

RESULTS MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) Project

H.1. Logic Framework.

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level						
Paradigm shift objectives						
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	The paradigm shift for the project is to move away from focus on short-term responses and technology-led interventions towards community-centric solutions that build ownership and capacities for sustainable, long-term adaptive responses to safeguard water security and livelihoods. Awareness, enhanced livelihood asset base, skills building, value-chain and market linkages will promote a transformational switch from current, non-adaptive livelihoods to climate-resilient livelihoods that can, in turn, reduce the vulnerabilities of the extreme poor against future climate change risks. Climate-resilient water technologies provide the communities with a means to shift away from their dependence on ground-water to surface water systems that can address seasonal variability and cope with slow- and sudden-onset changes. Institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning builds capacities across a variety of stakeholders for evidence-based implementation of adaptive solutions and creates an enabling environment to support communities, particularly, women as 'change-agents' for climate action.					
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Fund-level impacts						
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population; disaggregated by gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, etc.);	Project reports: annual reports; mid-term and final evaluations; Gender-sensitive field surveys, regional database, project monitoring (livelihood and water access and quality surveys)	57,737 0	136,110 19,069 women (of which 50.2% are female) 136,110(of whom 68,327 are women)	245,516 direct; 473,713 indirect; 719,229 Total (50.2% female) (around 16.25% of the total population the two districts) 25,425 women	Community-buy in and adoption of livelihoods. Completed infrastructure and sustained maintenance for water supply systems Uptake of training and capacity building by community and women on water management and climate-resilient livelihoods. Uptake by government institutions of capacity for climate-risk informed management of livelihood and drinking water solutions.
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well- being, and food and water security	Number of males and females with year - round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses		737 people with year-round access to safe drinking water		136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)	

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H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities, and Inputs at Project/ Programme level						
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Project/programme outcomes	Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts					
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Gender sensitive project reports, field verification, and surveys (including questioned based surveys/interviews/ qualitative scorecard assessment)	57,737	136,110	245,516 direct (50.2% of whom are female).	Community-buy in and adoption of livelihoods. Completed infrastructure and sustained maintenance for water supply systems Uptake of training and capacity building by community and women on resilient livelihoods and water management. Uptake by government institutions of capacity for climate-risk informed planning and management of livelihood and drinking water solutions.
Project/programme outputs	Outputs that contribute to outcomes					
1. Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities	Number of women in targeted wards with improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods	Baseline and Endline surveys. Monitoring and social auditing reports	49,103	19,069	25,425 women	Uptake of training and capacity building by women/ women groups on resilient livelihoods No major disaster occurs in the project locations that may damage or destroy livelihood assets and yields. There is capacity of value chain actors to supply WLGs with supplies and to market produced goods, and to establish sectorial coordination through PPIs.
	Number of males and females with access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information	Impact evaluation		122,758 people (50.2% female)	245,516 (50.2% of whom are female).	
	Social audit protocols established and operation across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods		No social auditing protocols available for climate resilient livelihoods	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 15 unions	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 39 unions	

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<p>2. Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions</p>	<p><i>Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe drinking water</i></p> <p><i>Total Number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational</i></p>	<p>DPHE registration database for the water supply systems.</p> <p>Project monitoring reports - Mid Term Review; Project Evaluation Report</p> <p>Baseline and Endline surveys Field Verification Water quality monitoring results (aligned with activity 2.3)</p>	<p>57,737 people with year-round access to safe drinking water</p> <p>0</p>	<p>136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)</p> <p>7000</p>	<p>136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)</p> <p>13596</p>	<p>Completed infrastructure and sustained maintenance for water supply systems. No major disaster occurs in the project locations that may delay the installation of the rainwater harvesting tanks and pond treatment systems. Sufficient rainfall can be collected in the rainwater tanks to help achieve water security. Raising the embankment of the ponds prevents the ponds from becoming saline. Community cohesion and O&M capacities and commitments. DPHE and LGI are adequately mobilised to back up O&M</p>
<p>3. Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security</p>	<p><i>Number of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE who effectively apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water (disaggregated by gender).</i></p> <p><i>Evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change</i></p> <p><i>Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community based communications</i></p>	<p>Qualitative score card applied to assess capacities of MoWCA and DPHE to undertake gender-response, climate-resilient management of livelihoods and drinking water resp.</p> <p>Government websites verified for availability of tools/scenarios Other sectoral policies/programs assessed for integration of gender and climate change (e.g. NAPs, Delta Plan, 8th 5 year plan, Forestry, Agriculture, etc.) Impact evaluation of the 'adaptive learning' intervention Baseline and Endline surveys – project monitoring reports</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No integration of gender and climate change through MoWCA into other sectoral policies/programs</p> <p>0</p>	<p>250 (of whom 30 % are women)</p> <p>MoWCA's capacity enhanced through development of 'gender and climate change action plan' to support integration into other sectoral policies/programs</p> <p>1500</p>	<p>525</p> <p>Integration of gender and CC into at least 2 sectors through MoWCA</p> <p>3000</p>	<p>Skill building trainings do not result in accelerated turn-over of staff.</p> <p>The host departments allow their staff to be away for skill building for sustained period of time</p> <p>MoWCA/DWA successfully uptake training and knowledge. Willingness by other relevant Ministries to integrate gender and CC into design and implementation of programmes.</p>