National Resilient Development Monitoring and Evaluation

Case Study: Tonga

February, 2021

ACRONYMS

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DPRR	Disaster Preparedness Response and Recovery
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FPR	Framework for Pacific Regionalism
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan on Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction
LCD	Low Carbon Development
LCD&M	Low Carbon Development and (climate change) Mitigation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEIDECC	Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications
PA	Paris Agreement
RDME	Resilient Development Monitoring and Evaluation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Resilient Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SAMOA SIDS	Accelerated Modalities of Action
TCCP	Tonga Climate Change Policy
TSDF	Tonga Strategic Development Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDGs	United National Sustainable Development Goals

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Tonga RDME Case Study

At a Glance

This case study identifies and examines the key themes and indicators on resilient development that are being monitored and reported on in Tonga. The term 'resilient development' encapsulates the three goals of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)[1] including: climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA&DRR); low carbon development and (climate change) mitigation (LCD&M); and disaster preparedness, response and recovery (DPRR). Along with three other country case studies (Kiribati, Fiji and Vanuatu), this assessment informs the development and operationalization of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the FRDP. The four case studies are designed to inform national and regional policy makers, planners and practitioners in governmental and non-governmental agencies on how resilient development M&E is developing in the region as well as highlights key themes and indicators that may be applied in other national contexts.

As the second ranked country in the 2018 World Risk Index[2], Tonga's national sustainable development efforts is at risk of being undermined by worsening climate change and disasters. Investments in resilient development are, therefore, vital as is the need to monitor, evaluate and adaptively management them. Resilient development monitoring and evaluation (RDME) is particularly important for reporting towards climate mitigation and adaptation under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the Paris Agreement (PA), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and overarching United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[3].

Tonga pioneered the integration of climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) into a single policy framework in 2010 and named it the Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Dsaster Risk Management (JNAP) 2010-2015[4]. This was followed by the development of the 2016 Tonga Climate Change Policy (TCCP)[5] which contains 22[6] *Targets for a Resilient Tonga by 2035* and six broad systems-based CCDRM objectives including: mainstreaming; research; capacity development; actions; and regional and international cooperation. The JNAP2 2018-

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[1] SPC, et al. (2016b), 'Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Assess Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017 - 2030', (Pacific Community (SPC), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS).

[2] https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/383558/vanuatu-and-tonga-top-the-world-for-disaster-risk

[3] Hamill, A., and Price-Kelly, H. 2017. Using NDCs, NAPS and SDGs to Advance Climate-Resilient Development. NAP Global Network, International Institute for Sustainable Development.

[4] Government of Tonga. (2010). Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) 2010-2015, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

[5] Government of Tonga. (2016). Tonga Climate Change Policy 2035, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

[6] Originally 20 although 2 were later added to cover the health sector and information and knowledge management

2028[7] is the implementation plan of the TCCP and contains a total of 90 supporting activities for the six CCDRM systems-based objectives.

The development of the JNAP2 monitoring and evaluation (JNAP2 M&E) system began in May 2019 via a post-graduate course delivered by the University of the South Pacific's School of Geography, Earth Science and Environment. The students included 22 personnel from ten government ministries, one statutory body and two non-governmental agencies. The course adopted a practice-based professional learning[8] style by assigning each student a research project that involved the development a monitoring and reporting mechanism for a target that related most to their sector or the work of the agency they represented. The research projects (assignments) were later incorporated into the JNAP2 M&E system before it was launched in October 2019. The student personnel became the reporting focal points for their respective target area (see Table 1) and also members of the JNAP2 M&E Working Group.

The JNAP2 M&E System looks at progress and lessons related to implementing resilient development activities (*process*); its effectiveness in reducing vulnerability (*outcomes*) how that vulnerability reduction contributes to the achievement of national sustainable goals (*impact*). In this schema, the 90 activities (of the 6 Objectives) of the JNAP are converted to process indicators and matched to the target(s) they are likely to contribute to. Yet to be finalized outcome indicators show if vulnerability has reduced or if resilience targets have been achieved using the soon-to-be-developed sector vulnerability and risk assessment outcomes as baselines. The JNAP2 M&E process and outcome indicators are tagged to matching national SDG indicators associated to the Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF) and these are recognized as (resilience) impact indicators**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. The first quarterly JNAP implementation report developed via this part of the M&E system is expected in early 2021.

The first part of this case study report describes the context, reporting coherence and operationalization of RDME in Tonga. This assessment is based on the Pacific RDME checklist that was developed prior to the development of the four country case studies. The second part of the report identifies the key RDME themes and indicators emerging from the case study. The third and final part of report scores progress made towards resilient development in Tonga according to the three goals of the FRDP. The scorecard is based on the consolidated themes and indicators from the four case studies and coding of priority actions of each FRDP goal. The scorecard may be reviewed and adjusted to support the RDME context for all PICs.

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[7] Government of Tonga. (2018). Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP 2) 2018-2028, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

[8] An educational strategy that integrates theory or 'classroom' learning into real-life work experiences, where participants are employed or may potentially be employed in future.

Part One: Tonga's RDME System

A. National Policy and Planning Context

The RDME context refers to the policy framework for resilient development, its **purpose**, resilience **targets and indicators** and **alignments** with sustainable development goals, **scales** of data gathering and synthesis and mechanisms for **integration and inclusivity**[9].

A1 Purpose

RDME policies are usually centered around learning, reporting and/or adaptive management[9]. *Learning* relates to the *production of knowledge* related to the evolving resilient development context, needs and experiences. *Reporting* ensuring *accountability* by informing stakeholders about the progress of resilient development investments. *Adaptive management* is the process of *checking* if a resilient development intervention (such as a policy, plan, program or project) is on track *and making decisions* to adjust to the course of action with the acquisition of new or recent knowledge. All three RDME purposes are critical to achieving the three goals of the FRDP nationally and regionally[9].

Tonga pioneered the integration of climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) into a single policy framework in 2010 and named it the Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) 2010-2015[10]. This was followed by the development of the 2016 Tonga Climate Change Policy (TCCP)[11] which sets an overarching vision for a Resilient Tonga by 2035 of which is supported by 22 largely sector-based Targets and six systems-based CCDRM objectives. The JNAP2 2018-2028[12] is the implementation plan of the TCCP. The targets and objectives of the JNAP2 purpose is driven towards learning, reporting and adaptive management as is reflected in the plan's 90 activities that support mainstreaming; research; capacity development; actions; and regional and international cooperation. The JNAP 2 M&E system, developed in 2019, sets clear processes for periodical reporting on the progress of its

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[9] SPC, et al. (2020), ' Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Assess Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017 - 2030', Pacific Resilience Partnership, Suva, Fiji.

[10] Government of Tonga. (2010). Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) 2010-2015, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

[11] Government of Tonga. (2016). Tonga Climate Change Policy 2035, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

[12] Government of Tonga. (2018). Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP 2) 2018-2028, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

implementation, creates opportunities for learning via data gathering and synthesis processes and adaptive management by linking reporting processes to resilience financing decision-making and prioritization.

