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Final evaluation of GCCA+ Support for enhancing
communities' resilience to climate change and related disaster
/ Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

FINAL REPORT
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA	Administrative Agent
ADP	Annual Development Plan
ATM	Adaptation and tracking measurement
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CALO	Climate adaptive livelihood options
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CFF	Climate Financing Framework
CVI	Climate Vulnerability Index
CRF	Community Resilience Fund (grant)
DG	Director-General
DDLG	Deputy Director Local Government
DPP	Development Project Proforma
ERD	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance
EU	European Union
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance plus (EU)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMS	General Management Support
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plans of Action
LCFF	Local Climate Financing Framework (CFF)
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDP	Local Development Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institute
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate change
MIP	Multiannual Indicative Programming
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoEF	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Finance (MoF)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions (to climate change mitigation)
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPD	National Project Director
NAP	National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PBCRGs	Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
Prodoc	Project document (term used by UNDP)
PSF	Pond Sand Filters
QAG	Quality Assessment Grid
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDA	Swedish Cooperation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
Upazila	Subdistrict
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund (UN)
UNDP	UN Development Programme (UN)
UN	United Nations
UP	Union Parishad – Rural Council

Zila

District

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts due to its geographical location, low-lying topography, dense population, and high dependence on agriculture. The country regularly experiences extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods, and droughts, which are becoming more frequent and severe due to climate change. These events lead to loss of lives, displacement of communities, damage to infrastructure, and disruption of livelihoods. Bangladesh has recognized climate change as a critical challenge to its development aspirations.

The government has formulated several policy documents and strategies to address climate change, including the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) NDC, Delta Plan, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022 and acknowledged in the Govt's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030. The BCCSAP provides a comprehensive framework for addressing climate change across various sectors, identifying key priority areas for action, such as enhancing adaptive capacity, promoting climate-resilient agriculture, and improving water resource management. Similarly, the NAPA serves as a guiding framework for identifying urgent adaptation needs, prioritizing actions to address vulnerabilities, and supporting the resilience of vulnerable communities. However, translating these policies into effective action at the local level remains a significant challenge.

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) is an initiative of the European Union (EU) aimed at supporting vulnerable countries in their efforts to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. It provides financial and technical assistance to partner countries to enhance their resilience to climate change and related disasters. The GCCA+ emphasizes the importance of local-level action and community engagement in climate resilience building. The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project is a key component of the GCCA+ support in Bangladesh. It focuses on strengthening the capacity of local governments and communities to address climate change challenges effectively. The project emphasizes the integration of climate change considerations into local development planning, disaster risk reduction strategies, and sustainable development initiatives. The primary objectives of the LoGIC project include empowering local governments and communities to identify and prioritize climate change adaptation and resilience-building measures, enhancing the capacity of local officials to develop and implement climate-resilient policies and programs, and promoting knowledge sharing and collaboration among stakeholders at the local level. The LoGIC project recognizes the importance of community participation and empowerment in building resilience to climate change. It supports initiatives that engage communities in decision-making processes, promote traditional knowledge and practices for climate adaptation, and strengthen local institutions and networks for disaster preparedness and response.

UNCDF promotes the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in numerous developing countries, facilitating the construction of climate-resilient infrastructure at the grassroots level through participatory approaches. In Bangladesh, UNDP joined the Bangladesh GCCA+ initiative and introduced a component aimed at bolstering community resilience by fostering cooperatives to enhance people's income. This integrated approach, termed Local Government Initiatives for Climate Change (LoGIC), aligns with the three core domains of competence of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives, which serves as the primary implementation partner.

Bangladesh operates under a democratic republic system with dual governance levels: national and local. The country's local government framework encompasses both rural and urban settings. At the rural level, the system adopts a three-tier structure comprising Zila (district) Parishad (office), Upazila Parishad, and Union Parishad (UP). In urban areas, the eleven largest cities hold City Corporation status, while others are designated as Pourashavas or Municipalities. These bodies hold significant responsibilities for civic and community welfare, as well as local development initiatives.

Responsibility for local government lies within the local government division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives, except for the hill district councils, which fall under the Ministry of Hill Tract Affairs. The Local Government Institutions (LGIs) consist of single-tier urban authorities, including 11 city corporations and 329 municipalities, and a three-tiered rural local government system, comprising 64 Zila Parishads, 492 Upazila Parishads, 4,573 Union Parishads, and three hill district Parishads. LoGIC operates exclusively at the rural and peri-urban levels, while German Aid (GiZ and KfW) focuses on climate change adaptation in urban areas in Bangladesh.

The LoGIC initiatives within each Union consist of two main components: a local government aspect led by the Union Parishad (UPs), and a private initiative targeting rural women to enhance their household economy. Both components are overseen by the UN, with UNCDF and UNDP respectively taking charge, after a meticulous selection process. This process included identifying 225 Wards across 72 Unions in 7 districts, based on vulnerability criteria (refer to Figure 1). For the household component, a call for proposals was issued, leading to the selection of 35,000 households out of 100,000 submissions.

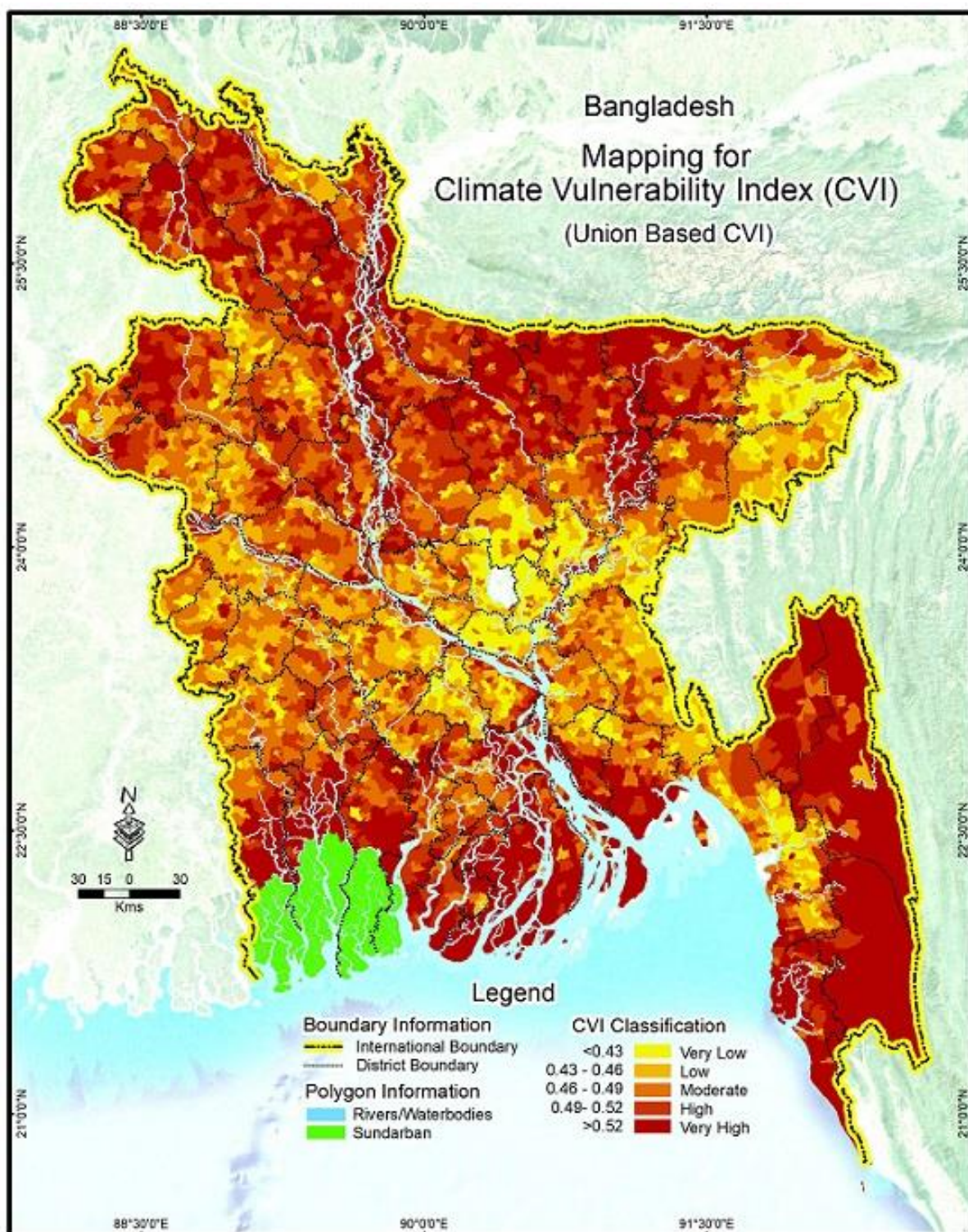


Figure 1: Based on the vulnerability index, the UN selected 7 districts to work in

Table 1: The selected districts (Zila) and subdistricts (Upazila) and their main climate hazard

District	Upazila	Climate Hazard
Khulna	Dacope, Koira	Salinity and Cyclone
Bagerhat	Morelganj, Sharankhola, Mongla	Sea-level rise, cyclone, salinity
Patuakhali	Doshmina, Rangabali	Sea-level rise, cyclone, salinity
Barguna	Pathorghata, Sadar and Taltoli	Sea-level rise, cyclone, salinity
Bhola	Daulatkhan, Burhanuddin, Sadar	Cyclone, Tidal Flood
Kurigram	Chilmari, Roumari, Char Rajibpur	Riverine flood
Sunamganj	Shalla, Dirai, Tahirpur	Flash flood

1.2 The Programme

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) in Bangladesh aims to drive local action on climate change adaptation at a significant scale. By enhancing the capacity of local government institutions, vulnerable communities, and civil society organizations, LoGIC seeks to facilitate effective and inclusive local-level planning for financing climate change adaptation solutions in areas highly vulnerable to climate-related risks.

The **overall objective** of the interventions was to contribute to the reduction of poverty and vulnerability in Bangladesh by achieving following **specific objectives**:

1. **Strengthening Local Capacity** : LoGIC seeks to enhance the capacity of local governments, households, and other stakeholders to develop robust local government plans that integrate climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management.
2. **Establishing Financing Mechanisms**: The program aims to establish financing mechanisms that can fund local governments and communities for the implementation of climate change adaptation measures. This includes Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) and a Community Resilience Fund (CRF) designed to support vulnerable households.
3. **Generating Information and Evidence**: LoGIC endeavours to produce valuable information and evidence to inform policy improvements and practices related to climate change adaptation at both the local and national levels.

Under its various outputs, LoGIC has made significant progress:

Output 1: Capacity building efforts have empowered central and local government bodies, civil society organizations, and community members with climate change awareness and adaptation strategies. This has led to the development of participatory Community Risk Assessments (CRA) and Local Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP), integrated into local development planning processes.

Output 2: LoGIC has established financing mechanisms, including PBCRGs and the CRF, tailored to allocate resources to areas based on climate hazard exposure, poverty, vulnerability, and remoteness. These mechanisms aim to strengthen resilience at the local level through infrastructure investments and support for vulnerable households.

Output 3: The program has focused on knowledge management and learning, collecting evidence from implemented activities to scale up successful practices into relevant planning and decision-making processes.

Additionally, LoGIC identifies advocacy opportunities to inform policymakers and stakeholders on issues related to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.



Figure 2: Selected Union Parishads in 5 districts in the coastal districts of Bangladesh



Figure 3: Selected Union Parishads in Kurigram district

Meghalaya (India)



Figure 4: Selected Union Parishads in Sunamganj district

1.3 Scope and Objectives of the Evaluation

This is the final evaluation of the EU (GCCA+) contribution to the Bangladesh UNDP LoGIC programme, co-funded by Sweden (SIDA) and the Bangladesh Government (GoB). It was co-implemented by UNCDF and UNDP and anchored at the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C)

The preeminent objectives of this evaluation are to provide the relevant services of the European Union, and interested stakeholders with:

- An overall independent assessment of the performance of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) interventions, paying particular attention to its different levels of results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results.
- Key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations in order to improve future interventions.

In particular, this evaluation will serve:

- To draw lessons that can be replicated in other EU interventions in relation to financing mechanisms for local climate change adaptation efforts;
- To inform the potential for replication and expansion of the interventions at national level; and
- To assess the value for money aspects of a focused intervention in a limited geographical area.

The main users of this evaluation will be:

- The Government of Bangladesh and specifically policy makers at the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C), the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF);
- Project implementing partners: United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The European Union Delegation to Bangladesh, thematic units at European commission/DG International Partnerships
- Development partners such as Sweden and Denmark who are implementing a follow-up phase of LoGIC. Similarly, other EU member states who are planning new adaptation programs can refer to the lessons from LoGIC.

The Evaluation Report documents the findings from both the Desk and Field Phases. A second meeting with the EU Evaluation manager took place on 7 November 2023. Following the completion of the Field Phase, the draft report was submitted to the Evaluation manager. After his comments were processed, the second draft was shared with the Reference group, marking the commencement of the Synthesis phase, resulting in this Final Report

1.4 Evaluation Context

The requirement was for a Final Evaluation using the six standard Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria, namely: Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability and (perspectives of) Impact. In addition to the DAC criteria, an EU-specific evaluation criterion is also to be examined: EU Added Value. Furthermore, the evaluation is to consider the extent of gender, environment and climate change mainstreaming, and whether or not the relevant SDGs and their interlinkages were identified. The team looked at the mid-term evaluation report and questioned UN about the follow-up of its remarks.

At the global level, the SDGs were established in 2015 by the international community as part of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through which countries of the world collectively pledged to eradicate poverty, find sustainable and inclusive development solutions, ensure everyone's

human rights, and generally make sure that No One is Left Behind by 2030. The EU has pledged to implement the SDGs in all its policies and programmes. Also, to be examined is the principle of Leave No-One Behind and whether or not the rights-based approach methodology informed the identification and/or formulation documents and, later, during implementation of the Action, including its governance and monitoring.

This evaluation will review the extent to which the SDGs have been integrated and informed during the implementation process especially in ensuring No One is Left Behind. In particular, the evaluation will focus on SDGs 1, 5, , 13 and 15 (focusing on poverty, gender equality, sustainable cities and communities,, climate action, and life on land, respectively).

The Evaluation is intended to provide an overall independent assessment of the performance of the LoGIC interventions, paying particular attention to their different levels of results measured against the expected objectives; the reasons underpinning such results; and key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations to improve current and future interventions. In particular, this Evaluation will draw lessons that can be replicated in other EU interventions that promote local action on climate change adaptation, including local-level planning for financing climate change adaptation solutions.

1.5 Intervention Logic

The consideration of the intervention logic is based on an initial analysis of secondary sources, consultation with some key stakeholders, review of the logframes in the Terms of Reference (ToR), the action documents and the inception reports for each intervention. There was an action document for LoGIC.

An intervention logic provides a description and/or diagram that summarises how the intervention was expected to work or describes the expected chain of events that should lead to the intended change. Constructing the intervention logic means considering how different actors were expected to react, what actions were expected to be triggered by the EU intervention, how both actors and Actions were expected to interact to deliver the promised changes over time and ultimately achieve the objectives of the EU intervention being evaluated. The Evaluation delivers a judgement on why and how the EU intervention has actually worked, compared to what was expected (and in particular what was predicted in any prior impact assessment).

During the Inception Phase, a Logical framework was constructed to illustrate how change was expected to happen along its results chain, using outputs and outcomes, and linking outcomes to impact, while taking into account the assumptions necessary for the intervention's success.

The Action aims to enhance the capacity of local government institutions, vulnerable communities, and civil society organizations to engage in effective and inclusive local-level planning to finance climate change adaptation solutions in selected climate-vulnerable areas.

The Action has three Specific Objectives (SOs):

1. Strengthen the capacity of local governments, households, and other stakeholders to develop local government plans integrating climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management.
2. Establish financing mechanisms to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.
3. Produce information and evidence to contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for Union Parishads (UPs) and national systems regarding climate change adaptation.

To achieve the impact, the following assumptions need to hold:

- Capacity building on climate change awareness and adaptation opportunities is provided to central government and local governments, CSOs, local stakeholders, and community members.
- Two complementary financing mechanisms at the Union Parishad level, supported by UNCDF and UNDP, are established.

- Evidence from activities implemented is collected and consolidated following an ad-hoc knowledge management and learning framework to scale up good practices into relevant planning and decision-making processes.

The Logical framework outlines the project's approach to achieving its objective of climate adaptation. Following the selection of vulnerable Unions based on their climate vulnerability index, activities such as awareness raising on climate change and the development of local climate plans were undertaken to prepare for climate change impacts. Specific infrastructure projects were chosen for implementation, funded by the project budget. Additionally, households were organized into cooperatives and trained to improve their financial resilience in the event of disasters.

The outcome of the intervention is to achieve "Improved and inclusive local-level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments," as outlined in the logical framework (see Annex B). This involves providing training to council members to facilitate the planning process and establishing a financing mechanism to cover the costs of climate change adaptation.

Output 1 focuses on "Strengthening the capacity of local governments, households, and other stakeholders to develop local plans integrating climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management." Stakeholders are now capable of developing local climate plans.

Output 2 aims to "Establish a financing mechanism to support local governments and communities in implementing climate change adaptation measures." This indicates the need for both local governments and communities to have access to recurrent budgets to cover adaptation costs.

Output 3 is geared towards "Using experience and evidence to inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for Union Parishads (UPs) and national systems regarding climate change adaptation." This entails providing feedback on national and local policies and practices to enhance adaptation efforts.

1.6 Project Management

The Ministry responsible for local infrastructure is the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C). In their Project Document (Prodoc), the UN proposed providing technical assistance to ensure climate-adaptive infrastructure and offering capacity building and training to instill these considerations in the minds of all stakeholders.

The evaluation covers the entire intervention period: from January 1, 2017, to June 30, 2023.

The interventions to be evaluated are identified by their CRIS and/or OPSYS numbers:

ENV/2016/380-240, INTV-12065 (UNDP) - EUR 7,443,312.00

ENV/2016/380-241, INTV-12066 (UNCDF) - EUR 7,434,392.00

These delegation agreements are 'direct grants,' providing the UN with considerable flexibility to adapt its activities as needed. However, the Ministry is not a co-recipient of the grants and must cover its own costs, including those associated with training participants and works in the districts. Separate agreements have been signed with UNDP and UNCDF, both of which are agencies within the United Nations organization headquartered in New York. The third addendum has been signed with UNDP in Dhaka, which is not its main office.

In December 2022, the third addendum was signed to modify the project's length, the maximum amount (as mentioned above), a revised budget, and a new version of the Description of the Action.

The new version included an exit strategy in "Annex-History and Future of LoGIC", with what the original donors (EU, Sweden) expected, i.e. a national implementation primarily driven by MoLGRDC

and with funding from GFC. In future phases, when Bangladesh is no longer a Least Developed Country (LDC), one could consider developing instruments such as soft loans.

Communities' resilience

Two approaches are utilized to enhance communities' resilience:

UNCDF and UNDP pursue distinct methods of development. UNCDF primarily directs its efforts towards infrastructure investments, while UNDP places a stronger emphasis on household-level interventions and economic development.

One significant initiative undertaken by UNCDF is the implementation of climate-resilient community-level infrastructure schemes, facilitated through Performance-based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG). A total of USD 9.14 million has been allocated to construct 916 such schemes, benefiting approximately 1.83 million people.

- Climate-resilient community-level infrastructure schemes (Performance based climate resilience grants PBCRG) by UNCDF

A total of USD 9.14 million was disbursed to construct 916 climate-resilient community-level infrastructure schemes, benefiting a total of 1.83 million people.

Table 2: LoGIC-1: Typology of Investments (PBCRG) built by UNCDF

Type of climate threat addressed	Types of climate adaptation investment
Salinity & Flood	Climate Resilient Agriculture & Agriculture Water management Climate Resilient Livestock Climate Resilient/Adaptive Technology (Climate resilient boat, Safety equipment, Lightning shed, etc)
Salinity, Draught & Flood	Adaptive Water & Sanitation (RWHS, Integrated water plant etc.) Improve Accessibility to disaster shelters (Flood/cyclone shelter, Killa) Reduce loss & damage of life & property Nature-based solution
Flood	Reduce impact of flood & waterlogging

A cost-benefit analysis has been conducted for these investments, revealing an impressive benefit-to-cost ratio of 4. However, it's important to note that not all costs (e.g., technical assistance and management of the project, time and inputs by local government institutes and people) may have been accounted for.

- **The Community Resilience Fund**, managed by UNDP provided grants to individual households after providing training on how to invest the funds and build up savings necessary to respond to climate change.

