. Resultantly, most of the performance indicators were partially achieved. The project was expected to gain momentum in the last quarter of 2022 or the NCE period.

The project achieved its key purpose of building capacities of national institutions involved with climate change and environment in a process that involved a wide range of stakeholders. In total, the project involved about 1,538 persons (~50% men and 50% women) in the project activities from the focus countries through dialogues, consultations, workshops and training. While the project was effective in achieving this objective at the national level, gaps were witnessed at the community level. For example, the community level stakeholders in Tuvalu who were interviewed, did not demonstrate complete knowledge about the project objectives as they perceived that the

[1] Boe Declaration on Regional Security, 2018, Pacific Islands Forum Suva Fiji.

project was about the food cube initiative in Nui Island. Stakeholders at the local level in Kiribati stressed the need for a more effective mutual understanding and coordination between the development partners in regards to project delivery. Three country specific Climate Security Profiles, important documents were also being prepared with the support of the project. The Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework (PCSAF) was being prepared and reviewed and to be made available for presentation to the Forum Sub-committee on Regional Security (FSRS). The endorsement may come at a later stage towards end of March 2023. The project approach was effective in developing collaboration with national, regional and global fora that helped the focus countries in networking with those fora that has broadened the knowledge of the relevant national institutions.

4. Sustainability

The technical and human and financial capacity of relevant national institutions, government ownership, commitment and political will to fully support the project initiatives and target communities' involvement are the fundamental elements of the project sustainability. More importantly, project sustainability hangs in balance since its progress was hampered due to the factors mentioned in the previous section. At the current level, the project implementation has managed to integrate key tenets of project sustainability namely, sensitization and creating awareness among governments, and enhancing capacity, involvement of communities and facilitating networking of national stakeholders with regional and global fora. The policy research supported by the project in each country to determine entry points for embedding climate security in policies and in national budgetary processes will ensure the sustainability of project activities. The adoption of three country specific Climate Security Profiles and the Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework tangible knowledge products, will play a significant role in the sustainability of project results. Strengthening of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) will also play a crucial role to sustain the CSP initiatives. The institutionalization of CANCC would be a vital platform for the overall sustainability. The sustainability can be ensured through constant support of the project unless the national institutions become fully capable of taking over of the project initiatives.

5. Impact

Whereas the Climate Security Project has lagged its schedule and not completed its planned activities, it's too early to assess the real impact of the project at this stage. There is evidence that the Project managed to activate government ministries and other national stakeholders and create multiplicative effects. This cross-border project presented a new concept in the region and was successful in sensitization and creating awareness among apex management in these countries. Resultantly, the governments of focus countries were prompted to embed climate security issues into national policies and budgetary processes, that also reflect the sense of ownership by them. Interviews with beneficiaries additionally confirmed these findings. In addition, the project has brought together key stakeholders at regional and national levels from both climate change and national security sectors to collectively discuss and define what climate security means for the Pacific, which is a far-cry from what it means in the Sahel region and other parts of the world. The project's communication and advocacy activities contributed to the inclusion of the concept of climate security in National Adaptation Plans (NAP) of the focus countries as well as in the regional and global events. In addition, the project has brought together key stakeholders at regional and national levels from both climate change and national security sectors to collectively discuss and define what climate security means for the Pacific, which is a far-cry from what it means in the Sahel region and other parts of the world.

The project did not have any direct impact on peace budling and security, however, the project outcomes and outputs directly support the PBF strategy on ensuring peace and security of the people of courtiers facing these potential threats. The project has capacitated the relevant ministries and institutions of the focus countries to plan and develop strategies to prepare themselves to ensure peace and security before such disaster takes places.

6. Cross-cutting issues

As advocated in the project document, the project has made efforts to ensure equal participation of women as partners and beneficiaries across its activities. The gender perspective and the specific needs of youth and the vulnerable groups have been included in the narratives of policy work, mediation training, development partners' dialogue, and every communication and advocacy product, especially human-interest stories. All consultations, survey processes and trainings were inclusive of women, youth and people living with disability. In total, the project involved about 1,538 persons (~50% men and 50% women) in the project activities from the focus countries through dialogues, consultantions, workshops and training. Under IOM component, a deep dive

assessment addressing gender and climate security was being developed. The Pacific Climate Security Network of Experts (PCSN) that comprised 46% women, was co-chaired by a woman leader from the Shaping the Power Coalition and has encouraged very active participation from PCSN women members. Representatives from CSOs (Pacific Disability Forum) were involved as part of the consultation for the development of the regional assessment framework, however, the engagement of people living with disability in Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI could not be quantified during the evaluation. In RMI, a workshop specifically for people with disabilities and human rights was convened by the project.The *Boutokaan Inaomataia ao Mauriia Binabinaina Association* (BIMBA), commonly known worldwide as LGBTQ, a national registered organization in Kiribati was not involved in the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG) as opposed by the church.

7. Key lessons learned

i. For a complex, new and cross-border project such as CSP, a duration of 24 months being too short, requires a longer-time framework allowing to implement all the project activities and realize the results. In case of CSP, most of the project activities could not be undertaken due to this limitation despite a 6-month no-cost extension.

ii. A high-risk project like CSP, implemented in a rapidly changing situation, requires an adaptive peacebuilding approach which should be in-built in the project document and specific implementation modalities, like third party implementation, etc., ensuring timely access to project areas where climate security might be an issue. This is being practiced in Tuvalu where a national CSO (Fuligafou) is executing community-based activities on training, tree-planting and coral reef restoration.

iii. Effective transfer of knowledge of a new concept like climate security is critical for capacitating the national institutions as well as local communities and CSOs. A continuous support to build the capacity of these institutions will ensure the achievement of results and sustainability of project initiatives.

iv. Sustainability and national appropriation are critical factors for the success of cross-border projects both at the national level as well as at local institutional level, requires government acceptability and ownership, financial commitment, and political will by the apex management of the focus countries.

v. Integration of Peacebuilding approach into local policies and laws of the relevant government agencies will help to understand this concept and its significance. This will also help them understand climate security concept as opposed to the normal loss and damage, and climate mitigation, and climate change adaptation in general.

vi. At the outset, the project should communicate to the stakeholders, the concept of project very clearly to avoid any expectations by the target beneficiaries, that are not in the scope of project. For example, during evaluation, the key informants in Kiribati expressed their disappointment about the project delivering its promises to communities at pilot sites prior to the breakdown of communication between the Kiribati Government and the UNDP CO.

Conclusion

The project could only achieve the desired results partially due to COVID-19 pandemic, delayed staff recruitment, introducing of a new concept, and Kiribati component affected due to delayed signing of NCE by the Government. Additionally, it appears that the project faced a problem of time limitation. By 31st August 2022 (the cut-off date for data collection) more than 50% performance indicators were either partially or entirely not achieved, as the activities were ongoing, while a few were totally not achieved. The project will need additional time to complete the remaining deliverables. While the project was successful in creating awareness and sensitizing national stakeholders in all the three countries, there is a need for continuous support to further strengthen their capacities enabling them to plan, develop and implement climate security strategies before any disaster takes place. At the local and community level, more efforts were not clear about the concept of climate security as most of the respondents considered climate security as food security. There was no evidence of people living with disability being consulted by the project.

Recommendations

No	Key Aspect	Recommendation	Entity Responsible	
1	Project Effectiveness	The project could not achieve progress against most of its performance indicators, as 74% of the activities could not be completed due to various reasons mentioned in previous sections. If the PBF rules permit, the project may be extended for another 6 months to allow the project team to complete the activities or, those activities may be shifted to the proposed second phase	UNDP, PBF, IOM	Additional 6 months extension period
2	Project Effectiveness	For a multi-country project like CSP which presents a totally new concept and with a cross-boarder approach, a 24-month duration is short. ET, therefore recommends such type of project requires at least 3 years timeframe to achieve the results and have a tangible impact. Some countries with limited capacity and smaller bureaucracy than other partner countries, cannot go along with their pace of project implementation. In that case also a longer timeframe is recommended to achieve the results in totality.	UNDP, PBF	3 years
3	Project Effectiveness	The project must deliver clear communication to the stakeholders on the difference in the concepts of climate change and climate security as opposed to the usual loss and damage. These stakeholders include government, NGOs and community representatives. This objective can be achieved through enhanced use of media, websites, advocacy material such as leaflets and brochures and social media to convey the actual concept of climate security.	CSP	Additional 6 months extension period
4	Project Effectiveness	There is a need to encourage consistent representation from the stakeholders attending the Project's Technical Advisory Committee meetings. This could be pursued through policy level dialogues such as through the Government Advisory Committee or the Cabinet for officers to attend.	CSP	Additional 6 months extension period
5	Project Sustainability	The climate change and climate security are broad concepts that require a continuous technical and funding support to the national stakeholders to further enhance and institutionalize their capacities enabling them to face the potential challenges of climate security in future, and to develop effective policies and strategies for their respective countries. ET recommends that the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI and IOM in RMI explore and work on new partnerships and diversification of funding opportunities.	UNDP, IOM	Additional 6 months extension period
6	Inclusiveness	The involvement of the stakeholders such as Disaster Department, Tuvalu Red Cross Society and the Public Works Department are valuable because they collect first-hand information. The Judiciary Office has land tenure disputes to mark at which point in time that climate change became a core reason for land cases. The Project's closer coordination with Government agencies is also crucial so that communities are well informed about the project visit and post project activities or consultations.	CSP	Additional 6 months extension period
7	Cross-cutting issues	While elements of gender equality and women empowerment were visible in project activities, there was no evidence on mainstreaming category of vulnerable/persons with disability in the project. The next phase should strengthen vulnerable mainstreaming efforts and further expand "leaving no-one" principle.	CSP	Phase 2
8	Project strategy	In an interview, the key informants in Kiribati avowed that although there were procedures and rules for the project to be delivered successfully, there should be some flexibility in the rules of the implementing agency (UNDP CO) to accommodate the real needs or actual priorities (UNDP, PBF) of the target beneficiaries. This refers to the halting of the construction of a storage warehouse activity in Kiribati which was a need for the pilot site. This came after the communities were informed that the warehouse will be built under this project funding. Community's hope was raised but it turned to a disappointment after it was cancelled. It is recommended that at the outset, the target communities should be communicated clearly about the project's provisions, scope and limitations avoiding false hopes by the communities.	UNDP, PBF	Phase 2

MAP Showing Project focus Countries

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Evaluation purpose

According to the UNDP Evaluation Policy every project with a planned budget or actual expenditure between $3 million and $5 million must plan and undertake either a midterm or final evaluation. The aim of this evaluation is to assess the results achieved by the Climate Security in the Pacific Project (CSP) in the timeframe of the project from inception to 31st August 2022.

The objective of this assignment was to conduct a final evaluation of the project to assess the overall performance of the project and its overall added value to climate security in the Pacific. Such assessment includes activity-related results but also more broadly the peacebuilding impact of this project. The Evaluation Team was expected to assess the progress, record the outputs achieved, identify implementation challenges, and draw lessons for decision makers.

1.2. Evaluation Scope

The main tasks of evaluation are given below:

Assess evidence-based findings and recommendations against Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development *Assistance Committee* (OECD-DAC) criteria in addition to UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) -specific criteria[2] such as the catalytic aspect of the project, gender dimensions, the innovative nature of the project	Assess the contribution of the project results towards the relevant outcome and output of the Sub Regional Programme Document (SRPD) & United Nation Pacific Strategy (UNPS/UNDAF).
Determine future d PBF commitments.	Provide learning and accountability for past allocations
Assess the achievement of multi country project results supported by evidence	Assess the impact of COVID-19 on project's implementation
Analyze the project's performance vis a vis peacebuilding objective and to explain how the project ensured the connection between climate and peacebuilding.	Assess the contribution and alignment of the project to relevant national development plan or environmental policies
Assess cross cutting and gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Examine the use of funds and value for money

1.3. Evaluation approach and methodology

The evaluation provides evidence-based, credible, reliable and useful information. The evaluation methodology was designed on the basis of key questions outlined in ToR and adopted good practices in evaluation, encompassing the UNDP key evaluation principles – focusing on areas of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.[3] The evaluation adopted multi-faceted and methodological approach used mixed (qualitative and quantitative) methods, as the best vehicle for meeting the evaluation's needs, and in order to enhance the validity of the findings. Evidence has been obtained and triangulated from document reviews, interviews and focus group discussions. The Evaluation Team followed a Consultative Participatory Process and Iterative Approach (CPPIA) with an intention of involving all key stakeholders at all stages of the assessment and to ensure that all relevant national and local government stakeholders, the community and the project beneficiaries have participated and consulted. This

[2] Background Note, Peacebuilding Fund's Community-Based Monitoring & Evaluation, UN Peacebuilding, February 2022; GUIDANCE NOTE on PBF Cross-border and Regional Programmes, UN Peacebuilding, January 2020.

[3] - UNDP Handbook for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Results, Addendum June 2011 Evaluation;
- UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards for Evaluation, 2017.
- UNDP's Evaluation Policy, Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, July 2016.

approach, among other things allowed the evaluation to critically analyze achievements, performance, results and impact of the programme; and the extent to which the Programme, partners' initiatives and synergies among partners contributed to its achievement. The UNDP standard ratings criteria: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, moderately satisfactory, and unsatisfactory were used to assess the performance. Each of the ratings was tied to the performance indicators. The rating criteria used for sustainability and impact was: Likely (L), Moderately Likely (ML), Moderately Unlikely (MU) and Unlikely (U).

The review was carried out over the period of September - December 2022 by an independent team comprising a national consultant from each participating country led by an Intranational Evaluation Consultant. To achieve this objective, the evaluation was conducted in close cooperation with the client, the project team, stakeholders and beneficiaries. Based on a thorough understanding of the project ToR and objectives and the institutional and policy framework in the region, the project was thoroughly assessed. Main activities included desk review of documents, various interactive interviews, field visits and completion of the report.

The evaluation principal guide was the Project Document and the Project Results Framework. The methodological approach was synthesized into an Evaluation Matrix (Annex 2)**,** which guided the Evaluation Team and provided an analytical framework for data collection and analysis tool, and conducting the evaluation. The evaluation matrix was divided into each of the UNDP key evaluation principles – focusing on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.[4] The evaluation dopted purposive random sampling approach to select project sites to be visited in the field and interlocutors. The purposive sampling approach considered core factors including spatial distribution of the interventions and the extent over which specific stakeholders have implemented project interventions.

Drawing inspiration from the scope and purpose in the ToR, the evaluation exercise was conducted through three phases: (i) Preparatory/inception phase (inception report - desk review, finalization of methodology, work plan); (ii) Implementation phase (data collection, analysis and consolidation; and (iii) Final phase (preparation of draft report, review and incorporating stakeholders` comments and preparation of final evaluation report).

The desk review was a critical part of the review as it provided the basic facts and information for developing evaluation report, while the mission is required to verify the basic facts, obtain missing data and to learn opinions of respondents to help interpret the facts. The project documentation was provided by the Fiji based Regional Project Manager (RPM). The list of documents reviewed is attached as Annex 3.

Stakeholder interviews were held in riparian countries – Tuvalu, Kiribati and Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI). The stakeholders included the staff of participating ministries and departments, institutions of national importance, ultimate beneficiaries and other partners. Vigorous discussions were also held with the Project Team and government personnel. The list of persons interviewed is presented in Annex 4. Field visits were undertaken to the pilot projects in the all participating countries. The separate questionnaires were designed and used for each category of stakeholders for interviews and to seek their views on the project progress and benefits. Questionnaires are attached as Annex 5.

Evidence gathered during the evaluation was cross-checked between as many sources as practicable, to validate the findings. Both qualitative and quantitative was triangulated, through cross verification from two or more sources. The use of mixed methods for the evaluation enabled the Evaluation Team to obtain data and information that had the following characteristics: trustworthiness, credibility, dependability, legitimation, validity, plausibility, applicability, consistency, neutrality, reliability, objectivity, conformability, and/ or transferability. Data entry, cleaning, and analysis were a continuous process during and after data collection. Field notes and transcripts of interviews and qualitative information were analysed and validated while conducting data collection.

[4] Ibid 3

Following gender-responsive methodologies, the data were also collected on the UNDP cross-cutting issues of gender equality, women empowerment, disables and youth. All data gathered was disaggregated to the largest extent possible.

The detailed approach and methodology to conduct evaluation is presented in the Inception Report prepared by the Evaluation Team.[5]

1.4. Challenges and limitations of the evaluation

Timely provision of relevant documents and the required data on project progress is crucial for the timely completion of deliverables. The completion of recruitment of evaluation team is also critical to meet the deadlines of the deliverables. The evaluation team encountered the following challenges during evaluation:

- UNDP struggled to complete the recruitment of the evaluation team in time. The Team Leader took up his assignment on 1st September and the National Consultant for Tuvalu also started her work simultaneously. However, the recruitment of the National Consultant for Kiribati took so long who was only available in mid-October, while a suitable person qualified to take up the assignment as National Consultant for RMI could not be found by UNDP as there all qualified personnel in RMI were been involved in the project implementation, therefore restricting them from being engaged as independent evaluators. The Team Leader (TL) stepped in and with the agreement of UNDP, along with his own responsibility as TL, took the responsibility to complete the evaluation of RMI through analysis of secondary data and virtual interviews. The RMI Country Coordinator was tasked to identify and connect with key informants in RMI. However, the response from the persons contacted was not encouraging.

- The national consultants in Tuvalu and Kiribati faced challenges in convening interviews with key informants as they were unable to commit to scheduled appointments even after repeated requests. It was also to the extent that interviews were conducted on an open-door basis or whilst a stakeholder was awaiting another meeting. This was also the same with virtual meetings with local stakeholders who were on duty travel or short-term training overseas. In Tuvalu, one of the stakeholders resigned and the successor was unable to assist. In Kiribati, the interviewees were unavailable due to their presence in Cairo, Egypt to attend COP27. Out of list of 15 stakeholders identified for interviews, despite repeated requests, only seven responded and were interviewed. Many stakeholders in Kiribati just cancelled the scheduled meetings at the last moment informing that they had some other important issues to deal with. In that case the Deputy Project managers could have more proactive to facilitate the national consultants.

- The outbreak of COVID-19 occurred in Tuvalu at the beginning of November with the discovery of a community case that was released two weeks prior from border quarantine. The whole of Funafuti was affected, and it rapidly spread to the following outer-islands: Nukufetau Island, Vaitupu Island and Nui Island. This affected the work of the National Consultant having no support for her family during isolation as Government regulations restricted the movement of those who were infected with COVID-19.

- Due to the suspension of the main passenger boat to the outer-islands in Tuvalu, including Nui Island, the field visit was replaced with a zoom call with the Nui Kaupule or Local Government. The pilot sites could not be visited.

- Communities in Kiribati could not be interviewed, as both pilot sites were located at outer islands. Some stakeholders were in far end of the island and the travel to those locations were not budgeted for. The Kiribati National Consultant had made his own transport arrangements to reach to those stakeholders for interviews.

[5] Inception Report – Final Evaluation of Climate Security Project in the Pacific, September 2022.

2. THE PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1. Project background and context

Due to their particular characteristics, Pacific small island developing states (PSIDS) and especially atoll nations are uniquely exposed to climate risks. For good reason, therefore, Pacific leaders have acknowledged climate change as the greatest threat to security in the region. However, the likely effects on security and potential conflicts are yet to be explored in detail by regional organisations and national governments. Rising sea levels, king tides, flooding, drought and extreme weather events threaten to overwhelm infrastructure, disrupt economies and displace populations. Such stressors place a massive burden on the coping capacity of states and societies and can trigger a web of cascading effects that challenge their ability to absorb shocks of this scale. Where critical thresholds are met and coping capacities exhausted, this can ultimately threaten peace and security.

Given the lack of pace in global mitigation efforts, adaptation has assumed critical importance in order to moderate the adverse impacts of climate change. In this regard, building resilience and reducing insecurity of the most vulnerable nations and communities are imperative. In the context of the Pacific region, this requires inter alia efforts to enhance the management of land and ocean resources and address rapid transitions and political instability. While there is a consensus among governments and experts in the Pacific that climate is a very real threat to security in many ways, little has been done to map out the drivers and dynamics of potential conflict across different countries in the region, which vary in terms of the pace, scale and nature of multiple interacting threats.

There are several emerging examples of interlinkages between climate changes and security risks. In a region characterized by a strong sense of identity and culture unique to each country, and often to individual islands, the integration of regional migrants can prove challenging. Tensions regarding migrant communities have contributed to riots in several Pacific islands in recent years and are likely to grow in strength as climate change is expected to forcefully displace populations in large numbers. As global warming drives ocean acidification and a shrinking blue economy reduces traditional livelihood opportunities, illicit activities in the region have experienced an uptick. While it is unclear on the full gendered and youth implications of this, it is clear that Pacific Island nations, especially small atoll nations, tend to have weak national mechanisms to prevent, protect and prosecute illicit actives. The aftermath of recent cyclones and typhoons across the Pacific witnessed heightened crime rates and threatened to erode the rule of law in several states.

Climate change affects are also felt most strongly at the local level and often the burden is disproportionally carried by women. The Pacific already experiences high levels of domestic and gender-based violence and climate change threatens to further exacerbate existing disadvantages, vulnerabilities, and inequalities facing women in their communities. By understanding why these vulnerabilities exist and planning for them accordingly in climate change mitigation or disaster risk reduction programing is extremely important. Similarly, youth are experiencing an outsized effect of climate change as decreasing livelihood opportunities threaten the viability of their cultural identities and may force them to relocate, thus uprooting young people and confronting them with a number of socio-economic and political challenges.