A2 Targets, Indicators and Data Sourcing

Does the RDME have a theory of change, targets and indicators? Are these targets and indicators sector-based and/or applicable at national and sub-national levels?

The JNAP2 M&E system does not articulate a theory of change although the development of its **process** and **outcomes** indicators has been sourced and framed by for the JNAP2 vision, targets and six objectives[12]. The JNAP2 M&E Targets and indicators comprises of sector-based and systems-based themes as presented in Table 3 below[13]. The **Systems** related targets and indicators refer to institutional processes and outcomes that facilitate the altering of policies and procedures to create an enabling environment for resilient development to occur at sector and community levels, examples of which are shown in Table 3[13]. **Sector** related targets and indicators refers to a more specialized field of practice where practical on-the-ground resilience-building often occurs, as listed in Table 3.

Process Indicators

Each of the 90 activities under the six objectives of the JNAP were regarded "actions and interventions by institutions and governments to manage climate and disaster risks, usually via policies, plans, projects or programs" and, hence, converted into process indicators. Each process indicator contributes to the achievement of at least one target and allocated accordingly. Table 3 shows the number of process indicators (JNAP activities implemented) allocated to reporting for each Target.

Table 3: Thematic Targets and Indicators of the JNAP2 M&E Framework

14 Sector related targets	# of process indicators (JNAP2 Activities)
Target 1 Coastal Resilience: Resilient coastal development, infrastructure and integrated coastal ecosystem management including the sustainability and resiliency of offshore exploration and mining	12
Target 2 Infrastructure-Transport & Communications: Resilient land, air and marine infrastructure (i.e. roads, buildings, causeways, bridges etc) including communication and transportation networks	8
Target 3 Infrastructure-Public and Private Buildings and Structures: Resilient public community infrastructures such as schools, church premises and community halls (including capacity considerations such as shelters in times of emergencies)	8

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[13] Government of Tonga. (2019). Monitoring and Evaluation System Guide for the Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) 2010-2015, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

Target 4 Fisheries: Resilient fisheries development and marine and coastal ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, etc.) conservation including special management areas	4
Target 5 Energy: 100% renewable energy by 2035 as with Tonga's climate change policy and its NDC. 100% resource targets and EE technology to reduce GGE evidence in the next stock take	8
Target 6 Agriculture: Resilient low chemical input or organic farming systems	5
Target 7 Forestry and Agroforestry: 30% of land in Tonga used of agro-forestry or forestry	4
Target 8 Biodiversity: Ecosystem-based approach to development and conservation of biodiversity and any special management areas such as cultural and historical sites	10
Target 9 Tourism: Resilient tourism development and tourism infrastructures	4
Target 10 Water: Water security through integrated management and conservation	8
Target 11 Waste Management/Ocean: A zero waste policy at normal times and after and event	5
Target 16 Education: Education in resilience is incorporate into curricula at all levels of primary, secondary and tertiary education	7
Target 18 Private Sector and CSO Engagement: An innovative and proactive private sector that is a model for resilience	5
Target 21 Health: Resilient health in a changing climate	4
8 Systems related targets	"
Target 12 Community Resilience: Strengthened capacity and awareness for all families and communities of climate change and disaster risk management with special attention and capacity for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and building back better	22
Target 13 High-level Decision-making: Strengthened parliamentary and institutional capacities working towards achieving resilience targets	3
Target 14 Policy Mainstreaming: Resilience measures are mainstreamed into relevant legislations and are integral to all public and private sector policies, plans and development programs and projects	5
Target 15 Climate information services: Strengthened and relevant climate services and early warning systems	8
Target 17 GESI: Gender equality and social (GESI) inclusion for resilient development	8
Target 19 Resilient and sustainable development alignment: An economy that works harmoniously with a need for a resilient environment and society	2
Target 20 Climate finance: Sustainable funding for climate change and resilience building needs	9
Target 22 IKM: Information and knowledge management systems to increase resilience across sectors	18

Outcome Indicators

Several target-specific outcome indicators have been 'proposed' in the JNAP2 M&E System Guide. These indicators were tested examples from various parts of the world and would need to be contextualized to Tonga via an appropriate consultative process. The Climate Change Division via JNAP Secretariat is in the process of developing outcome indicators for the respective Targets. The outcome indicators will be determined following a standardized vulnerability and risk assessment in each of the target sectors with the aim of informing the development baselines for indicators that may be used to assessing changes in vulnerability. The results of the activities contained in the process indicators would also need to be relatable to the outcome indicators for the respective targets.

Impact Indicators

Each target has been individually aligned with matching SDG indicators, and in particular those that are reported against by the National Planning Office via the TSDF and reporting requirements under the UNSDG[14], details of which can be sourced from the JNAP2 M&E System guide and the corporate plan reports. A more systematic process of integrating resilience and development reporting may be developed and operationalized with further technical and capacity development in the future.

Relating Targets and Indicators

Table 5 demonstrates how the process, outcome and impact indicators for each of its 22 targets are arranged, remembering that indicators can be shared between targets.

Table 5: Process, (Examples of) Outcome and Impact Indicators for Target 2 on Transport and Communications Infrastructure *(Code: T2 means Target 2; 1.3.1 refers to thVNRe JNAP activity number; p means process indicator; o means outcome indicator)*

Process Indicators	(Examples of) Outcome Indicators	Impact Indicators *(SDG and TSDF indicator)*
T2_1.3.1p: Vulnerability baselines for transportation and communications infrastructure developed. **T2_1.3.2p:** A costed and GESI factored resilient plan for transportation and communications infrastructure developed. **T2_1.3.3p:** A multi-hazard disaster preparedness, response and recovery plan for transportation and communications infrastructure developed. **1.3.11** Complete specific studies to determine the feasibility for Tonga to transition away from petrol and diesel (alternative sources) in the transport sector (shipping and vehicles); **T2_2.1.5p:** Resilience indicators (process, outcomes and impacts) for the transportation and communications infrastructure developed. **T2&3_4.1.1p:** *Tonga Coastal Resilience Project* replicated in outer islands; **T3_3.6.7p:** Strategies for the maintenance and adaptation of basic infrastructure and services (hospitals, roads, communication, water and sanitation, waste management) to climate stresses incorporated into CDPs **T2&3_4.1.1p:** *Tonga Coastal Resilience Project* replicated in outer islands;	**T2_1o:** Percentage of climate and disaster resilient roads in the country **T2_2o:** Percentage of climate and disaster resilient telecommunications in the country **T2_3o:** Number and magnitude of *transportation and communications* related vulnerability problems perceived by local communities according to gender and age (also applies to T1 and T12) **T2_4o:** Number and magnitude of *transportation and communications* related vulnerability problems perceived by disabled and marginalized groups according to gender and age (also applies to T1 and T12)	**SDG1.4.1** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

A1. Resilient and Sustainable Development Alignment

The policy context determines how Tonga's RDME fits within broader resilient and sustainable development policies, frameworks and plans.