Table 3: LoGIC-2: Typology of Cooperatives (CRF) created by UNDP

Type of climate threat addressed	Types of Climate Adaptation Investment	
Salinity	Crab fattening, nursery culture, grow-out culture	Integrated vegetable cultivation
	Soft-shell crab production	Mung bean cultivation
	Resilient Agroforestry	Watermelon cultivation
	Stress Tolerant Vegetable	Saline water fisheries
	Sunflower cultivation	Nursery development
Salinity & Flood	Integrated agriculture farming (Paddy)	Brackish water Fish Polyculture
	Sheep rearing	Cage Fish Culture

Pig rearing	Green Job (Handicraft)
Integrated Agriculture and Native Chicken rearing	Maize Cultivation
Duck and Fish farming	Vermicompost
Salinity & Draught Duck rearing	

Notably 247 ward-level climate-smart cooperatives have been established by 35,000 CRF beneficiaries to implement climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). An amount of **USD 12.47 million was disbursed** as financial support through CRF.

Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee convened eight times between 6 March 2019 and 22 August 2023 with attendance ranging from 20 to 27 participants. Discussions primarily focused on UN activities within the project scope rather than the GoB's activities.

During the last meeting, representatives from the Local Government Division (LGD) reported their efforts to replicate the LoGIC model within the Ministry and the Government. It is expected that UN support to Bangladesh will continue, particularly in the provision of drinking water. However, meeting minutes suggest that LoGIC may have acquired a legal entity or a trademark.

There seems to be a discrepancy between the Description of the Action and the actual implementation. While the Description of the Action states that “the LGD, as implementing agency of MoLGRD&C will be the implementing agency and will assume overall responsibility for management and implementation of the project”. UN claimed that they played a facilitation role as per agreement with Economic Relations Division on NIM modality, but in reality, their **role in implementation and expenditure was significant**.

Current program implementation status

In the logical framework provided in Annex B, the current status of indicators and milestones has been represented. The expected outcome has been largely achieved:

“Climate change has been incorporated into all local development plans of target UPs, addressing adaptation needs and priorities for vulnerable women and girls.”

Furthermore, in all UPs the Climate Resilience financing system has been established and is currently being implemented. Approximately 97% of target UPs are allocating additional resources to implement climate change adaptation- linked schemes.

This outcome can be attributed to the following outputs:

Output 1:

- 97 % participation of women, poor and marginalized people
- all target UPs have integrated CCA solutions into LDPs to support most vulnerable households

Output 2:

- 76 % of target vulnerable households benefit from CCA finance
- all target UPs have secured funding to support CCA- linked schemes based on their performance
- Open Budget sessions have been conducted in all target UPs to discuss CCA-linked expenditure

Output 3:

LoGIC has been recognized as a proven business case for the LGD to scale up nationally. It has been referenced in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and acknowledged in the Govt's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030..

LoGIC has also shared the LCFF with LGD to ensure policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF).

A major policy change to incorporate climate vulnerability into the national allocation system to LGIs has been achieved with the innovative climate vulnerability Index (CVI)

Revised Budget

The Delegation agreements were revised in 2020, with contributions as presented below, contributing to the Total Project Cost:

- Delegation Agreement with UNDP, ref. ENV /2016/380-240, signed on 29-11-2016, included an EU contribution up to a maximum of EUR 4,002,686.00, estimated at USD 4,486,9962. Addendum No 3, signed on 28-12-2020, increased this EU contribution to a **maximum of EUR 7,443,312**, estimated at USD 8,530,034.782.
- Delegation Agreement with UNCDF, ref. ENV /2016/380-241, signed on 29-11-2016, included an EU contribution up to a maximum of EUR 3,997,314.00, estimated at USD 4,480,9732. Addendum No. 3 signed on 28-12-2022, further increased the EU contribution to a **maximum of EUR 7,434,392**, estimated at USD 8,519,842.572.

These are the maximum amounts that UN cannot exceed. The budget serves as an indication to outline planned activities and expenditures. The UN is meticulous in managing its marginal costs, although there is no report on the marginal costs of the Government and the participants.

Total incurred costs till June 2023 (updated 1 July 2024):

UNDP (ENV /2016/380-240): US\$ 19,453,578.06

UNCDF (ENV /2016/380-241): US\$ 14,533,101.52

Thus, the EU contribution has been fully used.

We have summarized the revised budget, compared to the original budget, and provided commentary in the right column:

Budget of the Project

Project Cost Head	Original Budget US\$	US\$ Per Month/Unit	Month/Unit	Revised Budget US\$	Remarks from evaluators
Technical Staff/Consulting (Technical Support to Project Outputs)					
Temporary Staff		2,348	712 man-months		59 man-year, 10 full time
Consultants		240,000	601 days	185,250	- 31 %
Sub total	1,123,200			1,672,014	+ 48 %
Programme Cost					
Local Capacity Building and Planning (Institutional Contracts/Trainings/Workshop)	1,500,000	52,432	50	2,621,600	+ 74 %
Community Resilience Grants (Household level for adaptive livelihoods)	6,500,000	375	36,130	13,538,272	+ 108 % new beneficiaries
Performance Based Climate Resilient Grants (UP level for resilient Infrastructure)	5,500,000	64,374	144	9,269,928	+68 %
Independent Performance Assessment (Institutional Contract)	300,000	66,432	4	265,728	

Travel (Learning events)	100,000	1,844	45	82,980	
Visibility and Knowledge Management	278,125	9,910	53	525,230	
Sub Total	14,178,125			26,303,738	+85 %

	US\$ Per Month	Months	Total US\$	US\$ Per Month/Unit	Month/Unit	Total US\$	Remarks
Project management							
Temporary staff project management			926,308	3,689	442 man-months	1,630,846	+76 %, 37 man-year = 6 full time
Operating Budget I: Project Implementation Support							
Rent		46	141,160	4,750	72	341,976	+142 %
Equipment and Furniture			100,000	4,423	28	123,844	
Vehicle Rental		144	153,600	3,467	72	249,600	+63 %
Motorcycle			37,300	1,842	19	35,004	
Fuel and maintenance for field staff		40	22,360	334	72	24,048	
Stationary/Office & ICT Supplies		46	61,300	1,566	60	93,984	
Printing and Publications			100,000	2,246	50	112,300	
Operation and Maintenance			50,000	756	72	54,456	
Contingency/Miscellaneous			30,000	6,456	72	464,892	X 15,5
Sub Total			695,720			1,500,104	+116 %

Operating Budget 11: Monitoring and Evaluation	Total US\$	US\$ Per Month/Unit	Month/Unit	Total US\$	Remarks
Temporary Staff	548,000		472 man-months	786,000	39 man-year; 6,5 full time over 6 years
Consultants	120,000		300 man-days	530,000	
Travel (Monitoring by project and GoB)	200,000	3,308	72	238,176	
Travel (Monitoring by UNDP & UNCDF)	100,000	1,985	72	142,671	
MIS Officer	64,400	1,711	67	114,657	
Internal Fiduciary Risk Mitigation Training	25,000	3,135	10	31,350	
Internal Audit, Spot Checking and Progress Tracking	50,000	1,204	56	67,424	
External Audit and Evaluation	170,000	54,348	3	163,044	
Sub Total Other services	1,514,200			2,073,583	
Total direct costs	18,437,553			33,180,287	+ 80%
AA Fee (1%)	104,077			172,448	
GMS (EU and SIDA)	1,458,494			2,274,967	+56%
TOTAL including indirect costs	20,000,124			35,627,702	
Government contribution	765,111			1,890,160	+ 167 %

TOTAL PROJECT COST (Government & Development Partner) USD	20,765,235			37,517,862	+ 81 %
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Partnership

The budget serves as a cost estimation, where in the case of LoGIC, costs have been incurred by GoB, UN, and private households. While the budget specifically details UN's costs, the Government's costs are expected to be outlined in the Development Project Proforma (DPP). Grants to individuals served as a significant incentive for their project participation and were thus conditional grants or participation fees. All three entities are eligible for grants from the EU's Main Budget.

The participation of permanent staff from the Government was detailed in the Development Project Proforma (DPP). While only contractual staff costs are explicitly mentioned in the budget, it is important to note that the budget reflects marginal costs. The participation of permanent staff in the Unions and in Dhaka is integral to the project, and the cost of their time, travel, and subsistence is eligible and important for the project.

Temporary staff

These costs are allocated across different sections of the budget, including Technical Staff, Management and Monitoring. In total, UN has budgeted for 11 full time technical staff, 7 full-time project management staff, and 9 monitoring and evaluation staff, making a total of 27 positions.

Additionally, a total of 700 working days for consultants have been budgeted.

The budget lines for travel should be grouped as specified by the government and participants.

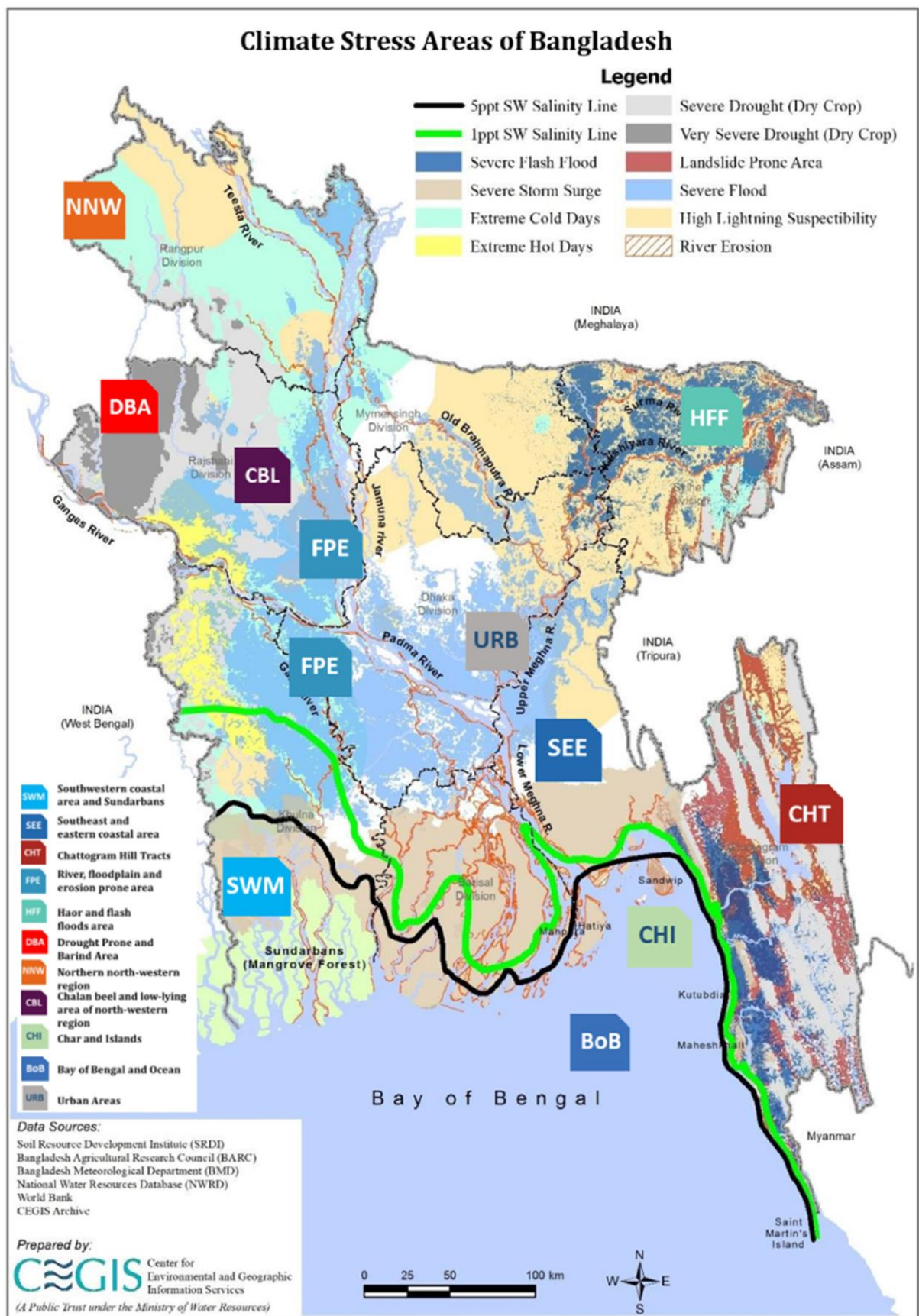


Figure 5: : Climate change stress areas in Bangladesh (NAP, 2022).

2 FINDINGS REGARDING EVALUATION CRITERIA

2.1 Relevance

The intervention objectives and design of the LoGIC project were meticulously aligned with the needs of its targeted beneficiaries, drawing upon a range of relevant national policies, strategies, and action plans. These included pivotal documents such as the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009), National Adaptation Program of Action (2009), National Climate Fiscal Framework (2020), Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (2021), and National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2022). Notably, these policies underscored the government's commitment to mainstreaming climate adaptation within sectoral policies and plans, with each ministry establishing a climate change cell for this purpose.

The project demonstrated a keen awareness of Bangladesh's diverse ecological settings, encompassing coastal areas, floodplains, and lowland or Haor areas. This holistic approach enabled targeted interventions tailored to the specific vulnerabilities of each region.

While initially framed as a livelihood project, LoGIC effectively bolstered economic resilience among the most vulnerable climate-affected groups. By establishing climate cooperatives and improving economic conditions, the project ensured tangible improvements in livelihoods.

One of the project's strengths lay in its comprehensive approach, which addressed both relational and distributional aspects of enhancing climate resilience. While predominantly focusing on distributional elements like providing grants and facilitating income generation, LoGIC also prioritized relational components through institutional development initiatives. For instance, involving youth social agents in knowledge management at the grassroots level exemplifies the project's success in fostering relational resilience-building strategies.

Climate Resilient Infrastructure development formed a crucial component of LoGIC's efforts, particularly in climate-vulnerable areas where protective measures such as guide, or protection walls were implemented (regions like Haor or Char accredited land). These interventions proved effective in safeguarding homesteads and commercial centers, addressing pressing needs in regions like Kurigram, Khulna, and Sunamganj.

Furthermore, the project's targeted approach to supporting climate-vulnerable women, who often fell through the cracks of existing social safety nets, was commendable. By integrating service-oriented interventions such as training and knowledge management, LoGIC ensured that this overlooked demographic received tailored support against climate risks.

Efforts were made to establish cooperatives within the legal framework of the country, emphasizing the importance of these institutions taking ownership of the program to achieve the intended outcomes. Additionally, provisions were established to protect local livelihoods addressing challenges such as salinity in the coastal zone, combating flash floods in Sunamganj, and managing wet season floods in Kurigram. Similar measures apply to all other project districts to varying degrees based on ecological conditions.

However, there are areas where the project could further improve. The absence of a dedicated section in the main project document of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), known as the Development Project Proforma (DPP), addressing the climate change impact raises concerns about the project's effectiveness in mitigating adverse climate effects or maximizing positive impacts. Additionally, the weak hazard maps which were derived from global maps and did not consider local level development issues critically and the lack of active involvement of severely affected people in planning processes posed significant challenges in achieving meaningful resilience outcomes. Local maps need more local data. When zooming out scenario maps, knowledge of local weather conditions should be added.

While the infrastructure constructed under the project shows promise in addressing climate vulnerabilities, further assessment of its resilience is warranted. Except of the Cross-sectional Analysis of the Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) in Climate Stressed Areas of Bangladesh implemented through LoGIC , the project could have allocated more provisions for funding to research activities aimed at

enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacities.. Action research could have better documented and communicated the resilience strategies.

2.2 Coherence

The present evaluation assessed coherence as the compatibility of the LoGIC intervention with other programmes across various levels of the country's governance, sectors, and institutions. It was found that the intervention under LoGIC, with implementation support from two UN agencies was coherent with other government programmes.

Training and capacity building initiatives for UPs and communities were well-aligned with the specific needs of these groups and vulnerable households. Programs such as PBCRG and CRF grants were strategically designed to synchronize with UP-level climate resilience infrastructure needs and address the challenges faced by climate-affected vulnerable households.

An appreciable aspect of the project was its targeted focus on vulnerable women, who bear the brunt of climate change impacts but often receive marginal benefits from existing programs. LoGIC's discernment between climate change-related livelihoods and traditional livelihoods further underscored its efficacy in tailoring interventions to address specific vulnerabilities.

Perception, design and implementation of LoGIC were in accordance with the government's Climate Change Adaptation Plan. However, while the project established operational relations at the UP level, its engagement with higher levels of administration and national visibility remained limited. Engagement with different line ministries varied widely, especially with the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change, which holds a clear mandate in climate change adaptation. Similarly, LoGIC could have engaged more with line departments such as BWDB, and DAE. The UN focussed its collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government at UP level. An effective government smoothly communicates both vertically as horizontally. Climate change adaptation has to be mainstreamed at all levels of government.

The project followed a bottom-up approach, where UP, Upazilal, and the Deputy director-LG were involved in intervention planning, and implementation was officially ensured. In Upazilla-level schemes, LGED provided technical assistance in finalizing the drawings, designs, and procurement support to the Upazilla Parishad—DAE also participated when the interventions were related to agriculture. Since the project has many livelihood interventions like fisheries and livestock too, officials were involved in training the vulnerable groups. (Training records could be checked).

Although the project achieved some success in influencing national policies, there remains room for improvement in refining the overall project design to ensure climate change adaptive and resilient infrastructure.

Despite LoGIC aligns coherently with the national policy of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, its activities have least effectively anchored with the ministry. Despite a clear *de jure* relation, a *de facto* connection is lacking, potentially jeopardizing the sustainability of present achievement at the national level. An active leadership was expected from the ministry officials but they didn't have that engrossing engagement with the project.

While the project activities and policies exhibit high coherence, their influence on national policies remains somewhat limited. Enhancing the project's role in influencing national policies, would require revisions to the DPP to include a dedicated section on the project's contributions to climate resilience aspects.

Although the project addresses the climate resilience, a noticeable gap exists in household level livelihood efforts and community level infrastructural efforts. There is less horizontal integration that these two aspects reinforce each other; rather, they were implemented as isolated components. Where infrastructure works are done under this project much thought has not been given to linking that activity with the livelihood activities. For example, in Roumari Upazila of Kurigram district infrastructures have been constructed like protection of rural roads from erosion without anticipating risks of damage, and

plinth levels of raised tubewell and toilets were designed less appropriately without properly considering the access of pregnant and disabled. The tubewell which was found above the flood level was out of order and no effective community arrangement was there for routine maintenance.

An Operation and Management committee has been formed for each scheme with community membership and seed fund in the form of Operational Expenditure Block grants. In fact, local government officials and elected representative should receive regular training on routine and periodic maintenance of such infrastructures. It would be worth mentioning here that Bangladesh as a whole ‘lacks maintenance culture’ which reduces sustainability of any infrastructure. The LoGIC project can give due emphasis on this issue in future.

Moreover, the present style of project implementation lacks a clear exit plan owned by the LGIs, despite beneficiaries expressing optimism about financial gains and institutional development. Addressing these gaps in design, implementation, and exit planning is imperative to ensure the project's effectiveness and long-term sustainability. It is not sufficient to move on to other districts, like Chittagong Hills or in the GCF proposal, but there should also be continuity of operation with the LGIs where LoGIC started, at least a clear handover of who does what.

2.3 Effectiveness

The Project has achieved most of its milestones, including addressing the economic resilience of climate-vulnerable women in highly impacted areas of the country. It has also established infrastructure to mitigate the adverse effects of Climate Change, enhanced the capacity of the LGI in climate change adaptation, increased the responsiveness of LGIs to Climate change (CC) and attempted to mainstream CC adaption and resilience in various ministries. Additionally, the project developed policy and action plans for the country, fostered engagement of local administration with CC issues, conducted vulnerability assessments for the most vulnerable populations, and created a vulnerability map for the country. Moreover, it identified challenges in addressing climate vulnerability, formed groups of vulnerable women, and established cooperatives to provide an institutional framework for enhancing their resilience. Various initiatives such as improving drinking water supply in the saline prone areas, implementing rainwater harvesting, mobilizing vulnerable women extensively, involving women in more lucrative economic activities, providing training for ongoing pursuits, and empowering them to seek necessary support from the local administration have been successfully undertaken.

This project has introduced several innovations, including the construction of lightning shelters in the *Haor* area, receiving tremendous support from the people in Sunamganj. Other innovations involve rainwater harvesting plants and Pond Sand Filters (PSF) systems in saline prone areas of Khulna, using ATM system. Additionally, there is the construction of tubewells and toilets above the HFL in Kurigram, and the establishment of climate cooperatives for vulnerable groups to develop livelihoods in all project districts.

However, there are further objectives for the project to achieve. This includes ensuring the continuous growth of livelihood activities alongside complementary infrastructure development. Currently, the project journey involves encountering the loss of some assets during the initiation of adaptation activities. While the project has made significant financial gains from CC activities, along with substantial gross and net benefits from economic pursuits under the adaptation, the infrastructure designed for CC adaptation is need-based and exhibits considerable durability. However, there is a lack of sufficient training for officials responsible for resource management, including tender document handling, and inadequate attention to resource management. Common issues include the inadequate development of a proper bottom-up plan, a traditional lack of interest in local resource mobilization, and insufficient attention to using funds for CC adaptation.

