

## H.1. Logic Framework.

Please specify the logic framework in accordance with the GCF's [Performance Measurement Framework](#) under the [Results Management Framework](#).

Note about gender disaggregation:

The GCF core indicators are gender disaggregated, which means that the M&E of the project sub-activities will track female and male representation in order to track overall impact. All of the "other relevant indicators" are gender disaggregated, and all of the Gender Action Plan indicators are gender disaggregated. Further the entire M&E plan for the project per the M&E and Gender policies is gender disaggregated. Gender disaggregation in the indicators has been bolded for ease of reference.

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level <sup>109</sup>						
Paradigm shift objectives						
<i>Increased climate-resilient sustainable development</i>	<i>Please elaborate on the paradigm shift objectives to which the project/programme contributes.</i>					
	The paradigm shift objective of this EDA project is to promote country ownership of climate adaptation actions through devolved decision-making in the Government, private and NGO sectors that, through the direct access modalities in the Eastern Caribbean pilot countries, will set the foundation and framework to increase access to financing to increase resilience to climate variability of 20% of the population.					
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Fund-level impacts						
<i>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</i>	<i>1.1 Number of <b>males and females</b> benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate – resilient livelihood options</i>	Public sector funding proposals, EIAs and development permits	0 males 0 females	7,000 males 7,000 females	15,650 males 15,650 females	100 people trained; climate resilient drainage benefits 18,000; adaptation in community buildings benefit

<sup>109</sup> Information on the Fund's expected results and indicators can be found in its Performance Measurement Frameworks available at the following link (Please note that some indicators are under refinement): [http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/Operations/5.3\\_Initial\\_PMF.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Operations/5.3_Initial_PMF.pdf)

		Loan and grant agreements Minutes of meetings M&E progress reports				12,000; and the Revolving Fund benefits 1,200, of which 50% are men and 50% are women
<i>A3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change</i>	<i>3.1 Value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable)</i>	Signed loan agreements	Increased resilience of physical assets with a total value of \$0	Increased resilience of physical assets with a total value of \$17 M	Increased resilience of physical assets with a total value of \$25 M	Total EDA funding for public sector interventions is USD 9 M (USD 3 M in each pilot country). Climate adaptation cost of infrastructure projects is approx. 35% of total value of physical asset <sup>110</sup> , which leverages a dollar value of 3:1 in protected assets PSIP programmes in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Dominica
<i>A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services</i>	<i>4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change</i>	Legal protections completed; Community reports and consultations; Waterway structures that	0 hectares of ecosystems protected and strengthened	30 hectares of ecosystems protected and strengthened	45 hectares of ecosystems services protected and strengthened	Approximately 6 hectares of direct ecosystem rehabilitation, and 9 hectares of secondary ecosystem benefits <sup>111</sup>

<sup>110</sup> The cost of adaptation to climate change in physical assets is estimated to approximately 35% using infrastructure case studies in Antigua and Barbuda: 15% increase in cost to adapt to flooding - increase height/width of drain systems, raise site elevations, etc.; 5% for back-up power (use of solar power and batteries); and 15% for hurricane force winds.

<sup>111</sup> Indicative public-sector adaptation projects include creation and rehabilitating ponds and natural wetlands to facilitate infiltration and attenuation of peak storm flows where feasible (depending on prevailing soils), among other interventions. Calculation of coverage/scale of ecosystems to be protected is highly speculative until specific interventions have been proposed, evaluated and selected. The targeted impact is calculated based on the physical adaptation interventions proposed under the GCCA project, which includes approximately 6 hectares of direct ecosystem rehabilitation, and 9 hectares of secondary ecosystem benefits (e.g. wetland restoration of 6 ha resulting in an additional 9 ha of improved coastal ecosystem quality), totalling 15 ha of ecosystem restoration per country



		benefit from interventions;				Climate conditions do not undermine interventions (drought, severe hurricanes, flooding could negatively impact ecosystem services)
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<b>H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project/Programme level</b>						
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
<b>Project/programme outcomes</b>	<b>Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts</b>					
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems access climate finance from the GCF and other funds.	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms <sup>112</sup> strengthening of finance related by-laws, regulations and operational procedures	Number of GCF policies and procedures incorporated into financing policies and procedures;	0 effective coordination mechanisms that meet GCF criteria	3 effective coordination mechanisms meet GCF criteria	6 effective coordination mechanisms meet GCF criteria	Countries are willing to amend their policies and procedures to access GCF financing.
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	7.1: 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 Households: <b>disaggregated by male-headed</b>	Revolving fund loan agreements Grant reports and grant agreements	0 direct beneficiaries	6,600 direct beneficiaries	13,200 direct beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries are those who receive the grant or loan awards Grants: estimate 60 grants at USD50,000 each benefiting 200 people per grant Loans: estimate 400 loans at USD15,000 on average benefitting 3 people per household

<sup>112</sup> GCF Performance Measurement Framework: This indicator seeks to measure evidence of measures taken for promoting coordination and synergy at the regional and international levels, including between and among relevant agencies and with regard to other multilateral environmental agreements.