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[14] Government of Tonga. (2019). Voluntary National Report (VNR) on United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, National Planning Department, Prime Minister's Office, Nukualofa, Tonga.

National RDME systems are framed and informed by global and regional policies and plans. The more significant policies in this context are the Paris Agreement (PA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Chance (UNFCCC), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs). At the regional level, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) integrates the objectives of the PA, SFDRR and SDGs via three inter-related goals to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters as a means to achieve sustainable development and poverty alleviation in a changing environment (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: How Resilient and Sustainable Development Relate
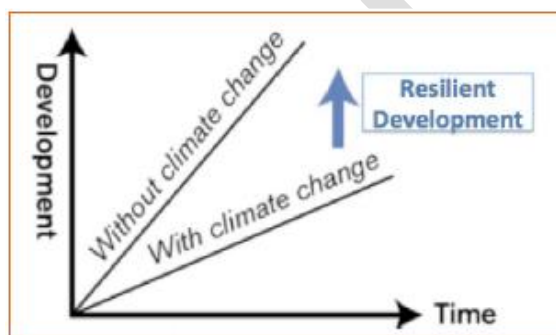
The first FRDP Goal is towards climate change and disaster risk reduction (CCDRR) and aligns with the PA's adaptation objective, supports SFDRR's 7 Targets as well as SDG 13 & parts of 1,2,3,6,9,11, 14, 15 as per Figure 2. The FRDP's second Goal, on Low-carbon development (LCD), is largely aligned with the PA mitigation objective of the PA and supports the achievement of Target H and Goal 7 of the SFDRR and UNSDGs respectively. The third FRDP Goal, directed towards Disaster Preparedness and Response Recovery (DPRR), also aligns with the PA's adaptation objective, supports SFDRR's 7 Targets and SDG 13 & parts of 1,2,3,6,9,11, 14, 15.

Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2015-2015

Resilient Development is one of the seven articulated National Outcomes of the Tonga Strategic Development Framework II (TSDFII) for 2015-2025, seeking "*a more inclusive, sustainable and effective land administration, environment management, and resilience to climate and risk*". The TSDFII comprises seven overarching National Outcomes (NO) and 29 Organizational Outcomes (OO), where targets for ministry key performance indicators are specified. National Outcomes C and D relate to CCDRM, titled *Empowering human development with gender equity;* and *A more inclusive, sustainable and effective land administration, environment management, and resilience to climate and risk* respectively.

Figure 2: Resilient and Sustainable Development Policy Alignment – Global and Regional

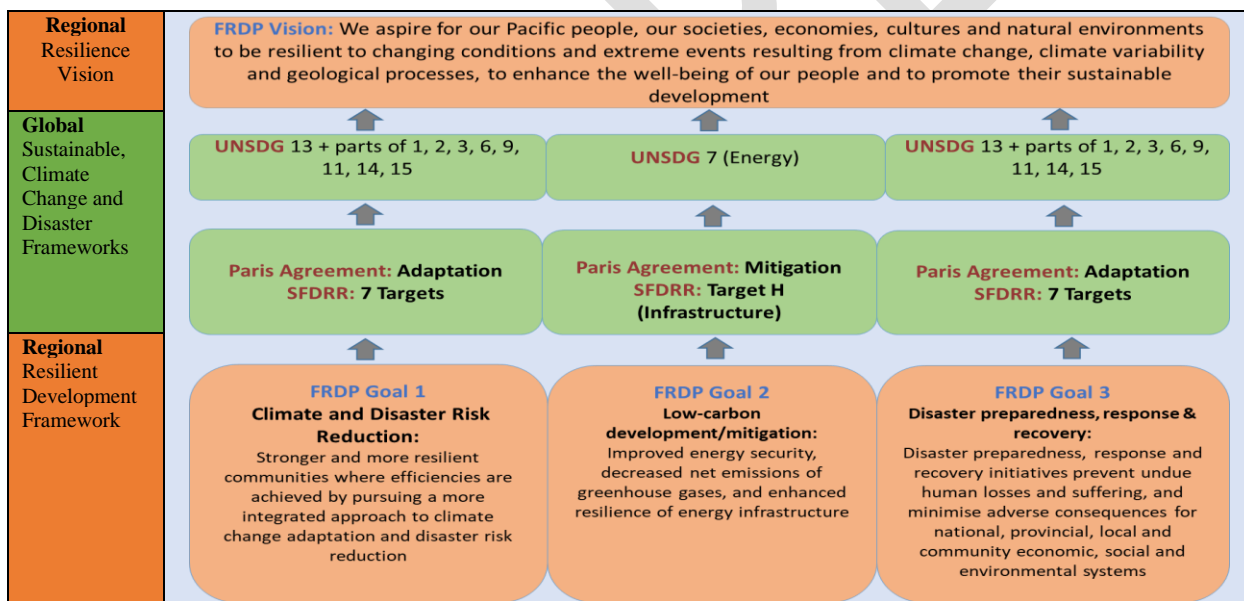| Regional Resilience Vision	**FRDP Vision:** We aspire for our Pacific people, our societies, economies, cultures and natural environments to be resilient to changing conditions and extreme events resulting from climate change, climate variability and geological processes, to enhance the well-being of our people and to promote their sustainable development		
Global Sustainable, Climate Change and Disaster Frameworks	**UNSDG** 13 + parts of 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15	**UNSDG** 7 (Energy)	**UNSDG** 13 + parts of 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15
	Paris Agreement: Adaptation SFDRR: 7 Targets	**Paris Agreement: Mitigation SFDRR: Target H (Infrastructure)**	**Paris Agreement: Adaptation SFDRR: 7 Targets**
Regional Resilient Development Framework	**FRDP Goal 1** **Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction:** Stronger and more resilient communities where efficiencies are achieved by pursuing a more integrated approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction	**FRDP Goal 2** **Low-carbon development/mitigation:** Improved energy security, decreased net emissions of greenhouse gases, and enhanced resilience of energy infrastructure	**FRDP Goal 3** **Disaster preparedness, response & recovery:** Disaster preparedness, response and recovery initiatives prevent undue human losses and suffering, and minimise adverse consequences for national, provincial, local and community economic, social and environmental systems

Figure 3: Resilient and Sustainable Development Policy Alignment – Regional and National (Tonga)

Regional Resilient Development Framework	FRDP Goal 1	FRDP Goal 2	FRDP Goal 3

Tonga National Sustainable Development Plan	**Tonga Strategic Development Framework: 2015-2025** 7 National Outcomes (NO) overarching 29 Organizational Outcomes (OO) **2 x NOs** contain climate change and disaster risk manage targets for KPIs: contained in **NO C** (Human development & gender equality) and **NO F**: (Inclusive, sustainable and effective land administration, environment management, and resilience to climate and risk)		
	1 x CCA/DRR related Target (community vulnerability assessment monitoring)	**6 x Climate Mitigation related Targets** (Renewable energy & energy efficiency)	**2 x DPRR related Targets** (DRM training and hazard mapping)
Tonga National Climate Change & Disaster Policies/Plans	Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management II: 2018-2028 (**JNAP2**) is the implementation plan of the Tonga Climate Change Policy (**TCCP**) 2035 TCCP & JNAP2 **Goal:** To achieve the vision of a **Resilient Tonga by 2035** **22 Targets for a Resilient Tonga** (TRT)[15] **6 policy objectives** and **90 sub-objectives** as means to achieve 22 TRT		
	• **All JNAP2 Targets and Objectives** related to CDRR	• **1x Climate Mitigation Targets** (Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency) • **9 x related sub-objectives**	• **All JNAP2 Targets and Objectives** related to DPRR

Tonga Climate Change Policy 2035 and JNAP2 2018-2028

Tonga was the first Pacific Island Country (PIC) to integrate climate and disaster policy framework, endorsing its first Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP 1) in 2010. The need for cooperation and engagement across sectors, levels of governance and actors towards CCDRM was central to JNAP 1.

