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Interim Evaluation of

Enhancing Adaptive Capacities of Coastal Communities,
Especially Women, to cope with Climate Change
Induced Salinity Project

FP069 – Bangladesh (UNDP PIMS+ 5724)



July 2022

Project Summary Table

Project Title:	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity
Project ID#	FP069 - Bangladesh
UNDP PIMS+	5724
Interim Evaluation Time Frame	Evaluation timeframe – 1 st February to 31 st July 2022
Region and country	Asia and the Pacific, Bangladesh
Accredited Entity	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Executing Entity / Beneficiary	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) Beneficiary: Total 719,229 direct and indirect beneficiaries
Interim Evaluation Team Members	International Consultant: Brent Tegler National Consultant: Atikul Islam
Result Areas	Increased resilience of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most vulnerable people and communities• Health and well-being, and food and water security
Project Period	6 years: October 12 th 2018 to October 12 th 2024
Project Budget	GCF: USD \$24,980,000; Co-finance USD \$8,000,000

Report Submitted: July, 2022



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Executive Summary

Description of Project

1. Bangladesh is one of the worst affected countries to global climate change. The coastal areas are particularly disaster prone and vulnerable to climate change related hazardous events that are affecting the lives and livelihoods of communities, disrupting agricultural productivity and drinking water security.
2. Women play a lead role in water security and household level resilience, while at the same time women face socio-economic marginalization. Climate change threats to water security to agricultural livelihoods due to increasing salinity in coastal communities disproportionately affects women and girls.
3. The “Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity¹” project aims for gender-transformative results by improving the water security and livelihood options of women through actions that target women's access to resources, increased participation in decision-making and to support women as leaders in building community adaptive capacity.

4. The objective of the Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) project is:

To support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security

5. The GCA project objective will be achieved through the following three inter-related project outputs and their associated activities:

Output 1 Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural

Activity 1.1 Enterprise- and community-based implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women

Activity 1.2 Strengthened climate-resilient value-chains and market linkages for alternative, resilient livelihoods

Activity 1.3 Community-based monitoring and last-mile dissemination of Early Warnings (EW) for climate-risk informed, adaptive management of resilient livelihoods

Output 2 Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions

Activity 2.1 Participatory, site-specific mapping, beneficiary selection, and mobilization of community-based management structures for climate-resilient drinking water solutions

Activity 2.2 Implementation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions at Household (HH), community, and institutional scales

Activity 2.3 Community-based, climate-risk informed Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and management of the resilient drinking water solutions

Output 3 Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security

Activity 3.1 Strengthen Ministry of Woman and Children's Affairs (MoWCA's) technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods

Activity 3.2 Strengthen Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) capacities for climate-risk informed innovation and management of drinking water solutions across the Southwest coast

Activity 3.3 Establish knowledge management, evidence-based learning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanisms to promote long- term, adaptive capacities of coastal communities

¹ The full project name has been shortened to “Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation” project (GCA).

Interim Evaluation Ratings and Achievement Summary Table for GCA Project

Measure	Interim Evaluation	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	N/A
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: Unsatisfactory	The GCA project will not achieve many of its end of project targets, particularly those associated with Outcomes 1 and 3 due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19 and a phased-in approach for climate-resilient livelihood activities proposed by the Learning Oriented Realtime Impact Assessment (LORTA)
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: Unsatisfactory	The GCA project is not expected to achieve project targets that demonstrate sustainable adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19 and a phased-in approach for climate-resilient livelihood activities proposed by the LORTA
	Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory	The GCA project is expected to achieve project targets installing RWHS, there is concern there will be insufficient time to ensure sustainable O&M, implementation of the fee-based model and capacity development of Local Government Institutions (LGI) for community based water options due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19
	Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: Unsatisfactory	The GCA project is not expected to achieve project targets to fully demonstrate the capacity of the government to sustainably implement gender-sensitive climate-risk informed management and planning of livelihoods and drinking water security due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19 and a phased-in approach for climate-resilient livelihood activities proposed by the LORTA
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management	Satisfactory	Most components of GCA project management are highly satisfactory, contributing to efficient and effective project implementation. The disruption caused by Covid-19 is unprecedented and led to delays that could not be comprehensively mitigated by alternative implementation strategies and adaptive management. Lessons have been learned to improve adaptive management.
Sustainability	Moderately Unlikely	There are significant risks to sustainability due to a lack of time to embed mechanisms to sustain RWHS, to support the introduction of novel climate-resilient livelihood options and to create and implement structural changes in government practices to implement gender-sensitive climate-risk informed management and planning of livelihoods and drinking water security

² See **Appendix 10** for an explanation of the achievement summary rating system used

Summary of Interim Evaluation Findings

6. The GCA project has encountered significant overlapping and interacting challenges associated with super-cyclone Amphan (May 2020), the global Covid-19 pandemic (March 2020 to present) and selection of the GCA project for LORTA (2020). The occurrence of these events in the second and third years of the project prevented or severely curtailed the crucial foundation interactions among stakeholders and beneficiaries (i.e., sensitization, training of trainers, trainings, regular meetings, group formation, workshops, etc.). The GCA project has utilized an adaptive management approach, particularly among stakeholders with access to the technologies that permit virtual meetings, but it has not been able to achieve the same level of interaction virtually, that face-to-face meetings or workshops would, especially for larger groups and where novel, innovative concepts are being introduced. And in regard to rural areas, and for beneficiaries in particular, virtual meetings or training sessions are generally not possible and implementation of activities in the field has been postponed and scheduled to begin in 2022.
7. Considering the project activities completed and the project budget expended to December 31st, 2021, as well as the project schedule established in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP), the GCA project is 1.5 to 2 years behind schedule. The remaining three years of the project will not be sufficient to complete all activities in a meaningful and sustainable manner and implement an orderly exit strategy that ensures: 1. climate-resilient livelihood activities and market-value chains are well established and self-sustaining; 2. the inter-dependent components providing gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions are all fully functional and working synergistically; and 3. the GoB has demonstrated the capacity to effectively plan and manage solutions for climate-risk informed livelihoods and drinking water security with plans and budgets in place for the scaling-up that is needed across all coastal areas of Bangladesh.
8. Due to the delay in implementation of project activities, the IE has not made the anticipated full assessment of the efficacy of GCA's three project outputs given the fact that none of the activities have been fully implemented (no mid-term targets defined in the Logical Framework indicators have been achieved).
9. Nonetheless, based on the analysis that has been completed the IE has identified factors that indicate the GCA project has the potential for successful and sustainable completion of all project activities that can provide significant and much needed benefits to the direct beneficiaries and enhance the capacity for the GoB to address the larger need within all coastal areas. The analysis of the GCA Theory of Change (ToC) demonstrates a logical framework supported appropriate activities. The project management structure is in place, including the large technical capacity of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and engagement of Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Women's Affairs (DWA) and Department of Health Engineering (DPHE) is capable of implementation. With appropriate ongoing management and training of implementing Non-government organizations (NGOs), the implementation of activities in the field with women and youth can be efficient, effective and sustainable.
10. The GCA project has the capacity to be gender-transformative for the GoB with MoWCA taking the lead role as Executing Entity, and GCA project activities aimed at the integration and mainstreaming of gender-responsive climate-resilient planning and management into the development activities of other participating government departments such as DPHE.
11. The GCA project can also be gender-transformative for the women and communities engaged in the project. Reducing the burden of work for women and girls through the provision of RWHS and supporting new opportunities for women to participate in climate-resilient livelihood activities can significantly change the status of women in the community. A regular component of GCA project activities is the introduction of the concept of women's

unpaid work, to sensitize community members and promote a sharing of the responsibility of unpaid work among all community members, men and women.

Interim Evaluation Recommendations

Recommendation	Responsible Party(ies)	Timeline
1. To permit effective and sustainable completion of project activities and to ensure adequate time is available for an orderly exit strategy, it is recommended the GCA project request an eighteen month extension with project completion date 12 April 2026. This may be a no cost extension based on the GCF and GoB budget remaining (Table 5) for project implementation, including the budget available for project staff.	Project Board and Project Steering Committee	2 nd Quarter, 2022
2. Final approval of the GCA project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) by MoWCA should be expedited as soon as possible to support project implementation.	MoWCA	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022
3. The Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) should be finalized and implemented immediately with the results of implementation monitored and adjusted as necessary.	PMU	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022
4. The Operational Manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards should be finalized and implemented immediately with the results of implementation monitored.	PMU	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022
5. Complete recruitment of a woman empowerment officer.	PMU	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022
6. When HH RWHS are fully functioning and have filled during the wet season monitoring should be conducted to determine adequate storage capacity to meet HH needs. If storage capacity is determined to be inadequate, in consultation with DPHE and beneficiaries a strategy to address the shortage in supply should be developed.	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 complete by end of 1 st Quarter, 2023
7. For community based RWHS options, including tanks and ponds, experience and monitoring of pilot installations should be used to continue to refine RWHS designs and implementation methods.	PMU	continuous until project completion
8. Seasonal water quality monitoring of both HH and community-based RWHS should be conducted to verify the potability of the water and performance of the newly introduced treatment devices and where necessary improve RWHS filtration and treatment systems.	PMU	continuous until project completion

Recommendation	Responsible Party(ies)	Timeline
<p>9. Additional effort should be made to engage Local Government Institutions (LGI) with a focus on making LGI fully conversant with the GCA ToC and the innovative approach to implementation to encourage LGI to advocate on behalf of the GCA project. Engagement of LGI should include awareness raising of their contribution to sustaining HH and community RWHS and climate-resilient livelihood activities and in this regard the GCA project may provide appropriate training to ensure LGI can contribute to sustainability. Monitoring of LGI engagement, capacity enhancement and demonstrated commitment to sustainability should be undertaken and additional GCA support provided as needed.</p>	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter 2022 and continue until project completion
<p>10. Further review of LogFrame indicators should be completed by the PMU to address issues identified in the SMART analysis (Appendix 7. Table 7-1). In addition to indicator data disaggregation by gender, data disaggregation should also include persons with disability and indigenous persons as identified in the IPP.</p>	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 complete by end of 3 rd Quarter 2022
<p>11. At the request of implementing partner NGOs, explore mechanisms to enhance communication, collaboration and coordination of day-to-day GCA field implementation activities through more frequent (minimum monthly) meetings (virtual or in-person) between the PMU and implementing partner NGOs</p>	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 and continue until project completion
<p>12. Review and update GCA Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Guideline to enhance Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) components and implement recommended changes</p>	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022, complete update by end of 3 rd Quarter
<p>13. The GCA project should produce human-interest stories, photo essays and articles – especially ones that are gender-related given the focus of the project. There are some visible results emerging from project interventions and these should be captured well and disseminated widely.</p>	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 and continue until project closure

Interim Evaluation Lessons Learned

12. Comprehensive introduction of a project at the local level, directed at LGI, Civil Society Organizations, community residents should be conducted, preferably, in the first year of a project. Sensitization to the project is intended to promote project understanding, engagement and advocacy and to avoid conflicts that may arise from unrealistic or misunderstood expectations to be derived from the project. Sensitization should include a good understanding of project design, including the ToC, project risks and proposed mitigation measures, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, beneficiary selection process, GRM, what the project benefits are and who receives them, project implementation methods and timetable, and the project's exit strategy with a sustainability plan that includes replication and scaling-up.
13. Engagement of local elected government officials can be beneficial where they advocate LGI and community members to engage, support and participate in the project. Local government officials should not be permitted to circumvent criteria established by the project for community and/or beneficiary selection, to influence community and/or beneficiary selection based on politically motivated self-interest criteria.

14. Adequate training of enumerators and testing of data collection methods related to baseline survey data, such as the ATM (Adaptation Tracking and Measurement), is crucial to the provision of high quality, error-free data, forming part of the project's foundation. Baseline data are important because they may be used in beneficiary selection and they will be used to measure the success of the project, providing data for some indicators.
15. Baseline data collected during project design and which may be included in the FP may not be a true reflection of the situation at project start-up. Provision to update baseline at project start-up should be included as part of project inception.
16. In coastal areas of Bangladesh increasing salinity of surface and groundwater is impairing water quality for everyone. In a development project such as GCA, it is appropriate to target women and the most vulnerable when introducing HH RWHS to provide access to a safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions. Nonetheless, it may be possible to address the needs of everyone through a scaled beneficiary selection process whereby community members who are most in need (e.g., criteria such as, women headed HH, extreme-poor, person with disability, ethnic groups, etc.) are targeted first and other community members may participate by providing partial or full financing of RWHS based on HH income (or other criteria).
17. To minimize misunderstandings of community members regarding the beneficiary selection process, the community should be made fully aware of the intended objective, outputs and activities of a project and the mechanism for beneficiary selection. It is also advisable to hold a second round of public meetings prior to publicizing the potential beneficiary list, to permit further discussion and understanding of the beneficiary selection process.
18. In the coastal areas of Bangladesh there is a strong preference for HH RWHS over community-based systems, because community members want to have control over the security of the HH's drinking water supply.
19. Successful field-level implementation of a project is highly dependent on the quality of work conducted by ward (local) facilitators as the "change initiators". Facilitators, who may be hired by implementing partner NGOs, must have the experience and capacity (knowledge, tools, support) to effectively engage remote communities of people that may be fearful and wary of outsiders. Experienced facilitators have a good understanding of appropriate methods to skillfully work collaboratively with the rural poor and to ensure the inclusion of disadvantaged groups (women, poor, disabled, ethnic groups, elderly, etc.). Taking the time required to ensure development of the capacity of partner NGO field facilitation staff is crucial to ensuring uniform and sustainable project progress.
20. Prior to the introduction of climate-resilient solutions, there is a need to conduct adequate research and testing to ensure a reliable, disaster-proof technology is being invested in. Beneficiaries of the GCA project's RWHS, will be relying on these water supply systems to provide a year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solution for many years to come.
21. The site-selection process for community-based RWHS options is a complicated task involving many issues such as, social norms, willingness of the land owner, approval of the water management committee, consideration of the users and safeguard issues. To ensure an efficient process to securing sites a thoughtful, transparent and collaborative site-selection process involving all relevant stakeholders, including those who will utilize the water supply, should be undertaken within the community.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AE	Accredited Entity
APR	Annual Performance Reports
ATM	Adaptation Tracking and Measurement
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BFRI	Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EW	Early Warning
EWS	Early Warning System
FAA	Funded Activity Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FD	Forest Department
FP	Funding Proposal (GCF)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GCA	Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (project name commonly used)
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	Households
IE	Interim Evaluation
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan (not yet finalized)
IPPF	Indigenous People's Planning Framework
iTAP	independent Technical Assessment Panel
LGI	Local Government Institutions
LORTA	Learning Oriented Real-Time [Impact] Assessment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoWCA	Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs
NIM	Nationally Implementation Modality
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy (Bangladesh)
NPD	National Project Director
NPDM	National Plan for Disaster Management (Bangladesh)
NGF	Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OMSES	Operational Manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards
PB	Project Board
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit

PPI	Public Private Initiative
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSF	Pond Sand Filter
PUS	Pond-based Ultra-filtration System
ProDoc	UNDP Project Document
RMF	Results Management Framework
RWHS	Rainwater Harvesting System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESOM	Social and Environmental Safeguard Operational Manual
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer (Upazila level Chief Executive Officer)
WHO	World Health Organization
WLG	Women Livelihood Groups
WMC	Water Management Committee
WUG	Water User Groups

Interim Evaluation Report for project FP069 Bangladesh

Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the IE and Objectives

22. The Interim Evaluation (IE) assesses progress towards the achievement of the “Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity³” project objective and three outcomes as specified in the GCF Funding Proposal (FP), GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA), and the UNDP Project Document (ProDoc). The IE also reviews the project’s strategy and risks to sustainability.
23. The purpose of the IE is to assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. The IE also reviewed the GCA project's strategy and any risks to sustainability of project activities.
24. The findings of the IE are intended to be used by the Accredited Entity (UNDP), the Executing Entity [Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs (MoWCA) and Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE)] to, where necessary, make changes that ensure the GCA project is on-track to achieve its intended results. The IE also provides an independent assessment to GCF of achievement of the FAA. The IE may also be used by other parties, including, government and civil society organizations, to inform efforts to replicate and scale-up GCA project activities.
25. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the IE are provided in **Appendix 1**.

1.2 Scope & Methodology

26. The IE methods and reporting follow the direction provided in IE Terms of Reference (TOR) and GCF Evaluation Policy, along with guidance provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) ([OECD 2021 Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully](#)). A comprehensive draft and final Inception Report detailing the proposed methodology, evaluation questions, stakeholders, field mission and document list for review was prepared for and reviewed by the UNDP CO (**Appendix 2**).
27. The scope of the IE is to assess the following ten categories of project progress:
 - (i) Implementation and adaptive management - to identify challenges and propose additional measures to support more efficient and effective implementation. The following aspects of project implementation and adaptive management will be assessed: management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications.
 - (ii) Risks to sustainability - to assess the likelihood of continued benefits after the project ends. The assessment of sustainability at the IE stage considers the risks that are likely to affect the continuation of project outcomes.

³ The full project name has been shortened; the name used in most project documents and correspondence is the “Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation” project (GCA).

- (iii) Validate the risks - as identified in the FP, ProDoc, Annual Project Performance Reports (APR), and the ATLAS Risk Management Module and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date.
 - (iv) Relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of projects and programmes - to assess the appropriateness in terms of selection, implementation and achievement of FAA and project document results framework activities and expected results (outputs, outcomes and impacts).
 - (v) Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities – to assess how GCF financing is additional and able to amplify other investments or de-risk and crowd-in further climate investment
 - (vi) Gender equity – to ensure integration of understanding on how the impacts of climate change are differentiated by gender, the ways that behavioral changes and gender can play in delivering paradigm shift, and the role that women play in responding to climate change challenges both as agents but also for accountability and decision-making;
 - (vii) Country ownership of projects and programmes – to examine the extent of the emphasis on sustainability post project through country ownership; on ensuring the responsiveness of the GCF investment to country needs and priorities including through the roles that countries play in projects and programmes;
 - (viii) Innovativeness in results areas - focuses on identification of innovations (proof of concept, multiplication effects, new models of finance, technologies, etc.) and the extent to which the project interventions may lead to a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways;
 - (ix) Replication and scalability - the extent to which the activities can be scaled up in other locations within the country or replicated in other countries; and
 - (x) Unexpected/unintended results, both positive and negative – to identify the challenges and the learning, both positive and negative, that can be used by all parties (governments, stakeholders, civil society, Accredited Entity (AE), GCF, and others) to inform further implementation and future investment decision-making.
28. The IE was conducted by an evaluation team, consisting of two independent evaluators with no previous involvement in the GCA project. The evaluation team included a national evaluator familiar with the region where the GCA project was operating and who was able to undertake necessary in-country travel to meet face-to-face with stakeholders and beneficiaries, communicating in both Bengali (Bangla) and English as required. The international evaluation team member provided leadership developing the evaluation methodology in consultation with UNDP and through collaboration with the national evaluation team member, to meet the requirements outlined in the ToR.
29. Steps taken to provide quality assurance of evaluation data collection included a preliminary field visit to identify locations for project site visits to inform and confirm stakeholders participating in the IE. In addition, at the initiation of stakeholder interviews by the national evaluation team member, there was immediate reporting back to the international evaluation team member. This was done to permit a review of the information collected leading to a refinement of follow-up interview questions in order to obtain a more in-depth understanding of the complex interdisciplinary (social, economic, environment, cultural, governance, etc.) context of stakeholder responses.
30. The IE has assessed gender equity by reviewing the selection of direct beneficiaries, formation of groups and the participation of women in GCA project activities. The IE has reviewed the gender assessment and implementation of the gender action plan. The IE has also considered how the project collects and reports on gender disaggregated data,

including data on persons with disability and extreme and ultra-poor populations, and ethnic minorities.

31. The international evaluation team member was the lead report author for the Inception Report and IE Report. The national evaluation team member reviewed early drafts and provided edits and comments that were incorporated into final reports.
32. The IE methods included a comprehensive review of the available documents (**Appendix 3**), a field mission to conduct key informant interviews and group discussions (**Appendix 4**) with project staff, government officials, implementing NGOs, project beneficiaries and with relevant government, academic and development professionals not directly involved in the GCA project. Where necessary virtual interviews using available and appropriate technologies such as Zoom, WhatsApp, etc. were conducted to reach stakeholders that are not available for in-person meetings.
33. The selection of stakeholders and beneficiaries was made in consultation with UNDP and the PMU, and based on information identifying stakeholders in relevant documents, such as the IE TOR, the GCF FP, the UNDP ProDoc and APRs. In addition, during the field mission discussion with some stakeholders led to the identification of additional relevant persons that were included for interviews. Stakeholder selection included persons who are directly involved in the project as well as persons not directly involved the GCA project, but who are knowledgeable of the environment where the GCA project operates and able to comment on GCA project activities. Project beneficiary selection for interviews was made to sample across the region where the GCA project operates and based on two days of preliminary site visits. All project beneficiaries included in consultations are women.
34. A summary stakeholders and beneficiary Upazila visited is provided in **Table 1**. In total consultations were held with 124 individuals, which included 84 women beneficiaries.