Besides these examples of early indications for potential climate-related security risks, recent research undertaken in the framework of the Climate Security Experts Network and consultations in the development of this project have arrived at the following set of broad-brush pathways:

- *Displacement and forced migration*
- *Developmental stress and coping capacity*
- *Challenges to the blue economy*
- *Health, food and water security*
- *Coping capacity and natural disasters*

- *Impacts of sea-level rise on maritime zone and boundaries*

These pathways represent a mix of quick onset and slow onset disasters that unravel under different timeframes. They are also cascading, interlinked and with feedback loops; a better understanding of not only discrete risks but the compound effects are part of the challenge. Similarly, required responses would ultimately range from managing and reducing the risk to viable livelihoods and strengthening institutions or conflict resolution mechanisms – in a holistic fashion. In the Boe Declaration Action Plan, environment and resource security are identified. With PSIDS heavily dependent on biodiversity and natural resources, the scale and high-speed of current and projected impacts on PSIDS ecosystems are exceptional and pose major risks for the many constituents of human security supported by nature (income, food, water, shelter, health and energy).

Addressing the root cause of these threats to security in the Pacific lies largely outside the region, in the global political arena in which these small countries have an important moral voice that warrants amplification. Irrespective of the eventual success and pace of these efforts at the global level, the impact of climate change within the region itself is now inescapable. Adaptation, even to best-case scenarios, will require major investment that must be directed wisely. Countries require a deeper and more contextualized understanding of their own climate security profile to prevent or avert the worst-case scenarios, as well as to support focused advocacy on the global stage.

The earlier responses can be formulated to address these threats before they gather pace and the more inclusive that such responses can be, the more likely societies and states are to be sufficiently resilient to withstand the challenges ahead, in line with the vision for the region endorsed by PIF Leaders in the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. There are specific opportunities and options at this stage because of the growing political acknowledgement – both internationally and domestically – that these threats to security are real and imminent, as well as the early emergence of good practice and lessons learned as governments and societies begin the process of designing responses to them. While there are competing geopolitical interests in the region, Pacific countries currently retain significant space to design and establish regionally-owned responses to future security threats arising from climate change.

Responding to the call from member states, the recent visit of the Secretary-General to the Pacific took place in recognition of the severe vulnerability of the region to climate change and the Region's proactive work to address the issues. Regional and sub-regional organizations, including the Pacific Islands Forum, PSIDS, Smaller Island States (SIS) and the Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) have made head way on the issue, mobilizing behind – and helping to operationalize – the Boe Declaration of 2019 in which leaders from the region united to identify climate as the biggest security threat to their countries and peoples. On behalf of the UN, the Secretary-General undertook to support the region (and particularly vulnerable low-lying atoll countries) in their struggle against climate change and its impact - amplifying their voices globally and supporting their efforts at the national and regional levels to strengthen their resilience. This project seeks to assist in operationalizing that commitment.

2.2. The Project

The connection between climate change and human security is complex and multi-layered and crosses with political, social, environmental, economic, and demographic factors. Climate change is often mentioned as an ultimate "threat multiplier", aggravating already fragile situations and potentially contributing to further social tensions in some parts of the world. In the Pacific, the human security risks associated with climate-related disasters are not a distant future scenario but are already a reality for the majority of Pacific people. Pacific leaders, through the 2018 Boe Declaration, have recognized climate change as the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the Pacific.

Although climate change is cited as the most significant security threat to the South Pacific, its likely effects on security and potential conflict are yet to be widely explored by the international and regional organizations present on the ground. These fragility and instability risks will affect men, women and youth differently, and vary across the region both according to timeframes under consideration and depending on the country contexts. Emerging critical climate security risks that PSIDS face include impacts on human mobility, including displacement; potential for social tension linked to natural resource access and use; threats to food and water security, human health and productivity; and threats to territorial integrity and maritime boundaries due to sea-level rise.

To avoid reaching critical thresholds for social conflict and exhausting coping capacities, effective responses must be tailored to the unique political, economic, cultural, social, environmental and development circumstances of the region, and must work with and through national systems.

The project responds to this need by providing capacity to Pacific Countries, with a focus on low lying Atoll nations, to assess, better understand and address their critical climate security challenges. This will be achieved through: the application of tailored climate security assessment approaches; inclusive youth and gender-sensitive dialogues; partnerships with the range of stakeholders operating across the aspects of climate security and supporting the uptake of key findings in relevant national, regional and international policy and resourcing strategies. These activities will add value through key regional frameworks and initiatives such as the Boe Declaration and Action Plan. The project is designed as a catalytic intervention to both strengthen capacity for global advocacy as well as capacity to plan and respond to challenges at the community, national and regional level in Pacific SIDS.

The objective of the Climate Security Project is, 'to *assess, monitor and coordination actions on reducing the impacts of critical climate security risks that are emerging in the Pacific region with a focus to 3 major atoll islands – Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu and Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI).*'

The project has three main outcomes that are geared towards:

(i) *empowering atoll states and regional actors to assess and address security threats of climate change;*

(ii) *(ii) strengthening understanding, articulation and addressing of key climate related security risks with a focus on atoll nations and key climate security areas emerging in the region; and*

(iii) *stronger advocacy by atoll nations and PICs in global forum for combatting climate change through greater emphasis on its impact on peace and security.*

The project is implemented with the UN Secretary General Peace Building Fund's (PBF) input of US$3,200,000 in Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI. IOM provided an in-kind contribution of approximate value of $25,000 towards office space, office running costs and transportation in the RMI. UNDP provided an in-kind contribution of approximately $26,150 for staff time in this project implementing in the 3 countries. The project document was signed on the 22nd of June 2020 and was officially launched on the 08th of September 2020. The project had a life of 2 years ending on June 30th, 2022 that was extended to 16th January 2023.

3. EVALUATION FINDINGS

This chapter presents the analysis on project achievements and simultaneously identifies the recommendations to be addressed for future strategy. The contents of this chapter are based on the data available in the documents, and information provided by the project team, key informants, and detailed interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries, and personal judgment and observations during field visits.

3.1. Project Relevance and Appropriateness

> **Relevance** of project activities and initiatives concerns the extent to which a development initiative and its intended outputs or outcomes are consistent with national and local policies and priorities and the needs of intended beneficiaries. Relevance also considers the extent to which the initiative is responsive to UNDP corporate plan and human development priorities of empowerment and gender equalities issues.
>
> *Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for Development Results, UNDP, 2009.*

The joint UNDP-IOM Climate Security in the Pacific Project, funded by the UN Peace Building Fund, is working closely with the Governments of Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI and the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Secretariat to understand and address critical climate-related security risks**.**

CSP relevance is assessed in terms of degree of alignment to climate and security policies, plans and programmes of the participating governments and the Pacific region. Relevance of the project objective and the strategy to the regional, national and local levels was strong, as it appropriately addressed the priorities and needs. In the course of achieving these objectives, the project effectively responded to the priorities set out in the regional and national strategic documents. The project built the capacities of the related national institutions.

The project directly supports the Boe Declaration[6] Action Plan of the Pacific Island Forum – PIF (of which Tuvalu, Kiribati and RMI are also the members), on coordinated implementation and monitoring, and expand concept of security in the region including both climate security and environment and resources security. The project's activities link directly with the national, sub-regional and regional channels and existing and planned efforts to progress this Action Plan. The project also supports the efforts of Peace Building Fund in promoting an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding, noting that security, development and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing.[7] The project contributes to **Tuvalu's Te Kakeenga** III: GOAL 1: Protect Tuvalu from the impacts of climate change: resilience, mitigation, adaptation; and **Kiribati** Development Plan 2016-2019: Goal 4: To facilitate sustainable development through approaches that protect biodiversity and support the reduction of environmental degradation as well as adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. In addition, Kiribati Development Plan 2020-2023: Key Priority Area (KPA) 4: Protecting our Environment and Strengthening Resilience. The project also supports the **Republic of the Marshall Islands'** National Strategic Plan, 2020-2030: Environment, Climate Change and Resiliency Pillar.

The project directly contributes to *Outcome 1. Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection* of Subregional programme document for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (2018-2022)[8]. Further, the project has incorporated application, adaptation and testing of the Climate Security Mechanism, UN Conceptual Approach to Integrated Climate 2020 -related security risk assessments[9]. CSP

[6] Ibid 2.

[7] Peacebuilding Commission, resolution A/RES/60/180 and resolution S/RES/1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005, the United Nations.

[8] Subregional programme document for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (2018-2022), Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, 5-11 September 2017, New York.

[9] Climate Security Mechanism, UN Conceptual Approach to Integrated Climate, New York, 2020.

in particular is directly aligned to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;* SDG 14: *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development* and SDG 5: *Gander Equality.* The project also indirectly contributes to SDG 17: *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development* and SDG 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*[10].

All the stakeholders interviewed endorsed the high relevance of the Project to the national and reginal priorities and needs.

3.1.1. Project design

The project emphasized a wide embracing goal relating to capacity building of the national and local institutions.

In general, the design and output of the project's activities were relevant. There had been a conscious decision to link the project objective with the wider UNDP and PBF thematic goals and the national climate and environment strategies of the participating countries. The activities were well defined covering objective of the project. The Project Results Framework (Annex B of project document) clearly spells out activities, outcome and output indicators and indicator milestones. Interventions corresponded to the output and are consistent with participating countries' requirements, local needs, UNDP policies in contributing to climate change and environmental protection, PBF's peace and security strategy and, strengthened capacities of public institutions at the national as well as local level. The programme activities were implemented through Annual Work Plans. The project budget commitments were appropriate for the level of intervention, the intended outputs were achievable for the planned two-year duration of implementation, the capacities of the executing agencies were appropriately effective for the level of project intervention. The project provided the flexibility which allowed pursuing of different options according to the needs of its participating countries and stakeholders and the willingness of PBF/UNDP to fund project components consistent with their own objectives.

During evaluation in Tuvalu, the stakeholders agreed that the project was relevant to Tuvalu due to the threats of climate change to its security. However, many of them stated that they were not involved in the design process of the project. Their knowledge of the project objectives was limited. It was mostly thought that the project was only to address food security. The absence of local communities and some key stakeholders during the design phase, the issue of peacebuilding did not receive any initial feedbacks. Assessment on peacebuilding approaches within the communities were also not identified as it was noted that climate security issues had long existed within communities thus practiced approaches may also exist as well. Also, key informants of Kiribati advocated the national implementation modality that would have helped to enhance the capacity of national institutions.

The evaluation in Tuvalu noted that the stakeholders agreed that the project was very much relevant to Tuvalu's priority due to the threat of climate change to its security. Many of them stated that they were not involved in the design process of the project. Their knowledge of the project objectives was limited. It was mostly thought that the project was only to address food security.
Furthermore, some of the critical stakeholders are not part of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). These are the:

- Tuvalu National Council of Women (TNCW) being the umbrella body for women in Tuvalu;
- Tuvalu National Youth Council (TNYC) as the national body for youth in Tuvalu;

[10] Envision2030: 17 goals to transform the world for persons with disabilities, UN - Department of Economic and Social Affairs Disability.

- Office of the People's Lawyer due to their representation of the people especially in land tenure matters;
- Tuvalu National Private Sector Organization (TNPSO) due to the high involvement of the private sector especially in providing services in local procurement of goods to various communities and other developing areas; and
- Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) due to their heavy involvement during disasters or public emergencies. Their raw experience from direct community contacts is vital.

3.2. Project Efficiency

> **Efficiency** measures how economically resources or inputs (such as funds, expertise and time) are converted to results. An initiative is efficient when it uses resources appropriately and economically to produce the desired outputs. Efficiency is important in ensuring that resources have been used appropriately and in highlighting more effective uses of resources.
>
> *Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for Development Results, UNDP, 2009*

Efficiency of the project was assessed based on its outputs and how the entire activities were managed. Particular focus was placed on how productively the resources were used to realize the results paying particular attention to project management and financial management. It also assessed whether the financial resources were used in the most efficient way to achieve the desired results.

The project commenced on 17th July 2020 and its end date was extended to 16th January 2023 from 16th July 2022 due to certain delays.[11] Initial delays in the recruitment and associated staffing were caused due to complex recruitment process and because of global COVID-19 pandemic, which then coupled with the impact of the April COVID-19 outbreak in Fiji (and associated lockdown) affected project implementation and halted in-country monitoring missions for 8 months. Besides, significant delays were experienced in Kiribati, where specific activities amounting to ~US$300,000 could not be undertaken and completed during the No Cost Extension (NCE) period. This was largely due to delays in signing of the NCE document by the Government of Kiribati, which took 5 months to obtain. To a lesser extent, delays were also experienced in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) and Tuvalu where corresponding activities worth ~US$140,000 and ~US$120,000 remain unspent by mid-December 2022. The delays in RMI and Tuvalu were largely operational in nature such as delays in installation of pilot initiatives in Mejatto (RMI) and in Nui Island (Tuvalu).

Originally planned start date	Actual start date	Originally planned completion date	Revised completion date
17 July 2020	17 July 2020	16 July 2022	16 January 2023

3.2.1. Financial resources management

In financial terms, UN Peace Building Fund was the only donor of this project with US$ estimated at US$ 3.20 million contributing 100% of the project's total input.

As reflected in Table 1, as of 31st August 2022, the project's aggregate actual expenditures were estimated at US$ 1,347,548, or only 49.65% of the planned allocation of US$ 2,714,184 for the period from July 2020 – August 2022. The expenditures on various activities and inputs were estimated at 6.6% in 2020 (July -Dec.

[11] PBF Climate Security in the Pacific Project, UN PBF Revised Project Document, 22 April 2022.

2020) and 89.44% in 2021. The evaluation further found that expenditures were based on approved activity budgets. The final evaluation found that project activities were implemented in accordance with set objectives and budget utilisation was efficient. In Tuvalu, the main issue was the constraint experienced by the Project to observe its timeline. The recruitment of a national project coordinator for Tuvalu was delayed hence the activities were also stretched. In the case of Tuvalu, the budget was well utilized over the costs required.

Table 1: Planned and actual expenditures (as of 31 August 2022 in US$)

Period	Year 1 (July - Dec 2020)		Year 2 (Jan – Dec 2021		Year 3 (Jan – August 2022)		Year 4 (Jan. 2023		Total Planned Expenditures	Total Actual Expenditures
Source of Funding	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures		
UNDP	75,000	4,951	724,769	648,264	1,897,831	694,334	16,585	0	2,714,184	1,347,549

Regarding UNDP expenditures, overall expenditures incurred were estimated at 62% against the total budget of US$ 2.57 million. At the individual country level the delivery rate remained 69% for Tuvalu, 66% for RMI while Kiribati lagged behind with 53% delivery rate till 31 October 2022 because NCE was not signed till that time.

Table 2: Country wise budget and actual delivered (UNDP Component)

(as of 31st October 2022 in US$)

Total Project Status- UNDP Component					
Country	Total Project Budget	Total Delivery to Date	% Delivered of Total Budget	Delivery Gap	Reasons of delivery gap
Kiribati	1,044,196	554,048	53%	490,149	Delivery stopped from 30th June till October 31st, 2022 for Kiribati as they did not sign the NCE. This was more of a management level issue.
Tuvalu	1,000,326	694,805	69%	305,521	For Tuvalu- the order for food cubes needed for the implementation of the pilot initiatives was delayed due to shipping issues.
RMI	523,107	347,698	66%	175,409	There were plans for giving a US$100,000 in advance to RMI Climate Change Department for development of the CANCC Secretariate. The project waited for over 7 months for the activities list and formulation of the LOA. However, due to time sensitiveness, it was then decided that giving an advance would be risky if the partner is unable to liquidate on time. As such, now all the activities requested for the CANCC establishment are being handled through UNDP Processes.
Total	**2,567,630**	**1,596,551**	**62%**	**971,079**	

Source: Climate Security Project, November 2022

As reflected in Table 3, of the UNDP's total expenditures of US$ 957,691 approximately 24 % were incurred on Outcome 1 related to Atoll states and regional actors' access and empowerment to address climate change

threats while 54.35% on Outcome 2 capacitating of Atoll states in climate security and contribution to Boe Declaration Action Plan. Expenditures incurred on Outcome 3 supporting Pacific Island countries on stronger advocacy in global fora combating climate change were estimated at 22.04%. This trend highlights the absorptive capacity of the project management.

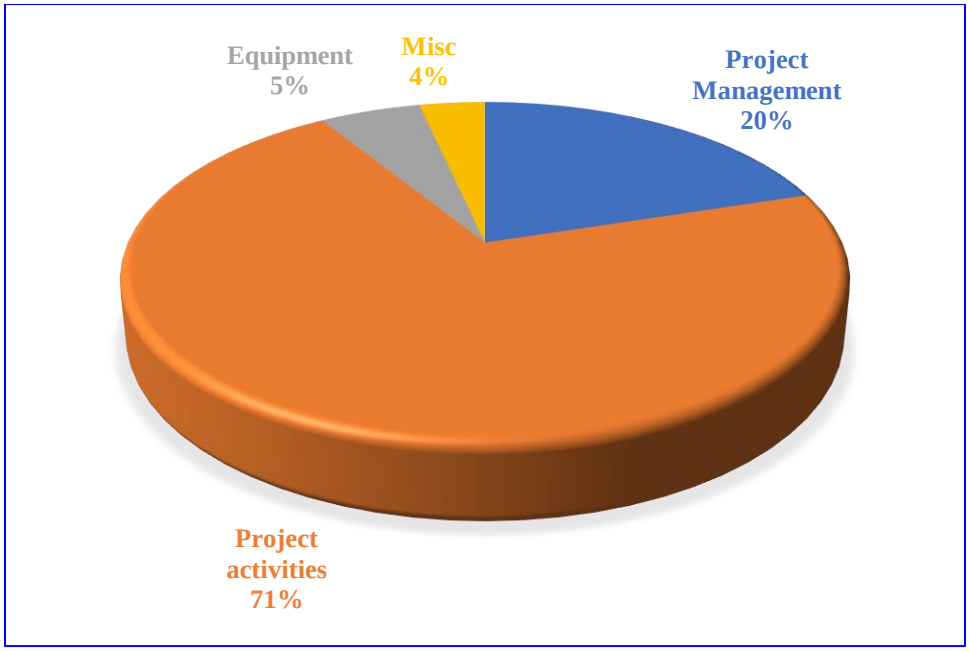
Table 3: Component wise Financial Input in US$ (As of 31st Aug. 2022 in US$)

Expenditures	Outcome 1			Outcome 2					Outcome 3		Total
	Output 1.1	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 2.1	Output 2.2.	Output 2.3	Output 2.4	Output 2.5	Output 3.1	Output 3.2	
Planned	157,619	215,000	105,000	178,000	163,998	502,380	0	51,002	328,674	79,999	**1,781,672**
Actual	120,990	45,790	57,437	177,992	99,939	211,7601	0	32,773	186,339	24,670	**957,691**

As of 31 August, 2022, overall, major portion of the total expenditures, 71% (US$ 957,691) were devoted to the project activities followed by project management estimated at 20% (US$ 271,032) of the total expenditures of the project. Given that the project operated under the direct implementation modality (DIM) modality, the use of staff resources is considered consistent with the scope of activities.

The data on financial expenditures by IOM was not available.

Figure 1: Share of expenditures on Project activities



The financial reports reflect that overall, the project installed comprehensive and strong financial management systems for tracking all payments and for ensuring transparency and accountability of expenditures, reflecting the role of UNDP as custodian of donor funds. Evaluation found that under the UNDP DIM, the fund utilization was efficient. The evaluation did not observe any financial issues and discrepancy. The programme maintained robust financial management systems and strong accounting practices. UNDP ATLAS was adopted by the project management to reflect the approved budgets as per project document.

The evaluation, based on the financial statements noted that standard financial management approaches were being used in the way project funds were handled and managed. Staff strength was allocated along the approved budgets. Recruitment was made in line with the UNDP rules and regulations and UNDP Standard Operating Procedures were adopted to hire the services of project staff and consultants. The project had in place mechanisms to reduce possibilities of fiduciary risks. These included having a well-defined authorization and approval terms for any fund disbursements, which were also dependent on project activities and timelines.

3.2.2. Human resources (Staff input)

The project team comprised experienced and competent international and national as well UN Volunteers (UNV). The input on project management component was 20% of the total expenditures of the project.

At the outset, the project encountered various problems that caused delays in initiating the project activities. The recruitment and associated staffing were delayed due the global COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in April 2021 and associated lockdown in Fiji that in turn, affected project implementation and halted in-country monitoring missions for 8 months. The Project Manager (PM) resigned in October 2021 but was promptly replaced with an acting PM selected internally within the office and with support from a new UNDP RSD Team Leader, who was confirmed to the PM position in August 2022. The Climate Security Specialist who was on board since November 2021 was co-located by UNDP and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat PIFS). The Adelphi Think Tank was hired in December 2021 to lead the climate security risk assessments in the three countries as well as for the region, based on international climate security methodologies adapted to the Pacific. One of the biggest challenges was finding local consultants with required capacities in the countries, particularly in RMI and Kiribati. The Deputy Project Manager in Kiribati resigned in February 2022, and his successor was recruited in early July 2022.

The project utilized the human resources to transfer the technical knowledge and improve technical competencies of the partner ministries and institutions in the areas of strategic planning and policy development for climate security. This objective was achieved through formal training by the project. Project displayed UNDP standards, procedures, and transparency in the recruitment of staff, operational procedures, and selection of project beneficiaries. The project implementation was focused on a results-based approach to its activities. The project established good working relations with the institutions of partner countries and regional fora. However, more efforts are required to establish working relations with stakeholders, beneficiaries, CSOs and other projects.