In 2016, the Tonga Climate Change Policy (TCCP) established a framework for climate action. The TCCP policy vision is "A resilient Tonga to the impacts of climate change and climate-related disaster risks to protect and safeguard the country for present and future generations." The TCCP identified 22 Targets for a Resilient Tonga (TRT) and six broad systems objectives on how to achieve the TRTs. The second JNAP 2018-2028 is the implementation plan for the TCCP and supports the TCCP's 6 Objectives with 90 identified activities.

Table 6: Tonga Resilience Target 35 and Reporting Focal Points

Target Area	Target Reporting Focal Points
T1: Coastal Management	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
T2: Transport and Telecommunications Infrastructure	Ministry of Infrastructure
T3: Public, Community and Private Building Infrastructure	Ministry of Infrastructure
T4: Fisheries	Ministry of Fisheries
T5: Energy	Energy Department, MEIDECC
T6: Agriculture	Agriculture Department, MAFF
T7: Forestry and Agroforestry	Forestry Department, MAFF
T8: Biodiversity	Environment Department, MEIDECC

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[15] 2 Targets added in the development of the JNAP2 M&E System

T9: Tourism	Ministry of Tourism
T10: Water Security	Tonga Water Board
T11: Waste/Ocean Pollution	Environment Department, MEIDECC
T12: Community Resilience	NEMO and Climate Change Department, MEIDECC Ministry of Internal Affairs
T13: National Decision-Making	JNAP Secretariat, MEIDECC
T14: Mainstreaming	MEIDECC
T15: Climate Information Services	Meteorology Department, MEIDECC
T16: Education	Ministry of Education
T17: Gender and Social Inclusivity (GESI)	Gender Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs
T18a: Private Sector T18b: Civil Society	Tonga Chamber of Commerce Tonga Association of NGOs
T19: Sustainability	National Planning Department, Prime Minister's Office
T20: Climate Finance	Climate Change Department, MEIDECC
T21: Health	Ministry of Health
T22: Information and Knowledge Management (IKM)	JNAP Secretariat, MEIDECC

All but one (Target 18a and b – Tonga Chamber of Commerce and Tonga Association of NGOs respectively) reporting focal points are government agencies. However, each reporting focal point is responsible to for engaging the input of civil society and private sector agencies into all stages of the reporting process. Additionally, the JNAP Task Force includes civil society and private sector representation and this group reviews and endorses reports related to the JNAP.

A3. Scale

A defined level of M&E application and aggregation determines the scope of the national RDME as well as who the relevant stakeholders might be and how they might be involved. The level of application refers to the jurisdictional levels at which RDME results can be seen or presented, such as at national or sub-national levels. The level of aggregation is the point at which data is collected at multi source units (e.g. groups, sectors, villages, districts) for synthesis.

Aggregation (gathering of data for synthesis) can occur horizontally (across multiple sectors) or vertically (at multiple geographic scales). Aggregation may be conducted via quantitative analysis or via a synthesis of qualitative results.

A3a) RDME Across Sectors
How is resilient development reporting conducted at sector levels? Who collects data at sector levels? Are there guidelines for linking the RDME to the sectors?

The JNAP2 M&E system is applied at sector level via the respective target reporting focal point (see Table 6) involving in 9 government ministries, a statutory body (Tonga Water Board) and two NGO (Tonga Chamber of Commerce and Red Cross). The Climate Change Division, via the JNAP

Secretariat, collectively coordinated the engagement of the 12 agencies. As described in section *B1b*, the JNAP 2 M&E Targets are sector-specific and, hence, so are the corresponding process indicators and forthcoming outcome indicators as demonstrated for Target 2 (Transport and Communications Infrastructure) in Table 5.

Tonga is administratively organized into five island scale Divisions, namely Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and Niua. The majority (74.1%) of residents live on Tongatapu where the capital of Nukualofa is located. Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and Niua helds 13.7%, 6.1%, 5% and 1.2% of the population respectively.

A sub-national (island and district) level of reporting will be incorporated once the island resilience officers for Vava'u, Ha'apai and Niua have been recruited. This recruitment is was planned for 2020 but delayed due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Tonga. Most of the process indicators of the respective sector targets has the potential to be applicable at the island district sub-national levels on the condition that the resource support is available to support data collection.

The JNAP2 M&E System has created two entry points for the engaging the input of the private sector, civil society agencies vulnerable groups into national RDME. As shown in Table 6, only one (Target 18 – Tonga Chamber of Commerce) reporting focal points are government agencies. However, each reporting focal point is responsible to for engaging the input of civil society and private sector agencies into all stages of the reporting process.

Target 18 focuses on the engagement of private sector (T18a) and civil society (T18b) agencies in resilient development activities and decision-making, and the respective focal points are also invited to report quarterly on achievements and lessons. Interested civil society and private sectors agencies can also provide input via the target focal point who coordinates the input of varied stakeholders in the quarterly reporting process. Additionally, the JNAP Task Force includes civil society and private sector representation and this group reviews and endorses reports related to the JNAP.

The JNAP3 M&E system comprises sector (Target 18: Private Sector and CSO engagement) and cross-cutting systems targets (Target 17: Gender and Social Inclusion) has supporting process indicators with respective outcome indicators soon to be developed. Moreover, the private sector,

NGOs and vulnerable group are invited to contribute to the updating progress and lesson reporting to all TRTs via the respective sector focal points on a quarterly basis.

B Reporting Coherence

The FRDP M&E Strategy directs the creation of more coherent reporting systems for resilient development M&E as its second objective. This particularly examines national reporting processes under the Paris Agreement, SFDRR and SDG and the extent to which resilient and sustainable development reporting systems are aligned and vertically and horizontally integrated.

B1 Resilient Development Reporting
How is resilient development progress reported in national and global contexts?

The JNAP M&E Standard Operating Procedure[16] outlines the following key outputs based on the developed data gathering and synthesis of process indicator reporting for the 22 Tonga Resilience Targets.