Table 1: Summary table of stakeholders and beneficiaries who participated in the interim evaluation data collection

Stakeholder Category/Stakeholder	# of Females	# of Males	Total	Comments
National Government				
DPHE (Sub-assistant Engineer, Upazila level)	-	5	5	5 Sub-assistant Engineers from 5 Upazilas of the study area
Deputy Director of the Department of Local Government (DDLG), Khulna	-	1	1	
UNO/AC land	-	2	2	One UNO and one AC land were interviewed
Upazila Agriculture officer	-	1	1	
Upazila Fisheries officer	-	1	1	
Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO), MoWCA	-	3	3	
Local Government				
Local public representative (Chairman)	-	2	2	

Stakeholder Category/Stakeholder	# of Females	# of Males	Total	Comments
GCA project				
UNDP PMU	2	5	7	
UNDP Khulna Regional Office	-	5	5	
UNDP Bangkok Office	-	1	1	
PIC /PSC /PB	1	2	3	
NGOs				
Implementing NGOs	-	5	5	Project Managers of GCA project partner NGOs
Beneficiaries of GCA project				
Assasuni Upazila	20		20	13 (1 FGD with livelihood & drinking water solutions received group), 2 (RWHS), 5 (group discussion with livelihood & drinking water solutions received group)
Dacope Upazila	16		16	13 (1 FGD with livelihood & drinking water solutions received group), 1 (hydroponic livelihood beneficiary) and 1 (Aquageoponics livelihood beneficiary), 1 (RWHS)
Koyra Upazila	24		24	24 (2 FGD with livelihood & drinking water solutions received group)
Paikgacha Upazila	12		12	11 (1 FGD with livelihood & drinking water solutions received group), 1 (RWHS)
Shyamnagar Upazila	12	-	12	12 (1 FGD with livelihood & drinking water solutions received group)
UN organizations / INGO				
FAO, World Vision, UNICEF	-	3	3	
Think tanks				
Academia	-	1	1	
Totals	87	22	109	

35. The IE assembled credible data to report on the ten categories of project progress identified noted above. An evaluation matrix is provided in **Appendix 5** showing the ten IE categories with evaluation questions, indicators, data sources and evaluation methodology. The evaluation matrix was constructed based on the format provided in the IE ToR Annex C (**Appendix 1**). The evaluation categories, questions and review criteria used in the evaluation matrix are derived from the IE TOR detailed scope for the IE (**Appendix 1**). Indicators, data sources and methodology outlined in the evaluation matrix were developed by the IE team in consultation with UNDP CO and the GCA project team.
36. Data coding to transform the information collected from reports and from stakeholder and beneficiary interviews and group discussions was accomplished by collating, cross-checking

and validating information that provided an evaluation of the questions and review criteria in the evaluation matrix. This information was then assembled into cohesive narrative reporting on the evaluation questions/review criteria in a report format that followed the structure provided by the evaluation categories in the evaluation matrix (**Appendix 5**).

37. The IE verified the results reported by triangulating data available from a wide variety of sources, including the FP, FAA, ProDoc, APRs, Annual Work Plans (AWP), GoB documents, Project Board (PB) minutes, Project Steering Committee (PSC) minutes and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) minutes, and the many documents supporting project implementation of the GCA project (see **Appendix 3**), as well as information gathered through field site visits and interviews with project stakeholders and beneficiaries.
38. Data triangulation was used to assess proposed achievements identified in the FP, FAA, ProDoc and AWP against reported achievements in the APR. Data triangulation was accomplished through field site visits made by the National Evaluation Team member who interviewed project implementing staff, local government staff and beneficiaries and who made direct observations of on-site project infrastructure installation activities. In addition, an effort was made to interview persons who were not directly associated with the GCA project, including representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Vision, to ensure unbiased, corroborating evidence was used in data triangulation.
39. The table of contents used for the IE report follows the direction provided in the IE TOR and as presented in the GCA IE Inception Report (**Appendix 2**) reviewed by UNDP and the PMU.

1.3 Limitations and Challenges of the Interim Evaluation

40. A limitation of the IE was the Covid 19 pandemic travel restriction that prevented the international IE team member from travelling to Bangladesh and reduced the overall number of face-to-face meetings conducted by the national IE team member. Due to the remote location of some field sites and the limited time to conduct field site visits, it was not possible to conduct face-to-face interviews in all areas. Also some interviews were scheduled but were not conducted due to the absence of the interviewee during the field mission.

Some government staff contacted declined to participate in interviews; UWCAO, MoWCA Koyra Upazila). Some stakeholders scheduled for interviews were found to not have a good understanding of the GCA project and they could not therefore provide information; such as the agriculture and fisheries officers in Paikgacha.

41. The international IE team member, performing the roles of team leader and primary report author, was constrained due to a more limited contact with project stakeholders, including no contact with beneficiaries. It should also be noted that interviews conducted remotely do not include normal non-verbal communication cues, which may contribute 50% or more to in-person communication. So while the IE is able to review and document successful components of the GCA project relatively well, the evaluation of less successful or challenging components of the project was more difficult. It was not possible to conduct in-depth interactive discussions that occur when the international and national evaluation team members work together in the field interviewing project stakeholders and beneficiaries. These collaborative investigations probe underlying causes to better understand project barriers and highlight proposed options used to overcome them.
42. There is also the fact that GCA project activities are behind schedule (see **Section 3.4**) and without the completion of activities as intended at the mid-way point in the project, there are severe limitations to analyzing the many IE evaluation criteria (see Evaluation Matrix **Appendix 5**) because outputs are still at the inception phase. For example, under Output 2, tests were conducted to assess the performance of Rain Water Harvest Systems (RWHS)

and the innovative pre-filter system, but the bulk of RWHS intended for beneficiaries have not gone through a complete wet season/dry season cycle to permit an analysis and discussion with stakeholders and beneficiaries regarding implementation, the quality and quantity of water, introduction of fee-based model and Operations and Maintenance (O&M). GCA project activities associated with Output 1, climate-resilient livelihood options have recently completed the beneficiary selection process and training is scheduled for 2022, no livelihood activities have started that can be evaluated.

43. In an attempt to overcome these limitations the national and international evaluators communicated regularly via WhatsApp. Notes taken by the national evaluator during interviews were immediately communicated back to the international evaluator for review and comment leading to follow-up questions which, in some cases, required to the national evaluator to conduct short follow-up interviews in-person where possible but also remotely via mobile phone. This ensured an in-depth understanding used to inform the IE.
44. Despite limitations noted above, the national evaluator conducting the field mission was able to visit 4 or 5 project Upazila offices and beneficiaries in 8 of 39 project Unions. This is considered adequate to ensure comprehensive geographic coverage is reflected in evaluation results. A broad range of individual stakeholders (total 43) were interviewed, some of which were remote, virtual interviews where both the national and international evaluator participated. The stakeholders interviewed included UNDP Bangkok (regional), UNDP Dhaka (country) and UNDP Khulna (regional project office) staff, government staff at the national, District, Upazila and Union levels and other independent observers not directly associated with the GCA project, including an environmental specialist from FAO, a WASH technical advisor from World Vision, and an environmental science professor from Khulna University.

2 Project Description and Background Context

45. Bangladesh is one of the worst affected countries to global climate change. The coastal areas are particularly disaster prone and vulnerable to climate change related hazardous events that are affecting the lives and livelihoods of communities, disrupting agricultural productivity and drinking water security.
46. Recent socioeconomic conditions and livelihood practices are changing within coastal areas, notable internal migration is increasing, salinity in agricultural lands is rising, there is increasing scarcity of freshwater resources, there are decreasing yields from shrimp aquaculture and increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters that are reflected in the baseline survey of the GCA project (see FP and Environmental and Social Management Framework).
47. In 2020 super cyclone Amphan resulted in devastating damage in all the unions of project working area. Many people lost their houses, livelihoods and access to safe drinking water. The onset of Covid-19 in 2020 and through 2021 resulted in lockdowns, travel restrictions and health concerns that also impacted the livelihoods of beneficiaries in the project area. The GCA project has had the opportunity to give additional attention to the vulnerable people who have been severely affected by super cyclone Amphan and Covid-19.
48. Women play a lead role in water security and household level resilience, while at the same time women face socio-economic marginalization. Climate change threats to water security to agricultural livelihoods due to increasing salinity in coastal communities disproportionately affects women and girls. Therefore, the GCA project has a primary focus on working with women and girls.
49. The project targets support to (i) climate-resilient livelihoods through a market-based approach, (ii) access to safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions (iii) institutional and policy reforms coupled with adaptive learning. The project will empower target communities, especially women, as 'change-agents' to plan, implement, and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions.
50. The GCA project supporting the GoB's overall development framework and is in line with GoB's Seventh Five Year Plan (SFYP, 2016-2020) which articulates the country's commitment to addressing climate and the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (2013) which prioritizes integration of gender and climate change.

51. The objective of the Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) project is:

To support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security

52. The GCA project objective will be achieved through the following three inter-related project outputs and their associated activities:

Output 1 Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural

Activity 1.1 Enterprise- and community-based implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women

Activity 1.2 Strengthened climate-resilient value-chains and market linkages for alternative, resilient livelihoods

Activity 1.3 Community-based monitoring and last-mile dissemination of Early Warnings (EW) for climate-risk informed, adaptive management of resilient livelihoods

Output 2 Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions

Activity 2.1 Participatory, site-specific mapping, beneficiary selection, and mobilization of community-based management structures for climate-resilient drinking water solutions

Activity 2.2 Implementation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions at Household (HH), community, and institutional scales

Activity 2.3 Community-based, climate-risk informed Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and management of the resilient drinking water solutions

Output 3 Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security

Activity 3.1 Strengthen Ministry of Woman and Children's Affairs (MoWCA's) technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods

Activity 3.2 Strengthen Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) capacities for climate-risk informed innovation and management of drinking water solutions across the Southwest coast

Activity 3.3 Establish knowledge management, evidence-based learning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanisms to promote long-term, adaptive capacities of coastal communities

53. The project Outcome will strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce exposure of vulnerable coastal households, especially women, to climate change induced salinity risks and impacts on their freshwater-dependent lives and livelihoods through a switch to climate-resilient livelihoods for enhanced capacities of communities, focusing on women and those adolescent girls who are solely responsible for household income generation; gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions; and strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning for climate-resilient drinking water and livelihoods security.

54. A total of 39 Unions (18 in Satkhira and 21 in Khulna) are the target area of the project (**Figure 1**). These Unions were chosen based on the level of exposure to salinity, including projected salinization, and the percentage of extreme and ultra-poor populations most vulnerable to negative climate change impacts. The project will enhance the ability of the GoB to strengthen the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with the impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security through the three Output's activities. Recognizing the crucial role that women play in water security and household level resilience, and the socio-economic marginalization of women that leads to their increased vulnerability, the proposed solution will empower women in selected communities, as 'change-agents' to plan, implement, and manage resilient drinking water solutions and livelihoods in the face of worsening impacts of climate change. The GCA FP estimated 719,229 people (245,516 direct, 473,713 indirect) will benefit from the project.

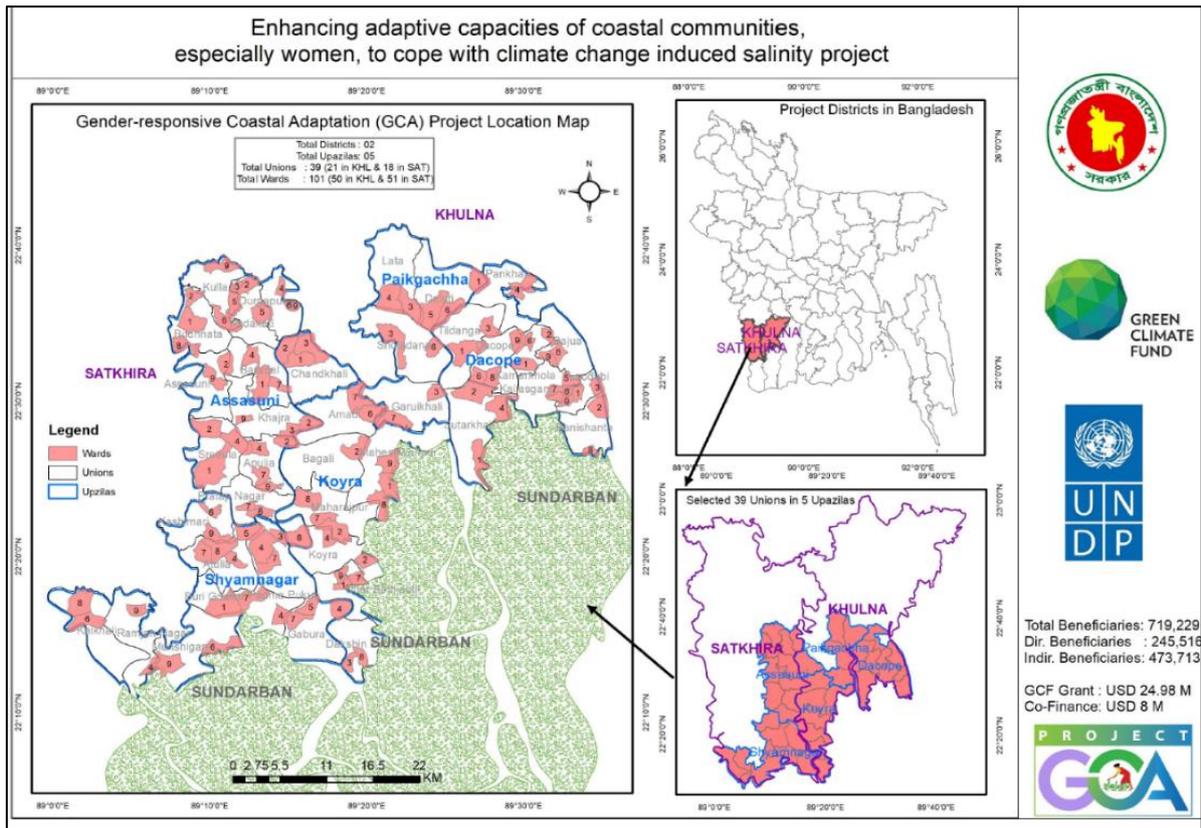


Figure 1. Location of GCA project in Bangladesh (source, Revised GCA Project Implementation Plan)

55. In summary, through collaboration with Union Parishad of targeted Upazilas of the coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira the GCA project will lead to a **paradigm shift in climate vulnerable communities** by implementing the following project activities:

- Introducing and adopting diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture etc.) that will improve assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods;
- Enhancement of women’s participation in training on implementation of climate-risk reduction strategies and on results monitoring of livelihoods;
- Improved access to markets for women through value chain market assessments;
- Improved access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information for all community members;
- Engagement of school and community-based communications training to increase the awareness of girls and boys through “adaptive learning”;
- Establishment of year-round access to reliable, climate-resilient, potable water systems in the most salinity-affected wards within the project districts through the introduction of Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWHS) at the institutional, community and household levels and community pond-based systems with filtration and Ultraviolet (UV) treatment technologies;
- Ensure women participate in the mapping, planning, installation and management of RWHS that will reduce the time women spend collecting and carrying water;
- Introduce policies and programs in other sectors that ensure the integration of gender and climate change;

- Introduce social audit protocols and operations across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods; and
- Provide training of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE to strengthen their institutional capacity on climate-risk informed planning and management for sustainable livelihoods and drinking water security with consideration of gender-based issues.

56. The GCA project aims for **gender-transformative results** by improving the water security and livelihood options of women through actions that target women's access to resources, increased participation in decision-making and to support women as leaders in building community adaptive capacity.

57. The GCA project is being implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM). The executing entity for the GCA project is the MoWCA. Responsible parties for programme implementation are:

- DWA (under MoWCA), responsible for activities under Output 1;
- DPHE, responsible for activities under Output 2; and
- MoWCA, DWA and DPHE for activities under Output 3.

58. At the field level Local Government Institutions (LGI) are engaged and selected NGOs are working directly with beneficiaries on implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women.

59. **Figure 2** below outlines the GCA project management and implementation structure.

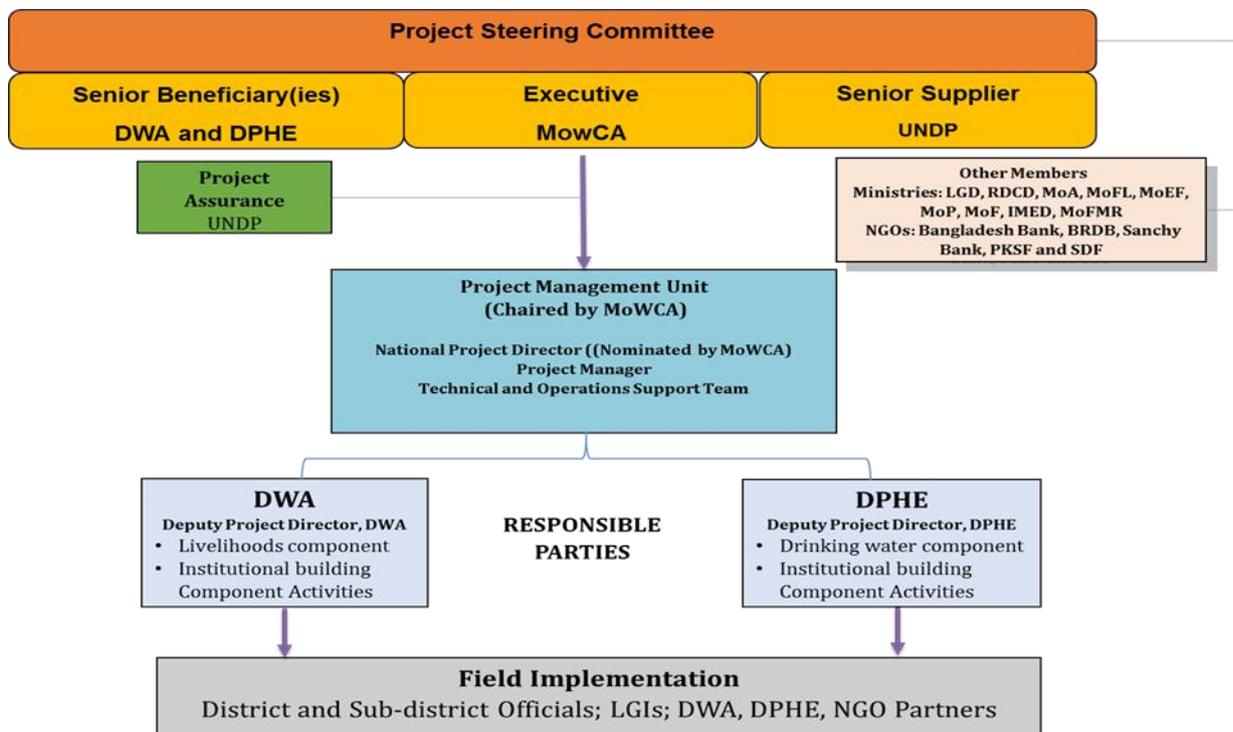


Figure 2. GCA Project Management and Implementation Structure (source GCA Development Project Proforma)

60. The GCA project is for six (6) years, with a start date of 12th October 2018 (FAA Effectiveness) and end date of 12th October, 2024 (Completion date). The revised Project Implementation Plan (PIP) includes a detailed quarterly timetable that runs from August 2020 to August 2025 showing a timeline for all project activities. The PIP identifies the following start-up meetings with stakeholders to share the project implementation process, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and their required support and participation:

- **Stakeholders' workshop at District level:** stakeholders include, DPHE, DWA, Journalist, Local Government Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Fisheries and Livestock, Department of Environmental and Forest, Department of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI), BRDB, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and Social Development Foundation (SDF).
- **Stakeholders' workshop at Upazila level:** stakeholders include, DPHE, DWA, Journalist, Local Government Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Fisheries and Livestock, Department of Environmental and Forest, Department of Disaster Management and Relief, BFRI, Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and NGOs.
- **Stakeholders' workshop at Union level:** stakeholders include, DPHE, DWA, Journalist, Local Government representative, Disaster Management Committees (DMC), CPP volunteers and NGOs.

61. Following GCA start-up meetings noted above, NGOs engaged to work on the GCA project conducted 3-4 day community sensitization meetings to describe on the GCA project goal, objective, target group, approach, scope and limitations of the project, as well as to build rapport with target project communities.