3.2.3. Organization and management

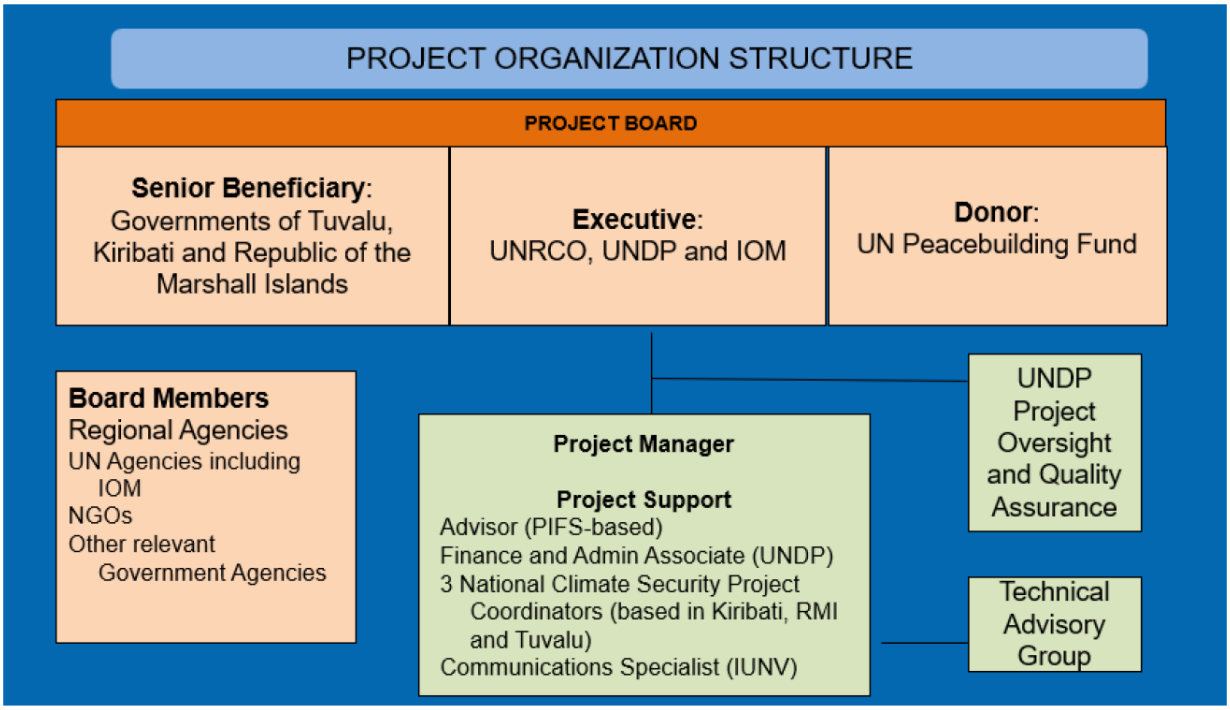
The project is implemented following UNDP's and IOM's direct implementation modality whereby UNDP and IOM took on the role of Implementing Partner. UNDP and IOM have the technical and administrative capacity to assume the responsibility for mobilizing and applying effectively the required inputs in order to reach the expected outputs. Both agencies assumed overall management responsibility and accountability for implementation of their respective parts of the project. The project management team has built an effective management structure both considering the Project Board/steering committees as well as through interaction with direct stakeholders and beneficiaries in the atoll islands. Decision making is transparent with stakeholders feeling involved and project reporting is in place and on time. The project team itself is well coordinated and complementary in their skills and responsibilities as well as well connected with stakeholders and beneficiaries. The project team had been holding internal weekly monitoring meetings and bi-weekly and monthly oversight meetings to review the project progress and address the issues.

Project objectives are being implemented through implementing partners with the support of a technical assistance team of the project. Tasks have been well tackled so far and the partner institutions have gained experience through exposure and cooperation with the technical assistance team. While their skills and

capacity in climate security has been enhanced, care should be taken to further involve them to assure continued exposure and, in that way, promoting sustainability of the achieved capacity improvement. Interviewees from implementing partners have shown a good understanding of their tasks and confirmed good cooperation with the project team. The implementing partners are aware of the need for further exposure and consolidating capacity.

The project established a Project Board (PB) as a steering and decision body planned to facilitate high-level commitment and ensure regular communication and exchange of information on strategic priorities with the partners. The first PB Meeting was held on 16 November 2021 and the second meeting was held on 26 May 2022. PB remained involved in the implementation and the primary decision-making authority, responsible for the overall project's performance (e.g., reviewing and endorsing work plans, analysing implementation progress and annual reports, approving substantial changes). The PB included the UNRCO, Office, UNDP, IOM as executive; UN PBF, governments of Tuvalu, Kiribati and RMI, and PIFS.

Figure 2: Project Organizational Structure



3.2.4. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E), an essential activity of the project cycle management is crucial for the smooth implementation of the project activities and to achieve the desired results. The evaluation finds M&E had dual focus, to assess progress towards the outputs and outcomes and monitor implementation of work plans (including sequencing of activities), achievement of outputs and assessing progress towards outcomes. The Results Framework was established as the main reference for monitoring.

An M&E plan was put in place at the time of the design of the project. Overall, M&E mechanism for the project prepared during the project design and then regularly updated during implementation, was efficient and effective. While monitoring missions to RMI and Tuvalu have not materialized due to COVID-19 restrictions and prolonged border closures, the project was able to conduct a monitoring visit in August 2022 and continue

virtually through national engagement and consultation with the continuing support of Governments of Kiribati, RMI and Tuvalu. Project was monitored and updated reports were submitted every 6 months to the PB. Activity-based workplan was monitored every week and discussed weekly. Weekly review meetings at the project level and monthly oversight reviews were held based on annual workplans and activity monitoring plans.

An effective coordination and support from the One UN approach through UNDP, IOM, and UN Resident Coordinator Offices team enabled much progress to be achieved. The regional project management team organized weekly calls and exchanges with the government counterparts to discuss progress and implementation bottlenecks. The regional project management team used both TEAMS and Zoom for communications.

All meetings were minuted with outcomes and disseminated to all participants. Field visits by the Deputy Country Managers were conducted as required and reported in the M&E framework.

3.3. Project Effectiveness

> **Effectiveness** is a measure of the extent to which the initiative's intended results (outputs or outcomes) have been achieved or the extent to which progress toward outputs or outcomes has been achieved.
>
> *Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for Development Results, UNDP, 2009*

The evaluation analysed relationships between the achieved results under the project outputs and its outcomes, reflecting on the extent to which the attainment of project's outputs contributed to progress under outcomes and outputs. The in-depth analysis of the CSP's effectiveness has been based on its aggregated progress and monitoring reports and updates, the work plans, and other prepared analytical reports and documents. The interviews with stakeholders served to validate findings.

At the outset, the project encountered delays due to global COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in lockdowns and restrictions on physical movements. The recruitment of key staff also was delayed due to pandemic and complex procedure of recruitment. These factors caused the suspension of project's field activities for 8 months in 2020. However, the project was able to continue monitoring virtually through national engagement and consultation with the continuing support of Governments of Kiribati, RMI and Tuvalu. An effective coordination and support from the One UN approach through UNDP, IOM, and UN Resident Coordinator Office's team enabled the project to make progress. Further, it was noted that Kiribati had not signed the project No Cost Extension (NCE) document, hence all activities stalled until the NCE was signed. It was probably a political issue, which is still being followed up with high-level officials in the Office of the President.

To enable the project to cover the loss of time due to COVID-19 and achieve its targets through implementation of all activities, the project was granted a 6 month no-cost extension (NEC) to 16th January 2023 from 1st July 2022.

Overall, as of 31st August 2022, the project could not complete all its interventions and achieve its targets. As revealed in the table below, of the total 42 activities, most (27 to 29 i.e., 64%) of them were still ongoing. Only 12 (29%) activities were completed in each country while 2 were not started at all at the time of evaluation. Eleven (11) activities were planned for NCE period (July 2022 – January 2023). The detail is given in Annex 6.

Table 4: Progress on activities (as of 31 August 2022)

Country	# of Activities completed	# of Activities ongoing	# of Activities initiated	# of Activities not started	Total Activities
Tuvalu	12	27	1	2	42
Kiribati	12	27	1	2	42
RMI	11	29	0	2	42

Source: Climate Security Project Progress Updates of Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI, October 2022.

While detail on achievements of the project is available in the project's periodical progress reports, small oasis of success made by the project are narrated below:

Programme Outcomes and Project Objectives

While it is still early to assess the overall impact of the project in relation to the national strategic goals of the participating countries, it can be concluded that Climate Security Project has tangibly supported progress towards these results. The CSP contributed towards enhanced capacity of the national institutions in climate security risk assessment and policy development. The project provided support to the institutionalization of the Coalition of Low-lying Atolls on Climate Change (CANCC) and technical and policy advisory support provided at regional level, through the co-location of a dedicated resource at the PIFS.

National Strategic Goal to which the project contributes

Tuvalu: *Te Kakeenga III: GOAL 1: Protect Tuvalu from the impacts of climate change: resilience, mitigation, adaptation*

Kiribati: *Kiribati Development Plan 2016-2019: Goal 4: To facilitate sustainable development through approaches that protect biodiversity and support the reduction of environmental degradation as well as adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. In addition, Kiribati Development Plan 2020-2023: Key Priority Area (KPA) 4: Protecting our Environment and Strengthening Resilience.*

Republic of the Marshall Islands: *National Strategic Plan, 2020-2030: Environment, Climate Change and Resiliency Pillar.*

In all the three countries which the project had a footprint it contributed towards strengthening of county level coordination mechanisms, preparedness for climate change risks, early warning and timely response to peace and community security needs emerging from climate change. The project priority attributed to continuing advocacy and communication led to strengthening partnerships and engagement with various partners, creating visibility at the national and international levels, and contributed to in-country, regional and global campaigns. Furthermore, the engagement at the national and regional level Parliamentary events by the regional project management team enabled the conceptualization of new ideas for strategic regional cooperation.

The project successfully presented its objectives and strategy at the international fora. The project developed an effective cooperation with the regional fora such as, PIFS, Pacific Climate Security Network (PCSN), CROP agencies, the New York-based Permanent Representatives to the UN, Group of Friends Network, and EU-UN Dialogue on Prevention, Stabilization and Peacebuilding, and COP27.

Outcome 1: Atoll states and regional actors assess and are empowered to address security threats of climate change

Almost all indicator milestones of Outcome 1 have almost been achieved, with notable changes reported in establishing dedicated catalytic local capacity in all three countries, and coordination capacity strengthened in PIFS to inform the Boe Declaration Action Plan. Consultations with the governments and national stakeholders were conducted in the three countries**.** The national project coordinators were working with existing and new national mechanisms to integrate climate security into the national policies and budgetary processes. Engagement with CANCC Secretariat has started and initiating dissemination following Palau Conference. Funds have been allocated for the establishment of CANCC Secretariat, and for capacitation for COP27 and pre-COP and post-COP events. The perception baseline survey has been completed and results are available. The end of project perception survey was planned before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and target indicators will be established at the end of project.

The project enhanced coordination with regional organizations including with CROP agencies. Furthermore, better alignment with other ongoing work at regional level was pursued including with IOM, ESCAP and ILO who were working on a Regional Climate Mobility Framework, with PIFS, under the PCCSMH project. Experts dialogue around climate security was organized by the Pacific Fusion Center and project resource could serve as panelist, contributing further to stimulating dialogues and capacity building around climate security priorities.

Output 1.1: Dedicated catalytic local capacity developed in Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu to drive country level project implementation, dialogue, analysis and direction on critical climate security issues

The targets of this output have been achieved in all three countries. Support was provided to the institutionalization of the Coalition of Low-lying Atolls on Climate Change (CANCC) through:

(i) Participation in the Palau Our Oceans Conference (13-14 April) and convening of CANCC Roundtable;

(ii) Offer of support to the establishment of CANCC Secretariat in RMI and desks in Kiribati and Tuvalu, and provision of technical and advisory assistance to support formalization and operationalization of CANCC.

Kiribati: The project conducted 7 stakeholder consultations that led to the validation and endorsement of pilot activities. To date, 200 people have been consulted with 45% representation from women. Overwhelming response was received for the perception baseline survey where 60% of women took part out of the 116 respondents. The project organized consultations and workshop to engage members of the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG) as part of an inclusive consultation approach by the Office of the President prior to embarking the Climate Security in the Pacific Project. Membership of the KNEG comprised of Directors and Technical Officials from all government ministries (sectors) and Non-government Organizations (NGOs). Two main fold objectives of the workshop: i) to discuss related concept papers that are Climate Security aligned and ii) seeking a consent agreement for one only priority sector that the Project can embark and focus to address. Through consultation the Project also established an effective coordination with the ministries.

Tuvalu: The project organized a total of 20 inclusive climate security risk dialogue reaching 728 people (55% women) to identify climate security priorities and climate risk management actions to ensure a country/community-driven approach. Further, the project conducted National and regional workshops on climate security risk assessments to identify critical climate security risks/priorities as well as entry points and suggested actions to address climate-related security risks/issues. Also, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Climate Security and Human Mobility was established as a subcommittee under the NACCC to

oversee the implementation of the project. The TAC was fully operational, and the project continued its support.

RMI: The project was able to organize 36 inclusive climate security risk dialogue/consultations with project stakeholders (4 outreach sessions with youth) to identify climate security priorities and climate risk management actions to ensure a country/community-driven approach. A total of 610 persons from 15 communities participated in awareness raising events so far, and workshops on social and emotional learning were also conducted. The baseline perception survey involved 51 respondents, of which 41% were women.[12] National and regional workshops on climate security risk assessments were conducted by the project to identify critical climate security risks/priorities as well as entry points and suggested actions to address climate-related security risks/issues. The project established and continues cooperation with Tile Til Eo Committee (TTEC) operating under the different Working Groups.

Output 1.2: Facility established for provision of high-level catalytic policy advice on climate security to atoll nations on an on-demand basis

The targets of this output have partially been achieved since all 3 activities were ongoing in all participating countries at the time evaluation.

The project team (UNDP PMU) was working closely with the Chair of CANCC to provide the necessary support to CANCCC to establish the CANCC Secretariat and CANCC Desk in each of the CANCC member countries. Some amendments to original discussions were made, and the project is now supporting the procurement of office and IT equipment, the convening of pre-and post UNFCCC COP27 events in Majuro, and support for local consultancy to facilitate the COP-related events.

Output 1.3: Coordination capacity strengthened in the Pacific Islands Forum to support the developing regional understanding of climate security contributing to and informing the Boe Declaration Action Plan

The targets of this output have not been achieved yet as all 4 activities except one were still ongoing in Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI.

The Regional Dialogue was successfully conducted (31 August-1 September) as led by PIFS with support from IOM and UNDP. The Dialogue comprised PIF members- both Government officials and Non-State Actors. The Dialogue successfully reviewed the key components of the draft regional Pacific Climate security Assessment Framework (PCSAF) such as the analytical framework, the pathways, and entry points. PCSAF is being revised and was to be made available for submission to the FSRS for consideration. Endorsement may come afterwards.

The project team was (especially the Climate Security Specialist based at PIFS, Suva, Fiji) supporting the participating countries with the undertaking of country-level climate risk assessments including data gathering, interviews with stakeholders, national workshops, and related documentation. Adelphi was developing the Climate Security Risk Regional Assessment Framework.

Outcome 2: Strengthened ability of key stakeholders in Pacific countries to understand, articulate and mitigate security threats of climate change with a particular focus on comprehensive threats to atoll nations and key climate security areas emerging in the region

Three (3) of the 5 outputs were almost complete, with notable changes reported in the development of three country-specific Climate Security Profiles, country-focused consultative process and outreach arrangements, and improved regional dialogue through the establishment of the Pacific Climate Security Network of Experts (PCSN). The PCSN is a productive forum on climate security in the region and entry points for joint advocacy, convened three meetings since December 2021 and had planned a regional dialogue in August 2022 where the draft Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework was to be reviewed.

The Adelphi team hired by the project, is supporting national and regional actors identify, understand and address climate-related security risks and to develop the first ever Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework. The Framework will aim to provide region specific analysis on climate security risks, trends and entry points for action, and to support the advancement and implementation of the Boe Declaration Action Plan with a focus on Strategic Area 1: Climate Security, in particular proposed action 1 (iii). The Framework will also feature a guide to support member states conduct their own climate security risk assessments. A concept note covering the scope, objectives, targeted users, development, and endorsement processes was developed and was presented at the Forum Sub-Committee on Regional Security (FSRS) meeting in the end of April 2022. The FSRS will be the main body for ensuring endorsement and political buy in. Member countries, through the committee, endorsed the development process, including the possibility of having the framework endorsed and eventually launched on an off-session occasion. Group and bilateral consultations were conducted with regional experts and continued towards the months of June, July and August. The draft of the Regional Framework has been developed and submitted but since the cutoff date was August 2022, some aspects were not captured hence it was being revised.

The perception baseline survey has been completed and results are available. The end of project perception survey will be collected before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and will establish the end of project indicator target.

Output 2.1: Three country specific Climate Security Profiles developed

Under this output, two activities were complete while three were underway.
The targets of this output were partially achieved, as 3 of 5 activities were still ongoing.

The policy research is ongoing in RMI and Tuvalu "to identify best practices and gaps in operationalizing climate-related policy frameworks, and outline ways to include climate security considerations to climate finance, development finance, and security finance fora". [Note: In December 2022, the policy research were completed in Tuvalu and in RMI, while it is commencing in Kiribati.]

Gender-Sensitive Climate Security profiles for all three countries are being developed and under review.

Output 2.2: Country focused inclusive consultative process and outreach arrangements established in Tuvalu and RMI that help to inform, validate, and address and respond to Climate Change Security risks over time

The targets of this output were partially achieved as all the 3 activities were still ongoing at the time of evaluation. In order to establish ccountry focused inclusive consultative process and outreach arrangements in Tuvalu and RMI[13], the project teams in all the three countries held inclusive dialogues and extensive consultations and sessions with a wide range of stakeholders including, government officials, representatives

[13] Kiribati will not undertake this particular process as country consultative processes and outreach arrangements were undertaken through the Kiribati National Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) under the Whole of Island Approach. Kiribati will continue to develop its climate change profile based on the KIVA. – PBF Project Document on CSP in the Pacific

of UN agencies, donors, regional fora, academia, community groups, CSOs and NGOs, local youth groups and church groups during the national and regional climate security risk assessment workshops. Overall, 1,538 persons participated in about 63 consultations and outreachs (~50% men and 50% women) in three countries.

In **Tuvalu,** the project's outreach has been very successful. In total, 20 consultations and awareness raising activities on in the climate security were held reaching 728 persons (comprising 55% women). The national consultant found that the involvement of the Deputy Project Manager in other project activities has boosted the promotion and awareness on climate security issues.

In **RMI**, 36 dialogues and consultations were conducted on climate security by the project reaching 610 persons from 15 communities. Four outreach sessions focusing on youths in Majuro and Ebeye with an upcoming one was planned for Jaluit High School. The project has also engaged Leddik Ro Ion Ro Women's NGO on Mejatto Island to lead on the pilot initiative implementation as selected by community.

In Kiribati, the project team held more than 7 dialogues and outreach arrangements with 200 persons comprising 45% women.

Output 2.3: Pilot or implement at least four initiatives (one per focus country and additional in Kiribati) that address an identified climate security priority at country and/or the community level

This output has partially been achieved as the selection process has been completed in Kiribati and Tuvalu, and RMI. The start of pilot interventions was planned in November 2022. [Note: By November, pilot materials had arrived in Tuvalu (Funafuti) and RMI (Mejatto), while shipment was currently arranged for the Kiribati pilot materials.]

For Tuvalu, the island of Nui was selected for its pilot initiative with a focus on food security. It was agreed that 300 food cubes from the Biofilta Ltd Company in Australia will be procured. The procurement was delayed due to shipping schedules thus the pilot initiative in Nui Island could not commence during the period covered by the evaluation.

In RMI, the project has received all project materials on Majuro and was securing a boat charter out to Mejatto for delivery, installation, and training from various working partners.

Output 2.4: Improved regional dialogue and understanding through the establishment of a PCSN of relevant disciplines (climate change, security, disaster, culture, health, academia, humanitarian, etc) and through the development of two deep dive assessments

Output 2.4 have partially been achieved, as of the seven activities, implementation on four have been completed while three were in progress at the time of evaluation.

PCSN has been established and operational bringing together a range of 20 key partners from CROP agencies, academia, UN entities and civil society to identify key climate security issues in the Pacific region and provide inputs into the deep dive assessments. The PCSN comprising 46% women, is currently co-chaired by a woman leader from the Shaping the Power Coalition and has encouraged very active participation from PCSN women members.

The Regional Dialogue was successfully conducted (31 August -1 September) as led by PIFS with support from IOM and UNDP. The Dialogue comprised PIF members - both Government officials and Non-State Actors. The Dialogue successfully reviewed the key components of the draft regional Pacific Climate security Assessment Framework (PCSAF) such as the analytical framework, the pathways, and entry points. The PCSAF is being revised and was to be made available for PIF endorsement on 17 November, 2022.

Two concept notes for Phase 2 were developed by UNDP and IOM, targeting EU funding of US$15m and an overall approach to climate security programming respectively.

The work on two deep dive assessments was in progress. [Note: By November, the consultants were onboard and had started to conduct interviews with key PCSN members.]

Output 2.5: Pacific climate security assessment prepared and presented

The end of project targets were not achieved, as of the five activities, only one could be completed, two were ongoing while two were not initiated.

The Regional Dialogue was successfully conducted (31 August-1 September) as led by PIFS with support from IOM and UNDP. The Dialogue comprised PIF members- both Government officials and Non-State Actors. The Dialogue successfully reviewed the key components of the draft Regional Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework (PCSAF) such as the analytical framework, the pathways, and entry points. PCSAF is being revised and was to be made available for PIF endorsement on 17 November, 2022.

The results of dialogues revealed that 40% of the stakeholders of focus countries considered that the Risk assessment properly addresses the risks linked to climate change.

In Tuvalu and RMI, Adelphi's work on the preparation/development of the Kiribati Climate Security Profiles was in progress. **In Kiribati**, the progress on this output was delayed.

Outcome 3: Advocacy capacity of atoll nations and Pacific Island countries strengthened in global fora combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security

One of two outputs has been complete while second was in progress.

Based on the ongoing climate security risk assessments, and communication tools (via podcasts, videos, google stories, press releases, social media), country representatives were being capacitated to advocate for climate security issues at the international fora. The development of the Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework is underway in coordination with PIFS and as well as the development of Climate Security Country Profiles with national stakeholders. These will provide data and evidence for decision-makers and support a Pacific climate security advocacy strategy. The results revealed that 40% of focus countries' representatives and project stakeholders considered that the Pacific Islands are better equipped to advocate in international fora.