	<b>and female-headed</b>					
<b>Project/programme outputs</b>	<b>Outputs that contribute to outcomes</b>					
Output 1. Enhanced capacity for climate adaptation planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation via direct access	Number of transparent sustainable financing mechanisms supporting adaptation in the OECS sub-region	Minutes of meetings Results of capacity evaluations Management responses to capacity assessments	0 sustainable financing mechanisms for adaptation	3 funding mechanisms meet GCF criteria	6 funding mechanisms meet GCF criteria	The Ministers in the OECS region continue to be supportive of establishing a sub-regional sustainable financing mechanism for climate change
Output 2. Governments implement concrete adaptation measures using ecosystem-based approaches where appropriate	Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change	Monitoring and implementation progress reports via appropriate modalities, such as Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)	0 physical assets \$0 value of physical assets 0 hectares of ecosystems protected and strengthened	\$17 value of physical assets 30 hectares of ecosystems protected and strengthened	\$25 M value of physical assets 45 hectares of ecosystems services protected and strengthened	Total EDA funding for public sector interventions is USD 9 M (USD 3 M in each pilot country). Climate adaptation cost of infrastructure projects is approx. 35% of total value of physical asset <sup>113</sup> , which leverages a dollar value of 3:1 in protected assets PSIP programmes in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Dominica. Includes 5 ha of restored ecosystem and 4,000

<sup>113</sup> The cost of adaptation to climate change in physical assets is estimated to approximately 35% using infrastructure case studies in Antigua and Barbuda: 15% increase in cost to adapt to flooding - increase height/width of drain systems, raise site elevations, etc.; 5% for back-up power (use of solar power and batteries); and 15% for hurricane force winds.

						beneficiaries per USD 1 M investment
Output 3. Community resilience to climate impacts is enhanced through tangible adaptation benefits	Number of direct beneficiaries ( <b>disaggregated by gender</b> ) of Fund-supported small grants for adaptation to respond to climate change and variability	Publicly available list (on a website) of small grant beneficiaries Signed grant agreements	0 small grants	30 small grants	60 small grants	Total EDA allocation to on-granting is USD 3 M (USD 1 M in each pilot country), and the average grant is USD 50,000 (with 200 beneficiaries per grant)
Output 4. Privately owned physical assets of vulnerable populations are more resilient to climate variability and change through concessional microfinancing	Number of vulnerable households and businesses that use Fund-supported instruments to respond to climate change and variability (Households: <b>disaggregated by male-headed and female-headed</b> )	Signed loan agreements	0 loans for climate adaptation	At least 200 small grants (150 households; 50 businesses)  50% are female-headed homes or businesses	At least 400 small grants (300 households; 100 businesses)  50% are female-headed homes or businesses	Total EDA allocation to the Revolving Fund is USD 6 M (USD 2 M in each pilot country) and the average loan is USD 15,000 Impact does not include the added value of the Revolving loan credit and redistribution
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Inputs</b>		<b>Description</b>	
1.1. Establish implementation and oversight mechanisms with adequate capacity	Assess national (in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada) and sub-regional (at the OECS) institutional arrangements and capacity against GCF fiduciary criteria and environmental/social safeguards Establish coordination mechanisms where necessary		1.1.1. Committees, Project Management Units, line ministries, consultancy		Assess capacity building needs of oversight committees and Executing Entities using the assessment checklists for GCF criteria Review TORs for Committees and revise as necessary Enter into Agreements	