3 Findings

3.1 Project Strategy

3.1.1 Analysis of GCA Theory of Change

62. The GCA Theory of Change (ToC) and interim progress toward the achievement of the project's long-term goal or "ideal state" is presented and assessed in **Appendix 6 Tables 6-1** and **6-2**. The long-term goal, as articulated by the GCA project's objective, is to achieve a strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks among the vulnerable communities, especially women, of the southwest coast of Bangladesh.
63. The ToC outlined in **Table 6-1** provides the analytical framework used to assess the GCA project's ToC impact in **Table 6-2**. The framework constructed by the evaluation team includes Impact Drivers (ID) and Assumptions (A) that are based directly on outputs (activities) associated with the GCA's objective and three outcomes as presented in the GCA Logical Framework (LogFrame) (**Appendix 6**). The Intermediate State (IS) has been assessed by the evaluation team to identify the level of achievement of outputs leading to the establishment of foundation elements that provide stepping stones towards achievement of the long-term goal.
64. The FP documents the science and background studies that inform the GCA ToC. The ToC is based on the science of climate-change impacts, including cyclones, storm surges and rising ocean levels, which increase the salinity of surface and groundwater and impact food security and livelihood activities in coastal areas of Bangladesh. In response the GCA ToC leads to the inclusion of activities to provide climate-resilient solutions for urgently needed safe and secure drinking water supplies, climate-resilient livelihoods and the ability of government to expand their support for these needs throughout Bangladesh's large coastal-area populations.
65. The ToC approach addresses the need to target women based on background studies and existing information that identifies women's traditional responsibility for provision of HH water supply and the potential for women to participate in climate-resilient livelihoods with the introduction of accessible HH and community-based RWHS. As the ToC focus is on women, the MoWCA is the appropriate executing agency for the GCA project.
66. The GCA ToC provides a logical pathway to addressing the impact of climate change on HH water supply and the need for climate resilient livelihoods in affected communities. It also addresses the need for ongoing support to GCA project outputs and the need for scaling up and replication in communities not reached by the GCA project through capacity building of responsible government departments.
67. While the "poorly achieved" ratings reflect a lack of progress in achieving interim targets (for the causes of project delays see report **Section 3.4**), the analysis of the ToC assumptions and impact drivers support the ability of the GCA project to make meaningful progress towards the long-term goal through the likely achievement of the project objective and outputs if sufficient time is provided to fully implement GCA project activities.
68. The following issues identified through ToC analysis were discussed with project staff to better understand how the GCA project will achieve successful implementation of project activities.
- the very poor and vulnerable who are selected as beneficiaries may be risk adverse and unwilling to select novel climate-resilient livelihood options, despite their potential to provide significant benefits. The GCA project includes up to three cycles introducing novel climate-resilient livelihood options, such that, successful uptake by a limited number of beneficiaries in the first cycle can be used to demonstrate and

provide knowledge exchange to encourage additional uptake by beneficiaries in the second and third cycles of introduction. In addition, the GCA is supporting market value chains to maximize the benefits derived from climate-resilient livelihood products.

- GCA enhancement of early warning and preparedness is directed at reaching women and HHs in the most remote locations of coastal areas to ensure everyone has access to timely information that can assist in avoiding the work impacts of climate-related disasters. The impact of climate events, such as severe cyclones and storm surges, cannot be completely avoided, even with early warning. Developing crops and newly established aquaculture cannot be harvested early and they may be destroyed in a severe climate disaster. As part of early warning and preparedness training activities, the GCA project will identify unavoidable impacts and encourage beneficiaries to retain a portion of harvests and/or earnings to provide the climate-resilience required to withstand recurring unavoidable losses that can result from the most severe climate disasters.
- the GCA project is using a fee-based model for the supply of potable water provided by the RWHS constructed. Determination of the fee charged is based on a comparison with other potable water systems (e.g., reverse osmosis), water transportation costs, production costs and affordability for beneficiaries. The cost of ongoing O&M required for the sustainability of RWHS, was not included in the fee calculation. The GCA project is currently collecting data to forecast O&M costs to verify if fees will be sufficient to cover costs. Responsibility for moderate repairs is shared with LGI and major repairs with DPHE. During the project period, a three year support service has been included in the contract with DPHE to address any required repairs and maintenance of community-based and institutional RWHS during the project period. Day to day repair and maintenance of HH RWHS are the responsibility of the owners of the system.

69. As stated in the ToC overall findings (**Table 5-2**), despite the delay in the implementation of GCA project activities, a solid foundation for project implementation is in place, in terms: of the ToC and LogFrame; the engagement of government partners; the formation of and meetings undertaken by the Steering Committee; the formation of a functioning Project Management Unit (PMU); the selection of implementing partners; and the selection and engagement of beneficiaries. There is evidence the GCA project can successfully implement project activities based on the activities that have been initiated and the ToC analysis indicated these activities have the capacity to introduce climate-resilient livelihoods to vulnerable women living in coastal communities, to provide sustainable RWHS to overcome the impact of climate-induced increases in water salinity and to strengthen government capacity to support and replicate activities implemented by the GCA project.

3.1.2 Evaluability of the GCA project's indicators

70. The IE assessed the extent to which the project can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. This involved a review of the GCA project's ToC, including consideration of the logic of assumptions made regarding key causes and barriers and the likely ability of proposed project activities (impact drivers) to achieve outputs, intermediate results and the project objective in support of a global GCF level impact (goal).

71. Evaluability of the GCA project's indicators as presented in the FP's LogFrame is shown in **Appendix 7 Table 7-1**. The indicators have been numbered sequentially, 1 to 12 and they have been assessed using "SMART" criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) with the rating shown as green for "compliant", yellow for "questionably compliant", and red for "not compliant".

72. Four of the twelve indicators are not compliant in regard to being “specific” and questionably compliant in regard to be “measurable”. The indicators are as follows:

- Indicators 1 and 4 are dependent on the results of several other indicators in the logical framework and no approach to combining results is proposed;
- Indicator 6 refers to “timely” access to Early Warning (EW) information, without defining what would qualify as timely access to EW; and
- Indicator 10 includes a complex matrix of factors to measure regarding how effectively government staff apply skills developed by the GCA project in regard to climate-risk informed planning and management of livelihoods and water.

73. Eight of the twelve indicators are questionably compliant in regard to being “achievable” based on no mid-term targets having been achieved, putting in question the ability of the GCA project to achieve the end of project targets within the current project timeframe. These indicators may be achieved if sufficient time is provided for implementation of the associated project activities.

74. Fund-level indicators 2 and 3 are redundant, duplicating output indicators 5 and 8 respectively.

75. GCA project staff have reviewed the FP’s LogFrame and ProDoc to prepare a M&E Guideline (February, 2022). Given the GCA project began in January 2019 and the fact M&E is a foundational element of a project, often requiring the establishment of indicator baselines, preparation of a M&E guideline and the establishment of indicator baselines should occur earlier in the project cycle, preferably during the inception phase.

76. The GCA M&E Guideline has identified detailed methods to report on indicators. For many indicators, the indicator has been re-phrased to more clearly identify and break out multiple components to be measured. The GCA M&E Guideline also provides definitions for key terms used in indicators, which provide clarity on what is to be measured to report on indicators.

77. The GCA M&E guidance for the Fund-level indicator 1 (*Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population; disaggregated by gender*) is, direct beneficiaries to be measured are to include persons participating in any of the following GCA activities:

- climate-resilient livelihoods; and/or
- access to secure, safe year-round water supply; and/or
- timely, gender-responsive EW information.

78. As such, the indicator does not provide a true measure of direct beneficiaries who have both increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods. Beneficiaries who only participate in EW information may benefit from increased resilience, but they would not experience enhanced livelihoods.

79. There is a need to conduct further review of all indicators to ensure they meet SMART criteria and where necessary ensure the required baseline information is collected.

3.1.3 Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures

80. The FP assessed 21 potential risks in the following three categories; social and environmental (15), technical and operational (5), and other (1). A summary of the IE analysis of risks identified in the FP is shown in **Table 2**; the full analysis of risks is provided

in **Appendix 8 Table 8-1**. Overall the FP risk ratings remained unchanged in the IE analysis. Nineteen of the risks were rated as “medium” in the FP and of these, fifteen remained unchanged in the IE analysis, being rated as “moderate”. The two risks rated as “low” in the FP, also remained “low” in the IE analysis.

Table 2. Summary of FP and IE risk rating analysis

Risk Evaluation	Risk Ratings (# of risks)			
	Low	Medium/ Moderate	Substantial	High
Funding Proposal	2	19	n/a	0
Interim Evaluation	3	16	2	0

81. FP risk 12, rated the contamination of surface water during installation of RWHS tanks as “medium”. The IE considered this a “low” risk based on a *low likelihood* with implementation of a sediment control plan and a *minor impact* should it occur, given the relatively small footprint required for RWHS tanks.
82. The FP assessed the impact of extreme weather events on project progress in risk 15 as “medium”. The IE has increased the risk rating to “substantial” based on the *moderate likely* occurrence of cyclones (every 1-3 years) and their potential *extensive impact* (30-50% of planned activities). In addition to the mitigation measure identified in the FP (high embankments for pond-based RWHS), the IE recommends climate-resilient livelihood activities should acknowledge the on-going risk of impacts from cyclones and the need for HHs to establish financial savings sufficient to endure and recover from their impacts.
83. The FP assessed risk 17, insufficient water storage in HH RWHS tanks, as “medium”. The IE analysis increased this rating to “substantial” based on a *moderately likely* finding that the GCA provision of 2000 litres may not be sufficient for larger HH (> 5 members), and the 2 litre/day/person calculation used in the FP may not be sufficient during dry, hot periods. DPHE is currently installing 3000 litre HH RWHS. The IE recommends mitigation measures include flexibility and adaptive management in RWHS design to permit future expansion should capacity prove to be insufficient.

3.2 Relevance

84. In designing the GCA project background studies of the environmental changes associated with climate change in the southwest coastal area of Bangladesh documented increased surface and groundwater salinity that is impacting the availability of potable water and a loss of agricultural productivity dependent on fresh water. Further, the GCA project assessed

GCA HH RWHS Supply

We considered average family size (4.5 persons) of Bangladesh for tank size calculation. The size of the water tank we have chosen is 2000 liters. If we get six months of rain in these areas. And if there is 400 millimeters of rain, our tanks will be full and for one family this quantity is enough for the whole year. We calculated that a family may need on average 1800 liters of drinking water a year. Here we have 200 liters surplus quantity.

(Md. Zahidur Rahman, O&M Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office)

GCA project is providing 2000 liters tank which will not be enough to serve water for a family year around. That’s why DPHE is providing 3000 liters water tank to the households.

(Md. Aminul Islam, Sub-assistant Engineer - DPHE, Paikgacha)

these impacts in the context of the dominant role of women in water and household security and the traditional cultural practices that largely exclude women from participating in economic livelihood development whether paid work or self-employed income generating activities.

85. GCA project Output 1 *Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural* and Output 2 *Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions* are relevant with beneficiary targets that are 100% women.
86. GCA Output 3 *Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security* is also relevant in the context of the need for ongoing government support to sustain GCA project activities in the target communities and more importantly the urgent need to replicate and scale-up the activities of Outputs 1 and 2 within all southwest coastal communities of Bangladesh.
87. The GCA project is relevant in the context of the issues, policies, strategies and priority actions identified by the GoB in their GoB 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020), GoB 8th Five Year Plan (2020-2025), Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (2013), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009), National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020).
88. The GCA project is relevant in the context of the three UNDP Country Programme priorities, providing economic opportunities for women, addressing structural inequalities by including women as active participants in project implementation and ongoing community groups [Water User Groups (WUG), Water Management Committees (WMC), Women's Livelihood Groups (WLG)], and building the resilience of rural families through improved water security and climate-resilient livelihood activities.

3.3 Effectiveness and Efficiency

89. In the context of LogFrame indicator mid-term (interim) targets, the GCA project has not been effective as none of the interim targets established in the FP have been achieved (see **Appendix 9**). The reasons for the lack of effectiveness are provided in **Section 3.4**, which to a large degree are related to the global Covid-19 pandemic. The GCA project activities that were to be completed in the first three years of the project are, based on the FP, well designed and sequenced to produce effective results had there not been the impacts of super cyclone Amphan and Covid-19.
90. The GCA project has effectively engaged government stakeholders (DWA, DPHE), LGI, implementing NGOs and members of the PB, PSC and PIC as evidenced from meeting minutes, interviews with stakeholders and their participation in project training and implementation activities. This engagement will contribute to the effective implementation of GCA project activities as the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic diminishes.
91. The GCA project has an efficient management structure, staffed with technical experts that have the capacity to oversee successful implementation of project activities with due consideration for the Gender Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan and Social and Environmental Standards. Establishment of a regional PMU office is an efficient mechanism to work closely with LGI and implementing NGOs and it facilitates project M&E and regular visits to project sites and with beneficiaries.
92. The efficiency of GCA project implementation has been reduced as a result of Covid-19 restrictions and the associated delays. The engagement and training of stakeholders and beneficiaries is most efficient when conducted larger groups with face-to-face meetings as opposed to virtual meetings (e.g., Zoom). The co-finance report (2021) reported higher costs

to host two training events due to Covid-19 health security requirements. APR (2020) reported additional costs incurred due to the longer storage period of RWHS tanks purchased, as these could not be transported to the field as planned to due Covid-19 delays and cyclone Amphan recovery needs in the project sites. As the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic diminishes and barring the occurrence of large cyclone events, the IE team has not identified any major barriers to achieving efficient implementation of the remaining GCA project activities.



Figure 3. Sesame Cultivation – GCA project beneficiaries, who are members of a Women’s Livelihood Group (WLG), are mixing the soils after spreading sesame seeds in the land of Ward no. 8 of Bajua Union, Dacope Upazila, Khulna.

3.4 Progress Towards Results

93. The project was initially planned to go into the field implementation stage from the third quarter of 2019. However, during the first year (2019) of the GCA project, six months was required to complete approval of the Development Project Proforma (DPP) at the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC). The DPP is required to permit formal execution by partner agencies and the project personnel recruitment process. Field implementation scheduled for the third quarter of 2019 was postponed to the first quarter of 2020.
94. The initiation of GCA project field activities proposed for 2020 and 2021 were severely hampered by three factors:
- (i) Early in 2020 there was the emergence of the global pandemic of Covid-19 which resulted in restrictions on travel, closure of government offices, the infection of some participating stakeholders and staff and widespread concern over Covid-19 generally, which led many people to remain close to home. Delays associated with Covid-19 persisted through 2020 and 2021. The APR 2020 and 2021 provide detailed documentation of delayed project activities. One example is the delay in resolving climate-resilient livelihoods beneficiary selection through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which was completed late in 2021 and the associated cancellation of climate-resilient livelihood training that was scheduled to be completed for all beneficiaries in 2021. This represents a delay of 12 to 18 months of a key project activity of Output 1 and no reporting on achievement of the interim target of 19,069 women beneficiaries.
 - (ii) In May 2020 Bangladesh was struck by super cyclone Amphan causing widespread damage, including in the region of the GCA project. Relief Web reported 2.6 million people were affected, 205,368 houses were damaged, and 55,767 houses were

destroyed in the 19 affected districts. A total of 26 people lost their lives. In addition, 40,894 latrines, 18,235 water points, 32,037 hectares of crops and vegetables, 18,707 hectares of fish cultivation area, 440km of road, and 76km of embankments were damaged. Further impact occurred in 2021, due to active monsoon conditions and lack of sustainable repair of embankment, a strong tidal surge impacted cyclone-affected communities again in Khulna and Satkhira Districts. The level of disruption to the GCA project was very significant and the time required for recovery is ongoing when the secondary impact of 2021 is considered. The overall delay of GCA project activities resulting from super cyclone Amphan is difficult to quantify, trainings and meetings were delayed four to six months, installation and operation of RWHS has been delayed one year due to need for tanks to fill during a wet season and then be utilized during a dry season.

- (iii) In 2020 the GCA project was selected by GCF's Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) to embed an impact evaluation within the project implementation cycle. The Learning Oriented Realtime Impact Assessment (LORTA) is utilizing a phased-in approach for impact evaluation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions and livelihood activities. The combined factors of delays in the implementation of project activities resulting from Covid-19 and super cyclone Amphan and the phased-in LORTA approach suggest the GCA project will require an extension of 12 to 18 months to permit sufficient time to complete project activities and complete the LORTA.

95. Project activities such as stakeholder sensitization meetings and workshops, training of trainers, beneficiary selection and activities working directly with beneficiaries have been postponed or severely curtailed during year 2 and 3 of project implementation (2020 and 2021). The 2021 APR, which marks the half way point in the six year GCA project, did not report the achievement of any of the mid-term targets established in the FP for the twelve LogFrame indicators due to the factors discussed above.

96. The IE reviewed the available data for each indicator and made an assessment of progress that concurs with the 2021 APR. The IE also assigned an achievement rating for each indicator using a three point rating system for progress towards meeting the final targets prior to project closure (October 12th, 2024). The achievement ratings used are: Achieved; On Target to be Achieved; or Not on Target to be Achieved. The full indicator analysis, along with justification of the IE indicator rating, is provided in **Appendix 9 Tables 9-1 and 9-2**. A summary of the ratings for fund level and program level indicators is provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Summary of IE Indicator Achievement ratings for GCA project

LogFrame Indicators (12)	IE Achievement Rating		
	Achieved	On Target to be Achieved	Not on Target to be Achieved
Fund Level Indicators (3)	0	1	2
Program Level Indicators (9)	0	3	6

97. The LogFrame indicators on target to be achieved before project closure are associated with Output 2 *Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions*. Project activities related to beneficiary selection and the procurement of materials and initiation of RWHS installation have progressed despite Covid-19 restrictions. In the remaining three years of the project Output 2 activities working directly with beneficiaries and the government in training and capacity development for O&M and the implementation of a fee-based model for drinking water can likely be achieved before project closure.

98. Successful implementation of Output 2 has the potential to result in key paradigm shifts in regard to empowerment of women and in the adoption of an innovative RWHS. For women

the paradigm shift is a result of reduced workload for women and girls responsible for securing a HH water supply, thus permitting greater opportunity for young women to participate in education and adult women to participate in income generating activities supported by the GCA project. For the RWHS the inclusion of an inexpensive, pre-filtration system that is easy to operate and maintain represents an innovation contributing to the quality of drinking water which is likely to be widely adopted. In addition, community managed O&M committees, combined with support from LGI and where necessary DPHE, creates a robust three tiered O&M structure ensuring a safe, reliable drinking water supply.

99. The LogFrame indicators not on target to be achieved before project closure are those associated with Output 1 *Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities* and Output 3. *Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security*. Project activities associated with these outputs include meetings, workshops, and training sessions, for a wide range of stakeholders that could not be initiated as planned during year 2 and 3 of the project (2020, 2021) due to combined factors of delays in the implementation of project activities resulting from Covid-19 and super cyclone Amphan and the phased-in LORTA approach.
100. The success and sustainability of these outputs requires a sequential process of learning, attempting and testing, and adaptive learning and knowledge sharing to build successful outcomes. It is not possible to compress the activities of outputs 1 and 2 into a shortened time frame to achieve a successful, sustainable outcome. For example, the introduction of novel livelihood activities is planned to occur over several cycles to develop market value chains and to allow those who are risk averse to learn and potentially adopt the successful implementation practices other beneficiaries demonstrate.
101. The selection of women who will participate in Output 1 activities is nearing completion and consultation on which locally appropriate activities will be supported by the GCA project and the capacity development needs for these activities, including market chain analysis, has been initiated. The GCA project has a logical and robust approach to supporting women climate resilient livelihood activities, including the formation of WUG, multiple opportunities for women to engage in novel livelihood activities, shared learning, primary and follow-up training, government engagement and support and women's involvement in marketing.
102. Output 3 has the potential to create a paradigm shift among government departments, including Agriculture Extension, Fisheries and Livestock, Environmental and Forest and DPHE, which do not currently systematically undertake gender-sensitive and responsive planning for, and management of, sustainable, climate resilient and secure livelihoods. Training components and toolkits are currently under development and these are to be introduced to government staff through multiple training sessions combined with opportunities for integration into current government practices.
103. As stated in the GCA ToC analysis (Section 3.1.1) the three project outputs have the capacity to introduce climate-resilient livelihoods to vulnerable women living in coastal communities, to provide sustainable RWHS to overcome the impact of climate-induced increases in water salinity and to strengthen government capacity to support and replicate activities implemented by the GCA project. The barrier to successful, sustainable completion of the GCA project is the combined factors of delays in the implementation of project activities resulting from Covid-19 and super cyclone Amphan and the phased-in LORTA approach.
104. A rating and description of GCA project achievement of progress towards results, project implementation and adaptive management and sustainability is provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4. IE Ratings and Achievement Summary Table for GCA project

Measure	Interim Evaluation Rating ⁴	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	N/A
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: <i>Unsatisfactory</i>	The GCA project will not achieve many of its end of project targets, particularly those associated with Outcomes 1 and 3 due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19 and a phased-in approach for climate-resilient livelihood activities proposed by the Learning Oriented Realtime Impact Assessment (LORTA)
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: <i>Unsatisfactory</i>	The GCA project is not expected to achieve project targets that demonstrate sustainable adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19 and a phased-in approach for climate-resilient livelihood activities proposed by the LORTA
	Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: <i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	The GCA project is expected to achieve project targets installing RWHS, there is concern there will be insufficient time to ensure sustainable O&M, implementation of the fee-based model and capacity development of Local Government Institutions (LGI) for community based water options due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19
	Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: <i>Unsatisfactory</i>	The GCA project is not expected to achieve project targets to fully demonstrate the capacity of the government to sustainably implement gender-sensitive climate-risk informed management and planning of livelihoods and drinking water security due to disruption of activities caused by super cyclone Amphan, delayed implementation of activities caused by Covid-19 and a phased-in approach for climate-resilient livelihood activities proposed by the LORTA
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management	<i>Satisfactory</i>	Most components of GCA project management are highly satisfactory, contributing to efficient and effective project implementation. The disruption caused by Covid-19 is unprecedented and led to delays that could not be comprehensively mitigated by alternative implementation strategies and adaptive management. Lessons have been learned to improve adaptive management.
Sustainability	<i>Moderately Unlikely</i>	There are significant risks to sustainability due to a lack of time to embed mechanisms to sustain RWHS, to support the introduction of novel climate-resilient livelihood options and to create and implement structural changes in government practices to implement gender-sensitive climate-risk informed management and planning of livelihoods and drinking water security

⁴ See **Appendix 10** for an explanation of the achievement summary rating system used



Figure 4. Aqua-geoponic Activities - GCA Project beneficiary Anita Rani Gain, from Aadharmanik Village of Ward No 3 at Dacope Upazila, Khulna working at her Aqua geophonic farm.