As above, and from national, regional and international events (such as workshops, consultations, regional

and international dialogues), the project has increased the visibility of climate security on global fora. The results show that 40% of participating countries and regional representatives who considered that the project has increased the visibility of climate security on global fora.

CANCC leaders have also expressed the importance of climate change as the major threat to their national securities at various fora e.g., the UNGA, the high-level Pacific climate security dialogue, etc. articles and videos are available online.

Output 3.1: Greater awareness and reflection of positions on climate fragility and security for Pacific SIDS and low-lying atoll nations in relevant fora

Work was still in progress on all the five activities in participating countries.

All three countries are working on establishing radio programmes and to procure hand-held radios to allow communities to keep informed on weather reports and learn about local and international news and upcoming events. In times of climate emergencies, such as cyclones and other extreme-weather events, radios play a critical role in emergency communication and disaster preparedness and relief, delivering life-saving information to remote communities. [Note: By November, **Tuvalu** had established its radio programme, and procured and distributed 300 hand-held radios to communities. **RMI** had placed an order for the same, while **Kiribati** was identifying suppliers.]

[Note: Three CANCC members and Pacific SIDS were supported at a high-level Pacific Climate Security Dialogue in New York (12 October). The objectives were to:

(i) Highlight key findings of the climate security risk assessments and stimulate a discussion in addressing climate security challenges and main issues in the Pacific; and
(ii) Mobilise support for the next phase for the Climate Security initiative in the Pacific region.]

The creation of videos and human-interest stories in all three countries (**Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu**) have improved the visibility of in-country activities and especially of the outreach missions. These have made partners, the wider public, and especially the PBF donors appreciate what climate security means for allow-lying toll nations and why it is extremely important to prioritize atoll nations in addressing climate security risks. Further, the development of the short documentaries has enabled the project's awareness also at the regional level and without a doubt also at the global level especially with COP27 to assist these countries with their negotiations.

Output 3.2: Identification, mobilization, and coordination of resources for addressing the unique climate security challenges of the focus countries

The establishment of Resourcing strategies is planned for mid-January 2023, once the Climate Security Risk Country Profiles, and regional PCSAF are finalized and endorsed.

The development of good practice document on integrated approaches to address climate security challenges at regional and global levels will be based on the policy research, which is ongoing in RMI and Tuvalu "to identify best practices and gaps in operationalizing climate-related policy frameworks, and outline ways to include climate security considerations to climate finance, development finance, and security finance fora". [Note: By December, the policy research was completed in Tuvalu and in RMI, while it commenced in Kiribati.]

The work was in progress on Indicator 3.2.1 – a number of countries were discussing the inclusion of loss and damage issues faced by Pacific countries and atoll countries across the region and internal for a readiness on how to address loss and damage in the Pacific. This was planned for COP27, and the three countries are being supported with a side event to present the high-level summaries of the Climate Security Risk Assessment findings. High level and technical officials from each of the three countries will participate in the event.

The project benefited the communities to understand the concept of climate security through dialogues and consultations. However, most of the national stakeholders interviewed in Tuvalu were still confused on how this new concept differs from the usual loss and damage that was mostly used by the Department of Climate Change. The capacities of the stakeholders to understand was hindered by the fact that they did not have consistent representations to the CSP Technical Advisory Committee meetings. Thus, when asked on their knowledge about the project objectives, the stakeholders demonstrated very little knowledge about the project objectives. They perceived that the project was about the food cube initiative in Nui Island.

Stakeholders who were interviewed in Kiribati, expressed the need for a more effective mutual understanding between the development partners in regard to project delivery. While there were issues to settle of one project activity, it should not contribute to delaying of other project activities. Just because of one activity, all other activities under the project should have been implemented, and perhaps have been completed on their schedule time. [Note: it was not possible to commence with the pilot initiatives until after the NCE document was endorsed by Government, which was not done during the period of evaluation.]

Detail on progress against performance indicators and justification for the level of achievement of each output and its indicators is given in Annex 7.

3.3.1. ***Overall Evaluation of Project Output Indicators***

The programme key result areas were organized around 10 outputs with output indicators for each of the outputs. In line with the foregoing narrative on each of the project outputs, the table below shows a summary of the level of achievement for each of the project output indicator.

Table 5: Level of Achievement[14] of Project Output Indicators (as of 3 Nov. 2022)

Performance Indicators	Current Status
Indicator 1 a: # of countries demonstrating progress towards establishing cross governmental recommendations/mechanisms on addressing climate security - *Target: 3 countries*	Achieved
Indicator 1.b: Extent of CANCC members understanding of regional and national climate security issues *Target: 90%*	Achieved
Indicator 1.c: Extent of PIFS members understanding of reginal and national climate security issues - *Targrt: 90%*	Partially achieved
Indicator 1.1.1: # of countries with a coordination mechanism informing the direction on critical climate security issues - *Target: 3 countries*	Achieved
Indicator 1.1.2: number of countries with country driven & cross governmental priorities including gender priorities on critical climate security issues established - *Target: 3 counties*	Achieved
Indicator 1.2.1: Number of countries adopting the recommendations on permanent support to the CANCC – *Target: 3 countries*	Achieved
Indicator 1.2.2: Extent of which the Position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated – *Target: Position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated*	Achieved
Indicator 1.3.1: Extent of PIFs capacity in coordinating regional support towards informing BOE declaration action plan with climate security matters (scale) – *Target: Regional support and collaboration gauged amongst key stakeholders on establishing regional understanding of climate security and contribution to Boe Declaration Action plan*	Partially achieved
Indicator 1.3.2: The extent of which the action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendations. – *Target: 1 action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendation*	Achieved
Indicator 2.1: Percentage of national stakeholders who consider that the security threats linked to climate change for their country are clear and mitigation measures have been identified (disaggregated by gender) – *Target: 80%*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.2: Percentage of women and youth who consider their needs are reflected in the assessment and mitigation measures – *Target: 80%*	Partially achived
Indicator 2.1.1: Number of countries with gender-sensitive Climate security Profiles established – *Target: 3 countries*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.1.2: Number of policy and management frameworks developed, adjusted or updated at national and regional levels – *Target: 3 per country*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of gender-responsiblele country profiles **–** *Target: 3*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.2.2: Number of inclusive dialogue and outreach arrangements undertaken per country – *Target: 3 per country*	Achieved
Indicator 2.2.3: Number of participants, disaggregated by sex and age who have participated in the dialogues – *Target: Total No. per country: 500; 50% women and 50% men*	Achieved
Indicator 2.3.1: Number of gender-sensitive initiatives selected per country addressing climate security priority – *Target: 1*	Achieved
Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage, disaggregated, who consider that the pilots have significantly improve the capacities of the community to deal with climate security issues – *Target: 70%*	Not achieved
Indicator 2.3.3: Number of documented lessons learned highlighting pilot interventions in addressing climate security priorities – *Target:10*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.4.1: Extent of which PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges – *Target: PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges*	Achieved
Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of women members of the PCSN – *Target: 40%*	Achieved

[14] Fully achieved implies with no shortcomings; Achieved, despite very few shortcomings; Partially achieved, benefits and shortcomings finely balanced; Not achieved means extensive shortcomings

Performance Indicators	Current Status
Indicator 2.4.3: Extent of Options paper on the sustainability options for the PCSN adopted by partners & received buy in for additional funding – *Target: PCSM established, adopted with some financial support*	Not achieved
Indicator 2.4.4: 1 deep dive assessments on regional issues are produced - *Target: 1*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.4.6: % of participants to the regional forum who consider that their understanding of the issue has improved and that the plan of action is clear – *Target: 76%*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.5.1: Extent of Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity (including gender and youth issues), and traditional security as relevant – *Target: 1 Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity, and traditional security established in line with the Principles of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.5.2: % of stakeholders who consider that the Risk Assessment properly addresses the risks link to climate change – *Target:80%*	Partially achieved
Indicator 2.5.3: Number of national, regional and global reports and frameworks informed by the Pacific climate security findings – *Target: At least 3 including the UN Conceptual approach to climate-related security risk assessments*	Not achieved
Indicator 3a: Percentage of country representatives and project stakeholders that consider that the Pacific Islands are better equipped to advocate in international fora – *Target: 80%*	Partially achieved
Indicator 3b: Percentage of country and regional representatives who considered that the project has increased the visibility of climate security on global fora – *Target: 80%*	Achieved
Indicator 3c: Number of Pacific Atoll Islands Leaders' statements advocating at the global level combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security – *Target: At least 3 in 2020 and 2021*	Achieved
Indicator 3.1.1: Number of countries with established country level strategies on climate security informed by climate security profiles – *Target: 3*	Partially achieved
Indicator 3.1.2: Number of CANCC members countries using the Security Profiles (SP) to advocate positions on climate security at global fora – *Target: 3 CANCC members are advocating on the SP position on climate security at global fora*	Achieved
Indicator 3.2.1: Number of countries with Resourcing strategies established (1 per country and a regional one) informed by national climate security profiles – *Target: 3*	Not achieved
Indicator 3.2.2: 1 good practice document on integrated approaches to address climate security challenges at regional and global levels – *Target: 1*	Partially achieved
Indicator 3.2.3: Number of countries negotiating inclusion of loss and damage issues faced by Pacific countries and atoll countries across the region and internal for a readiness on how to address loss and damage in the Pacific – *Target: 3*	Not achieved

Having considered the current Project performance status against set targets and related indicators, the Evaluation Team has rated the Project relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact as summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Indicator Based performance Assessment

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
Outcome 1 Atoll states and regional actors assess and are empowered to address security threats of climate change	Indicator 1.a Outcome Indicator 1 a # of countries demonstrating progress towards establishing cross governmental recommendations/mechanisms on addressing climate security	0	3 countries	2	3	**HS**	Consultations with the governments and national stakeholders have been conducted in the three countries**.** The national project coordinators are working with existing and new national mechanisms to integrate climate security into the national policies and budgetary processes.
	Indicator 1.b Extent of CANCC members understanding of regional and national climate security issues	TBD	90%	Baseline Survey	TBD	**MS**	Engagement with CANCC Secretariat has started and initiating dissemination following Palau conference. Funds are allocated for the establishment of CANCC Secretariat, and capacity building for COP27 and pre-COP and post-COP events.
	Indicator 1.c Extent of PIFS members understanding of reginal and national climate security issues	74%	90%	Baseline Survey	TBD		The perception baseline survey has been completed and results are available. The end of project perception survey will be conducted before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and will establish the end of project indicator target.
Output 1.1 Dedicated catalytic local capacity in three member states of the Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) to drive country level project implementation, dialogue, analysis and direction on critical climate change security issues.	Indicator 1.1.1 # of countries with a coordination mechanisms informing the direction on critical climate security issues	0	3	3 by June 2021	3	**S**	The recruitment of project staff was complete.
	Indicator 1.1.2 number of countries with country driven & cross governmental priorities including gender priorities on critical climate security issues established	0	3	3 by June 2021	3	**MS**	Support was provided to the institutionalization of the Coalition of Low-lying Atolls on Climate Change (CANCC) through: (i) participation in the Palau Our Oceans Conference (13-14 April) and convening of CANCC Roundtable; (ii) offer of support to the establishment of CANCC Secretariat in the RMI and desks in Kiribati and Tuvalu, and provision of technical and advisory

[15] For relevance, efficiency and effectiveness - Used 6-point Progress Towards Results Rating Scale: Highly Satisfactory -HS, Satisfactory - S, Moderately Satisfactory - MS, Moderately Unsatisfactory - MU, Unsatisfactory - U, Highly Satisfactory – HU

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
							assistance to support formalization and operationalization of CANCC.
Output 1.2 Dedicated catalytic capacity within CANCC to support Atoll Nations collaboration on climate security matters and their unique advocacy at all levels.	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of countries adopting the recommendations on permanent support to the CANCC	0	3	0 by June 2021	0	US	As above
	Indicator 1.2.2 Extent of which the Position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated	0	1 position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated	0 by June 2021	0	US	As above
Output 1.3 Coordination capacity strengthened in the Pacific Islands Forum to support the developing regional understanding of climate security contributing to and informing the Boe Declaration Action Plan.	Indicator 1.3.1 Extent of PIFs capacity in coordinating regional support towards informing BOE declaration action plan with climate security matters (scale)	0	Regional support and collaboration gauged amongst key stakeholders on establishing regional understanding of climate security and contribution to Boe Declaration Action plan	0	1	S	The Regional Dialogue was successfully conducted (31 August – 1 September) as led by PIFS with support from IOM and UNDP. The Dialogue comprised PIF members – both Government officials and Non-State Actors. The Dialogue successfully reviewed the key components of the draft regional Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework (PCSAF) such as the analytical framework, the pathways, and entry points. The PCSAF is being revised and will be made available for PIF endorsement on 17 November.
	Indicator 1.3.2 The extent of which the action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendations.	0	1 action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendation	1	1	HS	This indicator has been achieved. The Climate Security Specialist is supporting PIFS in the Boe Declaration Action Plan implementation. Adelphi is currently developing the Climate Security Risk Regional Assessment Framework.
Outcome 2 Strengthened ability of key stakeholders in Pacific countries to understand, articulate and mitigate security threats of climate	Indicator 2.1 Percentage of national stakeholders who consider that the security threats linked to climate change for their country are clear and mitigation measures	Tuvalu Baseline - Female: 66% Target: 80% Male: 62% Target: 80%	80%	0% by June 2021 (80% at the end of the project)	TBD	MS	The perception baseline survey has been completed and results are available. The end of project perception survey will be collected before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and will establish the end of project indicator target.

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
change with a particular focus on comprehensive threats to atoll nations and key climate security areas emerging in the region	have been identified (disaggregated by gender)	Kiribati Baseline Female: 60% Target: 80% Men: 75 % Target: 80% Marshall Islands Baseline Female: 62% Target: 80% Men: 58% Target: 80%					
	Indicator 2.2 Percentage of women and youth who consider their needs are reflected in the assessment and mitigation measures.	Tuvalu Baseline Female: 36% Target: 80% Men: 60% Target: 80% Kiribati Baseline Female: 35% Target: 80% Men: 36% Target: 80% Marshall Islands Baseline Female: 35% Target: 80% Men: 41% Target: 80%	80%	0% by June 2021 (80% at the end of the project)	0	US	The perception baseline survey has been completed and results are available. The end of project perception survey will be collected before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and will establish the end of project indicator target.
	Indicator 2.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Output 2.1 Three country specific Climate Security Profiles developed that will identify critical	Indicator 2.1.1 number of countries with gender-sensitive Climate security Profiles established	0	3	0 by June 2021	3	MS	Gender-Sensitive Climate Security profiles for all three countries are being developed and under review.

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
climate security issues as the basis for action, resource mobilization and advocacy in the three focus countries, building on existing assessment as relevant.	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of policy and management frameworks developed, adjusted or updated at national and regional levels.	0	3	0 by June 2021	2	MS	The policy research is ongoing in RMI and Tuvalu "to identify best practices and gaps in operationalizing climate-related policy frameworks, and outline ways to include climate security considerations to climate finance, development finance, and security finance fora". To date (November), the policy research has been completed in Tuvalu and almost complete in RMI, while it is commencing in Kiribati.
	Indicator 2.1.3 Number of gender-responsible country profiles	0	3	0 by June 2021	3	**MS**	Gender-responsible Climate Security profiles for all three countries are being developed and under review.
Output 2.2 Country focused inclusive consultative process and outreach arrangements established in Tuvalu and RMI that help to inform, validate and address and respond to Climate Change Security risks over time.	Indicator 2.2.1						
	Indicator 2.2.2 Number of inclusive dialogue and outreach arrangements undertaken per country	0	3 per country	3	41	**HS**	**In Kiribati,** more than 7 stakeholders conducted with 200 people consulted (45% women). In **RMI**, 36 consultations conducted reaching 610 people from 15 communities. In **Tuvalu,** 20 consultations reaching 728 people (55% women).
	Indicator 2.2.3 Number of participants, disaggregated by sex and age who have participated in the dialogues	0	Total Number per country 500 Percentage of 50% women Percentage of 50% youth	250	1,538 (~50% men and 50% women)	**HS**	**In Kiribati,** a total of 200 people participated in the dialogues (45% women). In **RMI**, a total of 610 people participated in the dialogues. In **Tuvalu**, a total of 728 people participated in the dialogues (398 women and 330 men).
Output 2.3 Pilot or implement at least four initiatives (one per focus country and additional in Kiribati) that address an identified climate security priority at country and/or the community level.	Indicator 2.3.1 Number of gender-sensitive initiatives selected per country addressing climate security priority	0	1	0	1 per country	**HS**	The selection process has been completed in 3 countries (Kiribati and Tuvalu, and RMI.
	Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage, disaggregated, who consider that the pilots have significantly improve the capacities of the community to deal	0	70%	0	0	**U**	This information will only be available after the pilots are installed (in 2022).

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
	with climate security issues						
	Indicator 2.3.3 Number of documented lessons learned highlighting pilot interventions in addressing climate security priorities	0	10	0	0	**U**	The Implementation of pilot interventions will start in November 2022. To date (November), pilot materials have arrived in Tuvalu (Funafuti) and RMI (Mejatto), while shipment is currently arranged for the Kiribati pilot materials.
Output 2.4 The objective of the PCSN is to ensure cross-disciplinary information sharing and brainstorming, effective partner collaboration through the implementation of the project, including input to related activities of other practitioners and institutions stakeholders in the space	Indicator 2.4.1 Extent of which PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges	No	PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges	0	PCNS is established and operational	**HS**	PCNS is established and operational
	Indicator 2.4.2 Percentage of women members of the PCSN	0	40%	0	46%	**HS**	Target exceeded
	Indicator 2.4.3 Extent of Options paper on the sustainability options for the PCSN adopted by partners & received buy in for additional funding	0	PCNS is established, adopted with financial support	0	0	**U**	Target not achived
	Indicator 2.4.4 1 deep dive assessments on regional issues are produced	0	1	0	0	**MS**	This is work-in-progress. To date (November), the consultants are onboard and are conducting interviews with key PCSN members.
	Indicator 2.4.6 % of participants to the regional forum who consider that their understanding of the issue has improved and that the plan of action is clear	0	75%	0	40%	**MS**	The Regional Dialogue was successfully conducted (31 August – 1 September) as led by PIFS with support from IOM and UNDP. The Dialogue comprised PIF members – both Government officials and Non-State Actors. The Dialogue successfully reviewed the key components of the draft regional Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework (PCSAF) such as the analytical framework, the pathways, and entry points. The PCSAF is being revised and will be made available for PIF endorsement on 17 November.

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
Output 2.5 Pacific climate security findings informed the UN Conceptual Approach to Climate-Related Security Risk Assessments - strengthening both the regional and global framework for understanding climate security	Indicator 2.5.1 Extent of Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity (including gender and youth issues), and traditional security as relevant	0	1 Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity, and traditional security established in line with the Principles of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific	0	1	**MS**	As above and under review.
	Indicator 2.5.2 % of stakeholders who consider that the Risk Assessment properly addresses the risks link to climate change	0	80%	0	40%	US	The Regional Dialogue was successfully conducted (31 August – 1 September) as led by PIFS with support from IOM and UNDP. The Dialogue comprised PIF members – both Government officials and Non-State Actors. The Dialogue successfully reviewed the key components of the draft regional Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework (PCSAF) such as the analytical framework, the pathways, and entry points. The PCSAF is being revised and will be made available for PIF endorsement on 17 November.
	Indicator 2.5.3 Number of national, regional and global reports and frameworks informed by the Pacific climate security findings	0	At least 3 including the UN Conceptual approach to climate-related security risk assessments.	0	0	**U**	This work is in progress.
Outcome 3 Advocacy capacity of atoll nations and Pacific Island countries strengthened in global fora combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security.	Indicator 3.1 Percentage of country representatives and project stakeholders that consider that the Pacific Islands are better equipped to advocate in international fora.	The baseline will be established in coordination with the Adelphi work on the regional and national workshops and	80%	0	40%	**U**	Based on the ongoing climate security risk assessments, and communication tools (via podcasts, videos, google stories, press releases, social media), country representatives are being equipped to advocate for climate security issues in international fora.

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
		Risk Assessments					
	Indicator 3.2 Percentage of country and regional representatives who considered that the project has increased the visibility of climate security on global fora.	0	80%	0	40%	**U**	As above, and from national, regional and international events (such as workshops, consultations, regional and international dialogues), the project has increased the visibility of climate security on global fora.
	Indicator 3.3 Number of Pacific Atoll Islands Leaders' statements advocating at the global level combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security.	TBD for 2019	At least three in 2020 and 2021	1	**3**	**HS**	CANCC leaders have expressed the importance of climate change as the major threat to their national securities at various for a e.g., the UNGA, the high-level Pacific climate security dialogue, etc. Articles and videos are available online.
Output 3.1 Greater awareness and reflection of positions on climate fragility and security for Pacific SIDS and low-lying atoll nations in relevant fora	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of countries with established country level strategies on climate security informed by climate security profiles	0	3	0	3	**MS**	All three countries are working on establishing radio programmes and to procure hand-held radios to allow communities to keep informed on weather reports and learn about local and international news and upcoming events. In times of climate emergencies, such as cyclones and other extreme-weather events, radios play a critical role in emergency communication and disaster preparedness and relief, delivering life-saving information to remote communities. To date (November), Tuvalu has established its radio programme, and procured and distributed 300 hand-held radios to communities. RMI has placed an order for the same, while Kiribati is identifying suppliers.
	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of CANCC members countries using the Security Profiles (SP) to advocate positions on climate security at global fora	0	3 CANCC members are advocating on the SP position on climate security at global fora	0	3	**S**	To date, 3 CANCC members and Pacific SIDS were supported at a high-level Pacific Climate Security Dialogue in New York (12 October). The objectives were to: (i) highlight key findings of the climate security risk assessments and stimulate a discussion in addressing climate security challenges and main issues in the Pacific; and (ii) mobilise support for the next

Outcome/ Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Achievement Rating[15]	Justification for Rating
							phase for the Climate Security initiative in the Pacific region.
Output 3.2 Identification, mobilization and coordination of resources for addressing the unique climate security challenges of the focus countries.	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of countries with Resourcing strategies established (1 per country and a regional one) informed by national climate security profiles	0	3	0	0	-	This is planned for mid-January 2023, once the Climate Security Risk Country Profiles, and regional PCSAF are finalized and endorsed.
	Indicator 3.2.2 1 good practice document on integrated approaches to address climate security challenges at regional and global levels	0	1	0	0	**MS**	This will be based on the policy research, which is ongoing in RMI and Tuvalu "to identify best practices and gaps in operationalizing climate-related policy frameworks, and outline ways to include climate security considerations to climate finance, development finance, and security finance fora". To date (November), the policy research has completed in Tuvalu and almost complete in RMI, while it is commencing in Kiribati.
	Indicator 3.2.3 Number of countries negotiating inclusion of loss and damage issues faced by Pacific countries and atoll countries across the region and internal for a readiness on how to address loss and damage in the Pacific.	0	3	0	3	**S**	This is planned for COP27, and the three countries are being supported with a side event to present the high-level summaries of the Climate Security Risk Assessment findings. High level and technical officials from each of the three countries will participate in the event.