Sr No	Output	Customer	Remarks
1	*Quarterly JNAP 2 Progress Report*	**JNAP Taskforce – to assess JNAP 2 implementation progress and resilience investment allocation.* **JPRM Reporting Team* **NDC Reporting Team* **Corporate Plan Reporting Team*	This report will update the JNAP Taskforce and well as contribute to NDC reporting by highlight this following matters over the past quarter: - assess mitigation activity progress & lessons - assess adaptation progress and lessons - track climate finance flows and requirements
2	*Quarterly JNAP 2 Progress Report Information Sheet*	** General Public*	This information sheet will be 2-page summary of the Quarterly Report to inform the public of recent JNAP 2 progress and how/why those achievements are important for community resilience to climate change and disasters
3	*Annual Resilient Development Report*	**JNAP Taskforce – to assess JNAP 2 implementation progress and resilience investment allocation.* **JPRM Reporting Team* **NDC Reporting Team*	This report will update the JNAP Taskforce and well as inform and contribute to the SDG, SFDRR and NDC reporting processes based on linkages identified in Figures 3 and 4 in the *System Guide*.

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[16] Government of Tonga. (2020). Monitoring and Evaluation System Standard Operating Procedures of the Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP) 2010-2015, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

| 4 | Annual Resilient Development Report Information sheet (island and national level info sheet) | * JNAP Task Force
* Island Development Council
* Local communities | The aim of this report will be to:
*inform JNAP Task Force of the varied types of resilient development problems and urgency levels across islands for future decision-making and budgeting
*inform Island management committees of resilient development progress, challenges and lessons for future planning and budgeting
*create community awareness of current climate risks and vulnerabilities and ways to mobilise and contribute to addressing resilient development |

The JNAP2 M&E indicators that are reported on are tagged to national SDGs under the TSDF reporting system and may be used to support reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the SFDRR Sendai Framework Monitor. These are currently being tested with data for the first quarterly report gathered and a report draft underway.

B1a) Paris Agreement and UNFCCC Reporting

Tonga has submitted three National Communications reports towards climate change adaptation and mitigation commitments under the UNFCCC in 2005, 2012 and 2019 respectively[17]. In 2015, Tonga submitted its Intended National Contributions (INDC) report to the UNFCCC, relating to climate change mitigation. The PA introduced reporting to nationally determined contributions (NDCs) where parties highlight national climate plans and actions, including climate related targets, policies and measures governments aims to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to global climate action. The NDC has a five-year reporting cycle and Tonga's 2015 INDC is recognized at its first NDC. The MEIDECC is preparing to submit Tonga's second NDC and this report will be based on the review and synthesis of the Third National Communication Report and the 2015 INDC.

The UNFCCC reporting process usually engages the technical contribution of key climate and disaster sectors. Reporting to the UNFCCC, via the Nation Communication and INDC reporting is generally conducted in an ad hoc way via the national climate change coordinating body (currently the JNAP Taskforce).

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[17] Government of Tonga. (2005). Fifth National Communications Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Department of Climate Change (MEIDECC), Nukualofa, Tonga.

The JNAP2 M&E system seeks to develop a more systematic way of reporting adaptation progress and lessons to the NDC as well meet the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) requirements of mitigation reporting, also under the NDC. Having an 'MRV-compliant' M&E system is expected to enable a more efficient process of reporting towards the following under the Paris Agreement:

- NDC (due in 5 years)
- TSDF2 (quarterly)
- FRDP (Annually)
- National Communications (due in 2024)
- Bi-Annual Update Report
- Development of the 2050 Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy

B1b) Sendai Framework Reporting

The Tonga National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) is undergoing training in using the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), which is an online tool managed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The SFM that tracks progress on implementing the SFDRR's seven targets[18]. So far, much of the training has focused on reporting Sendai Targets A (reduction in disaster mortality) and B (reduction in number of people affected by disasters). Tonga is the fifth country, out of 195 reporting, with validated data in the SFM, as of February 2019. Some of the key challenges for Sendai reporting identified in a UNDRR mission report relate to the *lack of dedicated staff and budget for information management within NEMO and the lack of involvement from other line agencies such as the Statistics Department information sharing and reporting in relation to the Sendai Targets*. The UNDRR is currently engaged with NEMO in supporting preparations for and delivery of 'Sendai Monitor clinic' that aims to:

- Strengthen the use of the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), focusing on Target A and B from 2018 back to 2005;
- Update of Pacific Damage and Loss (PDaLo) and the DesInventar (DI) information system (for monitoring Sendai Targets A to D) with data from 2018 back to 2015; and
- Develop recommendations for improving the SFM and PDaLo/DI and its application nationally.

The more established and sophisticated reporting process of the Sendai Framework Monitor creates challenges for meaningful engagement with countries that have less sophisticated reporting systems. While the JNAP2 M&E system does not directly meet the reporting specificities of the Sendai Framework Monitor, it nevertheless, creates a system of gathering, organizing, storing and dissemination local disaster related data in a way that supports learning, reporting and adaptive management in a more context responsive way. Nevertheless, the JNAP2 M&E system improves the organization of data for directly reporting to indicators of Target E.

B2 Resilient and Sustainable Development Reporting Alignment
*How are national resilient and sustainable development reporting linked?*

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[18] UNISDR., 2017. Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. UNISDRR

The JNAP2 M&E system is designed so that the 90 activities of the JNAP are reported on a quarterly basis via the 22 Target-themed questionnaire. Each target's questionnaire is sent to their respective reporting focal points (see Table 1) on a quarterly basis via the quarterly corporate plan reporting process administered by the national planning division. This JNAP quarterly reporting questionnaire currently focuses on the **process indicators** (i.e. implementation progress of the 90 JNAP activities) of the respective Targets.

B2a) UNSDG Reporting

Results of the quarterly process-monitoring, enables a systematically enhanced data and information flow to the existing national SDG/TSDF reporting process[14]. This is particularly significant for addressing reporting gaps related addressing 'Tier 3' indicators of the SDG. Tier 3 indicators are those that do not have an internationally established methodology for standard for reporting available. For example, JNAP M&E system may be recognized as a nationally recognized methodology for reporting towards SDG13.2.1, 13.3.1, 13.a.1 and 13.b.1, which are currently Tier 3 indicators. Moreover, the JNAP2 M&E system has structurally aligned the reporting of the 22 Resilient Tonga Targets with selected indicators of the SDGs and, as such, may be the basis of sector-specific and national reports towards the SDGs, national development process as well as for communicating with regional and international resilient development partners and donors.
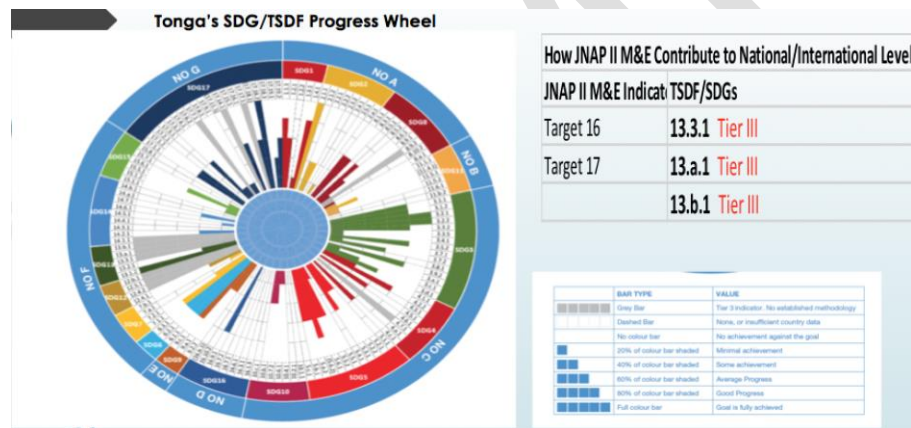
Target Users
Are the target users of the RDME identified?