105. The GCA project compliance with FAA reporting requirements is shown in **Table 5**. The Inception Report and Baseline Study report were completed after the FAA prescribed date; three months and five months respectively. The delay was due to the GoB requirement for the preparation of a DPP which commenced after the FAA effective date and its approval by ECNEC. This process required six months, after which work commenced on the Inception Report and Baseline Study report, as such it was not possible to meet the FAA prescribed date.

Table 5. GCA project compliance with FAA Clause 8 Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule requirements for timing of submissions.

FAA Submission Requirements	Prescribed Date	Calendar Date	Actual Date
Start of Project Implementation	Effective Date	October 12 th , 2018	October, 12 th , 2018
Inception Report	Within six months after effective date	April 12 th , 2019	July 12 th , 2019
Baseline Assessments	Within six months after effective date	April 12 th , 2019	September, 2019
Independent Mid-term Evaluation Report	Within nine months after three years from effective date	July 12 th , 2022	to be completed
Project Completion Report	Within three months after completion date (October 12 th , 2024)	January 12 th , 2025	to be completed
Independent Final Evaluation Report	Within three months of submission of Project Completion Report, but not later than six months after completion date	Not later than April 12 th , 2025	to be completed

106. The GCA project has not met interim targets that would permit reporting on impact as measured by LogFrame indicators. Nonetheless, the GCA project has the potential to meet the impacts identified in the GCF FP, including: 1. the adaptation impact potential through increased resilience of target beneficiaries arising from secure water supply and participation in climate-resilient livelihood activities; 2. a paradigm shift of MoWCA adopting a lead role in gender-responsive, climate resilient planning and management with other government agencies and women (and girls) who are relieved of the burden of time required for HH water security actively participating in paid and income generating activities; and 3. sustainability of impacts assured through O&M structure and training supporting RWHS and government capacity development that will sustain, replicate and scale-up GCA activities.
107. The above conclusions are supported by the analysis of the GCA ToC which demonstrates a logical framework supported appropriate activities. The project management structure currently in place, including the large technical capacity of the PMU and the engagement of MoWCA, DWA and DPHE are sufficient for effective management of GCA project implementation. With appropriate ongoing management and training of implementing NGOs, the implementation of proposed activities in the field with women and youth can be efficient, effective and sustainable.

3.5 Remaining Barriers to Achieving the Project Objective

108. Covid-19 infection rates, hospitalizations and deaths are reported to be declining in Bangladesh (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation web data April 22nd, 2022). With this major barrier to GCA project implementation removed and if there are no major cyclone events in the project region, the implementation of GCA project activities has the opportunity to proceed normally.
109. Three interacting factors, super-cyclone Amphan impacts, Covid-19 restrictions and the associated health impacts, and LORTA's phased implementation have resulted in the GCA project being 1.5 to 2 years behind the PIP schedule. The major barrier to achieving the project objective, is therefore, the fact that the remaining three years of the project is not sufficient to complete all activities in a meaningful and sustainable manner and implement an orderly exit strategy. It is not advisable to attempt to compress all activities into the remaining three years, as this will affect the quality of implementation and the sustainability of outcomes.
110. There remain challenges to implementing GCA project activities, but these are not considered major barriers to achieving the project objective. Recommendations to address challenges are provided in **Section 4.2**, which the PMU has the capacity to address.

3.6 Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

3.6.1 Management Arrangements

111. The project management arrangements among the Accredited Entity (UNDP), the Executing Entity (MoWCA and DPHE), and the implementing partners (NGOs) logically assigns roles and responsibilities for successful implementation of project activities. As the accredited entity UNDP's role is to monitor and ensure the quality and timeliness of project implementation. Government executing agencies MoWCA, DWA and DPHE lead the implementation of project activities, developing their knowledge, skills and experience to sustainably support and replicate gender-responsive climate-resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions in coastal communities.
112. Local implementing partner NGOs play an important role in building a positive, supportive relationship between the GCA project and participating project communities by utilizing their knowledge of local cultural norms, issues and language. Implementing partner NGOs form the front line in the development of new technical skills around RWHS and climate-resilient

livelihoods, establishing and building new community groups that support sustainability and bringing government-lead initiatives that improve the climate-resilience of women and youth into target communities.

113. While MoWCA, DWA and DPHE have an important role in GCA implementation, LGIs have an important long-term role sustaining activities introduced through the GCA project. LGIs have expressed an interest in greater participation in the implementation of project activities. While this may be driven, in part, through a desire to acquire access to project funds, effective GCA project communication and engagement should be recognized as a priority given the long-term expectation of, and reliance on, LGI support to successful sustainability of project activities. Just as capacity development of MoWCA, DWA and DPHE contribute to sustainability in the context of replication and scaling-up to introduce project activities into all coastal communities, so to capacity development of LGIs is needed to ensure sustainability of project activities once they have been introduced.
114. UNDP support in regard to procurement and financial management has contributed to timely acquisition of materials required for implementation of HH RWHS. UNDP experts provide important ongoing support and advice as recorded in PSC and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting minutes.
115. The Project Management Unit (PMU) with staff in Dhaka and in the field in Khulna is responsible for preparing work plans and progress reports and overseeing the day-to-day implementation of project activities. The PMU is led by a National Project Director (NPD), appointed by the GoB, responsible for the overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of GCA project outputs. The PMU also has a Project Coordinator (PC), recruited by UNDP, responsible for the day-to-day management of project implementation with assistance from PMU staff providing technical and operational support.
116. The GCA project has a dedicated climate change specialist and gender specialist who provides guidance to the implementation of all the project components. To address water issues, including both the RWHS and water-related livelihood activities, the project has a water and sanitation expert. An adaptive livelihood expert works on livelihood issues with a market development officer working on market-chain assessment, both of whom collaborate with the gender specialist.
117. There is also a communication officer and knowledge management expert to capture and advocate GCA project lessons learned and success stories. Staffing for M&E includes a M&E specialist at the UNDP CO responsible for the overall management and implementation of GCA M&E, and a M&E officer in the regional office, who is responsible for the management of field-level monitoring conducted by the three NGO implementing partners, with each NGO having a dedicated M&E staff person. The APR 2021 documented recruitment of a woman empowerment officer, this position was not yet filled.
118. The GCA PMU has the required capacity in terms of staff and expertise for successful implementation of the project. Given the project's focus on women beneficiaries, the position for woman empowerment officer should be filled as soon as possible.
119. While the GCA project has a strong focus on reaching women beneficiaries, the GCA APR and Gender Action Plan (GAP) do not include information on strategies related to promoting, ensuring or reporting on the inclusion of women in GCA project management and implementation roles, such as in the PMU or Implementing Partner NGOs. The GCA project has ensured the participation of women in management roles at the local level through their participation in WLG (all women members), WUG (all women members) and WMC (10 of 13 members women) (see Section 3.12 Gender Equity).

3.6.2 Work planning

120. GCF approved a Funded Activity Agreement for the GCA FP on August 28th, 2018. The effective date for the project established by UNDP was October 12th 2018, with project completion date of October 12th 2024. While UNDP was able to initiate some activities early in 2019 such as approval of a staff recruitment plan for the PMU, GoB approval of the DPP for the GCA project did not occur until July 2019. The DPP is essential for the initiation of GCA project activities, because it approves GoB co-financing (USD \$8 Million) for the project, the deployment of a GoB NPD and the operationalization of NIM to manage project finances.
121. The GCA FP included a start-up year to accommodate the time required for project start-up, including GoB approval of the DPP. In this regard, the work planning for the first year (January to December 2019) of the GCA project is considered successful, as following GoB approval of the DPP, an inception workshop was held, a baseline assessment was completed, four key posts in the PMU were filled, procurement of tanks for RWHS was initiated and a procurement process for selection of implementing partner NGOs was started.
122. The IE acknowledges the sagacity of the GCA FP, for its inclusion of a start-up year to complete the tasks required to fully operationalize the project. The remaining five years of the project are to implement project activities, including an orderly closure of the project.
123. Just as the GCA project was poised to begin implementation of project activities in January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern in response to Covid-19 and on March 11th, 2020 the WHO declared a global pandemic. The Covid-19 restrictions, which in large measure have continued up to the end of 2021, included restrictions on travel, public gatherings and staff attendance in government offices, combined with the legitimate concerns of the public to the pandemic, severely impacted the implementation of most GCA project activities scheduled for the period March 2020 to December 2021. Many of the start-up activities of the GCA project require stakeholders (UNDP, PMU, GoB, NGOs, beneficiaries) to travel and/or meet in small and large groups, including ToT, awareness raising, capacity building, participatory mapping, GoB/NGO/beneficiary training, group formation and group meetings.
124. The GCA project activities, including the beneficiary selection process planned for 2020, was also delayed as a result of emergency operations implemented in response to super cyclone Amphan in the project locations. Local authorities and the general public were fully engaged in emergency relief and recovery operations.
125. GCA work planning did not have reasonable options that would have allowed better progress of most project activities over the past two years given Covid-19 restrictions that have been place. Work planning did proceed with the procurement and installation of RWHSs as these activities were not impacted by Covid-19 restrictions.
126. A results-based approach to GCA project work planning is evident in AWP and APRs that track proposed fund allocations and project progress for individual project activities against project targets. Delays encountered are acknowledged and explained and any lessons learned are recorded; providing information that can be used in an adaptive management approach.
127. The GCF IEU selected the GCA project to embed a LORTA. Inclusion of the LORTA impact evaluation's phased-in approach has delayed the implementation of project livelihood activities in 36% of project targeted wards (APR 2021). The project will resume livelihood activities in 25 Union in 2022 and 14 Union in 4th quarter of 2023.

128. The GCA M&E Guideline completed in February 2022 reviewed all indicators in the LogFrame and has provided a clear methodology for results-based monitoring on indicators established by the FP and ProDoc. The M&E Guideline is intended to ensure ongoing tracking of performance to inform project planning and adaptive management, provide transparent accountability and contribute to project learning and advocacy. The GCA M&E Guideline includes direction for disaggregating data in regard to sex, ethnicity, disability and geographic location.

3.6.3 Finance and co-finance

129. The financial costs of climate-induced increases in salinity of freshwater sources and periodic destruction of agricultural and aquaculture livelihoods due to cyclones, storm surges and rising sea levels are enormous considering the large coastal areas and coastal populations in Bangladesh. There are also costs associated with secondary impacts to human and livestock health from increasing salinity and to communities that receive “climate-refuges” migrating away from coastal areas.

130. Storage of a reliable and abundant rainwater supply available during each rainy season is a cost-effective, locally appropriate strategy to address climate-induced increased salinity of freshwater sources. The GCA project budget of USD \$13,981,516 for Output 2 (\$9,894,381 GCF; \$4,087,135 GoB co-finance) proposed to provide year-round access to safe, reliable climate-resilient drinking water to 136,110 persons, of whom 68,327 are women. This represents a onetime cost of USD \$102.72 per person, which when amortized over a 20 year lifespan for a water tank, is USD \$ 5.14 or approximately 444 Bangladesh Taka (BDT) per year. The FP design for RWHS is to provide two litres of potable water per day for one person over a 100 day period in the dry season; this is equivalent to 200 litres. Purchasing 200 litres of potable water in rural areas of Bangladesh would cost approximately 200 BDT, based on a cost of 1 BDT per litre. The GCA project investment will therefore be returned in less than three years.

131. The GCA project’s provision of potable water in communities and HHs will reduce the workload of women and girls who previously spent an average of 2.5 hours each day to collect water according to the FP. The reduced burden of water collection can provide women greater opportunity to participate in income generating activities, as a secondary cost benefit to investment in RWHS.

132. The GCA project is investing approximately USD \$11,482,101 in Output 1(\$8,501,953 GCF; \$2,980,148 GoB co-finance) to assist women to engage in climate-resilient livelihoods as well early warning information and social audit protocols to support livelihood security. A total of 25,425 women beneficiaries are targeted. Based on figures provided in the FP, the livelihood options may provide an income ranging from USD \$83 in 4 months for homestead gardening and up to \$235 for sesame grown in 3.5 months. Using a conservative annual income estimate of \$200/women/year, the total cost benefit is USD \$5,085,000/year based on 25,425 women beneficiaries. In five years the income earned by women from climate-resilient livelihoods (\$5,085,000*5 = estimated \$25,425,000) would therefore be projected to more than double the GCA project investment.

GCA Project Contribution to Women

We are happy to get the HH RWHS tank and are hopeful that the selected livelihood options will make us financially self-sufficient. The provision of RWHS and community-based drinking water system will save our daily time spent on water collection which will enable us to engage in various household and livelihood activities. We are hopeful that we will continue to work after the project. We are also willing to take responsibilities of maintaining the HH RWHS tank

(Women Beneficiaries, West-para Deyara, Moharajpur, Koyra)

133. The FP identifies an investment of USD 2,598,315 (Activities 3.1 & 3.2) to strengthen the capacity of MoWCA and DPHE to enhance gender-sensitive, climate-risk informed planning and management of livelihoods and drinking water security. An estimated 20 million people live in areas impacted by climate-induced increases of salinity in coastal areas of Bangladesh (Rabbani, Munira and Saif 2019⁵). Investment in capacity development of the GoB has the potential to replicate cost benefits generated by successful GCA project activities. The GoB has begun plans to install 100,000 HH RWHSs in southwest coastal areas of Bangladesh, which based on GCA project costs, is equivalent to a cost benefit of over USD \$50M (GCA activities 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3 and capital purchases) when implemented.
134. Detailed financial planning and reporting with appropriate controls are evident in the APR Section 3 Financial Information spreadsheet and in AWP tables. Reviewing the APR 2021 financial information, **Table 6** shows at the end of the third year of the project 75% of the GCF grant and 94% of GoB co-financing remains to be utilized in the remaining three years of the project. As determined in report **Section 3.2**, the activities associated with 8 of 12 LogFrame targets will not be achieved before project closure. By extrapolation, it must be concluded the approved budgets associated with implementation of project activities associated with these targets, will not be utilized before project closure.
135. The adoption of an adaptive project management strategy of rapid implementation of project activities to fully utilize the total approved budget is not recommended as this will lead to unsustainable outcomes. Project activities that require training, capacity development and the start-up of novel activities must be implemented sequentially and iteratively, allowing knowledge uptake, learning by trial and error, knowledge sharing and behavioural change to be successful and more importantly, sustainable following project closure. To complete all project activities and fully expend the GCA budget the project will require an extension.

Table 6. GCA project budget and expenditure from January 1st, 2019 to December 31st, 2021

Financing Type	Total Approved Budget	Cumulative Expenditures (to 31 st December 2021)	Percent of Approved Budget Remaining
GCF Grant	\$24,980,000	\$6,545,577	74%
GoB Co-financing	\$8,000,000	\$458,368	94%

136. Analysis of the budget utilization rate, **Table 7**, highlights the inability of the GCA project to implement planned activities over that past two years due to the general uncertainty of stakeholders due to Covid-19 and more specifically the restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of Covid-19. It is hoped that a greater proportion of GCA activities planned for 2022 will be implemented and that this will be reflected in an increased budget utilization rate at the end of the year.

Table 7. GCA project budget utilization rate

Budget Utilization Rate (to 31 st December 2021)	GCF	GoB Co-Finance
Cumulative Expenditures / Cumulative Budget	32.9%	6.4%

⁵ Golam Rabbani, Sirazoom Munira and Samia Saif. 2019. Coastal Community Adaptation to Climate Change-Induced Salinity Intrusion in Bangladesh. Agricultural Economics - Current Issues

137. Current GoB co-finance commitments to the GCA project are shown in **Table 8**. The explanations provided for variance, in larger measure, are related to Covid-19 restrictions that have curtailed planned project activities as seen by underspending on project Outputs 1 and 2 and project management as well as overspending on Output 3, due to Covid-19 related higher costs to host training events.
138. The total aggregate amount of co-financing remaining is USD \$7,517.244 (from **Table 8**). This will require large co-financing budget commitments for each of the next three years of the project (USD 2,280,000 per year). It is unlikely applying this level of co-financing is possible, nor is it advisable based on the time required to achieve meaningful and sustainable changes associated with climate-resilient livelihoods, a fee-based model with community O&M to provide a safe secure water supply and greater capacity and integration of government in gender-sensitive, climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water.
139. UNDP maintains a comprehensive database of information for ongoing projects in Khulna and Satkhira Districts where the GCA project is being implemented. There are currently 25 projects operating, with funding from a wide variety of international donors and co-financing from the GoB. Due to the nature of the climate emergency in these two districts, the projects address climate change issues, with project activities that focus on climate-resilience in; agriculture, aquaculture, water supply systems, livelihood activities, sanitation facilities and government capacity building. The GCA project activities are consistent with those identified for other projects in terms of addressing the widespread need for a safe and secure water supply, climate-resilient livelihood options and enhancement of government to sustain and scale-up these activities. The coherence of donor and GoB climate financing is achieved through monthly meetings organized by the District Commissioner's office

Table 8. GCA project co-financing budget, confirmed spending and variance for reporting period January 1st to December 31st 2021 and for all co-finance spending since the project started.(figures in USD)

GCA Project Output	Total aggregate amount committed for the project	Cumulative Budget through the end of 2021 (A)	Committed budget for 2021 APR reporting period (B)	Confirmed co-finance applied to reporting period (C)	Total aggregate amount applied since the project start (D)	Variance % for 2021 budget year (C/B*100)	Variance % for all project spending to date (D/A*100)	Explanation of variances from committed budget
1	2,980,148	2,698,299	514,777	80,632.59 (Cash)	97,593.25 (Cash) 762.58 (In- Kind)	15.7 %	3.7%	The project is yet to select 17,575 beneficiaries to cover by the co-financing. So this amount could not be spent.
2	4,087,135	3,746,603	356,266	91,160.69 (Cash)	106,822.10 (Cash) 508.38 (In- Kind)	25.6 %	2.9%	Major portion of the allocation was for community based RWHSs. Site selections have been completed but actual work is yet to be initiated, so the allocated amount could not be materialized.
3	298,588	243,685	72,553	136,312.54 (Cash)	137,742.81 (Cash)	187.9 %	56.5%	Due to COVID situation, two training events had to organize in highly secured place that contributed in higher cost than the allocation.
Project Management	634,129	434,249	216,403	68,395.00 (Cash) 26,384.75 (In- Kind)	89,825.27 (Cash) 49,501.16 (In-Kind)	43.8 %	32.1%	Full-time assignment of the NPD was effective from Aug 2021. Co-finance materialization for this line item will be regularized from 2022.
TOTALS	8,000,000	7,122,836	1,159,999	376,500.82 (Cash) 26,384.75 (In-Kind) 402,885.57 (Total)	431,983.52 (Cash) 50,772.12 (In-Kind) 482,755.64 (Total)	34.7 %	6.8%	

3.6.4 Project-level monitoring and evaluation systems

140. A comprehensive M&E Guideline has been prepared to coordinate monitoring of LogFrame indicators, contributions to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), GCF M&E requirements and the project budget. Tools required to support monitoring are included in the M&E Guideline. The GCA M&E Guideline is currently undergoing review by the Centre for Evaluation and Development (C4ED) team.
141. Staffing for M&E include a M&E specialist (UNDP CO) responsible for the overall management and implementation of GCA M&E. The GCA regional office has a M&E officer responsible for management of field-level monitoring conducted by the three NGO implementing partners that each have a dedicated M&E staff person.
142. For many of the LogFrame indicators targets are based on “number of individuals”. In some cases the GCA M&E Guideline proposes to use attendance records (i.e., # of persons attending training session or workshop) as the data source for indicators. While attendance measures the presence of an individual in a project activity, it does not measure the uptake and application of knowledge by participants or the expected benefits for participants. For example, indicator 2 (also indicator 5):

Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, etc.)