4. Project Sustainability

> **Sustainability** measures the extent to which benefits of initiatives continue after external development assistance has come to an end. Assessing sustainability involves evaluating the extent to which relevant social, economic, political, institutional and other conditions are present and, based on that assessment, making projections about the national capacity to maintain, manage and ensure the development results in the future.
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> *Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for Development Results, UNDP, 2009*

Sustainability was determined by examining not only the degree to which the outcomes are continuing and have been or will be continued with other funding, but also institutional framework and environmental aspects of sustainability. The sustainability findings are based on the analysis of information from the project related documents and interviews.

The sustainability of the project outcomes was ensured through built-in strategy of the project, which is characterized by being fully inclusive, supportive of participatory processes at the local, national and regional level, with a strong emphasis on networks of learning and capacity building activities to ensure a meaningful project legacy. The CANCC is vital platform for the overall sustainability, however, it still remains an informal mechanism which is yet to be institutionalized. The IOM RMI office was working closely with the UNDP to ensure effective communication and coordination with CANCC as the RMI is the Chair of the CANCC. The coordination is also established with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Climate Change Directorate as the key government industry. Country level coordination will be subsumed by respective Government line agencies i.e., the Office of the President in Kiribati, Climate Change Directorate in RMI, and Climate Change Department in Tuvalu. In addition, PIFS with a more consolidated mechanisms is also key in ensuring sustainability and in addition, relation with other CROP agencies.

Sustainability of the project initiatives cannot be ensured unless all the outputs and targets are achieved. However, at the time of evaluation, most of the activities were still ongoing and project objectives were noy fully achieved, despite of 6-month NEC. The primary objective of the project is to transfer the knowledge and build the capacity of national institutions in the development of polices and strategy to deal with the climate security threats and climate change risks which is not possible without the completion of project activities. Further, there will be a need for continuous financial and technical support to the focus countries to fill the national gaps and strengthen the capacities of national institutions and technical committees enabling them to continue the project initiatives beyond the project's life.

The Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework and country-specific Climate Security Profiles are tangible knowledge products. These are the risk assessment tool kits that focus countries can use for future planning and development of their strategies to address the risks related to climate security and climate change. However, the member countries have varied capacity levels to absorb the tools of the Framework. The national capacity gaps will require the continuous support of the donors.

The Evaluator in Tuvalu noted two issues relayed by the stakeholders. The first was their capacities as stakeholders to sustain the project activities or the execution of their roles under the Government strategy to be developed from the Climate Security profile due to the lack of understanding on climate security and the exclusion during the design phase. It was also noted that the Project's exit strategy is bound with the development of Tuvalu's Climate Security Profile which will inform Government's future policies in relation to climate security.

Further, once the project has delivered all its activities successfully on the pilot sites, it will be a baseline for the project to be upscaled in all islands of the focus countries catering to the need of different island communities. And this is where the government is fully responsible, whether directly or by pursuing other development partners for funding assistance.

The ownership of project initiatives by the governments of focus countries is vital for the sustainability of project results. The national ownership was reflected through a positive response form the governments as they were actively involved from the project design to implementation. However, governments' strong political will on continuing the project initiatives is a pre-requisite. Further, a strong commitment from the governments of focus countries on mobilizing its own financial and human resources or by pursuing other development partners funding will be crucial to continue working on the project initiatives following the termination of PBF CSP support. Consistent participation and collaboration by the governments of the focus countries with the regional and global fora working on climate security and climate change is also crucial for capacitating of national institutions through leaning and transfer of knowledge.

3.5. Project Impact

Impact is referred to measure changes in human development and people's well-being that are brought about by development initiatives, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. Evaluation of impact generates useful information for decision making and supports accountability for delivering results.

Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for Development Results, UNDP, 2009

It is considered too early to witness the impact of project since most of the activities were till ongoing and the results have not been realized yet. The pilot projects have yet to be implemented and result seen at the local/community level in the focus countries. However, through the desk review of documents, field research and interviews, Evaluator Team has an approximation of the degree of PBF CSP's impact in all interventions.

Development that has unfolded over the period of project implementation under each outcome has already been explained in detail in the last section. This section presents the impact of the project's initiatives in terms of the progress over time, juxtaposed against the objectives set in the project.

The project outcomes are well positioned to yield greater impact over time and completion of the pilot. The concept of climate security is new to the Pacific region. Also, this was the first cross-border project of its nature. The project was successful in creating awareness on concept and significance of climate security and climate change issues among the stakeholders at the national (concerned ministries and apex management) as well as at the local level (communities, CSOs and NGOs). Resultantly, the governments of focus countries were prompted to embed climate security issues into national policies and budgetary processes, that also reflect the sense of ownership by them. However, CSP must deliver a clear communication to the stakeholders, particularly at the local level including the communities, on the concept of climate security as opposed to the usual loss and damage, and in general, usual climate change adaption activities. In addition, the project has brought together key stakeholders at regional and national levels from both climate change and national security sectors to collectively discuss and define what climate security means for the Pacific, which is a far-cry from what it means in the Sahel region and other parts of the world.

'This CSP is the first that I know of, and it is a good learning experience for me and our department as it is providing us with new ideas on future projects and how we can pursue funding using this CSP model'.

Mr. Favae Nauto, Aqua-Culture Department, Ministry of Fisheries and Mineral Development, Kiribati 12th November, 2022..

The national Climate Security Risk Assessments and the Regional Climate Security Assessment Framework provide an entry point to the governments of Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI to encompass the climate security and climate change in their future policies and strategies and establish collaboration with the regional and global fora and donors. The project's communication and advocacy activities contributed to the inclusion of the concept of climate security in National Adaptation Plans (NAP) as well as in regional and global events. In Kiribati, the project supported the elevation of the issue of maritime boundary as a priority, and a proposal has been submitted to the Office of the President to consider and take action to address it. In RMI, government and non-governmental stakeholders are advocating for the inclusion of climate security into national planning efforts on national climate change adaptation processes. Moreover, the NAP Coordinator was able to attend COP26 with support from the project. In Tuvalu, climate security was integrated in the draft Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of the Tuvalu Climate Change Action Network's (TuCAN).

At the local level, the project has attempted to create awareness among communities on the concept of climate change security issues, however, more efforts are required to convey the clear message on climate security, as the community considered it as food security only. The work was in progress by the project to develop an 'integrated Pacific mediation, dialogue, and multi-party process for climate security impacted communities' through partnership with CSOs in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

> *'The key informants based at the Office of the Beretitenti (President-OB) Kiribati think that the project although not fully implemented, it has already had positive impact on planning for future similar undertakings. Ms. Tebaiti Redfern believes that, because of the forecast positive impact of the CSP, the government may be willing to continue on with the project if funds are exhausted for this project from the donor.*
>
> *Ms. Tebaiti Redfern, Ag. Assistant Secretary and former CSP-Kiribati intern, Office of the Beretitenti, Kiribati 16th November, 2022*

In addition, the project has brought together key stakeholders at regional and national levels from both climate change and national security sectors to collectively discuss and define what climate security means for the Pacific, which is a far-cry from what it means in the Sahel region and other parts of the world. The project has provided the focus countries a platform where they can share their experiences, gain knowledge, good practices and issue on climate security. The project has also helped the countries in establishing networking with the regional as well as global fora on climate security, climate change and environmental issues.

At regional level, established and strengthened cooperation with the PIFS, including through the co-location of a dedicated resource, allowed to include climate security into relevant regional dialogue, policy and as well as improving the understanding of climate security issues of relevant regional actors. This had as consequences the push and inclusion of climate security considerations into relevant regional and global dialogues, such as the Shangri-la dialogue on security as well as Forum Official Committee meeting, among others.

Impact on peacebuilding and security: The primary objective of the PBF Climate Security Project is to capacitate and enable the 3 major atoll islands – Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI to effectively assess, monitor and coordination actions for on reducing the impacts of critical climate security risks and threats that are emerging in the Pacific region. Therefore, the project outcomes and outputs directly support the PBF strategy on ensuring peace and security of the people of courtiers facing these potential threats.

There are numerous potential threats and issues which can occur as a result of climate change and natural disasters in the Pacific region. Those include conflicts due to loss of natural resources (land and water), loss of food, threat to blue economy, threat to statehood and territory, displacement and migration and conflict on Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), etc.

The project has successfully highlighted the significance and gravity of these issues in the focus countries through a series of consultations, workshops, conferences and media. The project has helped the member countries to understand how climate could affect the security and peace in the region. The country- specific Climate Security Profiles and the Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework helped understand conflict and tension at the local, national and region levels, and mitigate the risks before those happen.

The project has conducted training and workshops to capacitate the governments of the focus countries to identify and deeply assess the risks, plan and strategize the mitigation measures, and mobilize the resources in advance. Cognizant of the potential security and peace issues emerging from climate change and natural disasters, the Governments of focus countries have/are researching ways for embedding the climate security issues into national policies and budgetary processes, that also reflect the effectiveness of project efforts. The governments of the focus countries now participate and raise their voices more confidently and vigorously at the regional and international fora, such as recently concluded COP27 at Cairo, Egypt.

Evaluation found that at the community level, the pilot site which is Nui Island in Tuvalu viewed that the use of food cubes would address conflicts existing between families due to demands for land. Most of the families who lived along the coastal areas have relocated internally because of the loss of land from erosion.

3.6. Cross-cutting issues

The project document advocated for the promotion of gender equality, women's stronger representation and empowerment, youth (males and females) and vulnerable groups especially poor so that their productive capacities and livelihood opportunities are improved in a secured climate and an environmentally sustainable manner. The Climate Security Project supported these groups in multiple ways.

The project has made efforts to ensure equal participation of women as partners and beneficiaries across its activities. The gender perspective and the specific needs of youth and the vulnerable groups have been included in the narratives of policy work, mediation training, development partners' dialogue, and every communication and advocacy product, especially human-interest stories. All consultations, survey processes and trainings were inclusive of women, youth and disables. The involvement of women and youth in community-level and national level activities were achieved without difficulties.

The project considered gender aspect in each activity, especially while planning for training and workshops. The consultations organized by the project team during the national and regional climate security risk assessment workshops were strongly integrating gender equality aspects. In Tuvalu, of the 780 persons reached, 55% were women, in RMI of the 610 persons who participated in dialogues 41% were women, and 200 who participated in the dialogues comprised 45% women. In RMI, the project conducted workshops with local NGOs, CSO, women, youth, and community organizations to identify climate-related security issues for RMI and possible climate-risk management actions. In 2021, a representative from the youth leadership camp was given the opportunity to deliver a pre-recorded 1-minute message to world leaders at COP26. Also, the project has also engaged Leddik Ro Ion Ro Women's NGO on Mejatto Island to lead on the pilot initiative implementation as selected by community.

The PCSN that comprised 46% women, was co-chaired by a woman leader from the Shaping the Power Coalition and has encouraged very active participation from PCSN women members. Female participation has been at least 50% in the workshops organized by the country coordinators and Adelphi. Furthermore, the climate security risk identified through emerging pathways, recognizes different impacts and challenges that women and men experience on their security as result of climate change.[16]

[16] PBF CSP Progress Report 2022.

Youth empowerment and inclusion continued in the national level events and the country coordinators are working closely with NGOs and youth representatives. Youth representatives were also included in the development of the regional assessment framework. A podcast focusing on the role of Pacific youth in the climate security discourse was also available. In Tuvalu, the project created awareness among youth about the climate security risks, impacts and how to address those risks. In 2022, the Fuligafou, a youth organization, received US$ 40,000 from the project to implement climate related initiatives, such as planting, coral restoration and capacity building workshops on climate adaptations. This platform provided by the project was used by the youth for other social activities and spreading the knowledge about climate security risks.[17]

The key informants in Kiribati stated that women and youths, including disable persons organizations were all part of the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG), and they represented and voiced any concerns relating to how they should be involved and engage in decision making on projects. The *Boutokaan Inaomataia ao Mauriia Binabinaina Association* (BIMBA), commonly known worldwide as LGBTQ, a national registered organization in Kiribati was not involved in the KNEG due to opposition of the church.[18]

Representatives from CSOs (Pacific Disability Forum) were involved as part of the consultation for the development of the regional assessment framework. In RMI, a workshop specifically for people with disabilities and human rights was convened by the project. However, quantitative data on the involvement of disables in the project activities was not available from any of the sources in Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI.

3.7. National ownership

During project implementation, all partners at the national as well as regional level demonstrated a commendable level of ownership. In all, three countries, the national ownership was visible from the response given and interest taken by the governments of focus countries in the project initiatives. Since the inception of project, the governments have actively participated in a series of events organized by the project, including, consultations, dialogues, workshops, and conferences. The Governments of focus countries have taken initiatives to embed climate security issues into national policies and budgetary processes, that also reflect the sense of ownership by them. As a result of project support, the governments' apex management has actively been participating in the regional and global fora (e.g., PCSN, CROP) addressing the climate change and climate security risks and threats. The governments of the focus countries have dedicated the resources to develop National Climate Security Profiles and have been involved in the development of Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework.

The evaluation observed that there was no formal understanding of the Project and national stakeholders in Tuvalu. Stakeholder participation during the implementation of the project was limited to meetings through their membership under the project's Technical Advisory Committee. However, the community at the Nui Island pilot site viewed that the use of food cubes would address conflicts existing between families due to demands for land. The Fuligafou NGO as part of its activities under the grant from the project, will conduct trainings for the youths in Nui Island on coral planting. The pilot initiative in Nui Island needs to be consolidated through a formal partnership with the Nui Local Government or Kaupule.

As recommended by the stakeholders, country ownership must be properly highlighted so that the governments can implement this project and avoid the delays such as in procurement of the food cubes in Tuvalu. Moreover, for the Government to coordinate the delivery of its activities through its proper channels.

Associated with ownership was a strong notion to change the project modality from DIM to National Implementation Modality (NIM) for better sense of ownership by the Government. The respondents felt that should this have been the case, the delay in shipping would not have been caused as the Government had charted barges from Fiji.

[17] Local Evaluation Report of Tuvalu, Chrisanthy Baniani, National Consultant, Final Evaluation of CSP, Nov. 2022.
[18] Local Evaluation of Kiribati, Kiali Mulo, National Consultant, Final Evaluation of CSP, Nov. 2022.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusion

The project encountered many challenges during the period of its implementation and could not make the progress against most of its performance indicators as planned. Firstly, Climate Security Project presented a new and novel concept on climate security risks and threats to the focus countries that took time to make the stakeholders understand and grasp this concept. Secondly, the restrictions imposed by the governments of focus countries because of the global outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic that seriously affected the pace of the project activities implementation, particularly the outreach activities. Thirdly, complexities of staff recruitment and the problem of staff turnover were also encountered by the project that caused the delay. Fourthly, Kiribati component was affected due to delayed signing of NCE by the Government. Until 31 August 2022 (the cut-off date for data collection) more than 50% performance indicators were partially achieved as the activities were ongoing, while a few were totally not achieved. The project will need additional time to complete the remaining deliverables.

Despite all these odds, the ET is convinced that awareness has been created on many issues related to risks and threats to peace and security resulting from climate change, and the national stakeholders have been supported in a myriad of ways. The project successfully sensitized the governments' apex management of the focus countries and the targeted communities and created awareness about the risks and threats of the climate change at the national, local as well as at the regional level. The project effectively capacitated the national stakeholders and empowered the communities through a series of consultations, inclusive dialogues and training on climate change and risks to climate security. The project supported the focus countries in developing their National Climate Risk Assessment Profiles and the regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework, important strategy documents. The project actively supported the focus countrries to establish networking with the regional and global fora dealing with climate security and climate change. The cross-cutting issues including gender equality and women empowerment, and youth were addressed very well by the project. Stakeholders interviewed repeatedly emphasized that the support provided to the ministries/departments, various other institutions, CSOs and communities, was essential and timely.

4.2. Key lessons learnt

i. For a complex, cross-border and new project such as the Climate Security Project that involves more than one country and fora at the regional level, a duration of 24 months seems too short. The project requires a longer period than 24 months allowing to implement all the project activities and realize the results. In case of CSP, most of the project activities could not be undertaken due to this limitation of despite a 6-month no-cost extension.

ii. The project like CSP is a high-risk project, implemented in a rapidly changing situation, which require an adaptive peacebuilding approach which should be in-built in the project document and specific implementation modalities, like third party implementation, etc., ensuring timely access to projects areas where climate security might be an issue.

iii. Sustainability and national appropriation are critical factors for the success of cross-border projects both at national level as well as at local institutional level. That requires government acceptability and ownership, financial commitment and political will by the apex management of the focus countries.

iv. In the design phase of the project, it is crucial to ensure a rigorous, locally owned conflict analysis based on human rights approach, community dynamics, practices and including a solid political

economy analysis of stakeholders. Partnerships should be developed with academia and research institutes to know about the best practices.

v. Transfer of knowledge of a new concept like climate security is critical for the capacity building of national institutions as well as local communities and CSOs. The most effective approach is holding trainings, workshops, consultations, facilitating national institutions through networking with regional and global fora, etc. A continuous support and capacitation of national institution and local will ensures the sustainability of project initiatives.

vi. Integration of Peacebuilding approach into local policies and laws of the relevant government agencies will help to understand this concept and its significance. This will also help them understand Climate Security concept as opposed to the normal loss and damage, and climate change adaptation in general.

vii. During evaluation, the key informants in Kiribati expressed their disappointment about the project delivering its promises to communities at pilot sites prior to the breakdown of communication between the Kiribati Government and the UNDP CO. According to the former National Project Coordinator Tomwa Tehumu, '*there needs to be a clear and mutual understanding between the donor and the Government of Kiribati to avoid any issues when the project started. While data were readily available, more studies were requested delaying the project delivery further'*.

viii. The procurement process of UNDP does not suit local needs in Kiribati. Equipment for the project activities needs to be done by national technical officers, especially being involved in the actual checking and procurement of equipment. Ms. Eria (Department of Planning) and Mr. Nauto (Aqua-culture Unit) both asserted that for the specifications were provided to UNDP for equipment needed. However, the equipment procured had slightly changed specification. They voiced that the involvement of this error could have been avoided.

4.3. Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the in-depth analysis of documents, personal judgement and interviews and consultations with the project staff, representatives of government ministries, other stakeholders and target beneficiaries:

No	Key Aspect	Recommendation	Entity Responsible	Timeline
1	Project Effectiveness	The project could not achieve progress against most of its performance indicators, as 74% of the activities could not be completed due to various reasons mentioned in previous sections. If the PBF rules permit, the project may be extended for another 6 months to allow the project team to complete the activities or, those activities may be shifted to the proposed second phase.	UNDP, PBF, IOM	Additional 6 months extension period
2	Project Effectiveness	For a multi-country project like CSP which presents a totally new concept and with a cross-boarder approach, a 24-month duration is short. ET, therefore recommends such type of project requires at least 3 years timeframe to achieve the results and have a tangible impact. Some countries with limited capacity and smaller bureaucracy than other partner countries, cannot go along with their pace of project implementation. In that case also a longer timeframe is recommended to achieve the results in totality.	UNDP, PBF	3 years

3	Project Effectiveness	The project must deliver a clear communication to the stakeholders on the concept of climate security as opposed to the usual loss and damage. These stakeholders include government, NGO and community representatives. This objective can be achieved through enhanced use of media, websites, advocacy material such as leaflets and brochures and social media to convey the actual concept of climate security.	CSP	Additional 6 months extension period
4	Project Effectiveness	There is a need to encourage consistent representation from the stakeholders attending the Project's Technical Advisory Committee meetings. This could be pursued through policy level dialogues such as through the Government Advisory Committee or the Cabinet for officers to attend. (CSP)	CSP	Additional 6 months extension period
5	Project Efficiency	The significant delay caused by complex staff recruitment process that took around 6 months, could have been avoided by simplifying the process by reducing the number of steps and eliminating bureaucratic hurdles.	UNDP	Phase 2
6	Project Sustainability	The climate change and climate security are broad concepts that require a continuous technical and funding support to the national stakeholders to further enhance and institutionalize their capacities enabling them to face the potential challenges of climate security in future, and to develop effective policies and strategies for their respective countries. ET recommends that the UNDP in Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI and IOM in RMI explore and work on new partnerships and diversification of funding opportunities.	UNDP, IOM	Additional 6 months extension period
7	Inclusiveness	The involvement of the stakeholders such as Disaster Department, Tuvalu Red Cross Society and the Public Works Department are valuable because they collect first-hand information. Judiciary Office has land tenure disputes to mark at which point in time that climate change became a core reason for land cases. The Project's coordination with Government agencies is also crucial so that communities are well informed about the project visit and post project activities or consultations.	CSP	Additional 6 months extension period
8	Cross-cutting issues	While element of gender equality and women empowerment was visible in project activities, there was no evidence on mainstreaming category of vulnerable/persons with disability in the project. The next phase should strengthen vulnerable mainstreaming efforts and further expand "leaving no-one" principle.	CSP	Phase 2
9	Project Design	In an interview, the key informants in Kiribati avowed that although there were procedures and rules for the project to be delivered successfully, there should be some flexibility in the rules of the implementing agency (UNDP CO) to accommodate the real needs or actual priorities (UNDP, PBF) of the target beneficiaries. This refers to the halting of the construction of a storage warehouse activity in Kiribati which was a need for the pilot site. This came after the communities were informed that the warehouse will be built under this project funding. Community's hope was raised but it turned to a disappointment after it was cancelled. It is recommended that at the outset, the target communities should be communicated clearly about the project's provisions, scope and limitations avoiding false hopes by the communities.	UNDP, PBF	Phase 2
10	Project Efficiency	The project has proceeded without any baseline country survey on migratory pattern and reasons. Despite the consultations undertaken, these were only for awareness but no clear data have been collected.	CSP	Phase 2

A N N E X E S

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for ICs and RLAs through /GPN ExpRes

Services/Work Description: International Consultant to conduct the Final evaluation of Climate Security Project under UNDP Pacific Office, Suva, Fiji

Project/Programme Title: Climate Security in the Pacific Project
Consultancy Title: Team Leader – Terminal Evaluation
Duty Station: Home Based
Duration: 40 working days September – December 2022 incl. 10 days for the deskwork and preparation, 20 days in-country mission to RMI, Kiribati and Tuvalu, 10 days for report finalization and presentation to the Country Teams of Fiji Pacific Office

Expected start date: September 2022

1. BACKGROUND

According to the UNDP Evaluation Policy every project with a planned budget or actual expenditure between $3million and $5 million must plan and undertake either a midterm or final evaluation. The aim of this evaluation is to assess the results achieved by the Climate Security in the Pacific Project in the timeframe of the project from 2nd July 2020 to 31st December 2022.