This JNAP2 M&E system is for resilient development decision-makers, implementers, technical advisors, beneficiaries in Tonga as well as regional and international partners. Its objective is to instruct the operationalization of the JNAP2 M&E System and the use of its findings in informing resilient development prioritization, decision-making and reporting in way that facilities a culturally embedded process of learning that is specific to Tonga.

Key specific users include:
- The M&E Working Group who review, verify and finalize the JNAP2 implementation quarterly and annual reports

- The JNAP Taskforce who meet monthly to review progress on the JNAP2 and check on implementation, make decisions related to necessary changes in the course of action, and how resilience finance might be allocated.
- The sector focal points in each climate-sensitive ministry and agency who have been allocated specific sub-objective/activities from the JNAP2 to report on quarterly via the national corporate plan reporting process
- Members of Parliament for who are a key target group for JNAP awareness activities

C. Operationalization and Partnerships

Operationalization refers to the institutions responsible for operationalizing the RDME system and the steps and procedures involved in gathering and synthesizing the information for the RDME purpose of learning, reporting and decision-making. The operationalization of the RDME requires:

- ✓ Coordination by a central unit that engages and facilitates information and knowledge sharing from a diverse range of stakeholders. **(C1. Institutional Arrangements)**
- ✓ Ensuring that personnel needed to operationalize the RDME are adequately trained. **(C1. Institutional Arrangements)**
- ✓ Establishing an information and knowledge management system that effectively enables reliable and inclusive evidence-based resilient development decision-making. **(C2. Knowledge Management)**

C1 Institutional Arrangements

Operationalizing the national RDME will require the kind of institutional arrangements that will engage and coordinate a diversity of relevant agencies and actors in gathering, analyzing information and knowledge in ways that support evidence-based resilience decision-making. A **lead or coordinating** institution is usually the ministry responsible for climate change and/or disasters or a specifically appointed coordination body that is formally mandated to engage varied stakeholders in developing and operationalizing resilient development planning, implementation and M&E. Making an honest assessment of the financial and personnel costs for data collection and operationalizing the RDME with stakeholders will be important for ensuring its feasibility.

C1a) Coordination Unit
Has an individual or a central unit been established to coordinate the development and operationalization of RDME? Is the above RDME coordination unit adequately resourced (in terms of finance and expertise)?

The JNAP Secretariat, established at the Department of Climate Change (DCC), is responsible for the implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the JNAP 2. The JNAP Taskforce, comprising of senior representatives of respective line ministries as well as non-governmental and private sector organisations, makes decisions and supports the functions of the JNAP Secretariat. The time frame for completion of the JNAP 2 is 10 years, from 2018 to 2028.

The **JNAP2 M&E Working Group (WG)** will be responsible for collectively reviewing the outcomes and recommendations of all JNAP2 M&E reports prior to delivery to the **JNAP Technical Team and NGO Forum** for submission and finalisation by the **JNAP Taskforce**.

The **M&E WG** will require that the **JNAP2 M&E Officer** or other individual and/or groups under Climate Change of MEIDECC assigned by JNAP Secretariat, develop the first draft of the JNAP2 quarterly implementation reports with data and information sourced from the respective **Target Focal Points**.

The **JNAP M&E WG** assists in:
- Reviewing the progress report in implementing the JNAP2 activities in Tonga Resilience Target Areas based on identified process indicators compiling by JNAP M&E Officer.
- Identifying the barriers and opportunities for enabling and accelerating the implementation of the JNAP2.
- Reviewing the reported changes that result for the implementation of the JNAP2 based on identified outcome indicators.
- Identifying learning, capacity development and adaptive management needs, specific to each Target Area, to facilitate the implementation and M&E of the JNAP2.

The M&E Officer will be responsible for managing the operationalization of the JNAP2 M&E System. In close collaboration with the M&E Working Group, Climate Change Department and the National Planning Division, the M&E Officer ensures the following:
- Develop and maintain the information knowledge and management system for effectively operationalizing the M&E of the JNAP2.
- Coordinate and support the establishment and functions of the JNAP2 M&E Working Group
- Ensure gender and social inclusion considerations are meaningfully incorporated into the operationalization and adaptive management of the JNAP2 M&E System
- Collect, enter, store and analyze the data and information gathered for the purpose of addressing Resilient Tonga Target process and outcome indicators.
- Monitor the quality of reporting from the Target Area Focal Points in terms stakeholder engagement and content scope and accuracy
- Compile quarterly JNAP2 implementation monitoring reports, including lessons and recommendations for adaptively managing the implementation process of the JNAP2 and solicit feedback and input of the JNAP2 M&E Working Group prior to submission to the JNAP Technical Team and the JNAP Taskforce.
- Disseminate and solicit the input of the JNAP2 M&E Working Group Members to all drafted JNAP-related M&E reports.
- Communicate the JNAP M&E results, lessons and recommendations for adaptive management to the JNAP Taskforce.
- Be responsible for the communication and promotion of JNAP2 M&E related activities.
- Contribute to annual progress reports and provide data and information for reports to donors.

How does the RDME address learning, reporting and adaptive management purposes?

The JNAP 2 M&E System supports learning, reporting and adaptive management purposed. For example, the questionnaires for the quarterly reporting asks respondents to share lessons (learning) on why certain activities have not progressed. These issues are then expected to be assessed collectively by the JNAP M&E working group so that adjustments (adaptive management) might be recommended made to improve implementation. The lessons and adjustments would then be included in the JNAP Quarterly Implementation Report.

C1b) Stakeholder Representation
Is the RDME coordination unit formally linked to sector and sub-national agencies? Does the RDME coordination unit have formal links with NGOs, community groups, the private sector as well as research and academic institutions?

The **JNAP M&E WG** is formed by the developers of the JNAP2 M&E System who represent the varied government departments and non-governmental agencies. The **JNAP M&E WG** must comprise of at least one representative of the **JNAP M&E Focal Points** as listed in Table 1.

C1c) Science-Policy Linkage
How are the appropriate science-policy linkages conducted to foster a role for the scientific and research community? Is there adequate recognition and incorporation indigenous and traditional knowledge?