143. The GCA M&E Guidelines states:

This indicator will count the number of male and female beneficiaries (all members of the beneficiary households) who have received input for adoption of various diversified and climate-resilient livelihood options (including training) from a list of 8 options decided by the project

144. The proposed data sources to measure the indicator are training attendance sheets and input distribution muster roll. While attending training and receiving tools are important, they do not measure successful adoption of, and benefits derived from, diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options. The GCA project should consider developing measures of successful adoption and benefits derived which are appropriate for the climate-resilient livelihood options being introduced.
145. To enrich LogFrame indicator data the M&E Guideline has identified additional data sources that may be reported for some indicators, such as baseline and endline surveys, the Adaptation Tracking and Measurement (ATM), water quality monitoring reports and O&M survey results, government meetings demonstrating actions, etc.
146. The M&E Guideline provides some guidance for data quality assurance, including the requirement of adequate training of staff engaged in data collection and management. Data collection forms are to include detailed guidelines for consistent collection of data and electronic data tools will include data validation rules to minimize errors. The M&E Guideline also refers to a chain-of-review process to maintain data quality whereby supervisors will conduct physical random checks of data collected by staff and digital data will undergo logical checks using computer software. The proposed data quality assurance mechanisms could be enhanced by defining a more specific and rigorous quality assurance/quality control process. This may include reporting on the quality assurance guidelines already in place and adding additional measures, such as: initial testing and refinement of data collection forms with evaluators; conducting repeat data measurement with different evaluators; a systematic, randomized data checking protocol for incoming data; and regular follow-up field checking of data by supervisors.

147. The GCA APR reviewed by the IE team show M&E has not yet captured and reported on LogFrame indicators because project activities have not advanced sufficiently to generate data. The APR does provide remarks on the partial progress of LogFrame indicators.
148. The GCA project has been selected for implementation of LORTA, the results of which will assist the GCA project in the analysis of the impacts of the project activities on the proposed livelihood interventions in targeted areas. The baseline LORTA report is still in preparation.
149. The M&E Guideline identifies all GCF M&E requirements and budgets supported by the GCF grant. The budgets identified are considered sufficient for completion of the required tasks.

3.6.5 Stakeholder engagement

150. In the first year of the GCA project the 2019 APR reported there was no stakeholder engagement. In 2020 Covid-19 limited face-to-face stakeholder engagement meetings and lead to the use of virtual meetings. The 2020 APR noted the GCA Stakeholder Engagement Plan would be fully operationalized in 2021 when project field level activities start. However ongoing Covid-19 restrictions resulted in most stakeholder meetings being conducted virtually.
151. At the national level, government stakeholder engagement is reflected in PSC meetings (three meetings, with first meeting in November 2020), PB meetings (two meetings, with first meeting in March 2021) attended by DWA and DPHE as well as other government sectors such as fisheries, agriculture. Two PIC have been formed, one for DWA and one for DPHE each having hosted four PIC meetings starting in March 2020. To ensure good communication and coordination there is cross representation of DWA and DPHE in each PIC meeting.
152. At the regional level a divisional level orientation workshop was held in Khulna District in December 2020 to engage LGI stakeholders in the GCA project. In January 2021 a District level workshop was held with government officials, elected representatives, journalists, and NGOs. Upazila level orientation workshops were held in five project Upazilas of two districts during the first quarter of 2021. In November 2021 a project review workshop was held with Union Parishad Chairmen of all Unions of three project Upazilas in Khulna.
153. Engagement of beneficiaries (all women) has occurred through the beneficiary selection process, the initiation of HH RWHS installation and the formation of Women Livelihood Groups (WLG). Training sessions for RWHS O&M and climate-resilient livelihood options have not been initiated due to Covid-19 restrictions.
154. Engagement of the private sector is evident in the signing of an MoU with the NGO Nowabanki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF) to participate in the sustainable production and management of . crab farming and crab nursery. Further engagement of the private sector may occur through GCA's market-chain analysis to establish appropriate public-private market linkages for climate-resilient livelihood options that are intended to maximize benefits received by women beneficiaries.
155. Covid-19 has delayed and reduced stakeholder engagement during the first three years of the GCA project. In addition, virtual meetings do not deliver the same level of engagement that occurs in face-to-face meetings within the project communities.

156. While at the national and regional level there is good stakeholder engagement, at the local level and among beneficiaries, engagement has been limited, in part as a result of Covid-19. The impact of this is reflected in the challenges encountered in beneficiary selection, the lack of cooperation from local electoral bodies in some project locations and the need to work through the GCA GRM to make the final selection of beneficiaries. Also at the local level, LGI that are seeking to participate in the GCA project present an opportunity for increased LGI stakeholder engagement going forward to provide long-term support to sustain project activities.

Stakeholder Engagement

Due to the pressure of the local government (Chairman and Members) the partner NGO stopped the project work in some places since Chairman and Members were unhappy about the beneficiary selection.

(Pobitro Kumar Das, Upazila Fisheries Officer)

If the local government had been directly involved in the project, there would have been biasness in the selection of beneficiaries and the distribution of money. Since the local government was not included in the beneficiary selection, it can be said that it has positively influenced the entire project.

(Md Saidul Islam, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Assasuni)

157. The mapping of market value-chain stakeholders was completed in 2021, but there have been no stakeholder meetings as of yet. The engagement of these stakeholders through value-chain stakeholder meetings is essential to create an organizational structure that will foster connections between women producer groups and value chain actors, with assistance from the government to maximize benefits derived through equitable and functional market value chains.

3.6.6 Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

158. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) completed for the GCA project conducted an impact risk assessment using UNDP’s Social and Environmental Screening Procedure for project Output activities. As reported in the APR 2021 *The project risks identified during design stage remains relevant. There were no major issues encountered during the reporting period and the overall Environmental and Social (E&S) risk category of the project remains as “Moderate.”* The IE team has not identified any new risks and agrees with the assessment made in the APR 2021.

159. The GCA safeguards team has developed an operation manual for the ESMF and provided training on safeguard issues to implementing partner NGOs

160. The E&S risks identified for Output 1, *Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities*, remain relevant and as livelihood activities begin to be introduced in 2022 it will be critical to fully implement the proposed mitigation measures to avoid the environmental and social impacts identified in the ESMF. Continued assessment of risks, reporting and adaptive management, where necessary, will be important to achieve the Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

161. Under Output 1 a social and environmental impact assessment is being undertaken by the GCA safeguards team of the proposed collection of brine water from within the Sundarbans waterways to support development of crab hatcheries. Mitigation measures identified by the safeguards team will be included in the MOU to be signed with the Bangladesh Forest Department.

162. The E&S risks identified for Output 2, *Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions*, are relevant and the GCA project has implemented risk management measures including use of the GRM to resolve beneficiary selection issues, site evaluations to consider and avoid social needs and environmental impacts and inclusion of SES in contracts for RWHS construction. Continued assessment of

risks during the first wet season will be important in the context of O&M mitigation measures to ensure high quality potable water.

GCA RWHS Water Quality Testing

The quality of the water should be tested from different steps (for example after filtration, before collection after collection) available in the system to get idea about efficiency of the system. So periodic surveillance is necessary for supplying safe water

(Md. Mostafizur Rahman, Sub-assistant Engineer - DPHE, Assasuni)

163. Under Output 1 the ESMF and GRM have effectively addressed issues identified and raised by community members. These include insuring appropriate site selection for RWHS, maintenance of surface water drainage and prevention of water logging, preventing the removal of trees, conflicts regarding land ownership and conversion of agricultural land, and ensuring the beneficiary selection process included all eligible persons. The GRM resolved 2,451 written grievances, which required visiting 874 HH and the review of 120 cases by the Upazila GRM committee. The GRM committee review resulted in a positive appraisal of all 120 cases, following which they were included as GCA project beneficiaries.
164. The E&S risk identified for Output 3, *Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security* is considered “low” with no mitigation measures proposed. While capacity development in itself may have low risk, it will be crucial for government staff tasked with implementing gender-responsive, climate-resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions are knowledgeable of the associated E&S risks and mitigation measures.
165. In addition to the GRM, other ESMF tools include the guideline for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) which has been utilized during the beneficiary selection process by implementing partner NGOs that have received training in the use of the FPIC.
166. Two additional supporting tools of the ESMF are the Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) and the Social and Environmental Safeguard Operational Manual (SESOM). Both have been drafted and are undergoing final review and vetting process. To assist in effective implementation of the ESMF it is preferable for both the IPP and SESOM to be completed and put in use much earlier in the project cycle. The IPP is particularly relevant to the beneficiary selection process while also providing a field-level operational plan for the protection of rights and their cultural resources, ensuring equal distribution of project benefits and addressing the risks and impacts related to indigenous people. The SESOM is relevant to all project activities and it is currently needed for Output 2 RWHS construction activities which have already commenced. The AGCA GCA project is encouraged to finalize both documents as soon as possible.

3.6.7 Reporting

167. The APR 2019 to 2021 prepared by the GCA project provide comprehensive and concise written documentation of project progress for each year of project implementation. The IE team noted timely completion of APR before the end of 1st quarter following the year on which they report.
168. The APR presents an assessment of implementation challenges that have been encountered and reports on how challenges are being overcome. Lessons learned are also noted to inform future project planning which might avoid challenges where possible or include appropriate mitigation measures to be better prepared to overcome challenges and thereby avoid delays. For example, installation of RWHS has faced road transportation challenges of water tanks and other materials due to the timing of activities during the rainy season, the generally poor road conditions and the remote location of vulnerable communities in coastal areas. The GCA project is overcoming this challenge by using water-

based transportation options. In future this challenge could be avoided by ensuring transportation for construction activities is during the dry season.

169. Review of PB and PSC meeting minutes found both progress and major challenges faced by the project are carefully reviewed. Proposed modifications to adjust and improve project implementation are discussed and recommendations are approved. In addition, based on the issues discussed guidance is also given to the appropriate PIC to provide further input into reviewing and resolving issues of concern. In summary, there is excellent reporting and communication within a robust GCA project oversight, management and implementation structure.

3.6.8 Communications & Knowledge Management

170. The GCA project PMU has Knowledge Management Expert to support effective knowledge capture and sharing. The GCA project portal for web-based knowledge management to broaden stakeholder engagement has not yet been created. Completion of this activity should proceed quickly to capture knowledge associated with ongoing project activities. Expected date of completion is end of 2nd quarter 2022.

GCA Project Communication

The project doesn't have website that could be help in replication of project activities

(Sharid Bin Shafique, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer)

171. Communication among stakeholders in government nationally and in the region where the GCA project is operating has been facilitated by the regional inception workshop held in December 13th, 2020 to orient and strengthen LGIs. The three implementing partner NGOs have participated in capacity building workshops to fully understand the GCA project objective and outputs.

172. The GCA project has enhanced its visibility through active participation in international events such as International Women's Day, World Water Day, and the International Day of Rural Women. For example the GCA project observed the International Women's Day by sensitizing community men and women, through role reversal demonstrations on coastal women's burden of unpaid care in their HHs. After participating in the event male participants committed themselves to contributing to unpaid care in their HH.

GCA Project Support to Gender Issues

On World Water Day, 101 meetings were held in 101 wards where men were motivated to cooperate with women in drinking water collection.

(Sudeb Kumar Das, M&E Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office)

173. The GCA project has a Facebook page with regular posts reporting in English and Bangla on project activities and presenting stories from beneficiaries. The UNDP Bangladesh website has a limited amount of information available; under the "news and updates" tab there has not been update since 2018. The GCA project could benefit by providing relevant project information which may be uploaded to the MoWCA website under the "ongoing projects" tab.
174. The GCA project has an opportunity to create women human-interest stories with photo essays and articles that highlight the gender focus of the GCA project. As GCA project activities progress an effort should be made to capture stories as they emerge, from their inception, trial and error and resulting transformative changes.

3.7 Sustainability

Financial risks to sustainability

175. Tier 1 O&M of RWHS is the responsibility of WUG which is dependent, in part, on revenue from the fee-based model for safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions. Determination of the fee charged has not yet considered long term tier 1 O&M costs that may need to be covered by water revenues. Without proper tier 1 O&M, water quality may be compromised and beneficiaries may avoid community-based RWHS that are in poor repair and in need of maintenance. The GCA project is calculating tier 1 O&M costs to forecast the financial needs the results of which, may be used to adjust the fee charged for water as necessary to ensure tier 1 O&M costs are covered.

GCA RWHS O&M

If we can do O&M which is mentioned in the project proposal than the community systems will sustain. But we are now not in position to comments about sustainability of options since piloting work is yet to complete. We will require project extension to sustain O&M mechanism mentioned in the project. That will also make the water options business model sufficient.

(AHM Khalequzzaman, GCA Deputy Project Director and Executive Engineer, DPHE, Dhaka)

176. The GoB will take on responsibility of introducing safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions and climate-resilient livelihood options to the many coastal communities not included in the GCA project. During the IE DPHE reported a project was recently approved to install 1,13,000 HH RWHS that will cover most of the coastal salinity-prone areas. It is recommended that as part of the exit strategy of the GCA project the PMU work with relevant government staff to develop a five year plan identifying priority regions and activities that can be implemented by the appropriate government staff with an annual budget included in GoB finances.

Socio-economic risks to sustainability

177. The GCA project is intended to be gender-transformative, changing women's role in water management and enhancing their participation in climate-resilient livelihoods. In a strongly patriarchal society benefits derived by women from RWHS and their participation in livelihood options may be viewed by men as threatening the status quo. Men may not support women's participation in GCA project activities, and may therefore be at risk of obstructing the success and sustainability of women's participation. The GCA project should include sensitizing activities that include all men, communicating the benefits of the GCA project and ensure LGI and political bodies understand, support and promote the role of women in the GCA project.
178. To participate in climate-resilient livelihoods, including effective marketing of goods there is a need to effectively empower women whose cultural traditions may not include engagement with the wider community. Effective empowerment training sessions by the GCA market development officer, combined with knowledge sharing by women with experience in leadership roles, can lead to significant transformation of women beneficiaries whereby they can learn effective marketing skills and an ability to advocate for their participation in climate-resilient livelihood activities, including marketing locally and outside the community.

Institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability

179. The GCA project's introduction of novel climate-resilient livelihood options is supported by training, tools, market value chain assessment and linkages, formation of WLG and monitoring and adaptive management for up to three cycles of production. In addition, there is capacity development of LGI to provide support to WLG. With full implementation of these GCA activities, the financial risk to sustainability of livelihood options is low. However, as

GCA project implementation has been delayed the full benefit of livelihood support activities may not be achieved increasing the risk to the sustainability of livelihood options.

180. Preference has been shown by beneficiaries for HH RWHS over community-based RWHS. Independent observers of the GCA project who were interviewed raised similar concerns which may have a potential impact on, support for and the sustainability of, community-based RWHS. Factors which may contribute to the sustainability of community-based RWHS are a well-established O&M framework, such as is proposed by the GCA project, which includes WUGs, with support from LGI and DPHE and a well-managed O&M fund derived from selling water. Establishing community-based RWHS within existing institutions, such as schools, can also contribute to their sustainability.

Environmental risks to sustainability

181. Sustainability of RWHS is dependent on the quantity and quality of drinking water production. Environmental contamination may occur through improper or a lack of O&M, which is discussed in part as a financial risk to sustainability above. The GCA project contributes to sustainability through training and formation of functional WUGs that take responsibility for O&M. There is limited time remaining in the project which creates a low risk if training is not adequate or WUGs are not fully functional.

182. The FP and ProDoc document potential environmental risks associated with chemicals used in agriculture, harvesting of native stocks from aquatic environments to support aquaculture and biosecurity risks of infection to both aquaculture and native aquatic environments. Robust mitigation measures outlined in the FP and ProDoc should be followed to avoid these environmental risks to sustainability.

GCA RWHS for Drinking Water

We have done research in our R&D department of DPHE for about one year searching for suitable water treatment technology. Finally, we are happy that after the pilot test of 5 filtration methods we have selected the best and easy method for water filtration. So the technology developed will be used in future water related projects.

(Engr. AKM Khalequzzaman, DPHE, Dhaka)

3.8 Country Ownership

183. Country ownership is demonstrated through the active participation of the Executing Entity MoWCA, with DWA and DPHE, leading implementation of the project as recorded in PSC, PB and PIC meeting minutes.
184. The GCA project supports and is aligned with many plans, policies and projects of the GoB which are actively engaged in addressing issues of climate-change, gender and livelihoods for sustainable development in coastal areas of Bangladesh. The GoB has identified the challenges and presents strategies and plans of action in the following government documents:
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)
 - National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM)
 - National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
 - GoB 7th and 8th Five Year Plans
 - Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)
 - Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (BCCGAP)
185. GCA project Output 1 and 2 activities are lead the GoB. DPHE is leading the installation of community based water options, maintaining a database of RWHS installed and has the long

term responsibility for major O&M costs. DWA is leading the introduction of climate-resilient livelihoods for women in collaboration with other relevant government sectors such as fisheries and agriculture.

186. GCA involvement and training of participating government sectors will build essential and much needed capacity and ownership to sustainably replicate activities within the large coastal environment of Bangladesh.

3.9 Innovativeness in Results Areas

187. The science of climate-change impacts in coastal areas of Bangladesh is well documented and research is providing sustainable solutions to address issues of disaster preparedness, increasing salinity of surface and groundwater, food security and climate-resilient livelihoods. Also well documented are the gender issues of, the greater vulnerability of women, the burden of unpaid HH work, including provision of water, and the lack of opportunity to participate in decision making and livelihood activities. Conventional development approaches to address climate change and gender issues related to drinking water and livelihood options, such as sesame and crab rearing, would engage government sectors related to water, agriculture and aquaculture as lead agencies with a requirement to include a gender focus.
188. The GCA project has taken an innovative approach to addressing the combined issues of climate change and gender equity by engaging MoWCA as the Executing Entity and only selecting women as direct beneficiaries. A significant outcome of the GCA project will be the recognition and empowerment of MoWCA as a principal agent of change for sustainable climate-resilient development in Bangladesh.
189. The GCA project is implementing an innovative approach to providing gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions. The innovation is reflected in the comprehensive suite of inter-reliant components that address the social, environmental and economic aspects to provide a sustainable drinking water supply that is gender responsive, safe (potable) and climate-resilient. Social aspects include the beneficiary selection process targeting vulnerable women and the management of the drinking water supply by women through the formation of WUG (all women) and WMC (10 of 13 positions women). The environmental issues of climate security and resilience are addressed by capturing sufficient quantity of the available freshwater source (rainwater), using an innovative pre-filtering system prior to storage to supply HHs and communities with drinking water over the dry season, with tank and roof construction methods designed to withstand cyclones, and an innovative three-tiered O&M approach shared by WUG, LGI and DPHE. The economic needs of O&M are ensured through the use of an accessible, fee-based model, to obtain drinking water and the shared responsibility by of O&M utilizing LGI and DPHE government budgets.

3.10 Unexpected Results, both Positive and Negative

190. It is normal for development projects to exclude those persons that do not meet beneficiary criteria. In the case of the GCA project target beneficiaries are vulnerable women. Nonetheless there may circumstances where a project may find opportunities to address those most in need, while also creating mechanisms for other less vulnerable persons to participate. This is not the conventional development model, but development agencies are looking more frequently to engage the private sector.
191. In the case of the GCA project the beneficiary selection process used for HH RWHS selected women who are most vulnerable and who will benefit the most from access to a safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solution located in close proximity to their HH. This is the conventional development model.

192. Unexpectedly, during project implementation some community members who were not selected as beneficiaries (i.e., they are not women, they are too affluent, etc.) requested permission to participate in the GCA project by putting forward their own funds to purchase a HH RWHS. The GCA project did not have the capacity or an implementation strategy and mechanism to accommodate these requests.
193. An unconventional development approach might allow a project, such as the GCA project, to include the provision of HH RWHS to beneficiaries who are willing and able to finance part or all of the cost of HH RWHS. In other words, beneficiary selection could include criteria that first meets the needs of the most vulnerable, while also providing an opportunity for other community members to participate based on HH income (or other criteria), with these latter beneficiaries providing partial or full financing of RWHS and the project providing partial financial support as needed, technical support and procurement support to install HH RWHS.

3.11 Replicability and Scalability

194. GCA's comprehensive approach to providing safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions, which includes a durable design to withstand cyclones, an innovative pre-filtration system and a three tiered O&M involving WUG, LGI and DPHE has been replicated by DPHE in Bangladesh and UNDP in other projects in the region.
195. GCA market value-chain analysis conducted to support sustainable livelihood options can provide important information and experience to inform the viability of replication and the scaling up of livelihood options supported by good market demand.
196. GCA Output 3 which provides capacity development and integration of gender sensitive climate-risk informed management is intended to support the replication and scaling up of climate-resilient livelihoods and drinking water security by the GoB. The intent being that MoWCA, which as a government department has limited field staff, will build the capacity of government departments with large community outreach/extension programs with field staff, to better plan for and manage gender sensitive, climate-risk informed programs that reach community members, including women and girls.