	<p>Address capacity gaps, review/update detailed guides and manuals for each of the countries, based on regional standards and relevant expertise, validate adaptation criteria, and provide training</p> <p>Support the accreditation of National Implementing Entities (NIEs) in Dominica, Grenada, and of the OECS Commission</p>		<p>Lessons learned from project management arrangements of previous projects</p> <p>Prioritize and implement capacity building activities for the project's Executing Entities and Committees</p> <p>Finalize selection and evaluation criteria for the project approval processes</p>
1.2. Design a Sustainable Procurement system for construction supplies in pilot countries	<p>Develop criteria and identify sustainable sources of construction materials (wood, sand, quarry rocks, etc.)</p> <p>Design a sub-region procurement system to lower the cost of procuring building supplies and ensure that sustainable materials are procured</p>	1.1.2. Consultancy	<p>Assess lessons learned from the OECS sub-regional Procurement system that lowered the cost of medical supplies</p> <p>Sustainable Procurement system to follow international standards: ISO 20400:2017 – Sustainable procurement</p>
1.3. Support accreditation of direct access entities in the Eastern Caribbean	<p>Potential entities conduct self-assessments</p> <p>Workshop on targeted capacity building for nominated entities</p> <p>Endorsements from respective NDAs</p>	1.1.3. Regional travel, nominated entities, Committees, NDAs, consultancy	<p>Lessons learned from direct access AEs in the Caribbean (SIDS mentoring programme)</p>
1.4. Facilitate effective project management, monitoring and evaluation, and lessons learned consistent with an enhanced direct access approach	<p>Consultatively develop project tracking tools</p> <p>Monthly progress reports</p> <p>Quarterly oversight Committee meetings</p> <p>Quarterly updates to the risk registry</p> <p>Annual performance reports</p> <p>Baseline assessment</p> <p>Mid-term assessment</p> <p>End-of-project assessment</p> <p>Develop and implement a gender-sensitive communications plan</p>	1.1.4. OECS M&E Unit, tracking tools, executing entities, Committees, Project Management Units, communications team	<p>Define roles and responsibilities for project management, oversight and update TORs accordingly</p> <p>OECS leads monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including development of project tracking tools for climate adaptation</p>
2.1. Competitively solicit priority interventions for	<p>Issue call for proposals for public sector adaptation interventions using the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) as appropriate to</p>	2.1.1. Line ministries, Committees	<p>Capacity of Executing Entities was built under Input 1.1.1. to manage processes</p>

adaptation in the public sector	<p>the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada</p> <p>Evaluate applications using pre-defined criteria</p> <p>Notify successful applicants</p> <p>Collect baseline <b>gender-disaggregated socio-economic</b> and geophysical GIS data, update national and sub-regional repositories</p>		<p>Selection of priorities according to transparent technical and socio-economic criteria</p> <p>Post all approved projects, studies, ESIA's, and contract awards online</p>
2.2. Undertake due diligence and studies on public sector adaptation interventions as needed	<p>Award project preparation grants and/or contract consultants to develop detailed designs of proposed adaptation interventions where necessary</p> <p>Conduct environmental impact assessments and management plans</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Secure relevant physical planning approvals</p>	2.2.1. Project preparation grants, consultancy, Physical planning authorities	<p>EIAs and ESMPs to be developed in a learning/training-by-doing approach</p> <p>At least 1 month to secure physical planning approvals</p>
2.3. Implement pilot approaches for adaptation in public infrastructure	<p>Enter into grant agreements/MOAs</p> <p>Implement the approved adaptation projects</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate results</p>	2.3.1. Works and services, consultancy	Capacity of Executing Entities in the public sector was built under Input 1.1.1. to manage implementation
3.1. Select community adaptation projects through a competitive small grants facility	<p>Thematic priorities, forms, procedures and criteria are finalized for the small grants facility in each country</p> <p>Public awareness and media outreach of grant opportunity</p> <p>Call for proposals are issued, evaluated and selected</p> <p>Project preparation grants are awarded for priority projects and full funding proposals are re-submitted and approved</p>	3.1.1. Executing entities, Committees, Technical evaluation teams, stakeholders	<p>Capacity of Executing Entities (issuing call for proposals) was built under Input 1.1.1. to manage processes</p> <p>Technical evaluation teams inspect beneficiary buildings using climate resilient Building Code/guidelines</p> <p>Manage websites and content</p>
3.2. Communities implement adaptation projects with tangible benefits	<p>Enter into grant agreements</p> <p>Provide financing, technical assistance</p> <p>monitor reports and evaluate impact</p>	3.2.1. Direct financial contribution, OECS M&E Unit	Technical assistance for community groups



<p>4.1. Launch the private sector Revolving Fund for adaptation in buildings</p>	<p>Public awareness and media outreach of loan opportunity to finance adaptation for low income households and businesses Issue applications and follow procedures for the Revolving Fund</p>	<p>4.1.1. Committees, Technical evaluation teams, Direct financial contribution</p>	<p>Capacity of Executing Entities was built under Input 1.1.1. to manage processes Technical evaluation teams Manage website and content</p>
<p>4.2. Finance adaptation in buildings and manage repayments</p>	<p>Enter into loan agreements Manage repayments Monitor and evaluate implementation</p>	<p>4.2.1. Homeowners, businesses, executing entity, direct financial contribution</p>	<p>Technical assistance on adaptation in buildings OECS M&amp;E Unit to provide training on best practices and guidance/accountability</p>