Field-level officials in Kurigram and Khulna reported that initially, LGI local leaders aimed to utilize funds in an unaccountable manner. However, after persuasion, they were motivated to prioritize CC adaptation. This marks a significant shift in the perception of local elected representatives.

A significant challenge for this project is that, while it contributes to building economic resilience among the most vulnerable groups and developing infrastructure, the impact of climate change on routine development works in the project area poses a notable obstacle. Development works, such as roads, schools, markets, and re-excavated canals or water bodies, are susceptible to damage due to climate change impacts. Addressing this built and damage cycle is another significant challenge that needs proper consideration within the climate adaptation plan.

As part of this initiative, specific women received a direct cash transfer of \$350 into their bank accounts. However, it was noted that some individuals spent the funds rather than reinvesting them, which is understandable. As a result, the focus of the donation has been redirected to the cooperatives. This variability in the success of women's groups and cooperatives highlights the need for improvement. There is a tiny line between survival and resilience, and, of course, the households below that line, cannot left behind. Climate projects need to have an eye for poverty and social needs. We can understand that this is a climate resilience project, not a poverty alleviation project. By investing in assets building, LoGIC prevents people to go below poverty line in the face of disaster-induced shocks.

2.4 Efficiency

The project has made significant strides in delivering inputs in a timely manner, ensuring that most components are executed promptly.

Beneficiary selection was conducted effectively, utilizing a multi-stage process that ensured transparency and satisfaction among the targeted population. The adoption of the Vulnerability Index Method instead of the traditional Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method enhanced the selection process's efficiency and accuracy. Similarly, for PBCRG and CRF, a manual had been prepared, but the method of infrastructure selection was not significantly different from the traditional system. However, it is unlikely that UPs will continue these exercises once the project discontinues.

CRF grants for 100% female beneficiaries aligned with positive discrimination, demonstrating a commitment to gender equality and inclusivity. Although recipients received training on CALO, deemed useful in most cases, there is recognition of the need for further training, especially considering potential challenges arising from climate change impacts.

However, there are notable areas where improvement is necessary. There were lapses in the delivery of project inputs, with some provided without adequately preparing the recipients. Both the quality and quantity of inputs delivered were insufficient to realize the intended benefits. For example, assets were transferred in Sunamganj without proper preparation of targeted beneficiaries, leading to the consumption of funds intended for relief purposes.

LoGIC project has designed 'Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM)' which is also used to collect beneficiary information on investment, CALO practices and economic benefits and quarterly an analysis report is produced and shared.

Despite that the approval by the LGD of Climate Vulnerability Index for using in ADP grant transfer to LG bodies was a major policy achievement, the project lacked a clear roadmap for policy influence, particularly regarding where and what to influence, despite claims of mainstreaming climate change issues in different ministries. Additionally, under the National Implementation Modality (NIM), the focus was primarily on administrative approval rather than addressing policy and strategic issues. The shortage of full-time project staff at the government level further affected project delivery.

Monitoring and evaluation reports did not extensively cover essential aspects such as social solidarity, governance, accountability, empowerment, capacity and policy influence, indicating a lack of focus in addressing these requirements. Likewise, the Adaptation and Tracking Measurement (ATM) survey carried out did not yield satisfactory results. The compliance report from the Mid-Term Review (MTR)

highlighted several issues, including inadequate monitoring of policy and strategic issues and insufficient attention to addressing fundamental project issues.

Funds allocated for a mosque's roof maintenance in Kurigram raised questions about the project's allocation strategy unless the facility serves as a rain water collector during disasters. There is also room for improvement in people's participation in UP budget preparation and the implementation of Risk Reduction Action Plans through local resource mobilization. This also affects the effectiveness.

2.5 Likely Impact

The project has brought about noticeable changes at the village level, including increased confidence, income, savings, diversified CALO, soft skills, and livestock rearing training. Additionally, there have been improvements in market linkages, access to healthcare services, and increased veterinary services, particularly in the Khulna, Kurigram, and Sunamganj districts.

In Kurigram, residents have experienced significant improvements in their quality of life. They no longer face the threat of frequent relocations due to river erosion, especially in Chilmari Upazila. Instead, they now own cattle and poultry, send their children to school, have access to sanitary toilets, and maintain financial stability. Family Planning workers provide regular visits, ensuring access to necessary medicines, while improved agricultural practices allow for increased crop and vegetable production. The project has brought about noticeable changes at the village level, including increased confidence, income, savings, diversified CALO, soft skill, and livestock rearing training. Additionally, there have been improvements in market linkages, access to healthcare services, and increased veterinary services, particularly in the Khulna, Kurigram, and Sunamganj districts.

However, despite these positive changes, there are still areas that require attention. Further improvement is needed in climate adaptive planning and financing of community infrastructure, adaptive livelihoods at the household level, and in the Annual Development Plan preparation by Union Parishads (UPs).

While there has been an increase in people's participation in budget preparation at the UP level, there is a need for refinement in the selection method for infrastructure projects. This includes addressing issues such as drinking water supply in saline zones, maintenance of infrastructure under the PBCRG program, and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) processes.

Additionally, more comprehensive training programs are required to build the capacity and resilience of households, particularly in coastal areas like Khulna which require more attention to crop diversification and the promotion of salt-tolerant varieties. Ensuring benefits to women from initiatives such as solar irrigation at Kurigram is crucial, as is shifting focus from climate justice to climate economics.

At higher administrative levels, such as Upazila and district, climate adaptation efforts remain limited in areas without LoGIC, and policy advocacy efforts require further development. The National Project Director (NPD) should prioritize greater scalability and policy influence for mainstreaming and convergence, addressing weaknesses such as minimal integration into the government system.

Conducting workshops with LGD officials could provide them with insights into the achievement and challenges of CC adaptation.

There is a need for a more rigorous plan and roadmap, incorporating innovation. In some cases, women have employed their husbands on their leased land, leading to positive changes in intra-household relations. Conflict among households brought under the project umbrella have significantly reduced, alleviating the hardships they previously faced. However, they still grapple with the social issue of dowry, resulting in the loss of their hard-earned capital. In this regard, the project should, to some extent, adopt a techno-social contingency approach by including complementary activities, such as the incorporation of improved cooking stoves for emission reduction.

The people are aware of the potential for floods and have some preparations in place in Kurigram, albeit very limited in Sunamganj. The situation in Sunamganj took an unexpected turn with a heavy flash flood, an occurrence they had not experienced in recent years, catching them entirely unprepared. Even the entire town of Sunamganj was submerged, an unprecedented event for the residents.

2.6 Sustainability

Financial sustainability: Financial sustainability involves consistently allocating resources for climate change adaptation and resilience activities. While there are commitments from development partners, the actual allocation falls short of expectations. Local resource mobilization, including the commitment of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), is crucial. Despite multi-dimensional efforts, funding remains inadequate in terms of area and population coverage. There is evidence of increased policy support and allocation from the GoB, but more soft loans from development partners (eg. World Bank and ADB) are needed for climate-resilient activities.

Economic sustainability: It is primarily linked to programme sustainability. Additionally, the income sustainability of project beneficiaries is crucial. The project has established a business model at the Upazila household and cooperative levels, intensified efforts to access markets, and received support from the agriculture livestock, fisheries and public health departments, as reported at the field level. While the LoGIC project demonstrates significant potential, it needs to achieve consistent success across all levels with equal strength. Furthermore, CCA must be fully sustainable at the household and community level. Any storm, cyclone, or even flood could jeopardize a significant portion of their achievements at the micro level.

Social sustainability: The LoGIC project has implemented a transparent process of social mobilization at the highly vulnerable household level. These households have been organized into groups, with attempts to form a cooperative, aiming to unite them and enhance their social resilience against climatic challenges. The effectiveness of this initiative is evident through successful asset transfers under the project. However, sustaining these efforts for the long term requires establishing strong bonds among participants, fostering a lasting sense of community spirit, and encouraging shared resources.

Environmental sustainability: The project has succeeded to establish a knowledge base among the most vulnerable groups in the targeted community. Initially lacking formal understanding of climate change, these individuals perceived environmental change as something abnormal happening in the nature. All that they have seen are the continuous natural damages without really knowing the real cause of it. The project has provided them with clear evidence and knowledge, educating them on adaptation strategies such as raising the plinth level of their homesteads, promoting increased vegetable cultivation, and advocating for plantation initiatives. In certain areas, geotechnical methods have been employed to protect embankments from natural hazards.

Institutional sustainability: The project aimed to enhance institutional capacity at the Union level, and efforts have been made by the Cooperative Department to develop the capacity of formed cooperatives. Some beneficiaries mentioned that having LoGIC's support gives them the courage to sustain their efforts.

The MTR has clearly mentioned that the 'sustainability and mainstreaming in the government system appear weak as the project delivery and monitoring are primarily pursued by the LoGIC project staff' (MTR 2022). MTR suggested four recommendations which were agreed upon by the project management and completed necessary management actions. Despite being reported over a year ago, there hasn't been a discernible change at the field level, indicating a lack of adjustments in strategy as needed.

A noticeable gap exists in the government system, particularly in LGIs, to address the required CCA in terms of capacity and resource mobilization. This gap has been observed in Kurigram, Khulna and Sunamganj districts. While climate change has gained prominence with a dedicated ministry (Ministry

of Environment, Forest and Climate Change), this focus needs to be reflected in other closely related agencies such as LGD, Ministry of finance, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture. It is hoped that CVI can ensure sustainability of resource flow to LGIs for CCA.

At the Union level, elected representatives face re-election every five years, resulting in potential knowledge loss with a re-election probability of around 30%. Similarly, Climate Change isn't ingrained in the Upazila administrative system and DDLG's operational system, as observed during field visits across all districts. These three layers of LGI need a proper institutional arrangement to render the required services for addressing the climate change adaptation.

The DD-LG of Kurigram argued that once a cooperative is registered, it becomes the responsibility of that department to keep it active. Efforts have been made by the Cooperative Department to develop the capacity of the formed cooperatives. However, there is uncertainty about how long LoGIC support will be required. Some mentioned that it should be at least another 3-5 years, expressing that having LoGIC's support gives them the courage to sustain their efforts. A group in Kurigram stated "We have just learned only walking by holding hand of LoGIC, if the project is withdrawn at this stage, it would be difficult for us to sustain". DD-LG Khulna also emphasized the importance of funding, stating that work will continue as long as there is a flow of fund. It was reported by DD-LG that the budget goes to UZ, not to DD-LG office.

Sustainability of Resilience: Field level observations indicate the emergence of spirit and material conditions that may suggest a degree of resilience sustainability. These communities have gained some resilience through the mobilization activities of the current project. However, they haven't reached a level where they can independently withstand challenges. There is still a considerable distance to cover to enhance the sustainability of these groups in terms of resilience. While alternative methods and designs have been explored to make the project more successful, there remains room for further improvement. The current practices are unlikely to yield robust results, limiting the success in identifying the most effective livelihood provisions and infrastructure designs. The project faces challenges in achieving a comprehensive and lasting impact.

A flash flood in 2022 in Sylhet and Sunamganj area has severely affected the project activities which should be addressed from other emergency funds of the government. That needs to be integrated with the provision of the LoGIC project. The recent cyclone in November 2023 in the coastal area also affected crops, with a partial loss anticipated, but there was no system in place to compensate loss for the Climate Vulnerable households.

2.7 EU Added Value

Several Member States, including France, Germany and the Netherlands, along with other donors like Korea, Japan, and the ADB have initiated climate change adaptation programmes in Bangladesh. Germany has chosen to concentrate on urban areas, complementing LoGIC's focus on rural areas. It is good that member states co-fund and exchange evaluation results.

Sweden has been a co-founder of LoGIC from its inception and continues to provide funding. Denmark also contributes funds for next-phase LoGIC, with a special focus on the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Additionally, it is anticipated that UNDP and UNCDF will attract further funding for their collaboration with the GoB. They are optimistic about obtaining GCF funding. GCF funding is a major proposed exit strategy of LoGIC. However, the conclusion drawn from this is that it is good that member states co-fund, as it is important to keep industrialized countries on board, given that their industries and households are the primary cause of climate change.



Figure 6: Evaluation team interviews household group in Khulna district.

3 ANSWERS TO THE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

3.1 Relevance

Some questions were very detailed. To answer other, special inquiries would have been needed. Sometimes, the answers could not be found.

EQ1

- **How relevant and how well designed was LoGIC's approach to the priorities of the government of Bangladesh, its domestic strategies (Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate policy, National Adaptation Plan)?**

LoGIC's approach demonstrated strong alignment with the priorities of the Government of Bangladesh and its domestic strategies, particularly the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Climate Policy, and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The program strategically targeted the rural poor, a demographic highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, reflecting Bangladesh's commitment to addressing social equity and vulnerability reduction in its climate response efforts.

Motivated by the imperative to enhance resilience among climate-vulnerable households, LoGIC invested in empowering these communities through targeted interventions. By focusing on livelihood enhancement initiatives and collaborating with rural UP council members to construct climate-resilient infrastructure, LoGIC's design directly addressed key objectives outlined in Bangladesh's NDC and NAP. This approach not only aimed to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on livelihoods but also contributed to building adaptive capacity at the local level, in line with Bangladesh's broader climate policy objectives.

Furthermore, the design of LoGIC's approach was structured around two pillars, one emphasizing livelihood and the other focusing on local infrastructure development. This dual-pillar approach ensured a comprehensive response to climate change challenges, acknowledging the interconnectedness between socio-economic resilience and physical infrastructure resilience. By integrating climate considerations into local development plans, LoGIC set a precedent for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into governance structures at the grassroots level. This proactive example is expected to be replicated by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives, signalling a promising trajectory towards nationwide climate change adaptation in Bangladesh.

LoGIC's approach not only demonstrated relevance to the priorities of the Government of Bangladesh but also exhibited a well-designed strategy that aligns with the nation's overarching climate goals. By targeting vulnerable communities, integrating climate considerations into local governance, and fostering collaboration between stakeholders, LoGIC contributed significantly to advancing Bangladesh's resilience agenda and lays a solid foundation for broader climate adaptation efforts in the country.

EQ2

- **How relevant is the support provided by LoGIC to the needs of the government of Bangladesh, partner organisations, local governments and communities?**

The support provided by LoGIC is highly relevant to addressing the pressing needs of various stakeholders in Bangladesh, including the government, partner organizations, local governments, and communities, in the face of escalating climate change challenges.

Motivated by the urgent threat posed by climate change, particularly in a highly vulnerable country like Bangladesh, LoGIC's support is rooted in the recognition of the immense scale of needs and the imperative for concerted action. The commitments made by the UN and industrialized nations in the Paris Agreement underscore the global acknowledgment of the urgency to support countries like Bangladesh in mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Bangladesh faces severe climate risks, with projected scenarios indicating increasing challenges in the coming years. In this context, LoGIC's focus on preparing local climate plans and strengthening the resilience of households in seven rural districts directly addresses the immediate needs of communities at the frontline of climate impacts. By collaborating with Union Parishads (UPs) to build climate-adaptive infrastructure, LoGIC facilitates the development of robust local governance structures capable of effectively managing climate risks and enhancing community resilience.

Furthermore, the anticipation that the Government of Bangladesh, particularly the Ministry for Local Governance, Rural Development, and Cooperatives, may consider replicating LoGIC's pilot approach underscores the relevance and potential impact of the program's interventions, so that the pilot approach would be institutionalised within the local government system with regards the allocation of the ADP. This recognition highlights the importance of not only formulating local climate plans but also implementing them effectively. Additionally, the emphasis on simultaneously fostering economic development within households ensures that communities are equipped with the resources and resilience needed to respond to disasters effectively.

LoGIC's support aligns closely with the urgent needs of Bangladesh in confronting the challenges posed by climate change. By empowering local communities, strengthening governance structures, and fostering economic resilience, LoGIC contributes significantly to building a more climate-resilient Bangladesh and sets a valuable precedent for scalable and sustainable climate adaptation efforts.

EQ3

- How distinct/complementary is LoGIC's approach to other programmes and initiatives implemented in Bangladesh by government and/or key development partners with similar initiatives or objectives?

LoGIC's approach stands out as distinct and complementary to other programs and initiatives implemented in Bangladesh by the government and key development partners with similar objectives.

Motivated by the urgent need to address the multifaceted impacts of climate change, various projects and programs in Bangladesh are actively engaged in climate adaptation and resilience-building efforts. For instance, the Water Board's initiatives focus on combating floods through infrastructure interventions such as building dikes, maintaining polders, dredging canals, and reinforcing coastal embankments. While these efforts are essential for mitigating immediate risks, LoGIC adopts a distinct dual approach that could have been implemented as separate projects.

LoGIC's dual approach encompasses both enhancing local livelihoods and building climate-resilient infrastructure, reflecting a comprehensive response to climate change challenges. While entities like the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and KfW have been engaged in building local infrastructure, LoGIC's focus on empowering communities and strengthening their resilience adds a complementary dimension to these efforts. Moreover, while the regular drinking water service expands its network to provide basic water coverage to a large proportion of the population, LoGIC recognizes the importance of not only coverage but also the quality of available water, addressing a critical gap highlighted by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report of 2020.

Additionally, other initiatives such as those supported by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and German Aid emphasize enhancing rural livelihoods and supporting the urban poor, respectively. In this context, LoGIC's approach provides a complementary perspective by focusing on both rural and urban areas, ensuring that climate resilience efforts are inclusive and address the needs of diverse populations.

Furthermore, the contribution of Korean Aid to the construction of a water tank underscores the collaborative nature of climate resilience efforts in Bangladesh. LoGIC's approach complements such initiatives by integrating climate considerations into local governance structures and fostering

community empowerment, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness and sustainability of climate adaptation interventions.

In summary, LoGIC's approach stands out as distinct and complementary to existing programs and initiatives in Bangladesh, offering a comprehensive and inclusive response to the complex challenges posed by climate change. By integrating livelihood enhancement with climate-resilient infrastructure development, LoGIC contributes to building more resilient communities and lays a foundation for coordinated and sustainable climate adaptation efforts in Bangladesh.

4 COHERENCE

EQ4

- **How coherent was the programme design in view of programme objectives and the collaboration of the two UN agencies in working together to implement the programme?**

The coherence of the programme design in relation to programme objectives and the collaboration of the two UN agencies in working together to implement the programme can be evaluated based on several factors.

Motivated by the shared objective of enhancing climate resilience and empowering vulnerable communities, the collaboration between the two UN agencies, UNDP and UNCDF, aimed to leverage their respective strengths and expertise. Despite limited interaction observed between the two components during field visits, the programme design reflected a coherent approach that capitalized on the distinct capabilities of each agency.

UNDP's focus on working directly with households underscored its expertise in community engagement and capacity-building initiatives. By empowering households to enhance their resilience to climate change impacts, UNDP played a crucial role in achieving the programme's objectives of strengthening community resilience and adaptive capacity.

On the other hand, UNCDF's engagement with local government institutions highlighted its expertise in governance structures and institutional capacity-building. Through collaboration with Union Parishads and other local governance bodies, UNCDF facilitated the development of climate-resilient infrastructure and the integration of climate considerations into local development planning processes.

While minimal interaction was observed between the two components, this can be attributed to the nature of their respective focus areas rather than a lack of coherence in programme design. The separation of responsibilities allowed each UN agency to concentrate on areas where they could make the most significant impact, thereby maximizing the effectiveness of programme implementation.

Moreover, the active participation of a UNCDF representative in field trips and their significant contributions to project outputs, particularly in infrastructure development, demonstrated the collaborative spirit between the two agencies. Despite the minimal utilization of the budget allocated for hiring external expertise, the programme's overall coherence was evident in the synergistic efforts of UNDP and UNCDF in advancing shared objectives and delivering tangible outcomes.

In conclusion, while there were some observed limitations in interaction between the two components of the programme, the overall coherence of the programme design was evident in the complementary roles played by UNDP and UNCDF. By leveraging their respective strengths and expertise, the collaboration between the two UN agencies contributed to the successful implementation of the programme and the achievement of its objectives in enhancing community resilience to climate change impacts.

EQ5

- **How closely were the activities between the two UN agencies during the lifetime of the programme coordinated, and in how far did the two UN agencies cooperate including with regard to the financing mechanisms of LoGIC (CRF and PBCRGs)?**

The robust collaboration between UNDP and UNCDF within the framework of LoGIC is evident in both the reports and outputs of the program. This collaboration extends beyond mere documentation and is palpable during field trips, where the seamless coordination and mutual support between the two agencies are readily apparent.

Despite operating in the same geographical area and working towards shared objectives, UNDP and UNCDF maintain distinct financial mechanisms, reflecting their unique roles and areas of expertise within the program. UNDP's focus on household-level interventions is supported by its comprehensive

database, which meticulously catalogues information about households, individuals, and their economic conditions. This database serves as a vital tool for targeting interventions aimed at enhancing household resilience and adaptive capacity. Meanwhile, UNCDF manages a database that details infrastructure works and associated costs, facilitating the implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure projects.