Replication of GCA Climate-Resilient RWHS for Drinking Water

Government of Bangladesh HH RWHS

The GoB is planning to install 100,000 HH RWHSs in the southwest coastal area of Bangladesh based on the design installed in the GCA project. The GoB RWHS will increase the rainwater tank size from 2000 litres to 3000 liters. The Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) is currently reviewing the plan for approval. The implementing agency will be DPHE.

(Engr.Arif Anowar, DPHE, Dhaka)

GIZ Community-based RWHS

With implementing partner CNRS three pond-based (10,000 litres/day) and two institutional tank-based (45,000 litre) RWHS are being constructed in two coastal districts utilizing a design based on the GCA project.

(CNRS Office, Khulna)

3.12 Gender Equity

197. The GCA project is gender-transformative for the GoB as demonstrated by MoWCA taking the lead role as Executing Entity, and GCA project activities aimed at the integration and mainstreaming of gender-responsive climate-resilient planning and management into the development activities within other participating government departments such as DPHE.
198. The GCA project is also gender-transformative for the women and communities engaged in the project. Reducing the burden of work for women and girls through the provision of HH RWHS and supporting new opportunities for women to participate in income-generating climate-resilient livelihood activities can significantly change the status of women in the

community. As a regular component of GCA project activities the concept of women's unpaid work is acknowledged to sensitize community members and encourage HHs to promote a sharing of the responsibility of unpaid care work among all community members, men and women.

199. Through the GCA project women will participate in activities that challenge traditional gender norms of participation in technical roles, paid employment and income generation. For example, the in GCA project, women directly participate in technical aspects of RWHS site selection, the review of proposed RWHS construction and RWHS O&M. Women will be more visible through active participation in GCA project implementation and in new roles they will continue to occupy associated with RWHS O&M and climate-resilient livelihood options.
200. At the project management level, the GCA project has a designated gender team that works with other thematic teams (Water, Livelihood, Early Warning, Safeguard, Knowledge Management) to mainstream gender, ensuring their implementation strategies, tools, documents and events include a gender focus. The GCA project hiring and procurement encourages women's participation; 50% of enumerators were women, and procurement contracts include clauses that encourage employment of women and ensuring equal wages for women and men. And the project raises the profile of women and gender issues through the support and participation in events such as, International Woman's Day, World Water Day, International Day of Rural Women.



Figure 5. Tapashi Mondol from Chandpara village of Ward no. 9 of Bajua Union, Dacope Upazila is a Water beneficiary of GCA project, fetching water from household based rainwater harvesting system.

201. The GCA project has a primary focus to work with women, with a beneficiary selection process that only selects vulnerable women, including women of ethnic minorities, to participate in the activities of Output 1 (climate-resilient livelihoods) and Output 2 (HH

RWHS). In addition, the GCA project empowers women through the formation of WLG (all women members), WUG (all women members) and WMC (10 of 13 members women who may be: elected members of Union Council, school head/assistant head/senior teachers, elected president of WLG, school management committee member, owner of private area, local water team member, early warning team member, women and girls volunteer group member). Early results show that on average two hours per day is saved when HH RWHS are installed. Output 3 activities provide training for GoB staff to mainstream gender-responsive planning and implementation in all departments.

202. Through the Gender Action Plan (GAP), GCA project activities ensure the needs of women are identified by engaging with women beneficiaries to give voice to, document and prioritize their concerns and needs into actionable change. For example, women engaged in livelihood options participate in training and market value-chain assessment to ensure their participation in producing goods for markets is equitable. Similarly, to ensure the needs of women are included and to ensure women receive timely early disaster warnings, women and girl volunteer groups are being formed and trained to work with the existing CPP warning system.
203. The GAP identifies indicators and end of project targets for 17 Output 1 activities, 12 Output 2 activities and 12 Output 3 activities. The APR provide annual updates on progress towards achievement of targets. APR 2021 reporting on the GAP, shows the establishment of a strong foundation for all Output activities which can contribute to the achievement of targets identified in the GAP.
204. In regard to Output 1, the activities completed to date constitute the foundation work required for climate-resilient livelihood options. This includes selection of 100% of women-headed households in targeted wards as beneficiaries, development of livelihood profiles of WLGs and production of a WLG manual. Market value chain actors (213 input market actors, 1 woman, 212 men and 914 output market actors 27 women, 887 men) have been identified to collaborate with WLG. MOUs are being put in place to supply crablets and access water. EW to support climate-resilient livelihoods, has been initiated through the development of a protocol for the formation of Women and Girls Volunteer groups and initial meetings have been held with the CPP at Upazila and District levels.
205. Output 2 activities completed to date (May 2022) are also largely foundational, with beneficiary selection complete (30,934 women), 100% of HH RWHS installation construction completed, and site preparation for 142 community/institution-based RWHS and 41 pond-based system underway. Among the prepared community/institution-based and pond-based sites, construction of RWHS is ongoing in most of the sites. A WMC and WUG formation guideline has been drafted and an O&M strategy drafted. WMC have been formed in many of the prepared sites and O&M training has also been provided to a few sites.
206. For Output 3 adaptive livelihood scenario modelling is underway to support development of a toolkit for ToT of GoB staff, to strengthen their capacity to design and implement gender-responsive, climate-resilient livelihoods. Training on the gender-climate nexus has been conducted for 75 GoB staff (33 women, 42 men) from national and local level. Development of a web-portal co-hosted by MoWCA has started, to provide a knowledge-hub for gender responsive, climate change adaptation tools and practices. There is ongoing collection of background information and stakeholder meetings to develop a ToR for a consultant to design a campaign and toolkits to promote adaptive learning among adolescent women and men.

4 Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

4.1 Conclusions

207. The GCA ToC, with MoWCA leading the project to target women beneficiaries, has been assessed as an innovative and logical approach that has the capacity to achieve the project's objective and is sustainable with evidence that the necessary scaling-up and replication in coastal areas has been started by the GoB and other development initiatives utilizing some aspects of the GCA model.
208. Successful completion of the GCA project will be gender transformative for the women beneficiaries who will spend much less time working to meet HH water supply needs, who have an opportunity to engage in livelihood activities, and for those women who will be visible in the community participating in volunteer and paid roles managing and maintaining community RWHSs. Gender transformation will also occur in the context of MoWCA leading a major development project and through MoWCA's implementation of GCA activities integrating gender-responsive policies, planning and management within other government departments.
209. The GCA project has encountered challenges from cyclones and the selection of the GCA project for LORTA, but most significantly from Covid-19 restrictions that prevented or severely curtailed the crucial interactions among stakeholders (sensitization, ToT, training, meetings, group formation, workshops, etc.) on which the project is built. While the GCA project has, to the degree possible, utilized an adaptive management approach, particularly among stakeholders with access to the technologies that permit virtual meetings, it must be acknowledged it is difficult to achieve the same level of interaction on a screen virtually versus face-to-face meetings or workshops, especially if the group number is greater than two or three and where novel, innovative concepts are being introduced. And in regard to rural areas, and for beneficiaries in particular, virtual meetings or training sessions are generally not possible nor advisable.
210. The GCA project LogFrame includes 12 indicators with mid-term and end-of-project targets. Analysis of LogFrame indicators using SMART criteria raised concerns in regard to the measurability of some indicators (**Appendix 7. Table 7-1**). Recent completion of the GCA M&E Guideline has resolved some issues, but there remains a need for further clarification of indicators based on IE analysis. The IE review of LogFrame indicator mid-term (interim) targets ascertained the GCA project has not achieved any of the 12 mid-term targets established in the FP (**Appendix 9. Tables 9-1 and 9-2**) due to the challenges discussed above.
211. Considering the project activities completed and the project budget expended to December 31st, 2021, as well as the project schedule established in the PIP, the GCA project is 1.5 to 2 years behind schedule. The remaining three years of the project will not be sufficient to complete all activities in a meaningful and sustainable manner and implement an orderly exit strategy that: 1. ensures climate-resilient livelihood activities and market-value chains are well established and self-sustaining; 2. the inter-dependent components providing gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions are all fully functional and working synergistically; and 3. the GoB has the demonstrated the capacity to effectively plan and manage solutions for climate-risk informed livelihoods and drinking water security with plans and budgets in place for the scaling-up that is needed across all coastal areas of Bangladesh.
212. Due to the delay in implementation of project activities, the IE has not been able to assess the efficacy of GCA's three project outputs. The RWHS will go through their first cycle with the rainy season of 2022, final selection of beneficiaries and livelihood option choices followed by training and support to commence climate-resilient livelihoods begins in 2022,

and GoB demonstration of skills and policy integration of climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water is not yet available.

213. Nonetheless the IE has identified factors that indicate the GCA project has the potential for successful and sustainable completion of all project activities that can provide significant and much needed benefits to the direct beneficiaries and enhance the capacity for the GoB to address the larger need within all coastal areas. The analysis of the GCA ToC demonstrates a logical framework supported appropriated activities. The project management structure is in place, including the large technical capacity of the PMU and engagement of MoWCA, DWA and DPHE is capable of implementation. With appropriate ongoing management and training of implementing NGOs, the implementation of activities in the field with women and youth can be efficient, effective and sustainable.



Figure 6. A beneficiary member of WLG from Koikhali Union of Shymnagar Upazila, Satkhira working on her homestead garden.

4.2 Recommendations

Recommendation	Responsible Party(ies)	Timeline
1. To permit effective and sustainable completion of project activities and to ensure adequate time is available for an orderly exit strategy, it is recommended the GCA project request an eighteen month extension with project completion date 12 April 2026. This may be a no cost extension based on the GCF and GoB budget remaining (Table 5) for project implementation, including the budget available for project staff.	Project Board and Project Steering Committee	2 nd Quarter, 2022
2. Final approval of the GCA project GRM by MoWCA should be expedited as soon as possible to support project implementation.	MoWCA	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022

Recommendation	Responsible Party(ies)	Timeline
3. The IPP should be finalized and implemented immediately with the results of implementation monitored and adjusted as necessary.	PMU	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022
4. The Operational Manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards should be finalized and implemented immediately with the results of implementation monitored.	PMU	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022
5. Complete recruitment of a woman empowerment officer.	PMU	complete by end of 2 nd Quarter, 2022
6. When HH RWHS are fully functioning and have filled during the wet season monitoring should be conducted to determine adequate storage capacity to meet HH needs. If storage capacity is determined to be inadequate, in consultation with DPHE and beneficiaries a strategy to address the shortage in supply should be developed.	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 complete by end of 1 st Quarter, 2023
7. For community based RWHS options, including tanks and ponds, experience and monitoring of pilot installations should be used to continue to refine RWHS designs and implementation methods.	PMU	continuous until project completion
8. Seasonal water quality monitoring of both HH and community-based RWHS should be conducted to verify the potability of the water and performance of the newly introduced treatment devices and where necessary improve RWHS filtration and treatment systems.	PMU	continuous until project completion
9. Additional effort should be made to engage LGI with a focus on making LGI fully conversant with the GCA ToC and the innovative approach to implementation to encourage LGI to advocate on behalf of the GCA project. Engagement of LGI should include awareness raising of their contribution to sustaining HH and community RWHS and climate-resilient livelihood activities and in this regard the GCA project may provide appropriate training to ensure LGI can contribute to sustainability. Monitoring of LGI engagement, capacity enhancement and demonstrated commitment to sustainability should be undertaken and additional GCA support provided as needed.	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter 2022 and continue until project completion
10. Further review of LogFrame indicators should be completed by the PMU to address issues identified in the SMART analysis. In addition to indicator data disaggregation by gender, data disaggregation should also include persons with disability and indigenous persons as identified in the IPP.	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 complete by end of 3 rd Quarter 2022

Recommendation	Responsible Party(ies)	Timeline
11. At the request of implementing partner NGOs, explore mechanisms to enhance communication, collaboration and coordination of day-to-day GCA field implementation activities through more frequent (minimum monthly) meetings (virtual or in-person) between the PMU and implementing partner NGOs	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 and continue until project completion
12. Review and update GCA M&E Guideline to enhance QA/QC components and implement recommended changes	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022, complete update by end of 3 rd Quarter
13. The GCA project should produce human-interest stories, photo essays and articles – especially ones that are gender-related given the focus of the project. There are some visible results emerging from project interventions and these should be captured well and disseminated widely.	PMU	begin 2 nd Quarter, 2022 and continue until project closure

4.3 Lessons Learned

214. Comprehensive introduction of a project at the local level, directed at LGI, Civil Society Organizations, community residents should be conducted, preferably, in the first year of a project. Sensitization to the project is intended to promote project understanding, engagement and advocacy and to avoid conflicts that may arise from unrealistic or misunderstood expectations to be derived from the project. Sensitization should include a good understanding of project design, including the ToC, project risks and proposed mitigation measures, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, beneficiary selection process, GRM, what the project benefits are and who receives them, project implementation methods and timetable, and the project's exit strategy with a sustainability plan that includes replication and scaling-up.
215. Engagement of local elected government officials can be beneficial where they advocate LGI and community members to engage, support and participate in the project. Local government officials should not be permitted to circumvent criteria established by the project for community and/or beneficiary selection, to influence community and/or beneficiary selection based on politically motivated self-interest criteria.
216. Adequate training of enumerators and testing of data collection methods related to baseline survey data, such as the ATM (Adaptation Tracking and Measurement), is crucial to the provision of high quality, error-free data, forming part of the project's foundation. Baseline data are important because they may be used in beneficiary selection and they will be used to measure the success of the project, providing data for some indicators.
217. Baseline data collected during project design and which may be included in the FP may not be a true reflection of the situation at project start-up. Provision to update baseline at project start-up should be included as part of project inception.
218. In coastal areas of Bangladesh increasing salinity of surface and groundwater is impairing water quality for everyone. In a development project such as GCA, it is appropriate to target women and the most vulnerable when introducing HH RWHS to provide access to a safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions. Nonetheless, it may be possible to address the needs of everyone through a scaled beneficiary selection process whereby

community members who are most in need (e.g., criteria such as, women headed HH, extreme-poor, person with disability, ethnic groups, etc.) are targeted first and other community members may participate by providing partial or full financing of RWHS based on HH income (or other criteria).

219. To minimize misunderstandings of community members regarding the beneficiary selection process, the community should be made fully aware of the intended objective, outputs and activities of a project and the mechanism for beneficiary selection. It is also advisable to hold a second round of public meetings prior to publicizing the potential beneficiary list, to permit further discussion and understanding of the beneficiary selection process.
220. In the coastal areas of Bangladesh there is a strong preference for HH RWHS over community-based systems, because community members want to have control over the security of the HH's drinking water supply.
221. Successful field-level implementation of a project is highly dependent on the quality of work conducted by ward (local) facilitators as the "change initiators". Facilitators, who may be hired by implementing partner NGOs, must have the experience and capacity (knowledge, tools, support) to effectively engage remote communities of people that may be fearful and wary of outsiders. Experienced facilitators have a good understanding of appropriate methods to skillfully work collaboratively with the rural poor and to ensure the inclusion of disadvantaged groups (women, poor, disabled, ethnic groups, elderly, etc.). Taking the time required to ensure development of the capacity of partner NGO field facilitation staff is crucial to ensuring uniform and sustainable project progress.
222. Prior to the introduction of climate-resilient solutions, there is a need to conduct adequate research and testing to ensure a reliable, disaster-proof technology is being invested in. Beneficiaries of the GCA project's RWHS, will be relying on these water supply systems to provide a year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solution for many years to come.
223. The site-selection process for community-based RWHS options is a complicated task involving many issues such as, social norms, willingness of the land owner, approval of the water management committee, consideration of the users and safeguard issues. To ensure an efficient process to securing sites a thoughtful, transparent and collaborative site-selection process involving all relevant stakeholders, including those who will utilize the water supply, should be undertaken within the community.

Appendix 1: Interim Evaluation Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

International Consultant for the Interim Evaluation of the UNDP Supported GCF financed “Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communalities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity” Project. The project is now widely known as Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) project. in Bangladesh

Type of Contract:	Individual Contract
Post Level:	International Consultant
Duty Station:	Home based
Languages Required:	English
Application Deadline:	30 November 2021
Starting Date:	01 January 2022
Duration of Assignment:	01 January 2022 to 30 April 2022
Duration of Contract:	30 working days (1 January 2022 to 30 April 2022)

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Interim Evaluation of the UNDP-supported GCF-financed “Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communalities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity” Project, (PIMS#5724) implemented through the *Ministry of Women and Children Affairs*, which is to be undertaken in 2022. The project started in *June 2019* and is in its *3rd* year of implementation. This ToR sets out the expectations for this Interim Evaluation.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This Project seeks to offer targeted support to women and adolescent girls in two coastal districts such as Khulna and Satkhira in Bangladesh, by-

- A. providing skills training and assets for a selected number of fisheries and agriculture-based climate- resilient livelihoods and promote market linkages for these livelihood options.
- B. providing potable water solutions to a selection of the most salinity-affected wards within the districts, not currently covered by other interventions, through Rainwater Harvesting System (RWHS) at the institutional, community and household levels and pond-based system with filtration treatment technologies at the community level; and finally
- C. strengthening institutional capacity, knowledge and learning on the climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security.

By improving the water security and livelihood options of women in the targeted districts, the Project aims for gender-transformative results regarding women’s access to resources and decision-making power and support women in taking the lead in building community

adaptive capacity. The Ministry of Woman and Children's Affairs (MoWCA) is leading this Project, with technical support on the water provision interventions from the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), as well as full participation of non-government organizations and community members, including marginalized groups in the intervention areas.

Therefore, the key objective of the project is to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security. GCF (Green Climate Fund) resources will be combined with GoB co-financing to address information, technical, financial, and institutional barriers to implementing and managing resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions for the vulnerable communities in the Southwestern coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira. An estimated 719,229 people (about 245,516 direct and 473,713 indirect) will benefit from the proposed project interventions.

The project will empower target communities, especially women, as 'change-agents' to plan, implement, and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions. The project will enable those communities to address climate change risks on livelihood and drinking water security to promote synergistic co-benefits. It will enhance the adaptive capacities of these communities in the face of worsening impacts of climate-change induced salinity on their freshwater resources which in turn adversely affect livelihood and drinking water requirements. GCF resources will be invested in promoting a diversification from currently non-adaptive, freshwater-reliant livelihoods of small-scale farmers, fishers, and agro-labourers towards climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods. GoB co-financing is leveraged to support adoption and scale of these alternative, climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods through strengthened value-chains and market linkages for their long-term viability in the face of increasing salinity and extreme weather. The project also utilizes GCF and GoB resources to support investments in and management of climate-resilient drinking water solutions to secure year-round, safe drinking water supplies for the targeted communities. Access to reliable, safe drinking water enables the communities, especially women and girls in targeted households, to invest the resulting time and cost savings and health co-benefits in enhanced livelihoods and income generating and/or educational opportunities. In turn, the enhanced incomes and livelihoods will enable the communities to sustain the investments in the drinking water supply solutions in the long-term. Finally, through investments in institutional capacities, knowledge dissemination and evidence-based learning, the project will enable pathways for replication and scale of project impact to secure livelihoods and drinking water across the vulnerable districts of the southwest coast of Bangladesh. The project yields significant environmental, social (including gender), and economic co-benefits including enhanced integrity of coastal ecosystems and freshwater resources; improved

gender norms and women empowerment; and increased income and health benefits, estimated at USD 15 million and USD 4 million respectively over the project lifetime.

The project contributes towards GoB's achievement of priorities outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and its climate change strategies. The project objective speaks to the top five key near-term areas of intervention identified by the INDC to address adverse impacts of climate change including: 1) Food security, livelihood, and health protection (incl. water security); 2) Comprehensive disaster management, 3) Coastal Zone Management, including Salinity Intrusion control, 4) Flood Control and Erosion protection, 5) Building Climate Resilient Infrastructure. Directly aligned to six of the fourteen broad adaptation actions prioritized by INDC, the project is implementing improved EWS (early warning system), supporting climate resilient infrastructure, tropical cyclones and storm surge protection, stress-tolerant variety improvement and cultivation, and Capacity Building at Individual and institutional level to plan and implement adaptation programmes and projects.

The project is prioritized for inclusion in the country's GCF Country Work Programme, currently under development and is part of UNDP's Work Programme as an Accredited Entity of the GCF. The project is designed through extensive stakeholder consultations, including with civil society, bi-lateral donors, and communities, which informed the project design. The current design of the project was reviewed as per GoB's internal process led by the NDA, involving relevant government ministries, civil society, and representatives of key donors. The NDA has issued a no-objection letter.