The connection between climate change and human security is complex and multilayered and crosses with political, social, environmental, economic, and demographic factors.

Climate change is often mentioned as an ultimate "threat multiplier", aggravating already fragile situations and potentially contributing to further social tensions in some parts of the world.

In the Pacific, the human security risks associated with climate-related disasters are not a distant future scenario but are already a reality for the majority of Pacific people. Pacific leaders, through the 2018 Boe Declaration, have recognized climate change as the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security andwell-being of the Pacific.

Although climate change is cited as the most significant security threat to the South Pacific, its likely effects on security and potential conflict are yet to be widely explored by the international and regional organizations present on the ground.

These fragility and instability risks will affect men, women and youth differently, and vary across the region both according to timeframes under consideration and depending on the country contexts. Emerging critical climate security risks that Pacific Small Island Developing States face include impacts on human mobility, including displacement; potential for social tension linked to natural resource access and use; threats to food and water security, human health and productivity; and threats to territorial integrity and maritime boundaries due to sea-level rise.

Climate-related security risks affecting the Pacific will require greater examination, monitoring and coordinated action by many stakeholders at all levels to prevent potential irreversible economic, social, cultural and environmental damage with a range of potential security implications and a direct impact on social cohesion.

A practical and tailored response is needed to the region's unique political, economic, cultural, environmental and development circumstances to avoid reaching critical thresholds for social conflict and exhausting coping capacities.

Overall vision of climate security in the Pacific, and gaps that the project hopes to fill

Funded by the Peace Building Fund of the UN Secretary General, the 2-year project responds to potential security implications by providing capacity to Pacific countries, with a focus on low-lying Atoll Nations, to assess, better understand and address their critical climate security challenges. This will be achieved through the: application

of tailored climate security assessment approaches; inclusive youth and gender sensitive dialogues; partnership with a range of stakeholders operating across the aspects of climate security and supporting the uptake of key findings in relevant national, regional, and international policy and resourcing strategies. These activities will add value through key regional frameworks and initiatives such as the Boe Declaration and Action Plan. The project is designed as a catalytic intervention to both strengthen the capacity for global advocacy as well as capacity to plan and respond to challenges at the community, national and regional level in Pacific Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). The project has three main outcomes that are geared towards: (i) empowering atoll states and regional actors to assess and address security threats of climate change; (ii) strengthening understanding, articulation and addressing of key climate related security risks with a focus on atoll nations and key climate security areas emerging in the region; and (iii) stronger advocacy by atoll nations and PICs in global forum for combatting climate change through greater emphasis on its impact on peace and security.

Achievements: the project has been operational since 2nd July 2020 and over the last 22 months, communities across all three atoll nations (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu) have participated in consultations and identification of priority community sites and pilot activities. These were made possible with the support and ownership from various lead agencies and focal points in each country – i.e. the Office of the President in Kiribati, the Climate Change Directorate in the Republic of Marshall Islands, and the Department of Climate Change in Tuvalu. Communities are becoming increasingly aware of security issues and risks of climate change on their livelihoods and overall well-being. The Republic of Marshall Islands was directly supported with COP-26 negotiations from the project. With thanks to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the project supported the establishment of the Pacific Climate Security Expert Network (PCSN), with its first dialogue in December 2021 comprising technical experts from the academia, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies, and UN agencies. The project has also engaged in strategic regional co-operation via the Parliamentary knowledge-management events both at regional and national levels. The project's co-operation with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) is enhanced by the shared-location of our project-supported Climate Security Expert since late December 2021. Work is now in-progress for embedding the concept of climate security into national adaptation plans and priorities, as well as policies and budgeting processes. Representatives from the three atoll nations, as well as from development partners (CROP agencies), the academia, and international technical agencies are taking part in promoting the visibility of climate security issues in the Pacific via podcasts and sharing of human-interest stories. The technical work on Climate Security Risk Assessment also commenced in December 2021, which will produce a Regional Risk Assessment and country-specific profiles.

Adapting to changing priorities: Key issues have been brought to the attention of the project team for further support. These relate to preserving national ownership of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) against climate change and sea level rise and confirming maritime boundaries. A mediation training programme on Climate Security is being designed to build capacity of mediation practitioners in the Pacific on climate-sensitive mediation.

National and regional contexts: Pilot initiatives implementation are planned for June 2022, along with the completion of Risk Assessments. A Donor Roundtable is planned for mid- September 2022 where findings of the Risk Assessments will be presented along with discussions on priority actions and interventions beyond the project's lifetime.

Offer: The project team is exploring how to extend its support for the establishment of the Coalition of Low-Lying Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC). As CANCC features prominently in each of the project outcomes, the project team has maximized the opportunity to discuss concrete ways for supporting CANCC's work. This includes convening a Roundtable along the margins of the Our Oceans Conference in RMI, Tuvalu and Kiribati (13-14 April 2022), where CANCC members could discuss priorities and plans, along with the draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CANCC Parties involved. Establishment of the CANCC office in RMI and CANCC desks in Kiribati and Tuvalu are also planned for the project's support.

2. SCOPE OF WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORK

The evaluation presents an excellent opportunity to assess the achievements of this project and its overall added value to climate security in the Pacific. Further to this, the objectives of the evaluation will be to:

- Assess evidence-based findings and recommendations against OECD-DAC criteria.
- Determine future PBF commitments.
- Provide learning and accountability for past allocations.
- Assess the achievement of multi country project results supported by evidence (i.e. progress of project's outcome and outputs targets).
- Assess the contribution and alignment of the project to relevant national development plan or environmental policies.
- Assess the contribution of the project results towards the relevant outcome and output of the Sub Regional Programme Document (SRPD) & United Nation Pacific Strategy (UNPS/UNDAF).
- Assess any cross cutting and gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Examination on the use of funds and value for money.
- Assess the impact of COVID19 on project's implementation.

The evaluation will be used for learning and accountability, and to contribute to the UNDP and the UN Peace Building Fund decision-making regarding further engagement on this issue. The evaluation must apply any political sensitivity to the evaluation methods.

The Evaluation will assess the Project according to standard evaluation criteria, as elaborated below, in line with the OECD DAC Guidelines on Evaluating Climate Security Projects and United Nations Evaluations Group norms and principles.

- Relevance
    - The degree to which the objectives are (and continue to be) relevant vis-à-vis climate security, climate change, and environmental resource management i.e. whether they address the key drivers of climate security identified in the Theory of Change analysis.
    - Whether important climate security gaps exist or opportunities are being missed?
    - Did the activities and strategies fit the objectives, i.e. is there internal coherence between what the project is doing and what it is trying to achieve?
    - To what extent were the interventions relevant to the needs and priorities of the target groups/beneficiaries?
    - To what extent have gender, human rights and other cross cutting issues considerations been integrated into the project design and implementation?
- Effectiveness
    - To assess the degree to which envisaged outputs and outcomes have been achieved and reported achievements, and whether the project has contributed to a reduction of the drivers of the conflict[19].
    - Was the theory of change based on valid assumptions?
    - the effectiveness of coordination and co-implementation between the UNCTs on both Pacific Office in Fiji and the FSM sub office
    - the degree of coordination and collaboration with the authorities on both sides of UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji and FSM Sub Office border
    - Assess the degree to which project implementation was flexible and adaptive to the context.
    - To what extent did the Climate Security Project mainstream a gender dimension and support gender-responsive activities?
    - To what extent did the Climate Security Project complement work with different entities, and have a strategic coherence of approach?
    - How have stakeholders have been involved in the project's design and implementation?

[19] In terms of the achieved outcomes, an important caveat is that this review will not be able within its limited scope and timeframe to provide hard evidence for whether outcomes have been achieved. The review will base itself on existing data where possible, and will complement this with largely anecdotal evidence on these outcomes. For the purpose of this lessons learnt exercise this should be sufficient.

- Efficiency
    - Assess whether the Project has utilized Project funding as per the agreed work plan to achieve the projected targets.
    - Analyze the role of the Project Board and whether this forum is optimally being used for decision making.
    - Assess the timeline and quality of the reporting followed by the Project.
    - Analyze the performance of the M&E mechanism of the Project and the use of various M&E tools (any socio-economic data available to the project etc.).
    - Assess the qualitative and quantitative aspects of management and other inputs (such as equipment, monitoring and review and other technical assistance and budgetary inputs) provided by the project vis-à-vis achievement of outputs and targets.
    - Identify factors and constraints, which have affected Project implementation including technical, managerial, organizational, institutional and socio-economic policy issues in addition to other external factors unforeseen during the Project design.
    - To what extent did Climate Security project support achieve the results in its proposed timeline?
    - How efficient was the overall staffing, planning and coordination within the project (including between the two implementing agencies and with stakeholders? Have project funds and activities been delivered in a timely manner?
    - How efficient and successful was the project's implementation approach, including procurement and other activities?
    - How efficiently did the project use the Project Board?
    - How well did the project collect and use data to monitor results? How well did it communicate with stakeholders and project beneficiaries on its progress? Did it use data to inform its implementation strategy?
    - How well did the project communicate on its implementation and results?
    - Overall, did the Climate Security project provide value for money? Have resources been used efficiently?

- Sustainability and Impact
    - Assess preliminary indications of the degree to which the Project results are likely to be sustainable beyond the Project's lifetime (both at the community and government level),and provide recommendations for strengthening sustainability.
    - Did the intervention design include an appropriate sustainability and exit strategy?
    - How strong is the commitment of the Government and other stakeholders to sustaining the results of Climate Security support and continuing initiatives?
      How has the project enhanced and contributed to the development of national capacity?
- National ownership

    - Assess the degree of involvement of national partners, and aligning to existing priorities of the local government in targeted areas

- Lessons learnt/ Conclusions
    - An analysis of the main lessons learnt in relation to the effectiveness of foreseen strategies and theories of change to achieve a disaster risks management and climate resilience impact
    - An analysis of the main lessons learnt in relation to the effectiveness of implementation modalities

The review will cover the full period the project has been operational.

Methodology

The evaluation will be summative and will employ a participatory approach whereby discussions with and surveys of key stakeholders provide/ verify the substance of the findings. The evaluation will be based on gender and human rights principles and adhere to the UNEG Norms and Standards and Ethical Code of Conduct. Proposals submitted by prospective consultants should outline a strong mixed method approach to data collection and analysis, clearly noting how various forms of evidence will be employed vis-à-vis each other to triangulate gathered information.

Proposals should be clear on the specific role each of the various methodological approaches plays in helping to address each of the evaluation questions. The methodologies for data collection may include but not necessarily be limited to:
Rigorous desk review of documentation supplied by Climate Security team based in Fiji covering RMI, Tuvalu and Kiribati including Project documents, previous evaluations, project reports, key intervention reports and policies, etc. Where possible and relevant more detailed monitoring information will be analyzed, such as community monitoring data and activity reporting.[20]

- Key informant interviews and focus group discussions, as appropriate, with major stakeholders (Interviews will be conducted in person or over video connection.) Stakeholders will be selected in close coordination with the UNCTs, and will at minimum include:
    - RMI, Kiribati and Tuvalu Government authorities with a key responsibility towards the project, including – primarily - relevant authorities at district level
    - UN RC, IOM, UNDP, MPTF - PBF, and UN implementing agencies
    - Other implementing agencies, such as local NGOs
    - Other civil society organisations with no direct role in the project
    - Project beneficiaries in the village clusters, i.e., villagers, border guards, youth, women
    - Survey of key stakeholders, if relevant and direct observation in the field.

❖ *Desk research: Document review of all relevant sources of information including the following:*

- Project board meeting minutes
- Inception workshop report
- All project annual reports
- Oversight mission reports
- Financial data including actual expenditures by project outcomes, including management costs, documentation of budget revisions
- Co-financing data with expected actual contributions
- Audits reports
- Electronic copies of technical reports, in country workshop, consultation reports
- Any relevant socio-economic monitoring data
- List of contracts and procurement items
- Communication products

❖ *Interviews & focus group discussions with stakeholders:*

These interviews can take place on an individual basis or in groups. Especially for the project beneficiaries, focus group discussions are envisaged.

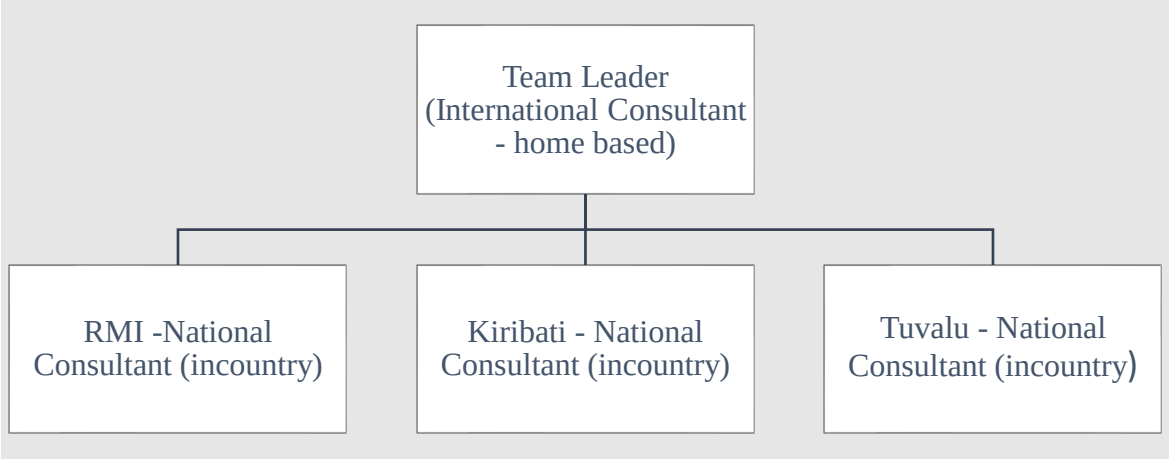
All meetings and conversations will be held only once the appropriate approvals have been obtained, for which the UNDP will take primary responsibility. If approvals cannot be obtained on time, it is possible that some of these stakeholders may not be interviewed.

❖ *Validation*

The review findings will be presented to the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji to collect feedback on these main findings and serve as a validation exercise. The team leader will ensure to connect virtually with agreed timeline with key stakeholders and UNDP taking note of any differences in the time zone.

Evaluation Team Composition

[20] This data will only be included in the desk research when it is in a format that is accessible and relatively easily digestible for the reviewer.



A team of four independent consultants will conduct the Final Evaluation - one team leader (with experience and exposure to projects and evaluations in other regions globally) and three national experts, from each of the three countries (Kiribati, RMI, and Tuvalu). The Team Leader will provide overall guidance of the Final Evaluation and be responsible for the overall design and writing of the Final Evaluation report, etc. The national experts will liaise with local partners and stakeholders, assess emerging trends with respect to regulatory frameworks, budget allocations, capacity building, work with the Project Team in developing the Final Evaluation itinerary, etc.

- The consultants cannot have participated in the project preparation, formulation, and/or implementation (including the writing of the Project Document) and should not have a conflict of interest with project's related activities.

Products expected from the evaluation

1) Inception report with finalized and agreed terms of reference, evaluation matrix, questionnaires and agreed methodology of evaluation (3 working days after beginning of assignment/contract);

2) A comprehensive evaluation report with findings, recommendations, lessons learned.

It is expected that draft report will be submitted to UNDP in two working weeks after country missions have been undertaken by national consultants in each of the three countries (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu), and the final report with all comments and recommendations incorporated submitted to UNDP for final endorsement not later that in two working weeks after receipt of consolidated formal feedback with comments to a draft from the UNDP.

The draft Report and Final Reports: The Report should be logically structured, contain evidence-based findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations, and should be free of information that is not relevant to the overall analysis. The Report should respond in detail to the key focus areas described above.

Presentation: For presenting and discussing the draft final report interactively, the consultants will facilitate a concluding workshop for the Project stakeholders.

Requirements for expertise and qualifications:
The review will be conducted by an international consultant. The international consultant should meet the following professional expertise criteria:

- Minimum Master's degree in a relevant area such as: Climate Change, Environmental Management and or relevant Development Studies

- More than 7 years' experience of conducting evaluations of strategies, policies and/or development programmes in the area of Climate Change and Security;
- Knowledge of UN procedures and evaluation strategies will be additional asset;
- Good report writing skills, proven by evidence;
- Familiarity with the political, economic, social and gender situation in Pacific – RMI, Tuvalu and Kiribati in specific would be an asset
- Fluency in English.

The evaluation will be fully independent and led by the Team Leader. The Team Leader will ensure inclusive process of evaluation process and work in close coordination with the national consultants for each of the countries (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu) who will be providing on-site information. The Team Leader will also work closely with the Integrated and Results Management Unit, Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (at the planning the evaluation, field work and report review process), and will be supported by Climate Security project team. The national consultants who are based in each of the three countries will help facilitate contacts and set up meetings and organize and conduct field visits. The participation of the UNDP staff in the review is required, as this will provide an instant opportunity for validating the findings and will assist in internalizing the learning.

3. Expected Outputs and deliverables

	Deliverables	Due date	Payment structure
1	An interim report based on initial desk research	25 September	20%
2	A presentation of main findings at the final workshop	30 November	40%
3	A final report, max of 25 pages	30 December	40%

4. Institutional arrangements/reporting lines

Accountability and reporting:

1. The Consultant will report to Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst, UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji

All reports should be provided in both printed and electronic versions in English language, with the detailed description of the fulfilled tasks, according to the present Terms of Reference, and the direct contribution of the expert. Analytical documents, reports and notes developed by experts should be attached to the reports as annexes, which will serve as a justification for payment.

Statement of Medical Fitness for Work.

For an Individual Contractor who is of 62 years of age or older, and on an assignment requiring travel, be it for the purpose of arriving at the duty station or as an integral duty required under the TOR, a full medical examination and statement of fitness to work must be provided. However, this is not a requirement for individuals on RLA contracts Where there is no UN office nor a UN Medical Doctor present in the location of the Individual Contractor prior to commencing the travel, either for repatriation or duty travel, the Individual Contractor may choose his/her own preferred physician to obtain the required medical clearance.

Inoculations/Vaccinations

Individual Consultants/Contractors are required to have vaccinations/inoculations when travelling to certain countries, as designated by the UN Medical Director. The cost of required vaccinations/inoculations, when foreseeable, must be included in the financial proposal. Any unforeseeable vaccination/inoculation cost will be reimbursed by UNDP.

Security Clearance.

The Consultant should undertake the Basic Security in the Field (BSIF) training and Advanced Security in the Field (ASIF)
tests prior to travelling. These requirements apply for all Consultants, attracted individually or through the Employer.

5. Experience and qualifications

- I. Academic Qualifications: Minimum Master's degree in a relevant area such as: Climate Change, Environmental Management and or relevant Development Studies
- II. Years of experience: More than 7 years' experience of conducting evaluations of strategies, policies and/or development programmes in the area of Climate Change and Security;
- III. Language: Fluency in English.
- IV. Competencies: More than 7 years' experience of conducting evaluations of strategies, policies and/or development programmes in the area of Climate Change and Security;
- Knowledge of UN procedures and evaluation strategies will be additional asset;
- Good report writing skills, proven by evidence;
- Familiarity with the political, economic, social and gender situation in Pacific – RMI, Tuvalu and Kiribati in specific would be an asset

6. Payment Modality

7. Contracts based on lump-sum

8. The financial proposal shall specify instalments and payment terms around specific and measurable (qualitative and quantitative) deliverables. Payments are based upon output, i.e. upon delivery of the services specified in the TOR. In order to assist the requesting unit in the comparison of financial proposals, the financial proposal will include a breakdown of each of the five instalments' amounts.

Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Principle	Key questions	Data collection methods / tools	Data sources
Relevance	• The degree to which the objectives are (and continue to be) relevant vis-à-vis climate security, climate change, and environmental resource management i.e., whether they address the key drivers of climate security identified in the Theory of Change analysis. • Whether important climate security gaps exist or opportunities are being missed? • Were the projects' objectives and outputs relevant to the needs of the country and consistent with the partner governments' policies and priorities and other effective strategic frameworks? • To what extent the projects' objectives addressed the real needs and interests of the targeted groups/beneficiaries? • To what extent have gender, human rights and other cross cutting issues considerations been integrated into the project design and implementation?	• In-depth desk review of relevant documents and literature • Interviews • Vigorous consultations • Field visits, observations and personal judgment	• Project document • UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2018- 2022 and other UNDP documents • Governments' strategy documents • Results Framework • Government authorities • Target beneficiaries
Efficiency	• To what extent the outputs have been achieved from efficient use of time, financial, human and material resources? • To what extent did CSP project support achieve the results in its proposed timeline? • How efficient was the overall staffing, planning and coordination within the project including between the two implementing agencies and with stakeholders? • How efficient and successful was the project's implementation approach, including procurement and other activities? • To what extent M&E contributed to increased outcome efficiency? What were the roles, engagement of and coordination among various stakeholders in the Sector in programme implementation? • How efficiently did the project use the Project Board forum? • How well did it communicate with stakeholders and project beneficiaries on its progress? Did it use data to inform its implementation strategy? • How well did the project communicate on its implementation and results? • Has the project been effective in addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, both in terms of effective implementation of the planned actions? What was impact of COVID-19 on project achievement?	• In-depth desk review • One-on-one interviews • Interview protocols and questionnaires • Vigorous consultations • Field visits • Personal observations and judgment	• Project document • Periodical progress reports (annual, quarterly, bi-weekly) • Results framework and annual work plans, budget revisions, project files, minutes of Project Board meetings • Perceptions of key informants, and stakeholders, government staff members • NGOs/CSOs • Audit and evaluations • Target beneficiaries

Evaluation Principle	Key Questions	Data collection methods / tools	Data sources
Effectiveness	• To which degree he envisaged outputs and outcomes have been achieved and reported, and whether the project has contributed to a reduction of the drivers of the conflict? [21] • Were the project's actions to achieve the projects objectives effective? • Was the theory of change based on valid assumptions? • How effective was the coordination and co-implementation between the UNCTs on both Pacific Office in Fiji and the FSM sub office. • What was the extent of coordination and collaboration with the authorities on both sides of UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji and FSM Sub Office border • To what degree the project implementation was flexible and adaptive to the context. • To what extent are environment, gender equality and human rights principles respected and mainstreamed within the project implementation? • To what extent did the Project complement work with different entities, and have a strategic coherence of approach? • How have stakeholders have been involved in the project's design and implementation? • To what extent initiatives were successful in the capacity development of target communities and private institutions?	• In-depth desk review of project and UNDP documents • One-on-one interviews • Interview protocols and questionnaires • Vigorous consultations • Personal observations and judgment • Focus group discussion with target beneficiaries • Field visits verification	• Project document • Periodical progress reports (annual, quarterly, bi-weekly) • Results framework, work plans • Internal evaluations. • UNDP CO and other partners, • Government authorities • NGOs/CSOs, local communities, private sector, national and local governments • Projects target beneficiaries in the village clusters, i.e.; villagers, border guards, youth, women
Impact	• How the project contributed to creating awareness and changing perceptions, attitude, behavior, etc about climate security and peacebuilding of government entities, stakeholders and communities, and how? • What are the positive or negative, intended or unintended, changes the project brought about on various stakeholders? • How successful were the project's strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions, local governments, farmers and rural dwellers? How much are public and private sectors equipped to further specialize/professionalize business development services? • To what extent has the project's approach managed to create ownership of the key national institutions and beneficiaries?	• In-depth desk review of project and UNDP documents • One-on-one interviews • Interview protocols and questionnaires • Vigorous consultations • Personal observations and judgment • FGDs • Field visits verification	• Project document, Periodical progress reports (annual, quarterly, bi-weekly), internal assessments • Results framework, work plans • UNDP CO and other partners, • Government authorities • NGOs/CSOs, local communities, national and local institutions • Projects target beneficiaries in the village clusters, i.e.; villagers, border guards, youth, women

[21] In terms of the achieved outcomes, an important caveat is that this review will not be able within its limited scope and timeframe to provide hard evidence for whether outcomes have been achieved. The review will base itself on existing data where possible, and will complement this with largely anecdotal evidence on these outcomes. For the purpose of this lessons learnt exercise this should be sufficient.

Evaluation Principle	Key Questions	Methods	Sources
Sustainability	• To which extent Project was successful in establishing mechanisms to ensure sustainability of the interventions beyond the Project's lifespan both at the community and government level)? • Did the intervention design include an appropriate sustainability and exit strategy? • How strong is the commitment of the Government and other stakeholders to sustaining the results of Climate Security support and continuing initiatives? • How has the project enhanced and contributed to the development of national capacity?	• In-depth reviews • One-on-one interviews • Vigorous consultations • Field visits and surveys • Focus groups discussion • Direct observations and personal judgment	• Relevant documents • Perceptions of the stakeholders • Perceptions of projects target beneficiaries in the village clusters, i.e.; villagers, border guards, youth, women • NGOs/CSOs` • Evidence from project technical reports

Annex 3: List of documents reviewed

- Background Note, Peacebuilding Fund's Community-Based Monitoring & Evaluation, UN
- Boe Declaration on Regional Security, 2018, Pacific Islands Forum Suva Fiji.
- Climate Security in the Pacific Project, 2nd Project Board Meeting, 26th May 2022
- Climate Security Project in Kiribati, outer island mission to Marakei island, 15th December, 2021
- Climate Security in the Pacific Project, Project Board Meeting Minutes, 16th November, 2021
- Climate Security Project in Kiribati, outer island mission to Tamana Island, 20th August, 2021
- Climate Security Mechanism, UN Conceptual Approach to Integrated Climate, New York, 2020
- Envision2030: 17 goals to transform the world for persons with disabilities, UN - Department of Economic and Social Affairs Disability
- Final Evaluation of the Climate Security in the Pacific Project, Inception Report, September, 2022
- Inception Report – Final Evaluation of Climate Security Project in the Pacific, September 2022.
- Guidance Note, on PBF Cross-border and Regional Programmes, UN Peacebuilding, January 2020.
- Kiribati Update on Climate Security Project, April-May, 2021
- Kiribati Update on Climate Security Project, March-May/June-August 2021
- PBF Climate Security in the Pacific Project, UN PBF Revised Project Document, 22 April 2022.
- PBF CSP Progress Report 2022.
  PBF CSP - Local Evaluation Report of Tuvalu, Chrisanthy Baniani, National Consultant, Final Evaluation of CSP, Nov. 2022.
- PBF CSP - Local Evaluation of Kiribati, Kiali Mulo, National Consultant, Final Evaluation of CSP, Nov. 2022.
- Peacebuilding Fund CSP Update Nov. 2022.
- Peacebuilding Commission, resolution A/RES/60/180 and resolution S/RES/1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005, the United Nations
- Peacebuilding, February 2022 - Climate Security in the Pacific Project Inception Workshop Evaluation Report, 22nd June 2021
- Project Document, Climate Security in the Pacific Project, UNDP, Fiji July, 2020
- Subregional programme document for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (2018-2022), Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, 5-11 September 2017, New York.
- Semi-Annual Report, 2022, UNDP CSP
- Summary Report on Fierst Climate Security Internal Stakeholders' Inception Meeting, 19th February, 2021
- Tuvalu UN Peace Building Fund Climate Security Project Progress Report, June 2021 to August 2022
- United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022 A Multi - Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Pacific Region, United Nations in the Pacific
- UNDP's Evaluation Policy, Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, July 2016.
- UNDP Handbook for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Results, Addendum June 2011 Evaluation;
- UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards for Evaluation, 2017.

Annex 4: List of persons met

UNDP Pacific Office, Fiji.

- Emma Sale, Project manager
- Merewalesi Laveti, M&E Analyst
- Serena Arcone, Climate Security Specialist
- Giulio Fabris, Communication Specialist
- Vinay Singh, Finance and Admin. Assistant

UN New York

- Catherin Wong, Team Leader, Climate and Security Risk, New York
- Anab Grand, Security Analyst – Climate and Security Risk Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Responsive Institutions, Crisis Bureau, New York

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

- Mr. Michael Crowe - Policy Advisor (Regional Security) Coordination
- Mr Terio Koronawa (optional) – Senior Security Advisor

Republic of Marshalls Islands

- Angela Saunders Kim, Head of IOM in RMI aksaunders@iom.int
- Yoshiko Yamaguchi, Deputy Project Manager, IOM (Consultant) yyamaguchi@iom.int
- Ms. Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner , Climate Envoy, Ministry of Environment and Assistant to the President, RMI

Tuvalu

- Saamu Tui, Country Project Coordinator/ Deputy Project Manager, CSP, UNDP
- Chrisanthy Biniani, National Evaluation Consultant
- Pepetua Latasi, Director, Climate Change Department
- Luuka Selu, Director, Disaster Management Department
- Tilia Tima, Acting Director, Environment Department
- Sokotia Kulene, Director, Gender Development, Foreign Affairs Department- MJCFA
- Taotao Lagafaoa, Youth Officer, Youth Department
- Naomi Maheu, Senior Foreign Affairs Officer, Foreign Affairs Department- MJCFA
- Hilia Vavae, Director, TANGO
- Sama, Senior Agriculture Officer, Agriculture Department
- Galivaka Niko, Acting Director, Local Government Department
- Lanieta Faleasiu, Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department
- Vine Sosene, Public Health Officer, Public Health Department
- Telieta Finauga, Acting Director, Labour Department
- Taasi Pitoi, Director, Marine and Port Services
- Leilani Saitala, Director, Immigration Department
- Pisi Seleganiu, Supervisor, Water Department
- Lamese Saamu, Programme Officer
- Nui Kaupule (Beneficiary), Local Government

Kiribati

- Mr. Kiali Molu, National Evaluation Consultant
- Mr. Kaeia Awira, Country Coordinator, CSP, UNDP
- Mr. Kirata Tekiera Mwemwenikeaki – National Climate Change Coordinator
- Ms. Karoti. Toto – Senior Agriculture Officer, Agriculture and Livestock Division
- Mr. Favae Nauto – Aqua-culture Division

- Ms. Taati Eria – Director, Planning and Development Division. Ministry of Fisheries/Mariner Resources Development
- Mr. Tomwa Tehumu – Former National Climate Security Project Coordinator, Kiribati
- Ms. Tebaiti Redfern – former Climate Security Project Intern and current Acting Assistant Secretary, Office of the President
- Tooreka Teemari – Director, Coastal Fisheries Division
- Mr. Mase Kiraneti – Agriculture Officer, Agriculture and Livestock Division

ANNEX 5: INTERVIEW PROTOCOLS

Annex 5a: interview guide general (for all)

1. What is / was your role in the project?
2. Overall impression of the project?
3. Were the government, stakeholders and communities involved at the planning stage of the project?
4. Did you participate in the planning stage of the project, situation analysis, brain storming sessions, etc.?
5. Were the priorities of the host government and needs of the communities considered in the project?
6. Can you give an overview and time line of the project?
7. What results have been achieved so far?
8. What were key issues / difficulties / milestones during project implementation?
9. Did the project encounter any new challenges (not foreseen in the project strategy)?
10. Suggestions for activities to be strengthened, and those that could be scaled back Project management questions (Project Manager, Project Team, Deputy Project Managers, UNDP, IOM, etc)
11. How is the interaction with the government institutions and Project Board//Project Steering Committees?
12. How the project contributed to changes in terms of behaviors, attitudes, perceptions VS initially identified peacebuilding challenges/priorities/opportunities?
13. How is the interaction with key non-governmental stakeholders, CSOs and the general public?
14. Is there any collaboration with other UN projects? Other non-UN projects addressing similar issues?
15. How is project progress monitored, any M&E System?
16. Has co-financing / spending by project partners been tracked? Where is this reported? Stakeholder questions (All other parties)
17. How does the project benefit your organisation? How does it benefit the country?
18. How does the project benefit your ministry/department/community?
19. What were key issues / difficulties / milestones during project implementation so far?
20. How did COVID-19 affect the implementation of the project activities?
21. What are, in your view, the most valuable results so far of the project?

22.

23. Would you recommend any additional activities or changes in approach, by UNDP, by the Government or by another party?

24. Do you have further recommendations for the project, the Ministries involved and/or UNDP regarding the use of energy-efficient building materials?

25. Is there something else you would like to discuss?

Annex 5b: Questionnaire for meeting with the Project Manager and Project Team

(September 2022)

A. RELEVANCE AND PROJECT DESIGN

1 Project status

Originally planned start date	Actual start date	Originally planned completion date	Revised completion date

2 Were the projects' objectives and outputs relevant to the needs of the country and consistent with the partner government policies and priorities and other effective strategic frameworks?

3 To what extent the projects' objectives addressed the real needs and interests of the target groups in the project area?

4 Did the project adopt an inclusive approach? For examples such as women, youth or persons with disability/vulnerable. And if so, how?

5 Have the cross-cutting issues been taken into account in the project design? Such as gender mainstreaming and gender equality, rights -based approach, environment, youth, vulnerable, all ethnic groups, etc.?

6 Were the lessons learnt from other relevant projects incorporated in the project design?

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT (Efficiency)

Financial resources management

7 Funding sources, annual planned and actual expenditures, component/output/activity wise expenditures

8 **What is the funding history and sources? (in US$)**

Period	Year 1 (July 2021 – June 2020)		Year 2 (July 2020 – June 2021)		Year 3 (July 2021 – June 2022)		Year 4 (July 2022 - August 2022)		Total Planned Expenditures	Total Actual Expenditures
Source of Funding	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Actual Expenditures		
UNDP										
IOM										
…..										
Total										

9 Comments, if any.

10 **Component wise Financial Input in US$ (As of 31st Aug. 2022)**

Expenditures	Outcome 1			Outcome 2					Outcome 3		Total
	Output 1.3	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 2.1	Output 2.2.	Output 2.3	Output 2.4	Output 2.5	Output 3.1	Output 3.2	
Planned											
Actual											

11 **Project vs Management expenditures (As of 31st Aug. 2022)**

Component	Expenditures	% of Project's total expenditures
Management (staff)		
Project Activities		
Equipment		
Misc.		
Total		

Human resources/staff input – national and international staff, UNV, etc

12 **Staffing/Management Expenditures according to each category in US$ (As of 31st Aug. 2022)**

Staff	Staff Input *(Person Months)*	Expenditures	% of total Expenditures
International			
National			
Consultants			
UNV			
Total			

13 Fund release problems, if any and how those were resolved?

14 Were UNDP audit procedures and rules were adhered to in fund utilization, allocations and procurement (ATLAS, etc.)? Pl. provide comments by Auditors

15 Any **implementation, management and administration problems** encountered in the start of Programme and lessons learnt?

16 Opinion on the following administrative issues:

- Staff recruitment, staff turnover
- Procurement of equipment.
- Recruitment of consultants.
- Security issues.
- Any administration issues.
- Any hinderance due to UNDP rules and regulation
- Any other issues

17 How was the experience on Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in terms of learning, momentum of implementation, approvals, etc.?

Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

18 Was an M&E plan prepared and implemented, if so how did it work? Did you face any problem in implementing M&E plan?

19 What the mechanism/tools were applied for M&E of project activities?

20 Were the targets and deadlines determined for monitoring of project activities? If targets were not developed, what the criteria was followed to monitor the project progress?

21

- Frequency of field visits
- Frequency of meetings held with various partners
- Any review meetings held with beneficiaries' groups fora, CSOs, beneficiaries and what was the frequency?
- Have you adopted participatory monitoring i.e., with beneficiaries/partners?

22 Frequency of Project Board meetings, total # of meetings held and impact on decision making process.

23 Any other project monitoring forum?

24 Were any criteria developed and applied for the selection of beneficiaries, CSOs, municipalities to ensure impartiality and coverage of, women, youth, all ethnic groups and vulnerable/PwD?

C. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE (Effectiveness)

25 Please provide aggregate update data **(as of 31st August 2022)** on each output/activity? Achievement/results against targets???

Intended Outcome/Output	Targets	Progress	Comments/reasons of not achieving the targets
Outcome 1			
Output 1.1			
Output 1.2			
Output 1.3			
Output 1.4			
Outcome 2			
Output 2.1.			
Output 2.2			
Output 2.3			
Output 2.4			
Output 2.5			
Outcome 3			
Output 3.1			
Output 3.2			

26 To which degree the envisaged outputs and outcomes have been achieved and reported, and whether the project has contributed to a reduction of the drivers of the conflict?

27 How effective was the coordination and co-implementation between the UNCTs on both Pacific Office in Fiji and the FSM sub office.

28 What was the extent of coordination and collaboration with the authorities on both sides of UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji and FSM Sub Office border.

29 To what extent did the Project complement work with different entities, and have a strategic coherence of approach?

30 To what extent initiatives were successful in the capacity development of target communities and private institutions?

31 What **challenges** were encountered during implementation of the project activities and achieving the targets, and how those were overcome? (e.g., Political, economic, financial, human resources, etc.)

32 How did the political, administrative and legislative context of the national and local level impact on the project objectives

Theory of Change

33 The project documents have a section on ToC. Has change been monitored to local conditions? If yes, please provide information.

34 Project Team's opinion on progress, problems and suggestions will be discussed in the meeting

35 Has any **opinion poll survey/client satisfaction** survey been conducted on project and results, if yes Pl. provide results/report

Capacity building of ministries/department/lg, communities and CSOs

Technical, technological, operational and financial capacities in climate security- in managing development, and what use the local authorities are making of these developed capacities

36 What is the current situation and what impact the project has made? How was the capacity of partners before the start of project and what change it has brought

37 Pl. provide **updated figures (as of 31st Aug. 2022) on training/capacity building (# of trainings, # of participants, distribution on gender basis, and ethnic basis)**

38 Are the stakeholders and government staff making the best use of development assistance provided by the project and international donors? Any evidence?

39 How did the political, administrative and legislative context of the national and local level impact on the project objectives?

Synergies/cooperation/partnership with other projects and donors

40 What was the role of project in promoting cooperation and partnership and what are the results?

- Among ministries
- Among departments
- Partnership and cooperation of government institutions???
- Cooperation among participating communities
- Cooperation among participating communities/CSOs

41 What strategy was developed and implemented to build cooperation among partners?

42 Any success stories????

43 Any difficulties encountered in working with partners? Any suggestions

D. IMPACT

44 Has the project been successful in creating awareness and changing perception about climate security and peacebuilding of government entities and stakeholders, and how?

45 How the project contributed to changes in terms of behaviors, attitudes, perceptions VS initially identified peacebuilding challenges/priorities/opportunities?

46 What are the positive or negative, intended or unintended, changes the project brought about on various stakeholders?

47 How successful were the project's strategy for strengthening capacities in climate security of national institutions, local governments, farmers and rural dwellers? How much are public and private sectors equipped to further specialize/professionalize business development services?

48 To what extent has the project's approach managed to create ownership of the key national institutions and beneficiaries?

49 Since its inception in July 2020, overall, what **qualitative changes have been brought about** by the project interventions at national and local levels?

- Capacity of stakeholders
- Employment
- Gender mainstreaming
- Vulnerable/PwD
- Ethnic stability
- Youth
- Environment
- Synergy and partnerships with other projects, donors, etc.
- Awareness about climate security issues among government officials, target communities, CSOs/NGOs, academia, etc A

E. SUSTAINABILITY

50 A Has any **sustainability plan for** the project interventions been developed? What are the **factors that might influence the sustainability** of the results?

- Availability and structure of the sustainability plan
- Likelihood for project sustainability
- Opportunities and threat to project sustainability
- Action plans for enhanced project sustainability

51 To which extent Project was successful in establishing mechanisms to ensure sustainability of the interventions beyond the Project's lifespan both at the community and government level)?

52 How strong is the commitment of the Government and other stakeholders to sustaining the results of Climate Security support and continuing initiatives?

53 How has the project enhanced and contributed to the development of national capacity?

F. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

54 How did project ensure the UN rights-based principals in project activities?

53.a. How did project ensure **gender streaming**? Had the gender issues been appropriately addressed to meet the rights-based principles?

53b. Any evidence/figures? Pl. provide gender **data** on this aspect, eg, male and female participants who benefitted from project interventions (e.g. training or other benefits)

53c. **PwD/venerable**? Data please

53d. **Youth? male and female** data please

53e. **Ethnic consideration**? Any data or evidence that should reflect that all the **ethnic groups** participated or were facilitated equally by the project?

53f. Did **rights-based approach** work well in the project area and how?

53g. Any suggestions

55 Overall, how did project contribute to the following?

i. Climate security and environment
ii. Institutional strengthening
iii. Capacity building
iv. Social development
v. Local economic stability
vi. Community participation
vii. ……

G. MAIN LESSONS LEARNT

……

……

……

I. ANY SUGGESTIONS:

……

……

Annex 5c: Interview Protocol for participating ministries/departments/districts

(September 2022)

Name of ministry/department/directorate/District: …….

Persons with designation met: …….
……..

A. PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECT AND PROJECT ASSISTANCE

1 Project assistance starting date: …… End date: …….(Month/year)

2 What type of assistance did the ministry/department/district receive from the project?

- Financial - detail
- Equipment
- Technical assistance
- Study tour
- Capacity building/training, in what areas?

.

3 How and in what activities did the ministry/department/directorate/district participate in the project?

B. RELEVENCE AND APPROPRIATNESS

4 Was your agency involved in the planning and designing stage of the project?

5 Were the projects' objectives and outputs relevant to the needs of the country and consistent with the partner government policies and priorities and other effective strategic frameworks?

6 To what extent the projects' objectives addressed the real needs and interests of the target groups in the project area?

7 Did the project adopt an inclusive approach? For examples such as women, youth or persons with disability/vulnerable. And if so, how?

8 Have the cross-cutting issues been taken into account in the project? Such as gender mainstreaming and gender equality, rights -based approach, environment, youth, all ethnic groups, etc?

9 Were the lessons learnt from other relevant projects incorporated in the project design?

C. EFFICIENCY

10 Were the project resources appropriately and efficiently utilized?

Q10a. Do you think this project was the best option to utilize the financial and human resources? Were there any other options for better utilization of resources?