The division of financial responsibilities is accompanied by a clear delineation of the intended use of funds generated through UNDP's interventions. While the extra revenue generated by UNDP's training and development initiatives is intended to bolster households' financial resilience in the face of disasters, it is not earmarked for funding the investment works outlined in UNCDF's climate plans. Instead, UNCDF's climate plans rely on a mix of external, national, and international funding sources to finance their implementation.

Despite their separate financial mechanisms and areas of focus, UNDP and UNCDF operate collaboratively within the LoGIC program, leveraging their respective strengths to maximize impact. Each agency brings its own specialty to the table, with UNDP focusing on household resilience and UNCDF on climate-resilient infrastructure and governance support. While the abbreviation 'LoGIC' may more aptly apply to UNCDF's work due to its emphasis on infrastructure development, both agencies are integral to the program's success and contribute towards its overarching objectives.

The collaboration between UNDP and UNCDF within the LoGIC program exemplifies a synergistic approach to addressing complex challenges such as climate change. By working together while maintaining their individual specialties, the two agencies demonstrate the effectiveness of coordinated multi-agency initiatives in achieving tangible outcomes and fostering resilience within vulnerable communities.

4.1 Efficiency

EQ6

- How well, and with what quality, has LoGIC delivered its expected results to date as per result framework, including in terms of budget allocation and cost-efficiency of activities?

LoGIC has made commendable progress in delivering its expected results thus far, as outlined in its result framework. The overarching goal of the program was to achieve "Improved and inclusive local-level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments." While there have been significant achievements, there are also areas where further progress is needed.

The second component of LoGIC, the Performance Based Climate Resilient -Based Grants (PBCRG), has notably contributed to the realization of the expected results in selected districts. Through this component, local-level planning processes have been enhanced, and a financing mechanism for community-based adaptation solutions has been strengthened. The tangible outcomes observed in these districts demonstrate the effectiveness of the PBCRG component in achieving its objectives.

However, the first component of LoGIC has only partially achieved its expected results in strengthening the financial situation of individual women, women's groups, and cooperatives. While progress has been made in empowering these entities economically, there is room for improvement in terms of reaching full attainment of the desired outcomes.

Despite these challenges, the quality of work undertaken by LoGIC has been consistently high. There have been instances where excellent quality work has been observed, and household groups and cooperatives have exhibited high levels of motivation and engagement. This speaks to the effectiveness of LoGIC's approach in mobilizing and empowering local stakeholders to actively participate in climate change adaptation efforts.

However, it is worth noting that the work with cooperatives, in particular, has not been completed in some areas and requires further investment and support. The differing timelines and ongoing

needs of these cooperatives highlight the importance of sustained engagement and investment, possibly from the government side, to ensure the continuation and success of these initiatives.

In summary, while LoGIC has made significant strides in delivering its expected results, there are areas where further progress is needed, particularly in the first component's efforts to strengthen the financial situation of women's groups and cooperatives. Nonetheless, the program has demonstrated a commitment to quality and effectiveness, with notable achievements in enhancing local-level planning processes and fostering community-based climate change adaptation solutions. Continued support and investment will be essential to build upon these achievements and ensure the sustained impact of LoGIC's interventions.

4.2 EU added Value

EQ7

- To what extent has LoGIC been able to mobilize resources beyond funding from its traditional donors, and which mechanisms have been put in place to secure funding for local climate change adaptation?

LoGIC has demonstrated an impressive ability to mobilize resources beyond funding from its traditional donors, signalling a multi-faceted approach to securing funding for local climate change adaptation efforts. The United Nations (UN) has played a pivotal role in mobilizing additional funds, with contributions from Sweden and new funds from Denmark bolstering the program's financial resources. Furthermore, efforts are underway to secure funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a proposal that aims to scale up LoGIC's impact.

While the primary responsibility for resource mobilization lies with the government of Bangladesh, there is recognition of the importance of engaging with international financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the World Bank to secure additional funding for climate adaptation initiatives. The interest shown by these institutions in LoGIC's procedures and manuals underscores the program's effectiveness and potential for replication and upscaling in other contexts.

Moreover, LoGIC's extensive reporting and documentation efforts have produced valuable resources that can be utilized both within Bangladesh and internationally. These reports serve not only to showcase the program's achievements but also to disseminate knowledge and best practices in the field of climate change adaptation, thereby attracting further interest and support from potential funders and partners.

The recent recognition of Bangladesh's Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) championship Award at COP28 in Dubai, UAE, is a testament to the success of initiatives like LoGIC in empowering communities and building resilience to climate change. The award highlights the significant impact of LoGIC, which has benefited nearly 2 million people across nine climate-vulnerable districts in Bangladesh. Through LoGIC, over 400,000 households have been empowered to better prepare for the effects of climate change, enabling them to invest in climate-resilient livelihoods, diversify their sources of income, and access markets and financing to enhance adaptive practices.

LoGIC's ability to mobilize resources beyond traditional funding sources underscores the program's effectiveness and potential for sustainable impact. By leveraging partnerships, engaging with international financial institutions, and producing valuable knowledge products, LoGIC has demonstrated a comprehensive approach to securing funding for local climate change adaptation initiatives, ultimately contributing to a sustainable and resilient future for Bangladesh and beyond.

4.3 Effectiveness

EQ8

- **How well was the governance system, including partnerships (development and national) working? How were the government counterparts engaged in the programme?**

The governance system of LoGIC, inclusive of its partnerships at both development and national levels, has demonstrated effectiveness in facilitating collaboration and decision-making processes. Regular convening of representatives from Ministries in the Steering Committee has provided a platform for consensus-building and decision-making on project internal matters. These interactions have also served as forums for expressing intentions to enact changes at the governmental level, signalling a commitment to integrating project outcomes into broader policy frameworks.

Moving forward, there is a recognized need to analyze the cost implications of implementing LoGIC across all districts where it is needed. This indicates a proactive approach to scaling up the program's impact and underscores the government's role in driving the expansion of climate change adaptation initiatives.

The engagement of government counterparts in the program has been notable, with the National Project Director being a staff member of the Ministry. The physical presence of the National Project Director's office within the UNDP premises, alongside the Project Manager, reflects a close working relationship between the government and the UNDP. While UNDP has taken a leadership role in project implementation, it is evident that the opinions and perspectives of government counterparts are valued and considered during meetings and decision-making processes.

Overall, the governance system of LoGIC, characterized by regular stakeholder engagement and collaboration, has facilitated effective partnerships between development agencies and the government. By leveraging the expertise and resources of both parties, LoGIC has been able to navigate complex governance structures and drive progress towards achieving its objectives in enhancing local-level climate change adaptation efforts.

EQ9

- **How was the functioning of the internal coordination mechanism between LoGIC's national partners and other line ministries and government agencies?**

The internal coordination mechanism between LoGIC's national partners, line ministries, and government agencies has played a crucial role in facilitating effective collaboration and ensuring the smooth functioning of the program at the local level.

In districts where LoGIC was active, the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) played a pivotal role in decision-making and fund allocation processes. Proper communication and information sharing with MoLGRD&C were essential to ensure that the program's activities aligned with broader government priorities and strategies. This collaboration allowed for the seamless integration of LoGIC's initiatives into existing rural development frameworks and facilitated access to necessary resources and support.

Additionally, the involvement of other line ministries and government agencies, such as the extension department, further enhanced the coordination mechanism. These agencies provided crucial support in areas such as training, capacity building, and monitoring, reflecting a multi-sectoral approach to addressing climate change adaptation challenges. By leveraging the expertise and resources of various government entities, LoGIC was able to strengthen its impact and reach a broader range of stakeholders.

Furthermore, the engagement of household groups in LoGIC's activities necessitated collaboration with other ministries and extension services involved in rural development. This collaboration is a

common practice in rural development initiatives, where multiple stakeholders work together to address complex challenges and meet the diverse needs of rural communities.

Overall, the functioning of the internal coordination mechanism between LoGIC's national partners, line ministries, and government agencies has been instrumental in driving the program's success. By fostering collaboration and leveraging the expertise and resources of various stakeholders, LoGIC has been able to effectively implement its activities, achieve its objectives, and contribute to building resilience at the local level.

EQ10

- How was the performance of LoGIC in terms of project delivery in relation to the overall budget, did the programme provide value for money?

The performance of LoGIC in terms of project delivery and its alignment with the overall budget has been mixed, with some areas demonstrating strong value for money while others warrant further examination.

In terms of infrastructure works, LoGIC has maintained a competitive pricing strategy, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively. This approach has enabled the program to maximize the impact of its investments, delivering tangible infrastructure improvements while optimizing the use of available funds. As a result, infrastructure projects under LoGIC have generally provided good value for money, with investments yielding significant benefits in terms of enhancing community resilience to climate change impacts.

However, the support provided to women's groups presents a more nuanced picture. While the inputs delivered to these groups were essential for enhancing their economic empowerment and resilience, the lack of competitive procurement processes may have limited the efficiency and effectiveness of resource allocation in this aspect of the program. Without the competitive pricing mechanisms employed in infrastructure projects, there is a risk that the value for money in supporting women's groups may be compromised.

Similarly, the provision of services and technical assistance by UN agencies may have yielded good value for money overall, despite the absence of competition in procurement processes. While the lack of competition may have resulted in higher prices for these services, the quality and effectiveness of the technical assistance provided by UN agencies likely outweighed any additional costs incurred. Nonetheless, the absence of competitive procurement processes in this area highlights the importance of continuously evaluating and optimizing resource allocation to ensure optimal value for money.

While LoGIC has generally demonstrated effective project delivery within the constraints of its budget, there are areas where improvements can be made to enhance value for money. By implementing competitive pricing mechanisms and continuously evaluating procurement processes, LoGIC can further optimize resource allocation and maximize the impact of its interventions, ultimately ensuring that funds are utilized efficiently and effectively to address the complex challenges of climate change adaptation.

EQ11

- To what extent has the programme contributed to changes in the capacity of local governments to plan, budget and manage investments for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at the local level, and of communities' climate change adaptation solutions?

The contribution of the LoGIC programme to enhancing the capacity of local governments and communities in planning, budgeting, and managing investments for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction has been notable, albeit with varying degrees of impact.

At the local government level, LoGIC has served as a valuable example of effective climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives. By implementing tangible projects and showcasing best practices, the programme has demonstrated the importance of prioritizing these issues in local planning and budgeting processes. As a result, there has been a noticeable increase in the allocation of funds for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation works within local government budgets. This shift reflects a growing recognition of the importance of addressing climate change impacts at the local level and highlights the influence of LoGIC in shaping local government priorities.

Furthermore, at the national level, the impact of LoGIC is evident in the integration of vulnerability considerations into budgetary decisions. The height of a district's budget is now directly related to its vulnerability index, indicating a systematic approach to prioritizing resources for areas most at risk from climate change impacts. This demonstrates a significant shift in the national approach to budget allocation, with a greater emphasis placed on addressing climate change vulnerabilities and enhancing resilience at the local level.

In addition to enhancing the capacity of local governments, LoGIC has also contributed to empowering communities to develop climate change adaptation solutions. By engaging with communities and providing support for grassroots initiatives, the programme has fostered a sense of ownership and agency among community members. This has enabled communities to identify their own adaptation needs, develop tailored solutions, and mobilize resources to implement them. Through capacity-building efforts and knowledge sharing, LoGIC has empowered communities to take proactive measures to address climate change impacts and build resilience.

In summary, the LoGIC programme has made significant contributions to strengthening the capacity of local governments and communities in planning, budgeting, and managing investments for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. By providing tangible examples, influencing budgetary decisions, and empowering communities, LoGIC has played a pivotal role in advancing climate resilience at both the local and national levels. Moving forward, it will be essential to build upon these achievements and continue supporting efforts to address climate change challenges effectively.

4.4 Impact

EQ12

- **To what extent has the programme contributed to establishing sustainable financing mechanisms to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures?**

The extent to which the LoGIC programme has contributed to establishing sustainable financing mechanisms to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures is a crucial aspect that warrants further investigation and analysis. While evaluators may not have had direct insight into the budget or financing mechanisms of local governments, there are indications that LoGIC has played a role in influencing funding priorities and mechanisms at both the local and national levels.

One significant contribution of the LoGIC programme lies in its influence on the mechanism used to fund local governments. By incorporating the vulnerability index into the formula used to allocate government funding, LoGIC has helped to ensure that vulnerable communities receive adequate financial support to implement climate change adaptation measures. This change represents a notable shift towards more sustainable financing mechanisms, as it prioritizes resources for areas most at risk from climate change impacts. By aligning funding allocation with vulnerability assessments, LoGIC has contributed to establishing a more equitable and effective approach to financing climate adaptation efforts.

Furthermore, the emphasis on sustainability within the LoGIC programme extends beyond funding mechanisms to encompass broader strategies for ensuring the long-term viability of climate adaptation initiatives. Through capacity-building efforts and knowledge sharing, LoGIC has empowered local governments and communities to develop and implement sustainable adaptation measures that are tailored to their specific needs and circumstances. By fostering local ownership and participation, LoGIC has laid the groundwork for enduring solutions that can withstand the challenges posed by climate change.

Moving forward, it will be essential to conduct further research and evaluation to assess the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of the financing mechanisms established by LoGIC. This may involve conducting comprehensive analyses of budgetary allocations, tracking the implementation of climate adaptation measures, and monitoring the impact on vulnerable communities over time. By continuing to prioritize sustainability and equity in funding mechanisms, LoGIC can further enhance its contribution to building resilient communities and promoting climate resilience at the local level.

EQ13

- To what extent has the programme contributed to mainstreaming community-based climate change adaptation into intergovernmental fiscal systems?

The LoGIC programme has made significant strides in contributing to the mainstreaming of community-based climate change adaptation into intergovernmental fiscal systems, with tangible examples of policy influence and institutional integration.

One notable contribution is the incorporation of the vulnerability index into the national fiscal system, resulting in the provision of additional funds to local governments based on their level of vulnerability to climate change impacts. This strategic integration of climate risk considerations into fiscal allocation mechanisms represents a significant step towards mainstreaming climate change adaptation priorities within intergovernmental fiscal systems. By incentivizing investments in climate resilience at the local level, this approach ensures that resources are directed towards areas most in need, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and equity of climate finance allocation.

Furthermore, LoGIC has played a proactive role in advocating for policy provisions that support community-based climate change adaptation within national frameworks. An example of this is the sharing of the Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) model with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives (LGD) to inform the revision of the Climate Financing Framework (CFF). By facilitating the integration of the LCFF model into the revised CFF, LoGIC has helped to institutionalize mechanisms for financing community-based climate adaptation initiatives within national policy frameworks. This not only enhances the visibility and recognition of community-based adaptation efforts but also strengthens the institutional basis for sustainable climate finance allocation and implementation.

In summary, the LoGIC programme has made significant strides in mainstreaming community-based climate change adaptation into intergovernmental fiscal systems through policy influence and institutional integration. By advocating for the incorporation of climate risk considerations into fiscal allocation mechanisms and facilitating the integration of community-based adaptation models into national policy frameworks, LoGIC has contributed to enhancing the effectiveness, equity, and sustainability of climate finance allocation and implementation. Moving forward, it will be essential to build on these achievements and continue promoting policies and practices that prioritize climate resilience at all levels of governance.

EQ14

- To what extent has LoGIC contributed to contributing to better planning and financing for community-based climate change adaptation beyond the LoGIC programme?

The contributions of LoGIC extend beyond the confines of the programme itself, with significant impacts observed in shaping broader planning and financing frameworks for community-based climate change adaptation at the national level.

One notable indication of LoGIC's influence is the expressed intention of Ministries, as conveyed in the Steering Committee meetings, to apply the LoGIC system country-wide. This underscores the recognition of LoGIC as a successful model that can be replicated and scaled up to enhance climate resilience across Bangladesh. By serving as a proven business case for the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives (LGD), LoGIC has paved the way for the national scaling up of community-based climate adaptation initiatives, thereby extending its impact beyond the confines of the programme's geographic scope.

Furthermore, LoGIC's inclusion in national planning documents and reports demonstrates its recognition as a key contributor to better planning and financing for climate adaptation at the national level. Being referred to in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030 signifies the mainstreaming of LoGIC's principles and approaches into broader policy frameworks. This integration into national planning processes reflects the enduring impact of LoGIC in shaping the strategic direction of climate adaptation efforts in Bangladesh.

Moreover, Bangladesh's achievement of the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) championship Award in the category of Innovation in Devolving Finance during COP28 further highlights the transformative impact of initiatives like LoGIC on the global stage. This recognition not only validates Bangladesh's commitment to locally led adaptation but also showcases LoGIC as a pioneering model for innovative financing mechanisms in climate resilience.

LoGIC's contributions extend beyond the confines of the programme itself, with significant impacts observed in shaping national planning and financing frameworks for community-based climate change adaptation. By serving as a proven model for scaling up climate resilience efforts, influencing national planning documents, and garnering international recognition, LoGIC has made a lasting impact on climate adaptation efforts in Bangladesh and beyond. Moving forward, it will be essential to build on these achievements and continue advocating for policies and practices that prioritize community-based adaptation and innovative financing mechanisms in the face of climate change challenges.

EQ15

To what extent has the programme supported to macro, meso and micro-level impacts for resilient community functions and infrastructure and resilient households and individuals?

The impact of the programme on macro, meso, and micro-level resilience is evident, yet nuanced, with significant benefits observed alongside areas warranting further evaluation and improvement.

At the macro level, the programme has undoubtedly contributed to enhancing the resilience of communities and infrastructure through strategic investments and interventions. The high Benefit-Cost ratio attests to the positive impacts achieved, indicating that the benefits derived from programme activities outweigh the costs incurred. This suggests that investments made in building climate-resilient infrastructure and enhancing community functions have yielded tangible returns in terms of increased resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts.

However, it is essential to recognize that the impacts at the micro level, particularly on households and individuals, may vary depending on factors such as socio-economic status and resource allocation decisions. While the majority of households have demonstrated an understanding of the importance of saving money to address future disasters, there may be challenges related to the reinvestment of funds received from the programme. Individuals who opted to spend rather than reinvest the funds may have limited their ability to build long-term resilience, highlighting the need

for targeted support and financial literacy programs to promote sustainable asset management and investment strategies.

Moreover, the absence of reported data on the net asset gain of each household after receiving assets from LoGIC underscores the importance of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the effectiveness of programme interventions fully. Such data is critical for evaluating the impact of asset transfers on household resilience and determining the extent to which programme activities have contributed to enhancing household and individual-level resilience.

While the programme has made significant strides in enhancing macro-level resilience through strategic investments and interventions, there remain opportunities to strengthen impacts at the meso and micro levels. By addressing gaps in data collection and evaluation, promoting sustainable asset management practices, and enhancing financial literacy among beneficiaries, LoGIC can further enhance its contributions to building resilient communities and households in the face of climate change challenges.

EQ16

- How was the programme contributing to influencing the national and international policy agenda on community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments?

The LoGIC programme has played a significant role in influencing the national and international policy agenda on community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments, with notable impacts observed in both arenas.

At the national level, the programme has garnered strong support and endorsement from key stakeholders, as evidenced by the clear intentions expressed in the Steering Committee meetings to implement the LoGIC approach for climate change adaptation nationwide. This signifies a recognition of the effectiveness and relevance of LoGIC's strategies and interventions in building climate resilience at the local level. By serving as a model for scalable and replicable approaches to community-based adaptation, LoGIC has influenced the national policy agenda, paving the way for broader adoption of its principles and practices across Bangladesh.

Furthermore, Bangladesh has actively advocated for the LoGIC approach on the international stage, positioning it as a leading example of innovative and effective community-based adaptation solutions. The country's success in securing the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) championship Award in the category of Innovation in Devolving Finance during COP28 in Dubai, UAE, underscores the global recognition of LoGIC as a pioneering initiative in the field of climate resilience. This international accolade not only highlights Bangladesh's leadership in promoting locally led adaptation but also amplifies the visibility and influence of the LoGIC programme on the international policy agenda.

Moreover, the dissemination of LoGIC reports and manuals through platforms such as the UNCDF website further extends the programme's reach and impact beyond national borders. By making its resources readily accessible for reuse within the LOCAL network, LoGIC has facilitated knowledge sharing and collaboration among international stakeholders, contributing to the global exchange of best practices and lessons learned in community-based climate change adaptation.

In conclusion, the LoGIC programme has made significant contributions to influencing the national and international policy agenda on community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments. By garnering support at the national level, advocating for its approach on the international stage, and facilitating knowledge sharing and collaboration, LoGIC has emerged as a leading force in shaping policy discussions and driving action on climate resilience at both local and global scales. Moving forward, it will be essential to build on these achievements and continue advocating for policies and practices that prioritize locally led adaptation and community empowerment in the face of climate change challenges.