The project will contribute to following GCF Fund-Level Impacts for adaptation: (i) "increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions" through the promotion of climate-resilient, sustainable and diversified livelihoods for 25,425 women in targeted coastal districts (Fund-Level Impact A1.0) and (ii) "Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security" for vulnerable coastal communities through provision of year-round, safe and reliable drinking water supply benefiting 136,110 people. Overall, the project will benefit 719,229 direct and indirect beneficiaries in vulnerable coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira (about 16.25 per cent of the total population of the two districts) with 245,516 people directly benefiting from the project interventions in building resilience across water and livelihoods through household, community, government, and partner capacities. The interventions will provide indirect benefits to 473,713 people to the nearby communities in the targeted Wards and other unions in the 5 Upazilas through integration of climate change concerns into planning and implementation of the mandated agencies as well as the pathways established for replication to other communities through knowledge and learning mechanisms. Specifically:

- 25,425 women will directly benefit from the interventions to switch to (or phase in) climate-resilient livelihoods with associated 500 people benefiting from capacity building and support to value-chain and market actors.
- 245,516 people benefit from timely, gender-responsive early warning information and climate risk reduction strategies, facilitated through the women and girl volunteer groups established by the project at each of the targeted wards.
- The project benefits 68,327 females and 67,783 males through year-round access to safe and reliable drinking water improving their health and safety, and significantly decreasing the unpaid time burden of women in regards of water collection and thereby creating opportunities for education and/or enhanced income generation.
- 525 number of Government staff benefit from improved capacities for climate-risk informed planning and implementation of resilient solutions for water and livelihood security.

The project support to women groups for climate resilient livelihoods options in aquaculture and agriculture yields increased income benefits and enables participation in the formal economy, for a total expected increase in income of USD15 million (over the full life of the project). By providing an alternate higher quality source of water, salt intake by the population in the target communities will substantially decrease deaths and averting quality adjusted life years (the rainwater harvesting technologies have sufficient capacity to provide for basic drinking water needs even in times of low precipitation), for net benefits measuring USD4 million.

The project outcome will strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce exposure of vulnerable coastal households, especially women, to climate change induced salinity risks and impacts on their freshwater-dependent lives and livelihoods through a switch to climate-resilient livelihoods for enhanced capacities of communities, focusing on women and those adolescent girls who are solely responsible for household income generation; gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions; and strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning for climate-resilient drinking water and livelihoods security. The project directly benefits 245,516 women and men through use of gender-responsive livelihoods and water security strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability. The grant from the Green Climate Fund is USD 24.9 million, with a government co-financing contribution of USD 8 million.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERIM EVALUATION

The Interim Evaluation will assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the UNDP project document, GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA), Funding Proposal (FP), and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve

its intended results. The Interim Evaluation will also review the project's strategy and its risks to sustainability.

The IE will take into consideration assessment of the project in line with the following evaluation criteria from the GCF IEU TOR (GCF/B.06/06) and draft GCF Evaluation Policy, along with guidance provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Additional evaluation criteria can be assessed, as applicable. The Interim Evaluation will also assess the following:

- Implementation and adaptive management - – seeks to identify challenges and propose additional measures to support more efficient and effective implementation. The following aspects of project implementation and adaptive management will be assessed: management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications.
- Risks to sustainability– seeks to assess the likelihood of continued benefits after the project ends. The assessment of sustainability at the Interim Evaluation stage considers the risks that are likely to affect the continuation of project outcomes. The IE should validate the risks identified in the Project Document, Annual Project Reports, and the ATLAS Risk Management Module and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date.
- Relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of projects and programmes - seeks to assess the appropriateness in terms of selection, implementation and achievement of FAA and project document results framework activities and expected results (outputs, outcomes and impacts).
- Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities - looks at how GCF financing is additional and able to amplify other investments or de-risk and crowd-in further climate investment
- Gender equity- ensures integration of understanding on how the impacts of climate change are differentiated by gender, the ways that behavioural changes and gender can play in delivering paradigm shift, and the role that women play in responding to climate change challenges both as agents but also for accountability and decision-making;
- Country ownership of projects and programmes- examines the extent of the emphasis on sustainability post project through country ownership; on ensuring the responsiveness of the GCF investment to country needs and priorities including through the roles that countries play in projects and programmes;
- Innovativeness in results areas (extent to which interventions may lead to paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development pathways) - focuses on identification of innovations (proof of concept, multiplication effects, new models of finance, technologies, etc.) and the extent to which the project interventions may lead

to a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways;

- Replication and scalability – the extent to which the activities can be scaled up in other locations within the country or replicated in other countries (this criterion, which is considered in document GCF/B.05/03 in the context of measuring performance could also be incorporated in independent evaluations); and
- Unexpected/unintended results, both positive and negative - identifies the challenges and the learning, both positive and negative, that can be used by all parties (governments, stakeholders, civil society, AE, GCF, and others) to inform further implementation and future investment decision-making.

4. INTERIM EVALUATION APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

The IE team must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful.

The team will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the preparation phase (i.e. baseline Funding proposal submitted to the GCF, the Project Document, project reports including Annual Performance Reports, Quarterly Progress Reports, UNDP Environmental & Social Safeguard Policy, project budget revisions, records of surveys conducted, national strategic and legal documents, stakeholder maps, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this evidence-based review).

The two consultants in the team are expected to follow a collaborative and participatory approach ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, Implementing Partner, National Designated Authority (NDA) focal point, relevant government counterparts (responsible parties), the UNDP Country Office, Regional Technical Advisers, and other principal stakeholders, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in, and other relevant stakeholders including beneficiaries etc., and ensure their perspectives are essentially captured in the final Independent Evaluation (IE).

Engagement of stakeholders is vital to a successful Interim Evaluation. Stakeholder involvement should include (where possible) surveys/questionnaires, focus groups, interviews with stakeholders who have project responsibilities, including but not limited to executing agencies, senior officials and task team/component leaders, key experts and consultants in the subject area, Project Board, project stakeholders, local government, CSOs, project beneficiaries, etc. Additionally, the Interim Evaluation team is expected to conduct field missions to project sites (if safe to do so), which is to be decided in consultation with the project team. Data collection will be used to validate evidence of results and assessments

(including but not limited to: assessment of Theory of Change, activities delivery, and results/changes occurred).

The final Interim Evaluation report should describe the full evaluation approach taken and the rationale for the approach making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths and weaknesses about the methods and approach of the review. The final report must also describe any limitations encountered by the Interim Evaluation team during the evaluation process, including limitations of the methodology, data collection methods, and any potential influence of limitation on how findings may be interpreted, and conclusions drawn. Limitations include, among others: language barriers, inaccessible project sites, issues with access to data or verification of data sources, issues with availability of interviewees, methodological limitations to collecting more extensive or more representative qualitative or quantitative evaluation data, deviations from planned data collection and analysis set out in the ToR and Inception Report, etc. Efforts made to mitigate the limitations should also be included in the Interim Evaluation report.

As of 11 March 2020, The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic as the new coronavirus rapidly spread to all regions of the world. Travel to the country has been restricted since late March 2020, with regional restrictions to travel in-country due to localized outbreaks. Therefore, the international consultant with the support of the national consultant may require the use of remote interview methods, extended desk reviews, data analysis, surveys and evaluation questionnaires. These approaches and methodologies should be detailed in the Inception Report and agreed with the Commissioning Unit.

5. DETAILED SCOPE OF THE INTERIM EVALUATION

The Interim Evaluation team will assess the following ten categories of project progress.

i. Project Strategy

Project design:

- Review the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Review the effect of any incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the Project Document.
- Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results. Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?
- Review how the project addresses country priorities. Review country ownership. Was the project concept in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country (or of participating countries in the case of multi-country projects)?

- Review decision-making processes: were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes?
- Review conditions and covenants of the FAA with special reference to clause 9.02 into the project design process
- Review the extent to which relevant gender issues were raised in the project design. See Annex H of *Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for further guidelines.
- If there are major areas of concern, recommend areas for improvement.

Results Framework/ Log frame:

- Undertake a critical analysis of the project's log frame indicators and targets, assess how "SMART" the midterm and end-of-project targets are (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound), and suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary.
- Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?
- Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance, etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.
- Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART 'development' indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits.
- Evaluate the Theory of Change (ToC) proposed by the project during the inception and design phases in comparison to the approach, relevance, actions, interventions, practicality, and current context. Foresee the way forward and propose necessary adjustments.

ii. Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency

- Were the context, problem, needs and priorities well analyzed and reviewed during project initiation?
- Are the planned project objectives and outcomes relevant and realistic to the situation on the ground?
- Is the project Theory of Change (ToC) and intervention logic coherent and realistic? Does the ToC and intervention logic hold or does it need to be adjusted?

- Do outputs link to intended outcomes which link to broader paradigm shift objectives of the project?
- Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?
- Are the outputs being achieved in a timely manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?
- What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project (including contributing factors and constraints)?
- To what extent is the project able to demonstrate changes against the baseline (assessment in approved Funding Proposal) for the GCF investment criteria (including contributing factors and constraints)?
- How realistic are the risks and assumptions of the project?
- How did the project deal with issues and risks in implementation?
- To what extent did the project's M&E data and mechanism(s) contribute to achieving project results?
- Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective and equitable ways possible (considering value for money; absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; co-financing; etc.)?
- Are the project's governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?
- To what extent did the design of the project help or hinder achieving its own goals?
- Were there clear objectives, ToC and strategy? How were these used in performance management and progress reporting?
- Were there clear baselines indicators and/or benchmark for performance measurements? How were these used in project management? To what extent and how the project applies adaptive management?
- What, if any, alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project objectives?

iii. Progress Towards Results

Progress Towards Outcomes and Outputs Analysis:

- Review the log frame indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix and colour code progress in a "traffic light system" based on the level of progress achieved; assign a rating on progress for each outcome; make recommendations from the areas marked as "Not on target to be achieved" (red).

Table. Progress Towards Results Matrix (Achievement of outcomes against End-of-project Targets)

Project Strategy	Indicator ⁶	Baseline Level ⁷	Level in 1 st PIR (self-reported)	Midterm Target ⁸	End-of-project Target	Midterm Level & Assessment ⁹	Achievement Rating ¹⁰	Justification for Rating
Fund Level Impact:	Indicator:							
Outcome 1:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Outcome 2:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Etc.								

Indicator Assessment Key

Green= Achieved	Yellow= On target to be achieved	Red= Not on target to be achieved
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In addition to the progress towards outcomes and outputs analysis:

- Identify remaining barriers to achieving the project objective in the remainder of the project.
- By reviewing the aspects of the project that have already been successful, identify ways in which the project can further expand these benefits.
- Include a comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on different aspects of project implementation. Assess the impact on results delivery, overall funded activity performance along with a plan of action to address these.

iv. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

Management Arrangements:

⁶ Populate with data from the Log-frame and scorecards

⁷ Populate with data from the Project Document

⁸ If available

⁹ Colour code this column only

¹⁰ Use the 6-point Progress Towards Results Rating Scale: HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU

- Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of support provided by UNDP and recommend areas for improvement.

Work Planning:

- Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.
- Are work-planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?
- Examine the use of the project's results framework/ log frame as a management tool and review any changes made to it since project start.

Finance and co-finance:

- Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.
- Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?
- Informed by the co-financing monitoring table to be filled out, provide commentary on co-financing: is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans? Conduct an analysis of materialized co-financing and implications for project scope and results
- Assess factors that contributed to low/high expenditure rate

Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities

- Who are the partners of the project and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitment?
- Is there coherence and complementarity by the project with other actors for local other climate change interventions?
- To what extent has the project complimented other on-going local level initiatives (by stakeholders, donors, governments) on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?

- How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to increased climate resilient sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:

- Review the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost-effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?
- Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?

Stakeholder Engagement:

- Project management: Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?
- Participation and country-driven processes: Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?
- Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

- Validate the risks identified in the project’s most current SESP/ESIA, and those risks’ ratings; are any revisions needed?
- Summarize and assess the revisions made since Board Approval (if any) to:
 - The project’s overall safeguards risk categorization.
 - The identified types of risks¹¹ (in the SESP).
 - The individual risk ratings (in the SESP).

¹¹ Risks are to be labeled with both the UNDP SES Principles and Standards, and the GEF’s “types of risks and potential impacts”: Climate Change and Disaster; Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups; Disability Inclusion; Adverse Gender-Related impact, including Gender-based Violence and Sexual Exploitation; Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; Indigenous Peoples; Cultural Heritage; Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; Labor and Working Conditions; Community Health, Safety and Security.

- Describe and assess progress made in the implementation of the project’s social and environmental management measures as outlined in the SESP submitted at the Funding Proposal stage (and prepared during implementation, if any), including any revisions to those measures. Such management measures might include Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) or other management plans, though can also include aspects of a project’s design; refer to Question 6 in the SESP template for a summary of the identified management measures.

A given project should be assessed against the version of UNDP’s safeguards policy that was in effect at the time of the project’s approval.

Reporting:

- Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.
- Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GCF reporting requirements (i.e. how have they addressed poorly-rated APRs, if applicable?)
- Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.
- Assess the efficiency, timeliness, and adequacy of reporting requirements

Communications:

- Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?
- Review external project communication: Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)
- For reporting purposes, write one half-page paragraph that summarizes the project’s progress towards results in terms of contribution to sustainable development benefits, as well as global environmental benefits.

v. Sustainability

- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, APRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.
- In addition, assess the following risks to sustainability:

Financial risks to sustainability:

- What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GCF assistance ends (consider potential resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and other funding that will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)?

Socio-economic risks to sustainability:

- Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project? Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team on a continual basis and shared/ transferred to appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?

Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability:

- Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? While assessing this parameter, also consider if the required systems/ mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer are in place.

Environmental risks to sustainability:

- Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes?

vi. Country Ownership

- To what extent is the project aligned with national development plans, national plans of action on climate change, or sub-national policy as well as projects and priorities of the national partners?
- How well is country ownership reflected in the project governance, coordination and consultation mechanisms or other consultations?
- To what extent are country level systems for project management or M&E utilized in the project?
- What level and types of involvement for all Is the project as implemented responsive to local challenges and relevant/appropriate/strategic in relation to SDG indicators, National indicators, GCF RMF/PMF indicators, AE indicators, or other goals?

- Were the modes of deliveries of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership and ensure sustainability of the result achieved?

vii. Gender equity

- Does the project only rely on sex-disaggregated data per population statistics?
- Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?
- Does the project account in activities and planning for local gender dynamics and how project interventions affect women as beneficiaries?
- Do women as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from project activities/interventions?
- How do the results for women compare to those for men?
- Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?
- To what extent are female stakeholders or beneficiaries satisfied with the project gender equality results?
- Did the project sufficiently address cross cutting issues including gender?
- How does the project incorporate gender in its governance or staffing?

viii. Innovativeness in results areas

- What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

ix. Unexpected results, both positive and negative

- What has been the project's ability to adapt and evolve based on continuous lessons learned and the changing development landscape? Please account for factors both within the AE/EE and external.
- Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed as a consequence of the project's interventions?
- What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?

x. Replication and Scalability

- What are project lessons learned, failures/lost opportunities to date? What might have been done better or differently?

- How effective were the exit strategies and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints?
- What factors of the project achievements are contingent on specific local context or enabling environment factors?
- Are the actions and results from project interventions likely to be sustained, ideally through ownership by the local partners and stakeholders?
- What are the key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability, scalability or replication of project outcomes/outputs/results?

Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons Learned

The Interim Evaluation team will include a section of the report setting out the evaluation’s evidence-based conclusions, in light of the findings. Explain whether the project will be able to achieve planned development objective and outcomes by the end of implementation.

Recommendations should be succinct suggestions for critical intervention that are specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. A recommendation table should be put in the report’s executive summary.

The Interim Evaluation team should make no more than 15 recommendations total.

The Interim Evaluation will also include a separate section with a concise and logically articulated set of lessons learned (new knowledge gained from the project, context, outcomes, even evaluation methods). Lessons should be based on specific evidence presented in the report and can be used to inform design, adapt and change plans and actions, as appropriate, and plan for scaling up.

The Interim Evaluation report’s findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned need to consider gender equality and women’s empowerment and other cross-cutting issues.

Ratings

The Interim Evaluation team will include its ratings of the project’s results and brief descriptions of the associated achievements in an *Interim Evaluation Ratings & Achievement Summary Table* in the Executive Summary of the Interim Evaluation report. See Annex E for ratings scales. No rating on Project Strategy and no overall project rating is required.

Table. Interim Evaluation Ratings & Achievement Summary Table for the Project “Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communalities, especially women, to cope with

climate change induced salinity” Project. The project is now widely known as Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) project

Measure	Interim Evaluation Rating	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Etc.	
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Sustainability	(rate 4 pt. scale)	

6. TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the Interim Evaluation will be maximum 30 working days over a time period of approximately 17 weeks. The tentative Interim Evaluation timeframe is as follows:

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS	COMPLETION DATE
Desk review and Inception Report		
Document review and preparation of Interim Evaluation Inception Report. Submission of Inception Report no later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission	4 days	10 Jan 2022
Mission and Data Collection		

Interim Evaluation mission: stakeholder meetings, interviews, field visits (contingent upon COVID situation). If mission by International consultant is not possible, a hybrid model should be adopted, where the international consultant provides remote oversight and national consultant will travel to the field.	10 days	14 Feb 2022
Presentation of initial findings - last day of the Interim Evaluation mission	1 day	15 Feb 2022
Report Writing		
Preparation and submission to Commissioning Unit of Draft IE Report #1	8 days	25 Feb 2022
<i>[Internal Review of IE by UNDP CO, RTA and Results and Knowledge Specialist]</i>	...	10 Mar 2022
Incorporation of comments on Draft Report #1. Preparation and submission to Commissioning Unit of Draft report #2	2 days	15 Mar 2022
<i>[Submission of Draft IE Report #2 by NCE team to GCF Secretariat for review and comments]</i>	...	16 Mar 2022
<i>[4-week review period of Draft IE Report #2 by GCF Secretariat and all stakeholders]</i>	...	13 Apr 2022
Incorporation of comments on Draft IE Report #2 and Finalization of IE report + completed audit trail from feedback on draft report	5 days	20 Apr 2022

Options for site visits should be provided in the Inception Report.

7. MIDTERM REVIEW DELIVERABLES

#	Deliverable	Description	Timing	Responsibilities
1	Interim Evaluation Inception Report	Interim Evaluation team clarifies objectives and methods of the evaluation	10 Jan 2022	Interim Evaluation team submits to the Commissioning Unit and project management
2	Presentation	Initial Findings	End of evaluation mission; by 15 Feb 2022	Interim Evaluation Team presents to project management and the Commissioning Unit
3	Draft Interim Evaluation Report #1	Full report (using guidelines on content outlined in Annex B) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission; by 25 Feb 2022	Interim Evaluation team sends draft to the Commissioning Unit, reviewed by CO, RTA,

				Project Coordinating Unit, NDA focal point
4	Draft Interim Evaluation Report #2	Full report (using guidelines on content outlined in Annex B) with annexes	By 15 Mar 2022	Interim Evaluation team sends draft to the Commissioning Unit, reviewed by CO, RTA, Project Coordinating Unit, NDA focal point
5	Final Interim Evaluation Report* + Audit Trail	Revised report with audit trail detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final report	by 20 April 2022	Interim Evaluation Team sends final report Commissioning Unit
6	Concluding Stakeholder Workshop (optional but strongly recommended)	Meeting to present and discuss key findings and recommendations of the evaluation report, and key actions in response to the report.	Within 1-2 weeks of completion of final Interim Evaluation report	Led by Interim Evaluation team or Project Team and Commissioning Unit

*The final Interim Evaluation report must be in English. If applicable, the Commissioning Unit may choose to arrange for a translation of the report into a language more widely shared by national stakeholders.

8. INTERIM EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this Interim Evaluation resides with the Commissioning Unit. The Commissioning Unit for this project's Interim Evaluation is UNDP Bangladesh.

The commissioning unit will contract the consultants and ensure the timely provision of travel arrangements within the country for the Interim Evaluation team. The project team will be responsible for liaising with the Interim Evaluation team to provide all relevant documents, set up stakeholder interviews, and arrange field visits.

Institutional Arrangements:

The consultant will work under the guidance and direct supervision of the Bangladesh Climate Specialist, the BRH Regional Technical Specialist and HQ-based Results and Knowledge Specialist.

9. TEAM COMPOSITION

A team of two independent consultants will conduct the Interim Evaluation – one International Consultant/ Team Leader (with experience and exposure to projects and evaluations in other regions globally) and one National Expert based in Bangladesh. The International Consultant will operate remotely but will lead the evaluation overall in collaboration with the national consultant.

The International Consultant will be responsible for deciding on the evaluation methodology, based on discussions with the project team and any restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 situation in-country. The International Consultant will present this methodology (as part of the inception report) with a subsequent discussion with the country office to agree on way forward. The development of the data collection methodologies and tools (including questionnaires) will be led by the International Consultant, with support from the National Expert. Following the literature review, stakeholder consultations and field data collection, the International Consultant will lead the process of presenting the preliminary findings to the project stakeholders, which will be followed by the development of the draft interim evaluation report. The International Consultant will be responsible for finalizing the report based on comments received.