The second broad objective of the JNAP2 is on 'Research, monitoring and management of data and information' where Sub-objective 2.4 is to *Develop and implement a fully coordinated, multi-disciplinary 'Research for Resilience Centre'* and the supporting activities are to *Formulate a strategy and plan for establishing a climate resilience research centre (2.4.1)* and *Establish a climate resilience research centre (where) A laboratory and a library are to be part of the centre. (2.4.1)*. While research support to Tonga is provided by various CROP agencies and other regional research agencies (e.g. the CSIRO, New Zealand Crown Research Institutes), there is need for a dedicated in-country research facility to facilitate development and transfer of relevant research results in a timely manner. A comprehensive in-country strategy process is required to develop detailed parameters for this proposal.

C1d) Capacity
Is there capacity within the unit and affiliated agencies to collect and synthesize the data for the RDME system?

The development of the JNAP2 M&E system in late 2019 and its further development since demonstrates that that is sound capacity to lead the operationalization of the system. However, the system will continue to evolve and adapt to changing and more demanding contexts and so users will need to be updated on this changes. Members of the JNAP NGO Forum have also requested technical vocational level RDME training to better understand the system and how it contribute to it. To this end, a longer capacity RDME development plan would need to be

developed for varied stakeholders. This plan could be design in a way that generates participants' practical input to the data gathering and synthesis process.

C2 Knowledge Management System

It is important to know what type of data and information is needed to fulfill the purpose of the national RDME. Data refers to a collection of numbers, characters and other facts that have yet to be processed while information refers to data that has been processed and organized to provide meaning to a context. Generally, the purpose (A2) and scale (A3) guides the identification of data and information that the RDME system needs. While some of the identified data and information is collectable via existing governmental reporting mechanisms, engaging and encouraging contributions from the scientific and research community may enhance the performance of the RDME in terms of its intended use.

C2a) Data and Information Access
Is there sufficient data and information to inform the RDME system? Is the needed data accessible?

The pilot questionnaire administered in the process of developing JNAP2 M&E system solicited sufficient data to report on the status of progress of implementing 16 of the 22 Targets. The integration of process integration questionnaire into the government's corporate planning reporting system, trialed for the Fourth Quarter of 2020, is expected to strengthen the data and information access in this regard. Access to data and information for reporting on outcome indicators of the 22 targets can only be determined once the planned sector vulnerability and risk assessments have been conducted and indicators determined.

C2b) Database management
Is there a systematic way of ensuring the RDME data and analysis is effectively used to inform decision making at national levels as well as across sectors, jurisdictions (sub-national) and actors (government, CSOs, private sector)?

The JNAP M&E Database has been designed to facilitate synthesis, analysis and comparison across target sectors. The M&E Officer will be responsible for ensuring all questionnaire data is fully entered in the database and he/she is responsible for analyzing and reporting the findings to the M&E Sub-Working group who will review the report and make recommendations to the JNAP Task Force on lessons learned and necessary adaptive management measures (where necessary).

Part 2: RDME Themes

Several key reflections emerge from the Tonga RDME Case Study may be considered in the development of the *FRDP M&E Framework*. These reflections build on the three *FRDP M&E Strategy* objectives to strengthen national M&N systems, ensure coherence in reporting and creating a culture of genuine partnerships.

i. A whole of government approach

The Tonga case study demonstrates the significance of engaging stakeholders from a variety of sectors in the development of reporting mechanisms for the JNAP M&E. It generates wider ownership of the system beyond that of the Climate Change Division and the JNAP Secretariat. The enablers of a multi-sector approach to the JNAP2 M&E system development were:

- The inclusion of a wide range of sector targets in the CCP and the JNAP2, departing from what was more mostly more generic CCDRM system targets, goals and objectives. The inclusion of sector targets in the JNAP2 mandated and, hence, facilitated the engagement of sector representative in the M&E systems development.
- The JNAP2 M&E system applied a practice-based professional learning approach that facilitated the practical participation of sector personnel in developing their respective reporting mechanisms and coalescing to form (a multi-sector) JNAP2 M&E system.
- The Director of the Climate Change Division initiated and drove the engagement of sectors in the JNAP M&E development. The MEIDECC Chief Executive Officer also contributed by sending out formal letters of invitation to the respective sector ministries to engage the appropriate and interested personnel in post-graduate M&E course and in the development of the respective M&E system. The responsiveness of the respective senior officers and commitment by the participating staff from the sector ministries was also critical facilitating a whole of government approach the development of Tonga's JNAP2 M&E system.

ii. Creating entry points for private sector and civil society engagement

The design of Tonga RDME created opportunities for developing entry points for generating private sector and civil society input via the M&E reporting mechanisms. This was made possible via: a.) the expansion of the Target 18 to incorporate an additional reference to civil society involvement in resilient development; and b.) adopting multi-stakeholder approach to reporting towards each target with the coordination of the target focal point agency. The effectiveness of this mechanism may also be monitored to assess the extent to which the private sector and CSOs exploit such entry points to advance their priorities and interests.

iii. Incorporating gender and socially inclusive considerations in RDME reporting

The incorporation of gender and socially inclusive (GESI) considerations within climate change and disaster risks across sectors is a target and process indicator of the JNAP M&E system. The reporting system for the GESI target and process indicators was developed by the representative of the Gender Office at the Ministry of Internal Affairs who are also now the GESI reporting focal point. The effectiveness of such a mechanism to creating opportunities for ensuring the views and aspirations of men and women and vulnerable groups may also be considered for evaluative assessments. The incorporation of gender disaggregated data in the reporting against process indicators and the forthcoming outcome indicators is also key to assessing this (GESI) target.

iv. National vulnerability baseline development

The development of a standardized national vulnerability assessment framework (NVAF) seems to be important to developing and operationalizing the RDME. An NVAF creates a standardized approach to developing vulnerability baselines in each sector and jurisdictional level. This is important for the development of outcome indicators which are supposed to be a sign of reduced or increased vulnerability. The development of sector vulnerability baselines is an activity (and process indicator) of the JNAP2 and the Climate Change Division is tasked with leading the implementation of this activity. The sector vulnerability baselines inform the development of outcome indicators, currently outstanding in the suite of JNAP 2 indicators.

v. Resilient and sustainable development reporting

The JNAP2 M&E system integrates resilient and sustainable development reporting. Such integration was enabled by heads of the CCD and NPD who both saw mutual benefits in an integrated (resilient and sustainable development) reporting approach. The NPD particularly saw the integrated reporting as a means to further enhance the country's UNSDG reporting system. As such there was an interest on the part of the planning division to tag the various resilience indicators to related SDG indicators. The planning division also committed a senior staff to undertake the M&E post-graduate course and it was via the course delivery that integration of resilient and sustainable development reporting system was worked out between the NDP and the CCD/JNAP secretariat, as well as with other engaged ministries.