4.5 Sustainability

EQ17

- **How sustainable was the knowledge and capacity building that has been transferred at the macro, meso and micro levels over time? Had the necessary institutional mechanisms been set up to foster local ownership and to ensure long-term effects of project interventions?**

The sustainability of knowledge and capacity building transferred at the macro, meso, and micro levels over time is a critical aspect to evaluate in assessing the long-term impact and effectiveness of the LoGIC programme. While significant strides have been made in building resilience and enhancing capacities, ensuring the sustainability of these gains requires the establishment of robust institutional mechanisms and the promotion of local ownership.

At the macro level, the identification of additional districts such as Chattogram Hilltracts (namely Rangamati and Bandarban) for the application of the LoGIC system signifies a commitment to expanding the reach and impact of the programme. By extending the programme's coverage to new areas, efforts are being made to ensure that communities across Bangladesh benefit from the knowledge and capacity building initiatives initiated by LoGIC. This expansion underscores a strategic approach to scaling up resilience-building efforts and fostering long-term sustainability at the national level.

Moreover, the concept note submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) aligns with this direction by advocating for substantially more funding and a transfer of leadership from the United Nations (UN) to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). There is also interest from GoB to ensure that LoGIC Phase II is one of the first projects financed under the broader framework of the Bangladesh Climate Development This transition of leadership not only signifies a shift towards greater local ownership and responsibility but also lays the foundation for ensuring the long-term sustainability of project interventions. By empowering national institutions to take the lead in driving climate resilience efforts, the programme aims to foster a sense of ownership and commitment among local stakeholders, thereby enhancing the prospects for sustained impacts over time.

However, while these initiatives represent positive steps towards promoting sustainability, it is essential to ensure that the necessary institutional mechanisms are in place to support and reinforce local ownership. This may involve strengthening institutional capacities, establishing clear roles and responsibilities, and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level. Additionally, efforts should be made to mainstream climate resilience considerations into national policies and planning frameworks, ensuring that the gains achieved through the LoGIC programme are integrated into broader development agendas and priorities.

In conclusion, while progress has been made in transferring knowledge and building capacity at multiple levels, ensuring the sustainability of these efforts requires a concerted focus on institutional mechanisms and local ownership. By expanding the programme's reach, advocating for increased funding, and facilitating the transfer of leadership to national institutions, LoGIC is laying the groundwork for sustained resilience-building efforts that will benefit communities across Bangladesh in the years to come.

EQ18

- **To what extent were changes in the capacity of local governments to develop and finance effective and inclusive local level plans integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction likely to continue over time?**

The changes in the capacity of local governments to develop and finance effective and inclusive local level plans integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction is likely to continue over time, albeit with ongoing support and reinforcement mechanisms in place.

Even though all technical assistance was provided by UN staff, there was a noticeable increase in enthusiasm and capacity among local government staff, as observed by the evaluators. This positive trend is a strong indicator that the capacity-building efforts initiated by the LoGIC programme have had a lasting impact on local government personnel. The enthusiasm displayed by staff members suggests a genuine commitment to embracing and implementing climate resilience strategies, which bodes well for the sustainability of capacity enhancements over time.

Moreover, the availability of manuals and course materials left behind by the UN provides a valuable resource for ongoing capacity development activities. These materials serve as a repository of knowledge and best practices, enabling local governments to continue building their capacity in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction independently. By leveraging these resources, local governments can sustain the momentum generated by the programme and further enhance their ability to develop and finance effective and inclusive local-level plans.

However, it is important to acknowledge that sustaining changes in capacity over time requires ongoing support and reinforcement. This may involve periodic training sessions, knowledge exchange forums, and mentorship programmes to ensure that local government staff remain up-to-date with emerging trends and developments in climate resilience. Additionally, fostering a supportive institutional environment and promoting a culture of continuous learning and innovation are essential for maintaining and enhancing capacity levels over the long term.

While the changes in the capacity of local governments to develop and finance effective and inclusive local-level plans are likely to continue over time, ongoing support and reinforcement mechanisms will be critical for sustaining and further strengthening these gains. By capitalizing on existing resources and fostering a culture of learning and innovation, local governments can build upon the foundation laid by the LoGIC programme and continue to advance their climate resilience efforts in the years to come.

EQ19

- To what extent was the LoGIC approach institutionalised and embedded in local governance structures, for the mechanisms of LoGIC, such as CRF and PBCRGs, and what are the perspectives for further institutionalization and scaling-up the financing?

The institutionalization and embedding of the LoGIC approach in local governance structures, particularly with regard to mechanisms such as the Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) and the Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRGs), present both opportunities and challenges for sustainable scaling-up and financing.

The arrangement where the Project Director position was split between the Ministry and UN, while functional for project implementation, may not be conducive to long-term institutionalization and embedding of the LoGIC approach. To achieve sustainability, there is a clear need for a gradual transition of responsibilities from the UN to the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) over time. This transition process should be incremental, allowing for the gradual transfer of knowledge, skills, and capacities to GOB personnel, thereby enabling them to assume full ownership and leadership of climate resilience initiatives.

The recent expansion of the LoGIC programme to additional districts in Chottogram Hilltracts presents an opportunity to enhance institutionalization and embedding within local governance structures. By extending the programme's reach and impact, GOB can become more directly involved in implementing and managing climate resilience projects, thereby strengthening its ownership of the LoGIC approach. However, to effectively scale up financing and implementation, it will be essential to engage additional technical assistance teams and partners. These teams can provide the necessary expertise and support to GOB personnel, ensuring the successful implementation and sustainability of climate resilience initiatives in new districts.

Moreover, perspectives for further institutionalization and scaling-up of financing depend on the willingness of GOB to prioritize climate resilience within its governance structures and allocate

sufficient resources to support implementation. As the volume of work increases and the demand for climate resilience initiatives grows, it becomes increasingly important for GOB to establish clear institutional mechanisms and financing frameworks to sustain and expand the LoGIC approach.

In conclusion, while there are challenges to overcome, such as transitioning responsibilities from UN to GOB and engaging additional technical assistance teams, there are also opportunities to strengthen institutionalization and scaling-up of financing for the LoGIC approach. By gradually transferring responsibilities to GOB, engaging additional partners, and prioritizing climate resilience within governance structures, Bangladesh can enhance its capacity to address climate change impacts effectively and ensure the long-term sustainability of climate resilience initiatives.

EQ20

- **To what extent did the LoGIC design incorporate cross-cutting themes such as, inequality, gender and human rights, as well as environmental sustainability? How coherent is it to needs and interests of all stakeholder groups? Does it offer good quality information on the underlying causes of inequality and discrimination to inform the programme?**

The LoGIC design demonstrated a commendable effort to incorporate cross-cutting themes such as inequality, gender, human rights, and environmental sustainability into its framework. These considerations were integrated into various aspects of the programme, contributing to its coherence with the needs and interests of all stakeholder groups.

Gender inclusion was a notable feature of the LoGIC design, with dedicated efforts made to engage women's groups in climate resilience activities. Moreover, men were adequately represented in rice irrigation groups, reflecting a balanced approach to gender mainstreaming. Additionally, the programme addressed the needs of youth in specific districts, ensuring that diverse demographic groups were considered in programme planning and implementation. By selecting participants based on vulnerability and poverty indicators, LoGIC effectively addressed inequalities and targeted support towards those most in need, thereby promoting inclusivity and social equity.

Environmental sustainability was another key consideration within the LoGIC design, with Bangladesh's unique environmental challenges taken into account. The country's status as an overpopulated nation with limited space for natural environments, including the vital Sundarbans, underscored the importance of incorporating environmental conservation measures into climate resilience initiatives. The internationally recognized goal of preserving 10% of each biotope to maintain natural conditions served as a policy reference point for Bangladesh, highlighting the need for concerted efforts to protect biodiversity and ecosystems.

However, while the LoGIC design demonstrated a strong commitment to addressing cross-cutting themes, there is room for improvement in providing comprehensive information on the underlying causes of inequality, discrimination, and environmental degradation. Further research and analysis are needed to deepen understanding of these complex issues and inform more targeted interventions. By conducting in-depth studies on the root causes of inequality, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution, LoGIC can develop more nuanced strategies to address these challenges effectively and promote sustainable development outcomes.

While the LoGIC design effectively incorporated cross-cutting themes such as gender, inequality, human rights, and environmental sustainability, there is scope for enhancing the programme's understanding of underlying causes and informing more targeted interventions. By continuing to prioritize inclusivity, equity, and environmental stewardship, LoGIC can further strengthen its impact and contribute to sustainable development outcomes in Bangladesh.



Figure 7: PBCRG funded Scheme Rainwater Harvesting System

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The project has achieved significant success in enhancing the understanding of climate change among impoverished women, who previously had limited awareness of its implications. Through the project, participants have not only recognized changes in the climate but have also learned to collectively address these challenges at the community level. This newfound knowledge has empowered them to utilize their limited resources effectively, fostering social cohesion and reducing conflicts within their communities.

Moreover, the project has played a crucial role in empowering women to articulate their needs and engage with government officials confidently. By providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge, the project has transformed the dynamics of their interactions with authorities, reinstating social solidarity within previously fragmented communities.

Despite facing substantial challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, both the project and its beneficiaries have demonstrated resilience. While the pandemic disrupted routine economic activities and social gatherings, the project's positive impact on community resilience enabled beneficiaries to navigate these challenges and restore normalcy to their lives.

The evaluation found that the project had high **relevance** in addressing climate change adaptation needs, aligning with the priorities of targeted beneficiaries and global climate change policies. Its **coherence** with existing interventions in the country's climate change sector demonstrates compatibility with various governmental and non-governmental initiatives.

The project has demonstrated moderate **effectiveness** in achieving its objectives, with varying degrees of success across beneficiary groups. While financial, program, and implementation effectiveness are generally high, challenges stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted the project's **efficiency**, leading to a temporary suspension of activities for approximately two years.

The intervention has produced significant positive impacts, empowering vulnerable women with climate-resilient livelihoods and fostering a clear understanding of climate change adaptation. Although challenges persist, **sustainability** is expected from increased awareness among women's groups, functioning cooperatives and the integration of climate change adaptation into local government planning.

Moving forward, efforts should focus on strengthening district-level supervision and enhancing community engagement to ensure the sustainability of project initiatives. Continued support from both the project and governmental agencies is essential to sustain and enhance the resilience of project beneficiaries. By prioritizing resilience-building initiatives and fostering community ownership, the project can continue to empower vulnerable women and promote sustainable climate adaptation practices at the grassroots level. Additionally, prioritizing external support for further backstopping will aid beneficiaries in their ongoing efforts towards self-development, ultimately improving their economic conditions and enhancing community resilience.

5.2 Recommendations

The LoGIC approach reveals in some localities inherent weaknesses in effectively addressing the needs of climate-vulnerable households and communities. Before scaling up, the project should focus on recovering underperforming sub-sectors, particularly in areas like Sunamganj, as will be indicated in the 2023 annual progress report. This necessitates the development of mechanisms to address these issues and strengthen the project model. The climate insurance product and the off-farm activities are two initiatives of the project in that direction.

Extending the project timeline from July 2023 to June 2025 is advisable, given the many positive points. However, the project model needs enhancement, including the incorporation of all necessary recovery mechanisms, such as the strengthening of appropriate selected livelihood activities and proper planning and maintenance of infrastructures.

Although GoB should make DRR-related provisions to address specific challenges, such as flood damage in Sunamganj and Kurigram, storm surge in Khulna and Patuakhali, and the tsunami effect in coastal area or salinity intrusion, LoGIC was not intended as a DRR-project. Also establishing a small research unit with action research capacity can enhance project benefits, possibly through supplementary arrangements with development partners. This can be done from any contingency or other donor's sources. The LGD is supporting a Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre (CCAIC) at Dakope upazila, Khulna specifically to capture and facilitate learnings from LoGIC activities.

Integrating the approach into the government system is crucial for sustainability. Planning and implementation by an external agency with an unequal salary structure have led to indifference among government officials. This integration can foster ownership and commitment from government stakeholders. This relates to the mechanism of implementation of the program, NIM or national implementation modality, and the limitations of such mechanism. Such findings would help in the institutionalisation which in the vision of the development partners will be taken over entirely by the GoB from UNDP.

A separate project under the Climate Resilience program is recommended to implement large-scale interventions like homestead ground-level raising in highly flood-prone areas like Kurigram or similar districts.

Implementing annual multi-day workshops for LGD officials and other relevant departments is essential. These workshops should focus on orienting participants on the technical and social aspects of climate-resilient infrastructure. This approach ensures that stakeholders are equipped with the necessary knowledge to address both the successes and challenges of such infrastructure initiatives.

The current ad-hoc engagement of project staff with government departments leads to operational alienation. Establishing an effective in-built system for engagement can foster sustainable and productive collaboration between project staff and government officers. This structured approach enhances coordination and ensures that project goals align with governmental priorities.

Caution must be exercised in managing funds from cooperatives formed by LoGIC groups. Risky investments without adequate safety measures can endanger cooperative assets. Additionally, there's a risk of exploitation by wealthy and powerful entities, particularly concerning vulnerable women's groups.

Despite their overall competence, current LoGIC project staff should be further trained in technical and social knowledge required for climate-resilient infrastructure planning and implementation. Further training is necessary to bridge this gap. Training should encompass technical aspects, group operations, budgeting systems at the UP level, and the role of LGIs in addressing climate change adaptation.

The Climate Vulnerability Index highlights that one third of Bangladesh faces high vulnerability. Currently, only 10% of the country, represented by 7 districts out of 64, is covered by the project. Scaling up and institutionalising is recommended to encompass 20 more districts.

Concerning women's groups, approximately 30 million women in Bangladesh are highly vulnerable and, therefore, require resilience enhancement within their households.

While the UN primarily focused on the Local Government Division, it is essential to consider the Rural Development Division and the Cooperatives Division as potential partners for effective collaboration. Engagement with this division is supposed to be happening now since climate-resilient cooperatives are being formed via LoGIC.

A suggestion is made to transfer district level positions (6 District Climate Change Coordinators, 6 District Climate Finance Coordinators) to the Ministry for better coordination and oversight.

The Steering Committee is encouraged to guide the transition towards climate-change-adapted rural infrastructure and economies, extending beyond UN pilot activities. The current coverage of 35,000 women represents only 0.1% of the 30 million who require climate-change-adapted rural development, emphasizing the need for comprehensive Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) to address all their needs.

Even if not structured as a grant agreement, it's practical to categorize the budget of an EU Action into:

- A. Personnel costs
- B. Subcontracting costs
- C1. Travel and subsistence
- C2. Equipment
- C3. Other goods, works and services
- D.1. Financial support to third parties
- E. Indirect costs

The Government's contribution of \$ 1,890,160, and contributions from UNDP and UNCDF of \$300,000 each should be specified within these budget categories, with expenditures reported accordingly. As per approved Revised Development Project Proposal (RDPP) government contribution is USD 439,621.

It's recommended to procure consultancy services along with technical staff in a single tender. This approach should include management in the expert fee, as well as equipment. Additionally, Administrative Agent (AA) and General Management Support (GMS) fees should be incorporated into the procurement process.

5.3 Lessons learned

The mid-term review conducted in April 2022 revealed significant lessons learned from the LoGIC project's implementation. One key insight was the insufficient political ownership, which hampered the project's efficiency and effectiveness. This was compounded by inadequate policy influence and agenda steering due to the National Program Director's limited time commitment and a less proactive role in strategic decision-making. The review emphasized the necessity of aligning LoGIC with larger sectoral programs to enhance its impact and called for more efficient lower overheads. However, while these lessons were recognized, there is a lack of clear evidence indicating that all the issues identified in the mid-term review were effectively addressed.

Furthermore, the Annual Progress Report for 2022 identified additional lessons learned. These included: an increased understanding of climate change among stakeholders, progress in adaptation, planning, and budgeting at the Union Parishads (UPs), and stakeholders' preference for traditional development approaches over climate adaptation. This underscored the need for more awareness raising and capacity-building efforts. Recommendations were made for using participatory and technology-based beneficiary selection methods, integrating a top-up approach into the bottom-up process, and gaining a deeper understanding of beneficiaries' livelihoods to address inequality in allocation.

Moreover, the final evaluation mission highlighted several crucial lessons. While LoGIC was recognized as a promising project for addressing climate change adaptation at the household and community levels, it was noted that implementation was less prepared, leading initially targeted beneficiaries to perceive it as a relief fund rather than a community resilient fund (CRF). Additionally, unequal implementation results were observed, with some project areas showing high performance while others exhibited low performance. There was a lack of comprehensive efforts to address this disparity. Furthermore, no plan was in place to address the impact of flash floods from other emergency funds, creating confusion about LoGIC's purpose. Lastly, the recent cyclone in November 2023

highlighted the absence of a compensation system for climate-vulnerable households affected by crop losses, indicating a need for better disaster response mechanisms.

The mid-term review in April 2022 highlighted crucial lessons learned, including insufficient political ownership affecting efficiency and effectiveness, inadequate policy influence and agenda steering due to the NPD's 50%-time commitment and a less proactive role for strategic decision-making.

It emphasized the need for convergence with larger sectoral programs for improved and cascading impacts of LoGIC's investments, along with a call for more efficient lower overheads.

However, there is less clear evidence of addressing all the problems reported in the lessons learned from the MTR report.

The latest report, Annual Progress Report 2022, identified additional lessons learned, such as:

- Increased understanding of climate change.
- Adaptation, planning and budgeting at the UPs.
- Stakeholders' preference for more traditional development approaches over climate adaptation, requiring more awareness raising and capacity-building.
- Recommendations for using participatory and technology-based beneficiary selection for other grants and safety nets, integrating a top-up method into bottom-up approach.
- A need for a more in-depth understanding of the livelihoods of beneficiaries, and development of effective ways to remove the practical barriers and address inequality in CRF allocation to different types of beneficiaries.

Additionally, the final evaluation mission identified the following lessons:

- LoGIC was nevertheless a promising project to address climate change adaptation at the individual household and community levels but has room for improvement.
- It should have been prepared to the situation where initially targeted beneficiaries considered it as a relief fund rather than a community resilience fund (CRF).
- From the last progress report, unequal result of implementation was observed, with one part of the project area showing high performance and another part low performance. This had not been anticipated, and no comprehensive attempt was made to overcome the low performance of a part of the project.
- No plan was made to address the flash flood affect from other emergency funds, making it appear as relief fund. The GoB has an emergency fund that should be channelled to these targeted people.
- The recent cyclone in November 2023 in the coastal area also affected crops, with a partial loss anticipated, but there was no system in place to compensate the loss for the Climate Vulnerable households.



Figure 8: Minister of MoLGRD&C -Meeting on Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI)

ANNEXES

Annex A: Specific Terms of Reference – Part A

Ref. Ares (2023) 4210866 - 18/06/2023

Final Evaluation of GCCA+ Support for enhancing communities' resilience to climate change and related disasters /Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC)

FWC SIEA 2018 – LOT 1 Sustainable management of natural resources and resilience

EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/multi

OPSYS reference number PC-30362

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY: THE EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO BANGLADESH

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1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Relevant country background

Bangladesh has a population of 161.4 million people and a GDP per capita of approximately USD 1,698 at 2018 prices¹. The country is one of the world's most affected to the impacts of climate change and disasters². Bangladesh has been experiencing changes in rainfall pattern, increased temperature, high frequency of extreme weather events (flooding in the river basins, widespread droughts in the North, cyclones on the coast) which in turn exacerbate long-term effects such as salinity in water and crop land, extended water shortage, sea and river erosion, severe high tide and sea level rise.

These events exacerbate poverty and vulnerability of people on a regular basis. The Government of Bangladesh recognizes the severity of climate change and has been working to mainstream related concerns into the national development policy, planning and financing.

The development of climate change policy in Bangladesh has been influenced by the international context where the country has played a leading role in highlighting the position of the least developed countries (LDCs) in the climate finance debate. At the national level, the climate change agenda operates in a competitive policy environment, where sectoral policies take a lead in shaping public expenditure³ although there is scope to include climate change as an item of expenditure. This highlights an absence to date of a systematic approach to integrate climate change into planning and budgeting both at the national and local level.

The existing development schemes of local government institutions (LGIs) at the community level remain largely confined to infrastructure. As a result, vulnerable households face two-fold challenges in addressing climate risks at their level: firstly, they do not have direct access to resources and secondly, they cannot adequately influence the planning and budgeting of the local government.

1.2 The interventions to be evaluated⁴

This evaluation covers two interventions financed by the EU in the climate change sector as follows:

Titles of the interventions to be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) / UNCDF componentLocal Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) / UNDP component
Budgets of the interventions to be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EUR 7,434,392.00 (UNCDF)EUR 7,443,312.00 (UNDP)

¹ World Bank data for Bangladesh. Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/country/bangladesh>

² Global Climate Risk Index 2020 _ Germanwatch e.V. Available at <https://germanwatch.org/en/17307>

³ Public Expenditure for Climate Change: Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure and institutional review, General Economic Division, Planning Commission Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 2012

⁴ The term 'intervention' is used throughout the report as a synonym of 'project and programme'.