10b. Is the project economically viable?

10c. Do you have any comments on financial and human resources utilization?

11 How compatible is the project with other interventions in the participating country or the climate change/environment sector?

12 How effective was the M&E strategy of the project?

13 How effectively were the project fora used by the project, i.e, Project Board, Project Steering Committees?

14 How effective was the project's communication strategy?

15 Overall, did the project provide value for money?

D. PROJECT PERFORMENCE (Effectiveness)

16 What is your opinion about the project's performance **and did project achieve its objectives**? Provide following information:

17 Key project achievements at outcome and output levels
- Facilitators and inhibiters of project results
- Best/promising and poor practices
- Lessons learnt from the level of project achievement
- Recommendations for enhanced project effectiveness
- How did your ministry/department/staff benefit from the Project?

18 Is ministry/department/district staff now capable to apply skills and knowledge that they gained from project?

19 How did the project benefit the targets groups? Women, youth and vulnerable? …….. ……

20 **Challenges encountered by the Project** during implementation during design and implementation

- Impacts on COVID-19 on the Project
- Other factors

E. IMPACT

21. How the project contributed to changes in terms of behaviors, attitudes, perceptions about climate security, vs initially identified peacebuilding challenges/priorities/opportunities?

22. What **changes the project** has brought about in the following areas?

- Awareness and perceptions about climate security and peacebuilding
- Awareness, perception and approach of the government entities about climate security and peacebuilding process
- Change in the behaviours, attitudes and perceptions of the communities towards the concept of climate security and peacebuilding
- Compliance with national laws;
- Institutional and individual capacity building in climate security
- Environment
- Employment
- Women empowerment
- Youth development
- Economic development of PwD/vulnerable
- Natural resources
- Governance
- Social impact
- Collaboration with private sector, CSOs, donors
- Human rights
- Ethnic consideration
- Quality of life

23. SUSTAINABILITY

24. How the project could be made sustainable? Has any strategy been developed to **sustain the activities** started and how?

- Availability and structure of the sustainability plan
- Likelihood for project sustainability
- Opportunities and threat to project sustainability
- Action plans for enhanced project sustainability

25. Any **lessons learned**; pl. explain?

26. What are your suggestions for the project to become more effective and helpful?
Any suggestions.

Annex 5d: Focus Group Discussion Guide for Project Beneficiaries

Background information about the group

District……..
Village _____
Group name_____
FGD type (participants)_____
FGD No_____
Date _____
Place

1. How were you selected to participate in this project?
2. What preparatory activities for this project did you participate in?
3. Are you aware of the project objectives?
4. Do you believe that the selection criteria used, ensured the selection of the most appropriate beneficiaries?

   Comments ……
5. Are the project activities and outputs in line with your key needs and priorities?
6. What key changes would you recommend in the way the project was designed and is being implemented?
7. What type of assistance did you receive from the project?

   a. Support in kind/material (equipment, etc.)
   b. Cash
   c. Training
   d. Study tour
   e. ……

8. What have you liked the most or not liked in the way this project is being implemented?
9. Are and how the women do participate the project activities?
10. In your opinion, are the project resources being used efficiently? Give reasons
11. How well can the project resources be put to proper use?
12. How did you benefit from this assistance?

    - Training, pl specify area of training.
    - Awareness about the climate risks and safety measures
    - Economic and social empowerment
    - Any other benefit?

13. Have there been any significant changes in the way your group or community functions now as a result of the project, e.g, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, change in behaviours, attitude and perceptions about climate security?
14. In your observation, is the project on course in achieving its set results?
15. What are the facilitating or inhibiting factors?
16. How best can the project be positioned to achieve its set targets?
17. Are the benefits you have received from the project likely to continue beyond the project period?
18. How will you manage your activities once the project assistance is withdrawn?
19. What challenges do you foresee in future in running your activities in your community?
20. What are your suggestions for the project to become more effective and helpful?

Annex 5e. Interview Guide for beneficiary CSOs/NGOs

Background information about the group

District……..
Village _____
Group name_____
FGD type (participants)_____
FGD No_____
Date _____
Place ……_____

1. What type facilities/assistance did you receive from the project?

    - Financial
    - Equipment
    - Technical assistance
    - Capacity building/training, in what areas
      i) …….
      ii) ……
      iii) ……..
      iv) ……

2. How the need for assistance was identified, e.g., did you participate in any consultation process before the project design?
3. Are the project activities and outputs in line with the needs and priorities of the local communities? Pl. give reasons for your answer?
4. How did your CSO/NGO participate in this project? For example, labour, premises, physical structures, etc.

5. Number of members/families participating in this project?

    - Women
    - Youth
    - Persons with disabilities vulnerable/handicap
    - Any other beneficiaries?

6. Did you face any difficulty in receiving assistance from this project?

7. How did your CSO/NGO/community benefit from the project? For example

    - Protection of climate change
    - Impact on income levels?
    - Employment
    - Are you applying knowledge gained from the project in your job?
    - What is impact on women empowerment/development?
    - Did the youth gain any benefits? If yes, how?
    - What impact has been made on PwD/vulnerable/exclusives?
    - Has the attitude of community towards climate securityand participation changed?
    - Overall, what changes have been brought about by the Project in your area?

8. What have you liked the most or not liked in the way this project is being implemented?

9. Has there been any significant changes in the way your group or community functions now as a result of the project? For example, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, change in behaviours, attitude and perception about climate change and climate security.

10. Are the benefits you have received from the project likely to continue beyond the project period? Give supporting evidence.

11. How will you manage and continue your activities when the UNDP/Government support is withdrawn?
12. What challenges do you foresee for the sustainability in your group's activities?
13. How best can project sustainability be enhanced?

14. Has any mechanism been developed to sustain these benefits? If yes, then what and how?

    - Skills/training
    - Funds (contribution from community)
    - Coordination with other CSOs/NGOs

15. What is your opinion about project's contribution to the local economic development? For example, awareness about skills and technology, awareness about NRM, etc.
16. What lessons have you learnt from the project from the project?
17. What are your suggestions for the project to become more effective and helpful?

Annex 6: Level of Achievement[22] of Project Output Activities

Output Activity		Status		
		Kiribati	Tuvalu	RMI
1.1.1	Establish and resource National Climate Security Project Coordinator Positions in the three focus countries	Complete	Complete	Complete
1.1.2	Lead implementation of country-level activities in the project and implementation of priorities identified, ensuring a country-driven approach	Complete	Complete	Complete
1.1.3	Work across government to assess and provide recommendations on merits and options for establishing long term cross-governmental capacity	Complete	Complete	Complete
1.2.1	Provision of high-level dedicated policy advice on an on-demand basis to the three-atoll countries, CANCC, PIF and UN as needed	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.2.2	Assess and present recommendations for more permanent support to the CANCC	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.2.3	Explore and propose options for strengthening partnership mechanisms with the UN system to cooperate on addressing climate security threats	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.3.1	Resource a climate security advisory position at PIFS	Complete	Complete	Complete
1.3.2	Manage regionally-focused activities of the project and foster collaboration amongst key stakeholders in the region	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.3.3	Feed into relevant reporting and decision-making processes linked to the Boe Declaration and relevant regional and international fora	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.3.4	Support national focal points in focus count	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.1.1	Identify key stakeholders and consult and agree on objectives, focus and purpose of Climate Security Profiles	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.1.2	Undertake rapid analysis of existing relevant information and sources that should inform the CSP and identify gap	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.1.3	Design and agree on methodology/approach to develop National and/or Sub-national Climate Security Profiles	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.1.4	Develop three National Climate Security Profiles, one for each atoll country, tailored to the needs of that country	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.1.5	Identify and recommend policy and management frameworks that may need to be developed, adjusted / updated at national and regional levels	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.2.1	Design and reach agreement on country specific collaborative arrangements to support ongoing inclusive dialogue and decision-making processes	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.2.2	Undertake inclusive dialogue and outreach in the focus countries to bring together viewpoints of all relevant stakeholders	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.2.3	Strengthen the capacity of groups representing the interests and perspectives of vulnerable and marginalized people to effectively engage in the climate change security risk discourse	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.3.1	Establish criteria and an inclusive process for the early selection of pilot projects to respond to climate-related security risks, drawing on country level, regional and international expertise on peacebuilding and conflict prevention as well as on existing plans where already in place	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.3.2	Develop and implement, draw lessons, and disseminate lessons from at least four interventions, at least one relevant to RMI and Tuvalu and at least two that implement activities outlined in the Kiribati Joint Implementation Action Plan and the Kiribati National Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (KIVA) Database	Initiated	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.4.1	Review existing relevant formal and informal coordination mechanisms to design PCSN in a way that will add value to existing arrangements	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.4.2	Identify network stakeholders including a mixture of practitioners and development partners which could consist of at least: relevant regional agencies, UN Agencies, development partners, academia, civil society, private sector (PIPSO) and youth representatives	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.4.3	Establish network partnership arrangement including relevant medium for ease of ongoing communication, consultation and collaboration	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.4.4	Meet face to face periodically with specific clear objectives and deliverables that are action oriented, time bound and contribute to project objectives	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

[22] Fully achieved implies with no shortcomings; Achieved, despite very few shortcomings; Partially achieved, benefits and shortcomings finely balanced; Not achieved means extensive shortcomings

2.4.5	Identify sustainability options for the network, drawing on the considerable partner interest in supporting practical initiatives that will advance programmatic work in financing available to support this field	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.4.6	Develop deep dive assessments on at least one climate fragility issues of direct relevance to climate related tensions and inclusive approaches through applying the Pacific tailored Conceptual Approach to Climate-related Security Risk Assessments, to feed into the Sub-Committee on Security reporting under the Boe Action Plan	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.4.7	Convene at least one regional dialogues on climate fragility issues with a focus on issues most relevant to Atoll Nations (e.g. Displacement and forced migration, Maritime boundaries certainty Health, Food and Water Security; Coastal Protection; Impacts on the Blue Economy	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.5.1	Identify key stakeholders (at country and regional level with a special focus on identifying specific women and youth groups) that need to be part of the dialogue to ensure all perspectives are heard and considered	Complete	Complete	Complete
2.5.2	Ensure the most vulnerable groups are engaged in a meaningful way with particular focus on: youth, women & LGBTQI, and persons with disabilities	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated
2.5.3	Ensure the most vulnerable groups are engaged in a meaningful way with particular focus on: youth, women & LGBTQI, and persons with disabilities	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated
2.5.4	Present outcome framework and any associated comprehensive assessments to the Forum Officials Sub-committee on Regional Security for consideration at their scheduled meeting on Security on 14 Oct 2020	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
2.5.5	Identify opportunities to ensure a strengthened regional understanding of climate security is integrated into UN reporting and analysis at the global level	Complete	Complete	Complete
3.1.1	Develop agreed country-level impactful advocacy strategies associated with the Country Climate Security Profiles including identification of innovative forms for communicating climate security priorities to different audiences e.g. Video's, VR, social media, art	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.1.2	Develop an agreed joint Regional Advocacy Strategy for targeting key fora and events to progress greater appreciation and understanding of the climate security challenges of atoll nations and Pacific Island Countries which also include the perspectives of women and youth.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.1.3	Support the CANCC to convene and build consensus on their priority climate security challenges and to articulate these as a basis for calling on the international community to raise ambition and provide longer-term support	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.1.4	Design and develop fit-for-purpose knowledge and communication products from Pacific perspectives to support the efforts of Pacific Countries to help to raise the awareness of these challenges for the region and global community	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.1.5	Support CANCC members and stakeholders to attend key regional and international events to promote greater awareness of their climate security challenges to inform practical and progressive international support to address them,	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.2.1	Resourcing strategies developed for National Climate Security Profiles for focus countries, tailored to ensuring the most serious risks to human, cultural and societal security and resource integrity are mitigated	Complete	Complete	Ongoing
3.2.2	Identify good practice examples of integrated approaches amongst climate change, humanitarian, development and security practitioners to address climate security challenges with a focus on how they affect different groups including women and youth – at country and regional level	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.2.3	Consultations between atoll and other Pacific countries and donor/partners to foster resourcing opportunities and identify modalities of suitable programmatic and coordinated resourcing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.2.4	Support governments to negotiate the inclusion of the unique climate security considerations of the Pacific into relevant climate finance, development finance and security finance fora across the region and internationally	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.2.5	Explore suitable resourcing options and modalities that could be put in place to address the unique loss and damage issues faced by Pacific countries and atoll countries in particular	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Annex 7: Rating criteria

Outcome Ratings Scale - Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency[23]		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Level of outcomes achieved clearly exceeds expectations and/or there were no shortcomings
5	Satisfactory (S)	Level of outcomes achieved was as expected and/or there were no or minor shortcomings
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Level of outcomes achieved more or less as expected and/or there were moderate shortcomings
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	Level of outcomes achieved somewhat lower than expected and/or there were significant shortcomings
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Level of outcomes achieved substantially lower than expected and/or there were major shortcomings.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Only a negligible level of outcomes achieved and/or there were severe shortcomings

Sustainability and Impact Rating Scale		
4	Likely (L)	There are little or no risks to sustainability
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	There are moderate risks to sustainability
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	There are significant risks to sustainability
1	Unlikely (UL)	There are severe risks to sustainability

[23] Guidance for conducting terminal evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects, UNDP, 2020.

Annex 8: Code of Conduct for Evaluators

Evaluators/Consultants:

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. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

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

Name of Consultant: **Hamid Rehman Chaudhry**

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _NA_____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at **Edmonton, Canada** on 24th **January 2023**

Signature: _____

Annex 9: Audit Trail - Climate Security in the Pacific Project- 00121078

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft evaluation report; they are referenced by institution ("Author" column) and not by the person's name, and track change comment number ("#" column):

Author	Para #/comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft evaluation report	ET response and actions taken
PBSO		There is often the mention of 'stakeholders' but some clarity about who is really involved would be useful; there are many mentions of under-achievement and even though we understand that COVID-related restrictions slowed down a lot of things, there may be other challenges that may have occurred and they would be worth highlighting in specific cases – when relevant; the Table 5: Level of Achievement of Project Output Indicators should indicate the actual targets/results so that the reader understands better what has actually been achieved when there is the mention 'achieved'. Another important thing is to encourage the evaluation team to back up statement with data/evidence/concrete examples in a systematic manner.	Suggestion accepted, - The amendment is made in summary as well main body of the report (page vi and in efficiency section on page 9) Actual results/targets have been added in Table 5. Besides, the detail on achievements is provided in Table 6
PBSO		Beyond capacity-building, what showcases that national institutions now have enhanced capacity in climate security risk assessment and policy development? Is that equally correct for all three countries? For all involved national institutions?	In all three countries the governments and CSOs now actively participate in the in climate risk assessment and climate security policy development regional fora.
PBSO		About the institutionalization of the Coalition of Low-lying Atolls on Climate Change (CANCC), is it possible to know more about next steps of work? This could inform a specific section about the CATALYTIC dimension of the project, which is currently missing – even though there are several elements that make the reader understand such dimension, but it would be useful to have it summarized in one dedicated section;	While 64% activities were yet to be completed, and the project of a short duration, it was too early, rather not possible to witness any real impact or catalytic dimensions at this stage. However, IC has made all efforts to draw some conclusion n impacts, which is already presented in the re[port. Some amendments to original discussions were made, and the project is now supporting the procurement of office and IT equipment, the convening of pre-and post UNFCCC COP27 events in Majuro, and support for local consultancy to facilitate the COP-related events. Amendment made in Output 1.2 on page 17
PBSO		How will the country level coordination as well as early warning and timely response mechanisms be sustained, in each country? Cf. sustainability section but also the section about the catalytic effect;	Country level coordination will be subsumed by respective Government line agencies i.e., the Office of the President in Kiribati, Climate Change Directorate in RMI, and Climate Change Department in Tuvalu. Amendment made in sustainability section on page 25.

PBSO		There is a mention that gender perspective and the specific needs of youth and the vulnerable groups have been included in the narratives of policy work, mediation training, development partners': it would be great that the report outlines those perspectives and needs; it would also be great to know how easy or challenging it has been to meaningfully involve women and youth in the different components of this project, in the political/high-level components but also community-level interventions – please invite the evaluation team to highlight challenges and how the project team managed, if those risks of challenging engagement had been foreseen, how were they mitigated, lessons learned etc.	The involvement of women and youth in community-level and national level activities were achieved without difficulties. Page 39 – cross-cutting issues
Emma sale	Exec Summary Methodology	Are there any ratings assigned to the overall findings and for each of the sections as well? Examples of the ratings are: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, moderately satisfactory, and unsatisfactory. Each of the ratings are tied to the performance indicators.	The comments addressed in summary and methodology section (page v and 2) as well as in the main text. A table on ratings has been added on page …
Merewalesi Laveti	Exec Summary Methodology	Please add here the quality standards and assurances ratings used to qualify the findings	The comment addressed on page v and in methodology section (page 1)
Emma Sale	Exc. Summary Section 3 - Effectiveness	The terms 'struggled to achieve its outputs' do not accurately describe the overall effectiveness, in view of the analysis of activity completion rate. With 64% activities ongoing and 29% activities completed, I would describe the overall effectiveness to be at least 'moderately satisfactory'	Agreed, and the comment is addressed on page vi
Emma Sale	Exc. Summary Section 3 - Effectiveness	This is not aligned with the perception baseline survey where 63 respondents stated the following: (i) In-person trainings, access to knowledge products and translation of products and publications are regarded as the best tool to increase their knowledge on climate change; (ii) 90% consider climate change to destabilize the stability and peace within or amongst communities; and (iii) Water projects and food and agriculture projects are considered the most urgent measures to address climate security.	The para rephrased. The report has recorded the views of the stakeholders interviewed.
Emma Sale	Exc. Summary Sustainability	The policy research supported by the project in each country to determine entry points for embedding climate security in policies and in national budgetary processes should have been elaborated here as a pathway to ensuring sustainability of the project's initiatives. I suggest that the FE team draws from the findings of the work in RMI and Tuvalu and makes mention of the ongoing work in Kiribati.	Suggestion accepted Amendment made in Section Sustainability in in Exc. Summary and Section 3.4
Serena Acrone	Exc Summary Conclusion	I wonder if it would make sense to update this evaluation once main activities that are still ongoing will be completed. We may have a completely different report. If allowed by UNDP policy, it should be considered	The updated figures will be presented in the project's annual progress report.
Emma Sale	Exc. Summary Section impact	In addition, the project has brought together key stakeholders at regional and national levels from both climate change and national security sectors to collectively discuss and define what climate security means for the Pacific, which is a far-cry from what it means in the Sahel region and other parts of the world. 'and in general, usual climate change adaption activities'	Suggestion accepted and amendment made in Executive summary and Section 3.5
Merewalesi	Exc. Summary Recommendations	Please categorise the recommendations with responsible parties and expected timeline	Recommendations rearranged in Exc. Summary and Section 4.3 in main body of the report
Serena Acrone	Exc. Summary 6. Cross-cutting issues	Cross-cutting issues - I think it would be important that this section goes a bit beyond pure participation and consider to which extend the project has managed (or not) to have an impact on certain groups. It could be also worth to consider that under the IOM component a deep dive assessment addressing gender and climate security is currently being developed.	Suggestion accepted and amendment made in Section 6 of Exc. Summary and Section 3.6 of main text

		'Representatives from CSOs (Pacific Disability Forum) were involved as part of the consultation for the development of the regional assessment framework.' 'and climate change adaptation in general'	
Serena Acrone	Exc. Summary Section 7. Key Lessons Learned	This is being practiced in Tuvalu where a national CSO (Fuligafou) is executing community-based activities on training, tree-planting and coral reef restoration.	Suggestion accepted Executive Summary - Section 7. Key Lessons learned
Serena Acrone	Exc. Summary Recommendations	To certain extend loss and damage is not really external to climate security but the confusion what has recurrently come up in the project implementation is the difference with traditional climate change work, mostly in relation to the pilots	Amendment made in Exc. Summary in Recommendations
Serena Acrone	Exc. Summary Recommendations bullet viii	But surely this could be strengthened in the next phase	Response not required
Serena Acrone	Section 3.2.2 -Human Resources	Suggested to add 'to lead the development of climate security assessment profiles in the three partner countries as well as a regional assessment guide, based on international climate security methodologies adapted to the Pacific context'	Suggestion accepted and amendment made in Section 3.2.2 -Human Resources
Serena Acrone	Section 3.3. Project Effectiveness Programme Outcomes and Project Objectives	Suggested to include COP27 here	Suggestion accepted and COP 27 included in 3.3 Effectiveness- Programme Outcomes and Project Objectives Para 3
Serena Acrone	3.3 Effectiveness Output 1.3 para 2	Suggested to add 'submission to the FSRS for consideration. Endorsement may come afterwards'	Suggestion accepted Amendment made in 3.3. Effectiveness Output 1.3 para 2
Serena Acrone	3.3 Effectiveness Outcome 2 – para 2	Suggested to change 'The draft has been developed and submitted but since the cut off date was august some aspects were not captured'	Suggestion accepted Amendment made in Effectiveness - para 2
Serena Acrone	3.3 Effectiveness Output 2.4 – para 4	'two deep dive assessments'	Suggestion accepted Amendment made in 3.3 - Effectiveness – Output 2.4 para 2
Serena Acrone	3.4. Sustainability Para 2	'while CANCC is surely an important platform however, as per today it still remains an informal mechanisms which is yet to be institutionalized. Probably it can be worth adding the PIFS which is a more consolidated mechanisms and key in ensuring sustainability and in addition, relation with other CROP agencies.'	Suggestion accepted Amendment made in 3.4 para 2
Serena Acrone	3.6 Cross-cutting issues Para 4	'youth representatives were also included in the development of the regional assessment framework'	Amendment made in 3.6 Cross-cutting issues Para 4
Emma sale	Annex 6	Suggested to update performance indicator 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3 are already completed. Please update the status- Emma –Annex 6	Correction made