vi. Developing a multi-purpose RDME reporting system

The JNAP2 M&E system's capabilities with regards to meeting the reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement and the SFDRR could be assessed when the first quarterly progress report is produced as well as following the development of sector vulnerability baselines and subsequent outcome indicator baseline report. Further technical support may be required to facilitate such an assessment to refine the JNAP2 M&E system towards a multi-purpose reporting system that can be used to generate the kind of data and information needed to write NDC (mitigation and adaptation) reports, support the Sendai Framework Monitor and enhance the existing SDG reporting system. If Tonga efficiently meets the multiple reporting requirement of the PA, SFDRR and (resilient development related) SDGs via its JNAP M&E system Reporting to the three goals of the FRDP Given the alignments of the PA, SFDRR and SDG with the three goals of the FRDP (see Figure 2) an appropriate tagging of indicators according reporting in the way that is coded to the three goals of the FRDP.

vii.   Knowledge partnerships

The JNAP2 M&E reporting system has the potential to generate a networks of individuals or organizations that share an interest in the achievement of Tonga's resilience goals. Such a network may generate the flow of knowledge and resources in a way that enables evidence-based resilient development decision-making, planning and M&E via the implementation of the Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP) for the Tonga Climate Change Fund. The RMP includes periodic replenishment published and distributed to JNAP Taskforce and relevant national CCDRR coordination mechanisms. The RMP for the Tonga Climate Change Fund was developed in 2018 and has been circulated and presented to relevant committees, although has yet to be implemented. Implementation of the RMP will be activate upon the passing TCCF Bill by Cabinet which is expected in 2020/2021.

Part 3: Indicative Scores for Resilient Development Progress in Tonga

Policies and Processes

Theme *(FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)*	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
A1.**Resilience targets and indicators**	A1.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators developed	🟩		
	A1.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** targets and indicators developed	🟩		
	A1.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators developed	🟩		
A2. **Resilient and sustainable development plan alignment**	A2.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators aligned with national development plan	🟩		
	A2.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** targets and indicators aligned with national development plan	🟩		
	A2.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators aligned with national development plan	🟩		
A3. **Standardized baseline assessment**	A3.G1 Defined national standardized **climate risk and vulnerability** baseline assessment approach across sectors and at sub-national levels		🟧	
	A3.G2 Defined national standardized **LCD/mitigation** baseline assessment approach across sectors and at sub-national levels		🟧	
	A3a.G3 **A Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS)** that can effectively disseminate warnings to communities is in place		🟧	
	A3b.G3 Defined national standardized **baseline developed for PDNA and recovery planning** across sectors and at sub-national levels		🟧	
A4. **Sector integrated**	A4.G1 **CCA&DRR** considerations incorporated into **sector** plans and policies		🟧	
	A4.G2 **LCD and mitigation** considerations incorporated into **sector** plans and policies		🟧	
	A4.G3 **DPRR** considerations incorporated into **sector** plans and policies		🟧	
A5. **Sub-national integrated**	A5.G1 **CCA&DRR** considerations incorporated into **sub-national** plans and policies			🟥
	A5.G2 **LDC and mitigation** considerations incorporated into **sub-national** plans and policies			🟥
	A5.G3 **DPRR** considerations incorporated into **sub-national** plans and policies			🟥
A6. **RDME process integration across sectors and at sub-national levels**	A6.G1 Defined **CCA&DRR M&E** that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated		🟧	
	A6.G2 Defined **LDC and mitigation M&E** process that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated		🟧	

			Yes	Partial	No
	A6.G3 Defined **DPRR M&E** process that is vertically (jurisdictions) and horizontally (sectors) integrated			🟧	
A7. **Entry points for private sector and civil society actors**	A7.G1 Entry points for **private sector and civil society actors** in **CCA&DRR** processes			🟧	
	A7.G2 Entry points for **private sector and civil society actors** in **LDC and mitigation** processes			🟧	
	A7.G3 Entry points for **private sector and civil society actors** in **DPRR** processes			🟧	
A8. **Gender and social inclusivity**	A8.G1 **Gender and social inclusivity** considerations incorporated into **CCA&DRR** processes			🟧	
	A8.G2 **Gender and social inclusivity** considerations incorporated into **LDC and mitigation** processes			🟧	
	A8.G3 **Gender and social inclusivity** considerations incorporated into **DPRR** processes			🟧	
A9. **Climate and disaster mobility**	A9.G1 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **CCA&DRR** processes				
	A9.G3 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **CCA&DRR** processes				
A10. **Covid 19 pandemic**	A10.G3 **Covid 19 pandemic** risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated into **DPRR** processes				

Reporting Coherence

Themes & Indicators for FRDP M&E Framework

Theme *(FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)*	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
B1. National RD targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reports	B1.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reporting		🟧	
	B1.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC reporting		🟧	
	B1.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant NDC-A reporting		🟧	
B2.National RD targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reports	B2.G1 National **CCA&DRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			🟥
	B2.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			🟥
	B2.G3 National **DPRR** targets and indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SFDRR reporting			🟥
B3. National RD process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports	B3.G1 National **CCA&DRR** process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports		🟧	
	B3.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports		🟧	
	B3.G3 National **DPRR** process and outcome indicators reflected and tagged to relevant SDG Reports		🟧	
B4. **Climate and disaster mobility** reporting	B4.G1 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **NDC reporting** processes			
	B4.G3 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **SFDRR reporting** processes			
B5. **Covid 19 pandemic** reporting	B5.G3 **Covid 19 pandemic** risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated into **NDC, SFDRR and SDG** processes			

Operations and Partnerships

Theme *(FRDP M&E Sub-outcomes)*	Sub-themes/indicators relative to FRDP Goals	Yes	Partial	No
C1. RD Coordination and tracking unit	C1.G1 National **CCA&DRR** coordination and tracking unit developed and operational		🟧	

Category	Description			
	C1.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** coordination and tracking unit developed and operational		🟧	
	C1.G3 National **DPRR** coordination and tracking unit developed and operational		🟧	
C2. RD-IKM and public awareness and engagement	C2.G1 National **CCA&DRR** M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public		🟧	
	C2.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public		🟧	
	C2.G3 National **DPRR** M&E outputs are appropriate and accessible to the public		🟧	
C3. RD-IKM and resilience finance decision-making	C3.G1 National **CCA&DRR** M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation		🟧	
	C3.G2 National **LCD/mitigation** M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation		🟧	
	C3.G3 National **DPRR** M&E outputs adequately informs resilience investment decision-making and prioritisation		🟧	
C4. RD research and capacity development	C4.G1 National **CCA&DRR** M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			🟥
	C4.G2 National **LCD and mitigation** M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			🟥
	C4.G3 National **DPRR** M&E leadership and capacity development plan developed and operational			🟥
C5. **Climate and disaster mobility in resilience financing**	B9.1 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **CCDDR** financing and projects			
	B9.3 **Climate and disaster mobility** considerations incorporated into **SFDRR reporting** financing and projects			
C6. **Covid 19 pandemic** in resilience financing	B10.G2 **Covid 19 pandemic** risk, impact and recovery considerations incorporated CCDRR and DPRR financing			

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