CRIS and/or OPSYS numbers of the interventions to be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENV/2016/380-240, INTV-12065 (UNDP) ENV/2016/380-241, INTV-12066 (UNCDF)
Dates of the interventions to be evaluated	Start date: 01/01/2017
	End date: 30/06/2023

The Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) promotes local action on climate change adaptation at scale in Bangladesh. LoGIC aims to enhance the capacity of local government institutions, vulnerable communities, and civil society organisations to engage in effective and inclusive local level planning to finance climate change adaptation solutions in selected climate-vulnerable areas.

By achieving its objectives and results, the project is expected to contribute to the reduction of poverty and vulnerability in Bangladesh. Specifically, the intervention aims at achieving the following objectives:

- ✓ To strengthen the capacity of local governments, households, and other local stakeholders, to develop local government plans that integrate climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management (Output 1);
- ✓ To establish financing mechanisms to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures (Output 2);
- ✓ To produce information and evidence to feed further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to climate change adaptation (Output 3).

LoGIC is a 6-year programme implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) through two separate projects, funded by the European Union (EU) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), with a budget of **USD 35.0 million. Originally, it was a 4-year activity with a USD 20 mln budget**, but was extended for another two years in 2020. The Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) of Bangladesh is responsible for the execution of the programme. The programme is implemented in 72 vulnerable Union Parishads of 19 Upazilas from 7 Districts (Kurigram, Sunamganj, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Bhola).

Output 1: Under Output 1, the programme provided capacity building to the central government and local governments, CSOs, local stakeholders, and community members (individuals and households) on climate change awareness and adaptation opportunities as well as on the specific mechanisms and activities proposed under LoGIC.

Building on this improved capacity and with guidance provided through the Project, local government partners have undertaken participatory Community Risk Assessments (CRA) and have developed local Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP). These plans were then integrated into the local development planning process and regularly screened against current and emerging environment, climate and disaster risk priorities, so as to improve the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans on an ongoing basis.

Output 2: Under Output 2, LoGIC established two complementary financing mechanisms at the Union Parishad level: Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs, supported by UNCDF) and a Community Resilience Fund (CRF, supported by UNDP) to implement the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans developed under Output 1.

Geographical areas were selected based on their climate hazard exposure, poverty, vulnerability, remoteness, and UNDAF priority status.

- PBCRGs allocate additional resources to complement existing LGI budgets with the specific purpose of strengthening resilience to negative climate and disaster impacts on development investments (infrastructure and public services). They are aligned with the current system of fiscal transfers to Union Parishads;
- The CRF channels grants directly to households vulnerable to negative climate change and disaster impacts. It is a medium-term measure to meet livelihood and food security needs of vulnerable households that are currently not effectively reached, while efforts increase to strengthen systems for sustainable public service delivery. The CRF predominantly support the extreme poor households to enhance their adaptive livelihood portfolios.

Output 3: Under Output 3, LoGIC focused on collecting and consolidating evidence from the activities implemented, following an ad-hoc knowledge management and learning framework with a view to scale up good practices into relevant planning and strategic decision-making processes.

The programme also aimed to identify appropriate advocacy opportunities that can be effectively targeted during the project lifetime, aimed at government and policymakers dealing with formulating or influencing policy on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, community-based adaptation, climate financing and related issues. The development of an advocacy strategy was foreseen to identify specific evidence-based messages and opportunities to inform policy, planning and practice and to scale up the mechanisms.

1.3 Stakeholders of the intervention

The following table describes the key stakeholders of the intervention.

Stakeholder	Role and involvement in the intervention	How the intervention is expected to impact groups on the stakeholder group
Implementing partners	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Capacity to introduce financing mechanisms for local climate change adaptation
National partners	Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C)	Ability to implement climate change adaptation strategies at local level, integration of local financing mechanisms in governance structures
Target groups	Vulnerable households, local government institutions and civil society organisations	Improved resilience to climate change, capacity to support local climate change adaptation efforts
End beneficiaries	200,000 vulnerable people in climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh	Improved resilience to climate change

1.4 Previous internal and external monitoring (incl. ROM), evaluations and other studies undertaken

A mid-term evaluation contracted by UNCDF was conducted in 2021/2022. The overall assessment of this evaluation was that LoGIC initiated and delivered results in many areas, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it signalled a number of challenges:

- a. LoGIC had yet to be properly institutionalized with strong multi-sector partnerships with a range of agencies given the predominantly projectized mode of functioning with LGD and Local Government Institutions (LGIs).
- b. There was a lack of clarity with regard to the nature of the intervention. On the one hand, the action related to maximizing project delivery and creating an impact at the local level, while on the other hand it aimed at building a model of devolved planning and financing of local climate adaptation for mainstreaming and scale-up through government systems. This dichotomy between project delivery and systems transformation was not sufficiently carried through in the project results framework.
- c. LoGIC would need to focus more on transferring skills and knowledge to local institutions and building local ownership and to strengthen engagement with NGOs and CSOs to develop their capacities on climate adaptation, social audit and amplifying the voice and demand of the communities, and ensuring accountability at local levels.
- d. LoGIC had successfully piloted a systematic mechanism to transfer climate finance at the local level with strong fiduciary standards, but it had not been able to address the challenge of limited available funding to promote climate change adaptation at scale at national and international level
- e. LoGIC lacked a mechanism to strengthen the complementarity of the PBCRG and CRF schemes and PBCRG and CRF investments at different geographic and administrative scales. The evaluation therefore recommended that LoGIC:
 - Focus on mainstreaming the project within the government system and to embed it successfully within the parent LGD department;
 - Build strong linkages and engage with other relevant line departments at the national and local levels, which would help to local institutions and LoGIC access global funds for climate adaptation;
 - Re-assess training and capacity-building for beneficiaries and elected representatives;
 - Invest more in building ownership with local authorities and building the capacity of the local CSOs to help in mobilizing and amplifying the voice of the most climate-vulnerable in planning and decision making;
 - Generate and share learnings of both process and implementation across different districts for scaling up;
 - Invest more in policy advocacy and influence, and to develop a policy influencing strategy that could lay out the issues, approaches, mode, and responsibilities.

- To build synergies between PBCRG and CRF projects and ensure that the PBCRG projects complement larger climate-resilient projects planned or implemented in the district for enhanced impact and sustainability

No previous ROM's have been conducted

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION ASSIGNMENT

Type of evaluation	Final
Coverage	Interventions in their entirety
Geographic scope	Bangladesh, (Dhaka and Kurigram, Sunamganj, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Bhola Districts)
Period to be evaluated	Entire period of the intervention: 01/01/2017 to 30/06/2023

2.1 Objectives of the evaluation and evaluation criteria

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is an established priority⁵ of the European Commission⁶. The focus of evaluations is on the assessment of achievements, the **quality** and the **results**⁷ of interventions in the context of an evolving cooperation policy, with increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches and the contribution towards the achievement of the SDGs**.⁸

From this perspective, evaluations should **look for evidence of why, whether and how the EU intervention(s) has/have contributed to the achievement of these results** and seek to **identify the factors driving or hindering progress**.

The main objectives of this evaluation are to provide the relevant services of the European Union, and interested stakeholders with:

⁵ COM(2013) 686 final "Strengthening the foundations of Smart Regulation – improving evaluation" - http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/docs/com_2013_686_en.pdf; EU Financial regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1905/2000; Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008

⁶ SEC (2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation", http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/evaluation/docs/eval_comm_sec_2007_213_en.pdf; SWD (2015)111 "Better Regulation Guidelines", http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/guidelines/docs/swd_br_guidelines_en.pdf; COM(2017) 651 final 'Completing the Better Regulation Agenda: Better solutions for better results', https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/compl_eeting-the-better-regulation-agenda-better-solutions-for-better-results_en.pdf

⁷ Reference is made to the entire results chain, covering outputs, outcomes and impacts. Cfr. Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 "Laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action" - https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/financial_assistance/ipa/2014/236-2014_cir.pdf.

⁸ The New European Consensus on Development 'Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future', Official Journal 30th of June 2017. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2017:210:TOC>

- an overall independent assessment of the performance of the Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) interventions, paying particular attention to its different levels of results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results
- key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations in order to improve future interventions.

In particular, this evaluation will serve

- To draw lessons that can be replicated in other EU interventions in relation to financing mechanisms for local climate change adaptation efforts.
- To inform the potential for replication and expansion of the interventions at national level.
- To assess the value for money aspects of a focused intervention in a limited geographical area.

The main users of this evaluation will be

- The Government of Bangladesh and specifically policy makers at the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C), the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF);
- Project implementing partners: United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The European Union Delegation to Bangladesh, thematic units at European commission/DG International Partnerships

The evaluation will assess the intervention(s) using the **six standard DAC evaluation criteria**, namely: **relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability** and perspectives of **impact**. In addition, the evaluation will assess the intervention(s) through an **EU specific evaluation criterion**, which is the **EU added value**.

The **definitions** of the 6 DAC + 1 EU **evaluation criteria** are contained for reference in **Annex II**. Furthermore, the evaluation team should consider whether **gender equality and women's empowerment**⁹, **environment** and **adaptation to climate change** were mainstreamed; the relevant **SDGs and their interlinkages** were identified; the principle of **Leave No One Behind** and the **Human Rights-Based Approach** was followed during design, and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation of the intervention, its governance and monitoring. Finally the evaluation should assess whether the outcomes of the interventions provided **value for money**.

⁹ Read more on Evaluation with gender as a cross-cutting dimension by following this link (outdated, produced at the time of the GAP II): https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/evaluation_guidelines/documents/new-guidance-note-evaluation-gender-cross-cutting-dimension

2.2 Indicative Evaluation Questions

The specific EQs, as formulated below, are indicative. Following initial consultations and document analysis, and further to the finalisation/reconstruction of the Intervention Logic of the intervention(s) to be evaluated, the evaluation team will discuss these with the Evaluation Manager¹⁰ and Reference Group and propose in their Inception Report a complete and finalised set of Evaluation Questions. This will include an indication of specific judgement criteria and indicators, as well as the relevant data collection sources and tools.

Once agreed through the approval of the Inception Report, the Evaluation Questions will become contractually binding.

- How relevant and how well designed was LoGIC's approach to the priorities of the government of Bangladesh, its domestic strategies (Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate policy, National Adaptation Plan)?
- How relevant is the support provided by LoGIC to the needs of the government of Bangladesh, partner organisations, local governments and communities?
- How distinct/complementary is LoGIC's approach to other programmes and initiatives implemented in Bangladesh by government and/or key development partners with similar initiatives or objectives?
- How coherent was the programme design in view of programme objectives and the collaboration of the two UN agencies in working together to implement the programme?
- How closely were the activities between the two UN agencies during the lifetime of the programme coordinated, and in how far did the two UN agencies cooperate including with regard to the financing mechanisms of LoGIC (CRF and PBCRGs)?
- How well, and with what quality, has LoGIC delivered its expected results to date as per result framework, including in terms of budget allocation and cost-efficiency of activities?
- To what extent has LoGIC been able mobilize resources beyond funding from its traditional donors, and which mechanisms have been put in place to secure funding for local climate change adaptation?
- How well was the governance system, including partnerships (development and national) working? How were the government counterparts engaged in the programme?
- How was the functioning of the internal coordination mechanism between LoGICs national partners and other line ministries and government agencies?
- How was the performance of LoGIC in terms of project delivery in relation to the overall budget, did the programme provide value for money?
- To what extent has the programme contributed to changes in the capacity of local governments to plan, budget and manage investments for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at the local level, and of communities' climate change adaptation solutions?
- To what extent has the programme contributed to establishing sustainable financing mechanisms to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures?
- To what extent has the programme contributed to mainstreaming community-based climate change adaptation into intergovernmental fiscal systems?

¹⁰ The Evaluation Manager is the staff member of the Contracting Authority managing the evaluation contract. In most cases this person will be the Operational Manager of the Action(s) under evaluation.

- To what extent has LoGIC contributed to contributing to better planning and financing for community-based climate change adaptation beyond the LoGIC programme?
- To what extent has the programme supported to macro, meso and micro-level impacts for resilient community functions and infrastructure and resilient households and individuals?
- How was the programme contributing to influencing the national and international policy agenda on community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments?
- How sustainable was the knowledge and capacity building that has been transferred at the macro, meso and micro levels over time? Had the necessary institutional mechanisms been set up to foster local ownership and to ensure long-term effects of project interventions?
- To what extent were changes in the capacity of local governments to develop and finance effective and inclusive local level plans integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction likely to continue over time?
- To what extent was the LoGIC approach institutionalised and embedded in local governance structures, in particular for the mechanisms of LoGIC, such as CRF and PBCRGs, and what are the perspectives for further institutionalization and scaling-up the financing?
- To what extent did the LoGIC design incorporate cross-cutting themes such as, inequality, gender and human rights, as well as environmental sustainability? How coherent is it to needs and interests of all stakeholder groups? Does it offer good quality information on the underlying causes of inequality and discrimination to inform the programme?

2.3 Structuring of the evaluation and outputs

The evaluation process will be carried out in 3 phases and 3 activities:

- ✓ Inception phase
- ✓ Interim phase
- ✓ Synthesis phase

Throughout the evaluation and following approval of the Inception Report, if any significant deviation from the work plan could compromise the quality of the evaluation or jeopardise the completion of the specific contract within the contractual timeframe, these elements are to be immediately discussed with the Evaluation Manager and, regarding the validity of the contract, corrective measures taken.

2.3.1 Inception Phase

Objectives of the phase : to structure the evaluation and clarify the key issues to be addressed.

Main activities of evaluators during the Inception Phase

- ✓ Initial review of background documents (see Annex IV).
- ✓ Remote kick-off session between the EU delegation/Reference Group and the evaluators.

Objectives of the meeting: i) to arrive at a clear and shared understanding of the scope of the evaluation, its limitations and feasibility; ii) to clarify the expectations of the evaluation; iii) to illustrate the tentative methodology to be used; iv) any other relevant objectives.

- ✓ Initial interviews with key stakeholders.
- ✓ Finalisation or reconstruction of the description of the Intervention Logic/Theory of Change and its underlying assumptions. This requires an assessment of the evidence (between the hierarchy of results e.g., outputs, outcomes and impact) and the assumptions necessary for the intervention to deliver change as planned.
- ✓ Graphic representation of the reconstructed/finalised Intervention Logic/Theory of Change.
- ✓ Finalisation of the Evaluation Questions, based on the indicative questions contained in the Terms of Reference and on the reconstructed Intervention Logic.
- ✓ Finalisation of the evaluation methodology, including the definition of judgement criteria and indicators per Evaluation Question, the selection of data collection tools and sources. The methodology should be gender sensitive, contemplate the use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and assess if, and how, interventions have contributed to progress on gender equality.
- ✓ Representation of the methodological approach in an Evaluation Matrix (see Annex IV).
- ✓ Workplan of subsequent phases.
- ✓ Identification of the expected risks and limitations of the methodology, and of the envisaged mitigation measures.

- ✓ Preparation of the Inception Report; its content is described in Annex V.
- ✓ Remote presentation of the Inception Report to the Reference Group, supported by a slide presentation.
- ✓ Revision of the report (as relevant) following receipt of comments.

2.3.2 Interim Phase

This phase is entirely devoted to gathering and analysing the information required to provide preliminary answers to the EQs. Work in this phase will consist of two activities.

1. Desk activities - review of documentation and interviews with key stakeholders and other initial data collection using different tools such as surveys.
2. Field activities - further data collection and analysis with the aim of testing the hypotheses identified during the 'Desk activities'.

2.3.2.1 Desk and field activities

Objective of the phase: to analyse the relevant secondary data and conducting primary research.

Main activities of evaluators

- ✓ Completion of in-depth analysis of relevant documents and other secondary sources, to be done systematically and to reflect the methodology as described in the Inception Report.
- ✓ Selected remote and face-to-face interviews to support the analysis of secondary data, as relevant.
- ✓ Formulation of the preliminary responses to each Evaluation Question, with analysis of their validity and limitations.
- ✓ Identification of the issues still to be covered and of the preliminary hypotheses to be tested during primary research.
- ✓ Face-to-face (Dhaka/Bangladesh) presentation of the preliminary findings emerging from the desk review (incl. gaps and hypotheses to be tested in the field) to kick-off the in-country portion of this Interim Phase, supported by a slide presentation.
- ✓ Completion of primary research following the methodology described in the Inception Report.
- ✓ Guarantee of adequate contact, consultation with, and involvement of the different stakeholders, including the relevant government and local authorities and agencies, throughout the Interim Phase
- ✓ Use of the most reliable and appropriate sources of information, respecting the rights of individuals to provide information in confidence, and being sensitive to the beliefs and customs of local, social and cultural environments, throughout the Interim Phase. Preparation of the Intermediary Note; its content is described in Annex V.
- ✓ Preparation of a slide presentation of intermediate/preliminary (Desk and Field) findings and preliminary conclusions (to be tested with the Reference group) (free format).
- ✓ Face-to-face (Dhaka/Bangladesh) presentation of the intermediate/preliminary (Desk and Field) findings and preliminary conclusions to the Reference Group, supported by the slide presentation.

2.3.3 Synthesis Phase

Objectives of the phase: to report on results from the evaluation (final answers to the Evaluation questions (final findings) and formulate conclusions and recommendations)

Main activities of evaluators

- ✓ Analysis and synthesis of the evidence and data collected during the previous phases to provide a final answer to the Evaluation Questions.
- ✓ Preparation of the Draft Final Report; its content is described in Annex V.
- ✓ Remote presentation of the Draft Final Report to the Reference Group, supported by a slide presentation.
- ✓ Preparation of a response to the draft QAG (Quality Assessment Grid) formulated by the Evaluation Manager via the EVAL module¹¹.
- ✓ Once the comments on the Draft Final Report are received from the Evaluation Manager, addressing those that are relevant and producing the Final Report, and uploading it to the EVAL module;¹ its content is described in Annex V. While potential quality issues, factual errors or methodological

problems should be corrected, comments linked to diverging judgements may be either accepted or rejected. In the latter instance, the evaluators must explain the reasons in writing (free format).

- Preparation of the Executive Summary and upload to the EVAL module by using the compulsory format given in the module.

- Inclusion of an executive summary (free text format) in the Final Report (see Annex V).

The evaluators will make sure that:

- their assessments are objective and balanced, statements are accurate and evidence-based, and recommendations realistic and clearly targeted.

- when drafting the report, they will acknowledge clearly where changes in the desired direction are known to be taking place already.

- the wording, inclusive of the abbreviations used, considers the audience as identified in Art. 2.1 above.

¹¹ All mentions to the EVAL module throughout the text in accordance with the Art.43.3 of the “Draft Framework Contract Agreement and Special Conditions” of the SIEA Framework Contract. The module EVAL will be integrated into OPSYS.

2.3.4 Overview of deliverables and meetings and their timing

The synoptic table below presents an overview of the deliverables to be produced by the evaluation team, the key meetings with the Reference Group (including the Evaluation Manager) as described previously, as well as their timing.

Evaluation phases	Deliverables and meetings	Timing
Inception phase	· Meeting: kick off	· After initial document analysis
	· Inception Report	· End of Inception Phase
	· Slide presentation	· End of Inception Phase
	· Meeting: presentation of Inception Report	· End of Inception Phase
Interim: Desk and Field activities	· Meeting: presentation of preliminary findings (to be tested) emerging from the desk work	· Shortly before or at the beginning of the field activities
	· Slide presentation	· End of Interim (Desk and Field) Phase
	· Meeting: debriefing on intermediate/preliminary (Desk and Field) findings	· End of Interim (Desk and Field) Phase
Synthesis phase	· Draft Final Report	· 1 December 2023 (Indicative)
	· Meeting: presentation of the Draft Final Report	· 4 December 2023 (Indicative)
	· Comments on the draft QAG	· Together with Final Report
	· Final Report	· 15 days after receiving comments on Draft Final Report
	· Executive summary of the Final Report	· Together with Final Report

2.4 Specific contract Organisation and Methodology (Technical offer)

The invited framework contractors will submit their specific contract Organisation and Methodology by using the standard SIEA template B-VII-d-i and its Annexes 1 and 2 (B-VII-d-ii).

The evaluation methodology proposed to undertake the assignment will be described in Chapter 3 (Strategy and timetable of work) of the template B-VII-d-i. Contractors will describe how their proposed methodology will address the cross-cutting issues mentioned in these Terms of Reference; it should be

gender sensitive, contemplate the use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and be able to demonstrate how interventions have contributed to progress on gender equality.

The methodology should also include (if applicable) communication-related actions, messages, materials, and related managerial structures.

The methodology would need to be adapted to geographically dispersed implementation areas and include participatory evaluation techniques with regard to the final beneficiaries.

The methodology of the evaluation should be gender sensitive, in desk phase (contemplating the use of sex and age-disaggregated data), field phase (considering gender sensitive field approach and evaluation tools) and synthesis phase (i) assessing any gender-differentiation visible in the activities implemented or results achieved under the BRLP and its component; ii) bringing gender sensitive answers to the evaluation questions).”

The request for services will include interviews with the proposed candidates for the evaluation team.

2.4.1 Evaluation ethics

All evaluations must be credible and free from bias; they must respect dignity and diversity and protect stakeholders' rights and interests. Evaluators must ensure confidentiality and anonymity of informants and be guided by professional standards and ethical and moral principles in observation of the 'do no harm' principle. The approach of framework contractors to observe these obligations must be explicitly addressed in the specific Organisation and Methodology, and implemented by the evaluation team throughout the evaluation, including during dissemination of results.

2.5 Management and steering of the evaluation

2.5.1 At the EU level

The evaluation is managed by the Evaluation Manager of the EUD. The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by the Evaluation Manager with the assistance of a Reference Group consisting of members of EU Staff (EUD cooperation section and EUD finance and contracts section) and a representative of the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C).

The main functions of the Reference Group are:

- to propose indicative Evaluation Questions
- to validate the final Evaluation Questions
- to facilitate contacts between the evaluation team and the EU services and external stakeholders
- to ensure that the evaluation team has access to, and has consulted with, all relevant information sources and documents related to the intervention
- to discuss and comment on notes and reports delivered by the evaluation team. Comments by individual group members are compiled into a single document by the Evaluation Manager and subsequently transmitted to the evaluation team
- to provide feedback on the findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations from the evaluation
- to support the development of a proper follow-up action plan after completion of the evaluation.

2.5.2 At the Contractor level

Further to the requirements set out in Article 6 of the Global Terms of Reference and in the Global Organisation and Methodology, respectively Annexes II and III of the Framework contract SIEA 2018, the contractor is responsible for the quality of the process, the evaluation design, the inputs, and the outputs of the evaluation. In particular, it will:

- support the Team Leader in their role, mainly from a team management perspective. In this regard, the contractor should make sure that, for each evaluation phase, specific tasks and outputs for each team member are clearly defined and understood
- provide backstopping and quality control for the evaluation team's work throughout the assignment
- ensure that the evaluators are adequately resourced to perform all required tasks within the timeframe of the contract.

2.6 Language of the specific contract and of the deliverables

The language of the specific contract is to be English. All reports will be submitted in English.

3 LOGISTICS AND TIMING

Please refer to Part B of the Terms of Reference.

3.1 Planning, including the period for notification of staff placement¹²

As part of the technical offer, the framework contractor must fill in the timetable in Annex VI [(to be finalised in the Inception Report)]. The 'indicative dates' are not to be formulated as fixed dates but rather as days (or weeks or months) from the beginning of the assignment (to be referenced as '0').

Sufficient forward planning is to be taken into account in order to ensure the active participation and consultation with government representatives, national/local authorities or other stakeholders.

4 REQUIREMENTS

Please refer to Part B of the Terms of Reference.

All costs, other than the costs for key experts of the evaluation team will be reflected in a dedicated budget line under the chapter "Other details" of the framework contractor's financial offer.

5 REPORTS

For the list of reports, please refer to Chapter 2.3 of Part A and to Part B of the Terms of Reference.

5.1 Use of the EVAL module by the evaluators

The selected contractor will **submit all deliverables by uploading them into the EVAL Module**, an evaluation process management tool and repository of the European Commission. The selected contractor will receive access to online and offline guidance in order to operate with the module during the related specific contract validity.

¹² As per Article 16.4 a) of the General Conditions of the Framework Contract SIEA

5.2 Number of report copies

Apart from its submission, the approved version of the Final Report will be also provided in 3 paper copies and in electronic version (Word and PDF version) at no extra cost.

5.3 Formatting of reports

All reports will be produced using Font Arial or Times New Roman, minimum letter size 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing, double sided. They will be sent in Word and PDF formats.

6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Content of reporting

The outputs must match quality standards. The text of the reports should be illustrated, as appropriate, with maps, graphs, and tables; a map of the area(s) of intervention is required (to be attached as annex).

6.2 Comments on the outputs

For each report, the Evaluation Manager will send the contractor consolidated comments received from the Reference Group or the approval of the report within 14 calendar days. The revised reports addressing the comments will be submitted within 10 calendar days from the date of receipt of the comments. The evaluation team should provide a separate document explaining how and where comments have been integrated or the reason for not integrating certain comments, if this is the case.

6.3 Assessment of the quality of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary

The quality of the draft versions of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary will be assessed by the Evaluation Manager using the online Quality Assessment Grid (QAG) in the EVAL Module (text provided in Annex VII). The Contractor is given the chance to comment on the assessments formulated by the Evaluation Manager through the EVAL module. The QAG will then be reviewed, following the submission of the final version of the Final Report and the Executive Summary.

The compilation of the QAG will support/inform the compilation of the FWC SIEA's specific contract Performance Evaluation by the Evaluation Manager.

7 PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Please address any request for clarification and other communication to the following address: delegation-bangladesh-cris-fwc-offers@eeas.europa.eu

Annex A: Terms of reference – Part B

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Benefitting Zone

Asia Pacific Region

2. Contracting authority

The European Union, represented by the European Commission, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.

3. Contract language

English

LOCATION AND DURATION

4. Location

- Normal place of posting of the specific assignment: Home-based
- Mission(s) outside the normal place of posting and duration(s): one mission to Dhaka/ Bangladesh combined with field visits to a minimum of three project districts, minimum of 15 days for each team member

5. Start date and period of implementation

The indicative start date is 31/08/2023 and the period of implementation of the contract will be 122 Day(s) from this date (indicative end date: 31/12/2023).

REQUIREMENTS

6. Expertise

The minimum requirements covered by the team of experts as a whole are detailed below:

- Qualifications and skills required for the team: A Master's degree in a relevant field such as: Climate Change, Environmental Management, Law and or relevant Development Studies Soft skills: Excellent analytical, drafting, and communication skills. The European Union pursues an equal opportunities policy. Gender balance in the proposed team, at all levels, is highly recommended
- General professional experience of the team: The evaluation team must have a cumulative experience of at least 12 years in the area of evaluation (of which at least a minimum of 5 successfully completed intervention-level or strategic evaluations), mostly in but not limited to the field of development cooperation, with solid experience in rigorous evaluation methods and techniques. In addition, the evaluation team must have a minimum of 6 years in projects and or policy development in climate change adaptation, climate vulnerability and climate risk assessment, local climate change adaptation, financing structures, resilience and livelihoods

related activities, and climate financing, of which a minimum of 4 years in South Asia. Experience with large EU funded projects will be considered an asset.

- Specific professional experience of the team: At least one of the experts must have a minimum of 5 successfully completed intervention-level or strategic evaluations. This includes the capacity to adapt and use quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. Experience in the evaluation of climate change, climate finance, and local governance will be considered an asset. The request for services will include interviews with the proposed candidates for the evaluation team.
- Language skills of the team: All members (including the TL) shall have English C2 level. One team member with Bengali C2 level will be considered an asset.

Additional expertise requirements for the team composition:

Position	Expert category	Minimum requirements	Minimum number of working days	Additional information
Expert	Cat. II (>6 years of experience)		30	Within the number of planned working days the Cat II expert will allocate a minimum of 15 days in the field
Expert	Cat. I (>12 years of experience)		50	In particular, the Team Leader (to be identified in the Organisation and Methodology and in the Financial Offer) is expected to be a Cat I expert, possess a demonstrable senior evaluation expertise coherent with the requirements of this assignment and provide not less than 50 working days, out of which 15 in the field

7. Incidental expenditure

No incidental expenditure provided for in this contract.

8. Lump sums

No lump sums provided for in this contract.

9. Expenditure verification

No expenditure verification report is required.

10. Other items defined by Contracting Authority

No other items provided for in this contract.

REPORTS AND DELIVERABLES

11. Reports and deliverables requirements

Title	Content	Language	Submission timing or deadline
Inception Report	1. Introduction 2. Reconstructed Intervention Logic 3. Stakeholder map 4. Finalised Evaluation Questions with Judgement criteria and indicators (Evaluation Matrix, part A) 5. Methodology of the evaluation 6. Analysis of risks related to the evaluation methodology and mitigation measures 7. Ethics rules 8. Work plan Deadline for submission: End of Inception phase	English	Within 3 Month(s) After the project start
Slide presentation Inception phase	Deadline for submission: End of Inception Phase	English	Within 3 Month(s) After the project start
Slide presentation Interim: Desk and Field activities	Deadline for submission: at the End of Interim (Desk and Field) Phase	English	Within 3 Month(s) After the project start

Draft final report	Executive Summary 1. Introduction 2. Findings 3. Overall assessment (optional) 4. Conclusions and Recommendations	English	Within 1 Month(s) Before the project end
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Title	Content	Language	Submission timing or deadline
	4.1 Conclusions 4.2 Recommendations 4.3 Lessons learnt 5. Annexes to the report		
Final report	Executive Summary 1. Introduction 2. Findings 3. Overall assessment (optional) 4. Conclusions and Recommendations 4.1 Conclusions 4.2 Recommendations 4.3 Lessons learnt 5. Annexes to the report	English	Within 15 Day(s) Before the project end

Annex B: Logical framework matrix (LOGFRAME) and Evidence log

Expected & Achieved Results	Indicators (with baselines, Targets* & indicative timeframe) and End values	Means of verification	Risks & assumptions
Outcome Improved and inclusive local- level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of target UPs that have incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans (LDP). <p><i>Baseline- 13,9%</i> <i>Target- 100 % by the end of the project.</i> <i>End: 100% by June 2023</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of target UP plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls. 	<p>Longitudinal study report and Final Evaluation Report.</p> <p>CRA Reports</p> <p>Climate Inclusive LDPs</p> <p>Annual Plans and Five- Year Plan of UPs.</p>	<p>Continued commitment to current decentralization and fiscal transfer policies</p> <p>Social norms will not prevent women from participating in public planning events</p>

Expected & Achieved Results	Indicators (with baselines, Targets* & indicative timeframe) and End values	Means of verification	Risks & assumptions
	<p><i>Baseline- 6,9%</i> <i>Target: At least 50% by the end of the project.</i> <i>End: 100% by June 2023</i></p> <p>• % of UP that have established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system <i>Baseline- Plans not existing</i> <i>Target: At least 80% by end of project.</i> <i>End: 100% by June 2023</i></p>		No major political instability
	<p>• % of target UPs that are allocating other resources to implementing CCA linked schemes.</p> <p><i>Baseline- 0%</i> <i>Target: At least 70% increase by end of project</i> <i>End: 97% by June 2023</i></p>	Annual Plans Annual Budgets	
Output 1 Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management	<p>• % of women, poor and marginalized people that participate in the formulation of climate risk-integrated LDPs <i>Baseline- 1,3%</i> <i>Target: At least a 52% increase on the baseline by the end of the project</i> <i>End: 97% by June 2023</i></p> <p>% of target UPs that integrate CCA solutions into LDPs to support the most vulnerable households. <i>Baseline- 31,9%</i></p>	<p>Meeting records</p> <p>Gender Analysis report</p> <p>Periodic survey CRA Reports Business as Usual LDPs</p>	<p>No major displacement of the population</p> <p>Staff change in the LGI and local GoB officials is limited.</p>

Expected & Achieved Results	Indicators (with baselines, Targets* & indicative timeframe) and End values	Means of verification	Risks & assumptions
	<i>Target: 100% of target LGIs by the end of the project</i> End: 100% by June 2023	Climate inclusive LDPs Climate Change, Gender, Social and Environmental Screening Reports HH-RRAPs	
Output2 Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance <i>Baseline- 10% (national average) Target: At least 60% of target households by the end of the project</i> End: 76 % by June 2023 • % of target UPs that secure funding to support CCA- linked schemes based on their performance <i>Baseline- 0% Target: 100% of target UPs by the end of the project</i> End: 100 % by June 2023 • % of Open Budget sessions in target UPs that discussed CCA-linked expenditure <i>Baseline- 7% Target: 100% of Open Budget sessions</i> End: 100 % by June 2023 	Report of an annual longitudinal study PBCRG allocation formula source System for Performance Assessment and annual assessment carried out by independent assessors Participatory performance assessments (Social	Staff changes in the LGI and local GoB officials are limited Continued commitment to current decentralization and fiscal transfer policies

Expected & Achieved Results	Indicators (with baselines, Targets* & indicative timeframe) and End values	Means of verification	Risks & assumptions
Output 3 Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to climate change adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation <i>Baseline- No</i> <i>Target: Yes (Scale 1-4)</i> End: Yes LoGIC is a proven business case for the LGD to scale up nationally. LoGIC has been referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Govt's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030. • The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework <i>Baseline- Not integrated</i> <i>Target: Integrated (Scale: 1 – 4)</i> End: Yes LoGIC shared the LCFF to LGD to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF). 	National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Mid-Term Review of 7FYP Climate Fiscal Framework GCF's Country Programme Framework Qualitative Assessment	Continued commitment to current decentralization and fiscal transfer policies

Annex C: Presentation of the evaluators

	<p>Dr. Renaat Van Rompaey –Team Leader, climate change specialist. Holding a Ph.D. in Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Renaat has 12+ years of professional experience in conducting a various range of evaluations, including specific experience of 7+ years in strategic and intervention-level evaluations, mostly on EU funded projects. He has extensive experience in, and knowledge of, South Asia Region, with specific records in Bangladesh. His extensive experience in applying rigorous evaluation methods and techniques is coupled with outstanding thematic knowledge of policy development in climate change adaptation, climate vulnerability and climate risk assessment, local climate change adaptation, financing structures, resilience and livelihoods. related activities, and climate financing. Most evaluations have entailed detailed work with Local Government and CSOs. Fluent in English, his consolidated ability to lead evaluation teams makes Renaat an outstanding candidate for the role of team Leader on this evaluation.</p>
	<p>Dr. M. Khurshed Alam – Key Expert 2. Dr. M. Khurshed Alam is a highly skilled climate change and disaster management expert in Bangladesh. He has pursued his PhD in Sociology under Commonwealth Scholarship, Master of Social Science in Sociology and Bachelor of Social Science (Major: Sociology, Minor: Economics, and Political Science). His distinguished career of more than 36 years encompasses around his special skills on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), mitigation, Disaster Risk Management (DRR), climate vulnerability and climate risk assessment, gender aspects of Climate Change, climate financing structures, resilience and livelihood development and climate financing projects. Adding to that, Dr. Khurshed has demonstrated experiences in conducting qualitative & quantitative data collection, analysis and report writing using rigorous evaluation methods and techniques like DAC-OECD evaluation criteria. Mr. Khurshed has conducted several livelihood feasibility assessments, impact assessments, and needs assessments for mitigating climate measures as well as building stakeholder consultation, public consultation and arranged public disclosure for the development of livelihood and for sustainable climate resilience projects. He has prepared and developed models and national plans regarding DRR, CCA, Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Disaster Need Assessment (DNA) system for Directorate of Disaster, livelihood development model and national poverty reduction strategy covering climate change and disaster management. In addition, he has reviewed and provided recommendations for the integration of climate change, livelihood, WASH and DRM Management Information System into the National Information Management System. He has involved with reviewing policy on disaster risk reduction, natural resource management, climate change adaptation, mitigation as well as DRR and DRM. Moreover, he has proven experience in conducting final evaluation on Building Sustainable Livelihood and CCA projects in Urban Bangladesh-Project. His overall demonstrable experiences would effectively be helpful in public policy analysis and advice in the field of CCA, mitigation, DRR and DRM for sustainable development of cooperation. He has excellent report writing and communication skills in English and Bengali languages. He is a reviewer of disaster related articles of World Development and world reputed disaster related Journals. He is also author of such journals.</p>

Annex D: Difficulties encountered and limitations

From the beginning in September political unrest was announced around election date. That date was not fixed and moved backwards. Several fieldtrips had to be rescheduled because of this unrest. Mr Blom managed to join the field trip to Kurigram, but Mrs Bäckström had to cancel her participation. Also the staff at UN was mainly working at home to avoid the unrest in the streets. Due to this delay, the team leader had to leave before the third field trip happened, so only Expert 2 travelled to Sunamganj 9-10 December. The elections finally happened on 7 January 2024.

For transport to the field sites, UNDP arranged in-country flights, minibus and speedboat transport, as they also participated with 5 people. Expert paid for overnight stay in Circuit House (government hotel, Kurigram) or Hotel in Khulna. This made it difficult for the evaluators to randomly or independently selecting stakeholders.

Cyclone Midhili formed a low-pressure area over the Bay of Bengal on 14 November. Strong winds were hitting the coast, but in Dhaka it rained all day.

It was found that, except at UN office and Embassies, all interviews happened in Bengali, thus an interpreter is necessary for non-Bengali speaking experts. We contacted therefor Mrs Jannatul Ferdushy, +88019 271 26347, sova.jannat@gmail.com. She worked two days with the team leader, too shortly.

UN has collected a lot of data during this project, e.g. Annex K: Khulna Banisanta Union profile. From the inception phase, it became clear that the evaluators had to be in the position to do their own analysis of these data, eventually with the help of a research assistant. In a global price contract, this should have been possible. Also the handover of key documents, only happened during the field phase and was one of the reasons for the delay of the inception report.

The main objective of the project was the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in government policy, necessitated to work at and to be guided through the country by people from the Ministry, rather than from UN. We now spent only 2 hours at the Ministry. The Director of Evaluation had never visited the field. He had 125 projects to monitor...

Annex E: Evaluation Matrix

EVALUATION QUESTION		JUDGEMENT CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SOURCES		METHODS
		Relevance		1°	2°	
EQ1	To what extent have the LoGIC's approach been aligned to the priorities of the government of Bangladesh (Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate policy, National Adaptation Plan)?	The design of the Action aligns with implementing partners, national partners, target groups and beneficiary needs and gaps. The design of the Action allows flexibility and adaptability as context changes.	IND 1.1.1: Specific evidence on needs can be cited IND 1.1.2: Specific examples can be cited.	Project documentation and Project examples	Action Documents reflects linkages	Document Review Interviews
EQ2	To what extent is there a clear link with the needs of partner organisations, local governments and communities?	There is direct linkage between LoGIC activities and beneficiaries' needs	IND 1.3.1: Specific needs and gaps can be cited.	Primary data from LoGIC	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ3	How distinct was the approach to other programmes and initiatives taken up in Bangladesh by government and/or key development partners with similar initiatives or objectives?	2.2 The Action has the potential to create synergy with other EU and non-EU future interventions.	IND 1.4.1 Specific linkages can be demonstrated through logframe indicators including disaggregation by gender. IND 1.4.2 : Evidence of synergy with other intervention.	Primary data from LoGIC	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
		Coherence				
EQ4	How coherent was the programme design, did the action fundamentally deviate from the description of the action?	The Action (s) aligns with and supports other (non) EU actions/programmes The Action aligns with EU gender policies, SDGs and Agenda 2030	IND 2.1.1: Action Document (s) is coherent with other EU actions IND 2.1.2: Evidence of synergy with other non- EU activity IND 2.1.3: Examples documents, tools and products that integrate gender, SDGs and Agenda 2030	Primary data from the LoGIC	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ5	How well integrated were the individual components as managed by UNCDF and UNDP, and how functional was coordination between the two UN agencies?	Internal coherence	IND 3.1.1 Coordinated publications, annual reports, actions in the field; Coordinated financial reporting, communication to the people	Primary data from the LoGIC	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ6	What could have been done to improve the coherence of the programme?	4 Target group coherence	IND 4.1.1 Is there coherence of beneficiaries? Do the Agencies operate in the same village? Do their trainings address the same households?	Primary data from the LoGIC	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
		Efficiency				

EVALUATION QUESTION		JUDGEMENT CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SOURCES		METHODS
EQ4	How has LoGIC delivered as per result framework and budget? How cost-efficient it was?	Financial resources have been well used Human resources have been well used Time has been well used Resources generally indicate value for money	IND 5.1.1: Monitoring results that indicate this IND 5.2.1: Monitoring results that indicate this IND 5.3.1: Monitoring results that indicate this IND 5.4.1: Monitoring results that indicate this	Monitoring data	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ6	What elements of the action worked well and what didn't?	6.1 Management processes been adequate and well adapted	IND 6.1.1: Monitoring results that indicate this	Monitoring data	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
		EU Added Value				
EQ7	Have the implementing partners been able to mobilize resources beyond funding from its traditional donors? - What was the added-value of the action in terms of policy /system development and for the targeted groups ?	7.1 The communication of the Action has reached out to other donors. 7.2 The reports of the Action have been read by the policy makers.	IND 7.1.1 Number and amount of additional funding raised for the Multi-donor-trust-fund	Primary data from the intervention (s)	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ8	What was the added-value of the action in terms of policy /system development and for the targeted groups ?	8.1 The Action has contributed to other actors establishing and/or effectively implementing activities that built on the Action outcomes	IND 8.1.1: Estimate no. of other EU MSs who adopted the Action (s) tools and products	Primary data from the intervention (s)	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
		Effectiveness				
EQ8	- Was the governance system, including partnerships (development and national) working, how could it have been done differently?	Was everybody motivated by its share of the funds?	IND 9.1.1: Monitoring results that indicate this IND 9.2.1: Documented evidence of good practice and harmful practice	Monitoring data	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ9	How were the government counterparts engaged in the programme?	Beneficiaries are showing meaningful interest in Action	IND 10.1.1: Monitoring results that indicate this IND 10.2.1: Documented evidence of good practice and harmful practice	Monitoring data	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ10	How was the performance of LoGIC in terms of project delivery? Did the programme provide value for money?	Planned results have been delivered	IND 11.1.1: Monitoring results that indicate this IND 11.2.1: Documented evidence of good practice and harmful practice	Monitoring data	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews

EVALUATION QUESTION		JUDGEMENT CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SOURCES		METHODS
EQ11	Was the capacity building effective? Did the programme contribute to changes in the capacity of local governments to plan, budget and manage investments for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at the local level, and of communities' climate change adaptation solutions?	Beneficiaries have practical experiences in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning?	IND 12.1.1: Monitoring results that indicate this IND 12.2.1: Documented evidence of good practice and harmful practice	Monitoring data	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
		Impact				
EQ12	Did the programme have an impact on macro, meso and micro-level for the communities?	Has the resilience of the communities been enhanced?	IND 13.1.1 Increase of income / savings of the communities	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. narratives from beneficiary communities	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ13	Did the programme have an impact on the national and international policy agenda on community-based climate change adaptation?	Policy makers have used outputs of the Action in their policies.	IND 14.1.1 Number of policies that have been affected	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. narratives from beneficiary communities	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ14	Has the programme contributed to establishing sustainable financing mechanisms to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures, to what extent?	The Action has contributed to improved planning and financing activities.	IND15.1.1: Estimate changes in routine activities due to the Action (s) IND 15.1.2: New behaviours adopted aligned to the changing context	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. narratives from beneficiary communities	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ15	Has LoGIC contributed to better planning and financing for community-based climate change adaptation beyond the LoGIC programme?	The Action has contributed to improved planning and financing activities.	IND 16.1.1: Estimate changes in routine activities due to the Action (s) IND 16.2.2: New behaviours adopted aligned to the changing context	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. narratives from beneficiary communities	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ16	What were intended and what were unintended benefits (economic and non-economic) of the project?	Knowledge bank/repository of best practice	IND17.1.1 Knowledge sharing seminars conducted	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. narratives from beneficiary communities	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews

EVALUATION QUESTION		JUDGEMENT CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SOURCES		METHODS
		Sustainability				
EQ17	Did the capacity built sustain over time? Had the necessary institutional mechanisms been set up to foster local ownership and to ensure long-term effects of project interventions?	The Action (s) products and tools are integrated into routine activities There are routine procedures within entities to ensure knowledge transfer There is local ownership Knowledge bank/repository of best practice	IND 18.1.1: Estimate no. of tools, procedures that have been reviewed and adapted at institutional level IND 18.2.1: No. of lessons learnt disseminated IND 18.3.1: There is evidence of local ownership IND 18.4.1: Knowledge sharing seminars conducted	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. workshop and seminar reports	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ18	Do local governments integrate climate change adaptation in their planning now? - Is the Government now applying the LoGIC (CRF and PBCRG) approach? Are there perspectives for further institutionalization and scaling-up?	19.1 Government policies reflect the approach of the Action.	IND 19.1.1 Number of infrastructure works by Government using LoGIC's approach IND 19.2.1: Number of intentions to use LoGIC's approach	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. workshop and seminar reports	Secondary data from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ19	To what extent did the LoGIC design incorporate cross-cutting themes such as, inequality, gender and human rights, as well as environmental sustainability? How coherent is it to needs and interests of all stakeholder groups? Does it offer good quality information on the underlying causes of inequality and discrimination to inform the programme?	The Action (s) has contributed to gender being integrated into the design of the programme The Action (s) has contributed to a rights based approach being integrated into the design of the programme The Action (s) has contributed to a Leave No One Behind principle being integrated into the design of the programme	IND 20.1.1: Level of gender participation in interventions and other dis-aggregated data IND 20.2.1: Relevant data available concerning right to food and eradication of hunger IND 20.3.1: Relevant data available concerning social economic status of those involved	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. monitoring reports	Secondary data from beneficiaries e.g. narratives from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews
EQ20	Did beneficiaries give priority to external resources or was local resource mobilization prioritized?	21.1 The Action contributed to fair procurement and recruitment.	IND 21.1.1 Number of procurement procedures using external resources	Primary data from the intervention (s) e.g. monitoring reports	Secondary data from beneficiaries e.g. narratives from beneficiaries	Document Review Interviews

Annex G: List of persons/organizations consulted

Name	Organisation	Function	E-mail
Muhammad Ibrahim	LGD	Secretary	lgsecretary@lgd.gov.bd
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Jasmin Blankennagel	UNDP	Programme Officer (Climate Adaptation & Finance); LoGIC Project Coordinator a.i.	jasmin.blankennagel@undp.org
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Mr Muhammad Ibrahim, Local Government Secretary

Dr. Md. Sarwar Bari LGD, Director General (Additional Secretary), Monitoring Inspection and Evaluation Wing,

Mohammad Fazla Azim, LGD, Joint Secretary, LGD & National Project Director, LoGIC Project

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Mr Jesmul Hasan, UNCDF, Regional Advisor (LTF, South Asia) Country Relationship Manager for Bangladesh (Programme Specialist)

UNDP, IDB Bhaban, 18th Floor, UN Offices, E/8-A, Begum Rokeya Sarani, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh, +880 2-55667788, Bangladesh | United Nations Development Programme (undp.org) Prasenjit Chakma, UNDP, Assistant Resident Representative, Resilience & Inclusive Growth Cluster A K M Azad Rahman, UNDP, Project Coordinator, Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project

Jasmin Blankennagel, UNDP, Programme Officer (Climate Adaptation & Finance); LoGIC Project Coordinator a.i.

Dr. Maliha Muzammil, UNDP, Climate Change Specialist

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Maria Stridsman Embassy of Sweden Head of Cooperation

Nayoka Martinez-Bäckström Embassy of Sweden First secretary Environment & Climate Change and Deputy Head, Development Cooperation Section

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Annex H: Literature and documentation consulted

jp_bangladesn_logic_dec_2022_annualv2_clean_version
2022_jp_bangladesh_logic_financial_report
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2021 LoGIC Bangladesh
mip-2021-c2021-9079-bangladesh-annex_en
LoGIC Revised Prodoc upto June 2021_Redacted
PowerPoint presentation Rahman
UNCDF 1.1 Special Conditions signed by both parties
UNCDF 2 Description of the action
UNDP 2.Description of Action

Drive received from Azad:

- 1_LoGIC Annual Progress Report 2022
- 2_LoGIC Annual Progress Report_2021
- 3_LoGIC Annual Progress Report_2020
- 4_LoGIC Annual Progress Report 2019
- 5_LoGIC Annual Progress Report 2018
- 6_LoGIC Annual Progress Report 2017
- 7_LoGIC Mid-Term Evaluation Report
- 8_LoGIC Baseline Report_Final (2018)
- 9_PBCRG Cost-Benefit Analysis Report
- 10_LoGIC_Projection of Climate and Developing a Dashboard for Vulnerability and Risk Calculation and Spatial Data Management (Final Report)
- 11_LoGIC_Risk Register
- 12_Risk Atlas_Nishanbaria Union_Bagerhat
- 13_LoGIC Areas_Past and Future Climate analysis (Final)
- 14_Climate Resilient Livelihood Analysis in Southwest Bangladesh (LoGIC)
- 15_Hazard Map_Patharghata UP_Barguna
- 16_LoGIC Gender at a glance
- 17_LoGIC_Climate Vulnerability Index
- 18_LoGIC Policy Brief
- 19_Final Report on Market Mapping v.1.2
- 20_LoGIC Report_Workshop on Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF)
- 21_Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan_26 Sept 2021
- 22_Bangladesh NAP (2023-2050) October 2022 v3
- 23_CRF_Beneficiaries_Dataset (35000)
- 24_LoGIC PBCRG_Schemes_Final (5 Oct 2023)
- 25_LoGIC M&E System
- 26_Cyclone Yaas Loss and Damage Report
- 27_LoGIC_Cyclone Yaas_Loss and Damage Report. Update
- 28_LoGIC_Loss and Damage Report_Flood
- 29_LoGIC_Report on Capacity Building
30. Financial Report UNFCD till June 2023
31. Financial Report UNDP till June 2023

Annex I: Time Schedule Field Visits

Week 0

26-10: Final Inception Report and Presentation
Online interviews

Week 1

5 Nov: arrival Team leader in Dhaka
6 Nov: Interviews at UNDP: 9 Mr Azad Rahman, 12:30 Jesmul Hasan
15h at Swedish Embassy: Maria Stridsman, Nayoka Martinez-Bäckström
7 Nov: 10:30 Ministry Local Governance, 12:30 SG
16h30 EU Delegation: Mr H. Blom
8 Nov: Prasenjit Chakma, UNDP, Jasmin Blankennagel, UNDP, Dr. Maliha Muzammil, UNDP,
9 Nov: Desk study and reporting

Week 2

12 Nov: Desk study and reporting
13 Nov: Traveling to **District Kurigram**,
14 Nov: meet supported Households, district authorities, Civil society organizations
15 Nov: Households who received grants

Week 3

16 Nov: Reporting
17 Nov: Traveling to District
18 Nov: **Khulna District**, district authorities who received support
19-20 Nov: Households who received grants, Civil society organizations who received
21 Nov: Traveling

Week 4

22 Nov: Reporting
23 Nov: feedback to Reference Group
24 Nov: Travel team leader to home

Week 5-8 Synthesis phase

9-10 Dec: Sunamganj District by Dr Khushed
By end of December : Slide presentation
January: Meeting: presentation of the Draft Final Report

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

Field Visit Schedule for EU Final Evaluation, 2nd proposal Azad

Kurigram

Time	Travel from	Travel to	Travel by	What to experience
Day-1: 13.11.2023				
10:15-11:15 am	Dhaka	Saidpur, Nilphamari	By Air	Travel
11:15-1:45 pm	Saidpur, Nilphamari	Circuit House, Kurigram	By Road (90 km)	Travel
1:45-2:30 pm	DC Office, Kurigram	Circuit House, Kurigram		Prayer and Lunch
02:30-04:15 pm	Circuit House, Kurigram	Putimari, Ward-04, Thanahat, Chilmari, Kurigram	By road (30 km)	CRF Group (Dalia): Visit community resilience fund (CRF) beneficiaries to see the climate adaptive livelihoods that they have taken up (such as flood-tolerant paddy cultivation and Sheep rearing) Interaction with the beneficiaries
04:15-5:15 pm	Putimari, Ward-04, Thanahat, Chilmari, Kurigram	Bozra Tabokpur High School, Thanahat, Chilmari	By road (02 km)	PBCRG Scheme: Visit the Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) supported scheme 'Solar Powered Water Treatment Plant'. Discussion with the O&M committee and community people. Discussion with Union Parishad Representatives.
05:15-6:15 pm	Bozra Tabokpur High School, Thanahat, Chilmari	Circuit House, Kurigram	By road (35 km)	Overnight stay
Day-2: 14.11.2023				
08:00-9:00 am	Circuit House, Kurigram	Chilmari Ghat, Kurigram	By road (30 km)	Travel
09:00-10:00 am	Chilmari Ghat, Kurigram	Rowmari Ghat	By Speed Boat (15 km)	Travel
10:00-11:15 am	Rowmari Ghat	Char Bamoner Char, Ward-4, Rowmari Sadar	By road (6 km)	CRF Group (Golap): Visit community resilience fund (CRF) beneficiaries to observe the climate adaptive livelihoods that they have taken up (such as flood-tolerant paddy cultivation and Sheep rearing) Interaction with the beneficiaries

Time	Travel from	Travel to	Travel by	What to experience
11:15-12:30 pm	Char Bamoner Char, Ward-4, Rowmari Sadar	Sutirpar, Shoulmari Union	By road (6 km)	PBCRG Scheme: Visit the Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) supported scheme 'Solar Powered Irrigation System using surface water'. Discussion with the O&M committee and user groups. Discussion with Union Parishad Representatives.
12:30-2:30 pm	Sutirpar, Shoulmari Union	Shoulmari Union Parishad	By road (04 km)	Meeting with Union Parishad followed by lunch
02:30-02:45 pm	Shoulmari Union Parishad	Rowmari Ghat	By road (06 km)	Travel
02:45-03:45 pm	Rowmari Ghat	Chilmari Ghat	By Speed Boat (15 km)	Travel
03:45-05:00 pm	Chilmari Ghat	Circuit House, Kurigram	By road (30 km)	Travel and overnight stay
Day-3: 15.11.2023				
09:00-10:00 am	Circuit House, Kurigram	DC Office, Kurigram	By Road	Meeting with DDLG
10:00-11:00 am	DC Office, Kurigram	District Cooperative Dept.	By Road	Meeting with District Cooperative Officer
11:00-02:00 pm	Circuit House, Kurigram	Saidpur Airport, Nilphamari	By Road (90 km)	Travel
03:15-04:15 pm	Saidpur, Nilphamari	Dhaka	By Air	Travel

Khulna

Time	Travel From	Travel To	Travel by	What to experience
Day-1: 18 Nov 2023				
7:45-8:30 am	Dhaka	Jashore Airport	By Air (40 min)	Travel (USBangla BS121)
8:30 am-12:00 pm	Jashore Airport	Dhanshiri and Swapnochowa Nari Unnayan Dol, Moharajpur Union, Koyra Upazila	By road (3.5 hours)	Visit CRF Group: Discussion with climate vulnerable beneficiaries' group and youth group on climate vulnerability, coping strategies, local lives and livelihoods. Interaction with CRF beneficiaries (women).

Time	Travel From	Travel To	Travel by	What to experience
12:00 pm-01:30 pm	Moharajpur Union, Koyra Upazila	Moddher Chak, Dhalibari Jame Moshjid, Ward-7, Koyra Union, Koyra Upazila	By road (30 minutes)	PBCRG Scheme: Visit the scheme on ATM-based Rainwater Harvesting system. Discussion with O&M committee and water user group. Discussion on local climate vulnerabilities including the salinity issue.
01:30 pm-2:30 pm	Koyra Union	Lunch at Zila Parshad Dakbanglow, Koyra Upazila		
02:30 pm-3:45 pm	Upazila Dakbanglow, Koyra Upazila	Koyra Upazila Parishad		Meeting with Koyra Upazila Parishad
3:45 pm-6:45 pm	Koyra Upazila Parishad	Hotel Castle Salam, Khulna City, Khulna.	By road (3 hours)	Overnight stay
Day-2: 19 Nov 2023				
07:30 am-11:00 am	Hotel Castle Salam, Khulna City, Khulna.	Amtola Primary school, Ward-3, Banishanta Union	By road (2.5 hours)	PBCRG Scheme: Visit the scheme on ATM-based Surface water treatment plant. Discussion with O&M committee and water user group.
11:00 am-11:40 am	Banishanta Union, PBCRG spot	Amtola High School, Ward-3, Banishanta Union	Walking for 5 minutes	Climate Vulnerable Youth Platform (Dacope Upazila): Visit Climate Vulnerable Youth Platform to observe and discuss their involvement to climate change and adaptation issues, their plans to address the climate change and local livelihoods, their interaction with community.
11:40 am – 12:30 pm	Amtola High School, Ward-3, Banishanta Union	Golap CRF group, Amtola, Ward-3, Banishanta Union	By Road 5 minutes	CRF Group (Golap): Visit community resilience fund (CRF) beneficiaries to observe the climate adaptive livelihoods that they have taken up (such as flood-tolerant paddy cultivation and sheep rearing) Interaction with the beneficiaries

Time	Travel From	Travel To	Travel by	What to experience
12:30 pm – 02:00 pm	Amtola, Ward-3, Banishanta Union	Parjatan Hotel, Mongla	By road	Travel & Lunch
02:00 pm-5:30 pm	Parjatan Hotel, Mongla	Jashore Airport	By road	
6:50-7:35 pm	Jashore Airport	Dhaka	By Air	USBangla, BS130

Sunamganj

Time	Travel from	Travel to	Travel by	What to experience
Day- 1: 09 Dec 2023	Dhaka	Sunamganj Circuit House/ Karim Guest House/ FIVDB Training Center	By Air & By Road (75 km)	Travel (USBangla BS537, 4:35-7:30 pm) (Via Sylhet)
Day- 2: 10 Dec 2023				
09:00 am-11:00 am	Sunamganj Circuit House/ Karim Guest House/ FIVDB Training Center	Anowarpur, Balijhuri Union, Tahirpur Upazila	By road (2 hours)	PBCRG Scheme: Visit the scheme on the Guide Wall. Discussion with O&M committee and user groups.
11:00 am-12:00 pm	Anwarpur scheme spot	Balijhuri Union Parishad, Tahirpur		Meeting with Balijhuri Union Parishad and community people.
12:00 pm 01:00 pm	Balijhuri Union Parishad	Loharchura CRF group, Anowarpur, Ward-05, Balijhuri Union	10 minutes walking.	CRF Group (Loharchura): Visit community resilience fund (CRF) beneficiaries to observe the climate adaptive livelihoods that they have taken up (such as Sheep & Duck rearing) Interaction with the beneficiaries.
01:00 pm-02:00 pm	Anwarpur	Balijhuri Union Parishad	10 minutes walking.	Launch
02:00 pm-04:30 pm	Balijhuri Union Parishad	DC Office Sunamganj	By road (1.5 hours)	Meeting with DDLG
04:30 pm-04:45 pm	DC Office Sunamganj	Sunamganj Circuit House/ Karim Guest		Overnight stay

Time	Travel from	Travel to	Travel by	What to experience
		House/ FIVDB Training Center		
Day- 3: 11 Dec 2023				
08:00 am-09:00 am				Sunamganj Circuit House/ Karim Guest House
09:00 am-11:00 am	Sunamganj Circuit House/ Karim Guest House	Shamar Chor (Via Derai)	By road (02 hours drive by Car)	
11:00 am-12:00 pm	Shamar Chor	Ward 9, sayar Haor (Mahmud Nagor) Atgaon	By road (35 minutes by Motorcycle)	PBCRG Scheme: Visit lightening Shed, Chayar Haor (Mahmud Nagor) Discussion with community people
12:00 pm-12:40 pm	Ward 9, shayar Haor (Mahmud Nagor) Atgaon	Shamar Chor	(35 minutes by Motorcycle)	
12:40 pm-02:pm	Shamar Chor	Kamalpur, kandahati, ward 2, Chornarchar UP.	By road (35 minutes by car)	CRF Group (Rupsha): Kamalpur, kandahati Visit community resilience fund (CRF) beneficiaries to observe the climate adaptive livelihoods that they have taken up (such as Sheep & Duck rearing) Interaction with the beneficiaries
02:00 pm-03:00 pm	Kamalpur, kandahati, ward 2, Chornarchar UP.	Derai Upazila UNO Office	By road (1 hour)	Lunch at UNO Office
04:30 pm-07:00 pm	Derai Upazila UNO Office	Sylhet Airport	By Road (2 hour 30 minutes)	Travel (USBangla BS542, 08:35 pm) (Via Sylhet)

Annex J: Note from SG Min LGD 6 November 2023

1. What is the expectation from the LoGIC project in the coming years?

The LoGIC model has proven effective, and we're looking to make it an institutionalized approach across all local government institutions in the country. The goal is for these institutions to use the model to become more effective at creating positive change in their communities, especially through building social capital and developing local leadership.

We also plan to introduce new ways to fund these efforts, including partnerships with the private sector and the use of loans and financial guarantees that are easier to access.

2. Do you recommend any policy work to be developed by the project that will benefit the Government?

A key achievement of the project is the adoption of the Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) by the LGD Ministry, which has decided to incorporate (25%) it as an additional criterion in finalizing budget allocations starting this fiscal year. This is ground-breaking as budget allocations will now consider climate vulnerability, ensuring that finance reaches the vulnerable pockets of the country. We are eager to see how the use of this CVI changes the reality for vulnerable communities on the ground. This is a significant step because it means that areas more vulnerable to climate change will get more attention and funding.

Going forward, we'd like to see a more detailed index that looks at vulnerability on a household level to help us target aid more effectively.

We also aim to work closer with the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change to align our efforts and improve how we gather and use data.

3. How can Development Partners play a role in scaling up this initiative?

We view our Development Partners as co-designers of and crucial contributors to this project and value their expertise and insights.

We look forward to their continued support in both local and international advocacy.

We're also excited about the possibility of creating new financial models with them, like the guarantee facility for green small businesses and cooperatives that the Government of Sweden has expressed interest in funding.

Annex K: Photos Annex and Kurigram and Khulna profiles (information packages provided to evaluators by UN for the field trips)

See Volume 2 (pdf file)