The International Consultant will receive in-country support from the National Expert, who will be responsible for organizing and conducting field missions, interviews and field data collection. The National Consultant will be responsible for arranging key informant interviews and focus group discussions with a wide range of stakeholders, which should be arranged virtually if possible, to facilitate the participation of the International Consultant. The National Expert will provide technical (translation of tools, conducting FGD, and KIIs, note taking, FGD and KII coding & transcription) and administrative (organize FGDs and KIIs, and relevant logistical arrangements) support to the International Consultant at the various stages of the Interim Evaluation, including data collection, desk reviews, presentations and drafting of the report.

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

Offers from interested applicants will be evaluated according to the Combined Scoring method – where the educational background and experience on similar assignments will be weighted at 70% and the price proposal will weigh as 30% of the total scoring. The applicant receiving the Highest Combined Score, that has also accepted UNDP's General Terms and

Conditions, will be awarded the contract. Only candidates obtaining a minimum 70% mark in technical evaluation will be considered eligible for financial evaluation.

The selection of consultants will be aimed at maximizing the overall “team” qualities in the following areas:

Evaluation and Assessment Criteria:	Weight
Technical Competencies	70
Master’s degree in natural resource management, environmental sciences, development studies, Project Management or other closely related field AND at least ten (10) years of experience in relevant technical area (15%)	10.5
Recent experience (in past 03 years) with result-based management evaluation methodologies (15%)	10.5
Project evaluation/review experiences with the United Nations system will be considered an asset (15%)	10.5
Competence in adaptive management, as applied to integrated water management, livelihood and climate change adaptation (20%)	14
Work experience in a developing country context preferably in south-west coastal districts of Bangladesh would be an asset (10%)	7
Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and climate change adaptation; experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis (20%);	14
Excellent knowledge of English. Knowledge of local languages by the National Consultant would be an asset (5%)	3.5
Financial (Lower Offer/Offer*100)	30
Total Score Technical score + Financial Score	70+30

Financial Evaluation (Total 30 marks):

All technical qualified proposals will be scored out 30 based on the formula provided below.

The maximum points (30) will be assigned to the lowest financial proposal. All other proposals received points according to the following formula:

$$p = y (\mu/z)$$

where:

p = points for the financial proposal being evaluated

y = maximum number of points for the financial proposal

μ = price of the lowest priced proposal

z = price of the proposal being evaluated

10. REQUIRED SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE (INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT)

Education

- A Master's degree in, natural resource management Environmental Sciences, Development Studies, Project Management or other closely related field.

Experience

- At least ten (10) years of experience in evaluation of integrated water management, livelihood and climate change adaptation, gender and climate change adaptation; gender sensitive evaluation and analysis
- Recent experience (in past 05 years) with result-based management evaluation methodologies;
- Experience applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios;
- Competence in adaptive management, as applied to integrated water management, livelihood and climate change adaptation;
- Experience working in developing countries; preferably in south-west coastal districts of Bangladesh would be an asset
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and climate change adaptation; experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis.
- Demonstrable analytical skills specially qualitative data analysis and presentation skills using different software;
- Project evaluation/review experiences within United Nations system projects will be considered an asset;
- Experience with implementing evaluations remotely will be considered an asset.

Language Requirements:

- Excellent English language skills, particularly in the preparation of written documents;

11. EVALUATOR ETHICS

The evaluation team will be held to the highest ethical standards and is required to sign a code of conduct (see ToR Annex D) upon acceptance of the assignment. This Interim Evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. The Interim Evaluation team must safeguard the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing collection of data and reporting on data. The Interim Evaluation team must also ensure security of collected information before and after the Interim Evaluation and protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of sources of information where that is expected. The information, knowledge and data gathered in the Interim Evaluation process must also be solely used for the Interim Evaluation and not for other uses without the express authorization of UNDP and partners.

12. PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Payments will be based on milestones certified by the UNDP Climate Change Specialist. Payment schedule will be as follows and milestones are required to be delivered in close coordination with the National Consultant hired for the same purpose;

- 20% payment upon satisfactory delivery of the final Interim Evaluation Inception Report and approval by the Commissioning Unit
- 50% payment upon satisfactory delivery of the draft Interim Evaluation report
- 30% payment upon satisfactory delivery of the final Interim Evaluation report and approval by the Commissioning Unit, Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) and Principal Technical Advisor (PTA) – via signatures on the Interim Evaluation Report Clearance form) and completed Audit Trail

13. APPLICATION PROCESS¹²

The International Consultant/ Team Leader for this Interim Evaluation will be selected by open bidding process. The selection process will follow standard UNDP procurement processes. Applicants require to send their applications through UNDP BD website on or before 15 November 2021.

The application should contain:

Interested individual consultants must submit the following documents/information to demonstrate their qualifications. Proposers who shall not submit below mentioned documents will not be considered for further evaluation.

- **Personal CV or P11**, indicating all experience from similar projects, as well as the contact details (email and telephone number) of the candidate and at least three (3) professional references; P11 can be downloaded from the link below: <https://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/jobs.html>
Please include reports of the similar previous assignments.
- **Technical Proposal** - a brief description of the assignment, detail break-down of the Work Plan and Methodology to carry out and complete the assignment.
- **Financial Proposal**: Financial Proposal has to be submitted through a standard interest and availability template which can be downloaded from the link below:

¹² Engagement of the consultants should be done in line with guidelines for hiring consultants in the POPP: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.bd.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Jobs/Interest%20and%20Submission%20of%20Financial%20Proposal-Template%20for%20Confirmation.docx>

Financial Proposal will be prepared on lump sum basis and would include:

The financial proposal shall specify the total lump sum amount must be all inclusive (professional fees, travel costs, living allowances, medical allowances, communications costs etc.). The contract price is fixed regardless of changes in the cost components.

Financial Proposal

a) All Inclusive Lump Sum Fee (Professional Fees): (USD) _____

b) All Inclusive Lump Sum Fee (other costs as indicative below): (USD) _____

c) Total Lump Sum Fee (a+b): (USD) _____

Note: Payments will be based on invoices on achievement of agreed milestones i.e. upon delivery of the services specified in the TOR and certification of acceptance by the UNDP. The applicant must factor in all possible costs in his/her **“All Inclusive Lump Sum Fee”** including his/her consultancy and professional fee, honorarium, board and lodging, and any other foreseeable costs in this exercise. No costs other than what has been indicated in the financial proposal will be paid or reimbursed to the consultant. UNDP will facilitate local travel requirements to visit project sites and stakeholders. The UNDP will only pay for any unplanned travel outside of this TOR and Duty Station on actual basis and on submission of original bills/invoices and on prior agreement with UNDP officials. Daily per diems and costs for accommodation/meals/ incidental expenses for such travel shall not exceed established local UNDP DSA rates.

For an Individual Contractor who is 65 years of age or older, and on an assignment requiring travel, be it for the purpose of arriving at the duty station or as an integral duty required travel under the TOR, a full medical examination and statement of fitness to work must be provided. Such medical examination costs must be factored in to the financial proposal above. Medical examination is not a requirement for individuals on RLA Contracts.

Prepared by: _____

Abdullah-Al-Harun, M&E Specialist (Project Manager a.i.)

Approved by: _____

A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist

UNDP is committed to achieving diversity within its workplace, and encourages all qualified applicants, irrespective of gender, nationality, disabilities, sexual orientation, culture, religious and ethnic backgrounds to apply. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

ToR ANNEX A: List of Documents to be reviewed by the Interim Evaluation Team

1. Funding Proposal
2. Funding Activity Agreement (FAA)
3. UNDP Project Document
4. UNDP Environmental and Social Screening results
5. Project Inception Report
6. All Annual Performance Reports (APRs)
7. Progress reports and work plans of the various implementation task teams
8. Audit reports
9. Mission reports
10. All monitoring reports prepared by the project
11. Financial and Administration guidelines used by Project Team
12. GCF Evaluation Policy¹³

The following documents will also be available:

13. Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems
14. UNDP country/countries programme document(s)
15. Minutes of the Project Board Meetings and other meetings (i.e. Project Appraisal Committee meetings)
16. Project site location maps
17. Important communications between GCF and Ministry illustrating ongoing challenges

¹³ At the time this TOR was drafted, the GCF Evaluation Policy had not yet been posted:
<https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluations/policy>

ToR ANNEX B: Guidelines on Contents for the Interim Evaluation Report¹⁴

- i. Basic Report Information (*for opening page or title page*)
 - Title of UNDP-supported GCF-financed project
 - UNDP PIMS# and GCF project ID#
 - Interim Evaluation time frame and date of report
 - Region and countries included in the project
 - Executing Agency/Implementing Partner and other project partners
 - Interim Evaluation team members
 - Acknowledgements
- ii. Table of Contents
- iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations
1. Executive Summary (*3-5 pages*)
 - Project Information Table
 - Project Description (brief)
 - Project Progress Summary (between 200-500 words)
 - Interim Evaluation Ratings & Achievement Summary Table
 - Concise summary of conclusions
 - Recommendation Summary Table
2. Introduction (*2-3 pages*)
 - Purpose of the Interim Evaluation and objectives
 - Scope & Methodology: principles of design and execution of the Interim Evaluation, Interim Evaluation approach and data collection methods, limitations
 - Structure of the Interim Evaluation report
3. Project Description and Background Context (*3-5 pages*)
 - Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional, and policy factors relevant to the project objective and scope
 - Problems that the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted
 - Project Description and Strategy: objective, outcomes and expected results, description of field sites (if any)
 - Project Implementation Arrangements: short description of the Project Board, key implementing partner arrangements, etc.
 - Project timing and milestones
 - Main stakeholders: summary list
4. Findings (*12-14 pages*)
 - 4.1 Project Strategy
 - Project Design

¹⁴ The Report length should not exceed 40 pages in total (not including annexes).

- Results Framework/Log frame
- 4.2** Relevance
- 4.3** Effectiveness and Efficiency
- 4.4** Progress Towards Results
- Progress towards outcomes analysis
 - Remaining barriers to achieving the project objective
 - Assessment of impact of COVID-19 on project implementation
- 4.5** Project Implementation and Adaptive Management
- Management Arrangements
 - Work planning
 - Finance and co-finance
 - Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities
 - Project-level monitoring and evaluation systems
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)
 - Reporting
 - Communications
- 4.6** Sustainability
- Financial risks to sustainability
 - Socio-economic to sustainability
 - Institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability
 - Environmental risks to sustainability
- 4.7** Country Ownership
- 4.8** Innovativeness in results areas
- 4.9** Unexpected results, both positive and negative
- 4.10** Replication and Scalability
- 4.11** Gender Equity
- 5.** Conclusions and Recommendations *(4-6 pages)*
- 5.1** Conclusions
- Comprehensive and balanced statements (that are evidence-based and connected to the Interim Evaluation’s findings) which highlight the strengths, weaknesses and results of the project
- 5.2** Lessons Learned
- Concise and logically articulated set of lessons learned based on specific evidence presented in the report, to be used to inform design, adapt and change plans and actions, as appropriate, and plan for scaling up.
- 5.3.** Recommendations

- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
- Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
- Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives

6. Annexes

- Interim Evaluation ToR (excluding ToR annexes)
- Interim Evaluation evaluative matrix (evaluation criteria with key questions, indicators, sources of data, and methodology)
- Example Questionnaire or Interview Guide used for data collection
- Ratings Scales
- Mission itinerary
- List of key stakeholders, responsible parties, other government stakeholders
- List of persons interviewed
- List of documents reviewed
- Co-financing table (if not previously included in the body of the report)
- Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form
- Signed Interim Evaluation Report Clearance form
- *Annexed in a separate file:* Audit trail from received comments on draft Interim Evaluation report

ToR ANNEX C: Interim Evaluation Evaluative Matrix Template

This Interim Evaluation Evaluative Matrix must be fully completed/amended by the consultant and included in the Inception Report and as an Annex to the Interim Evaluation report.

Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Project Strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to country priorities, country ownership, and the best route towards expected results?			
(include evaluative question(s))	(i.e. relationships established, level of coherence between project design and implementation approach, specific activities conducted, quality of risk mitigation strategies, etc.)	(i.e. project documents, national policies or strategies, websites, project staff, project partners, data collected throughout the evaluation mission, etc.)	(i.e. document analysis, data analysis, interviews with project staff, interviews with stakeholders, etc.)
Is the project log frame and theory of change still relevant and appropriately designed given the project experience to date?	Technical design studies confirm feasibility	project documents, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,
Are the project assumptions still valid and have any been missed?	Changes occurred in underlying conditions that affect design assumptions	project documents, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,
Are the project indicators and targets realistic?	Stakeholder views of the project design	project documents, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,
Is the project promoting stakeholder engagement?	Stakeholder response to expected community voluntary contributions	project documents, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,
Is the project in line with national development priorities (SDGs,	Poverty reduction, income generation, clean drinking water, protection of coastal	project documents, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,

National Climate Change Policy, Climate Change Act, etc.)?)	agriculture agricultural land, etc.		
Are broader development and gender/social inclusion aspects addressed in the project design?	Extent of targeting of vulnerable beneficiaries	project documents, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,
Does the project address DRR-CCA linkages?	Inter-ministry coordination activities	project documents, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,
Progress Towards Results: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved thus far?			
What quantitative and qualitative achievements have occurred in terms of output/outcome targets?	Changes from baseline conditions; diversification of livelihoods, income-generation, access to clean drinking water	project documents, monitoring reports, training reports, meeting minutes, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews
How is progress rated relative to baseline status?	No of beneficiaries with access to clean drinking water and diversified livelihood options	project documents, monitoring reports, training reports, meeting minutes, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews
What are the circumstances and issues affecting project achievements and components not on target?	Training participants and assessment data	project documents, monitoring reports, training reports, meeting minutes, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews
What are the main causes and remedies for delays, appropriate for the operating context in Bangladesh?	COVID 19 restrictions, Government approval,	project documents, monitoring reports, training reports, meeting minutes, project staff, project	document analysis, data analysis, interviews

		partners, data collected	
Is there an enabling environment for project implementation at national and local levels?	Participant satisfaction with quantity and quality of outputs to date	project documents, monitoring reports, training reports, meeting minutes, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews
What actions are needed, if any, to ensure, accelerate or expand project achievements?	Responses to delays in project schedule	project documents, monitoring reports, training reports, meeting minutes, project staff, project partners, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews
How well is the project contributing to national policy and practice on flood risk management (National Flood Protection Plan, National DRM Plan, etc.)?	Evidence of policy uptake of project methods and results	National policies, data collected, project staff, project partners	document analysis, data analysis, interviews
Project Implementation and Adaptive Management: Has the project been implemented efficiently, cost-effectively, and been able to adapt to any changing conditions thus far? To what extent are project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, reporting, and project communications supporting the project's implementation?			
Are the management structure, the distribution of responsibilities, and the coordination mechanisms operating effectively?	Perceived clarity of roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Project staff, project partners, monitoring reports, training reports, data collected	document analysis, data analysis, interviews,
How effective are the working relationships and communications between the implementing partners?	Status of MoUs between implementing partners	Project staff, project partners, monitoring reports,	document analysis, interviews

Is the Implementing Partner providing sufficient management direction and how could it be improved?	Pro-active actions of management bodies (adaptive management)	Project staff, project partners, monitoring reports,	document analysis, interviews
Is UNDP providing effective support and quality assurance and how could it be improved?	Pro-active actions of management bodies (adaptive management)	Project staff, project partners, monitoring reports,	document analysis, interviews
Is the Project Board/Project Steering Committee providing effective oversight and guidance and how could it be improved?	Number of meetings and decisions taken by project committees	Project staff, project partners, monitoring reports,	document analysis, interviews
Are the project stakeholders and beneficiaries substantially engaged in implementation?	Participant satisfaction with decision making and communication processes	Project staff, project partners, monitoring reports, training reports	document analysis, interviews
What constraints have been encountered and how have they been addressed? If not, what needs to be put in place to address them?	Self-assessment by implementing partners	Project documents, project staff, project partners, monitoring reports	document analysis, interviews
Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, for budgeting and for timely flow of funds?	Efficiency of disbursements and financial management Annual expenditures in relation to annual budgets	Project staff, project partners, financial reports	document analysis, interviews
What is the status of expected and actual co-financing?	Tracking of co-financing contributions (table)	Financial reports	Document analysis

How effective are the monitoring and oversight functions and usefulness of the monitoring data?	Use of project indicators in progress reports	Project documents, monitoring reports, project staff, project partners, data collected	Document analysis, interviews, data collected
Is the monitoring and reporting based on the project's indicators?	Perceptions of effectiveness of the M&E systems	Project documents, monitoring reports, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews
Are monitoring reports submitted in a timely manner?	Reporting quality and completeness	Project documents, monitoring reports, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews
Are sufficient resources being allocated to M&E and are they used effectively and efficiently?	Resources committed to M&E and data availability	Project documents, monitoring reports, project staff, project partners, data collected	Document analysis, data analysis, interviews
Have implementation issues been fully reported and discussed with the Board?	Minutes of meeting and correspondences with the Project Board	Project documents, monitoring reports, project staff, project partners, Project Board meeting minutes	Document analysis, interviews
Does the project have a communication strategy and adequate public outreach	Communication strategy documented Outreach activities completed and media products disseminated	Communication and KM products, media products, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews
Have the critical risks affecting achievements and potential sustainability been sufficiently addressed?	Risks identified in the Pro Doc/ ATLAS Risk Management Module Risks noted in technical reports and Audit	Project documents, ATLAS risk assessment, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews
Have the critical risks affecting achievements and potential sustainability been	Risks identified in the Pro Doc/ ATLAS Risk Management Module	Project documents, monitoring reports, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews

sufficiently addressed?	Risks noted in technical reports and Audit		
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
To what extent is the project contributing to capacity development to sustain results?	Sustainability strategies in the project design	Project documents, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews; training and capacity development reports
What policy or institutional measures are required to sustain the outputs of the project – O&M funding, etc.?	Changes in policy or regulation to sustain project results	Project documents, national strategies/policies, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews; training and capacity development reports
Are there adverse social, environmental or other effects that need consideration?	Socio-economic or political factors observed	Project documents, national strategies/policies, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews; training and capacity development reports
Will local stakeholders continue to stay engaged in the flood warning and risk management measures during and after project implementation? Why or why not?	Socio-economic or political factors observed	Project documents, project staff, project partners	Document analysis, interviews; training and capacity development reports
Risks: To what extent the associated risks, especially COVID-19 made impacts to the achievements of the desired deliverables of the project?			
To what extent the intended capacity development, and knowledge and technology dissemination was affected?	Change in participation by beneficiaries in the training programmes	List of participants, workshop reports, progress reports (monthly and quarterly)	Document analysis, interviews

To what extent field implementations and application of knowledge, technology was practiced	Change in outputs and beneficiary numbers	Progress reports (monthly and quarterly)	Document analysis, interviews
Level of resource mobilizations carried out to ensure the intended benefits were established in the project areas	Physical and financial progress of the field works planned	Progress reports (monthly and quarterly)	Document analysis, interviews
At what level the risks were mitigated by the project and field officials	Physical and financial progress of the field works planned	Project logs, case studies, success stories	Document analysis, interviews

ToR ANNEX D: UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators/Interim Evaluation Consultants¹⁵

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated.

Interim Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

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

Name of Consultant: _____

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

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

Signed at _____ (Place) on _____ (Date)

Signature: _____

¹⁵ <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/100>

ToR ANNEX E: Interim Evaluation Ratings

Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.

Ratings for Project Implementation & Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.

2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.

Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project's closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained

ToR ANNEX F: Interim Evaluation Report Clearance Form

(to be completed and signed by the Commissioning Unit, RTA and PTA included in the final report)

Interim Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared By:	
Commissioning Unit	
Name: _____	
Signature: _____	Date: _____
Regional Technical Advisor (Nature, Climate and Energy)	
Name: _____	
Signature: _____	Date: _____
Principal Technical Advisor (Nature, Climate and Energy)	
Name: _____	
Signature: _____	Date: _____

ToR ANNEX G: Audit Trail Template

Note: The following is a template for the Interim Evaluation Team to show how the received comments on the draft Interim Evaluation report have (or have not) been incorporated into the final report. This audit trail should be listed as an annex in the final report but not attached to the report file.

To the comments received on (date) from the Interim Evaluation of (project name) (UNDP Project ID-PIMS #)

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Interim Evaluation report; they are referenced by institution (“Author” column) and track change comment number (“#” column):

Author	#	Para No./ comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft report	Interim Evaluation team response and actions taken

ToR ANNEX H: Checklist for Gender Sensitive Midterm Review Analysis

The degree of relevance of gender in projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing varies depending on the area of work and type of engagement¹⁶. This annex includes general points to consider for assessing how gender considerations have been mainstreaming into a project's design, monitoring framework, and implementation, as well as points to address the potential impact of project interventions on gender equality and women's empowerment. It is not required to discuss all of these aspects in the evaluation report, but these are areas for potential consideration in the report's gender mainstreaming analysis.

Points to consider relating to Project Design and Preparation:

1. Were relevant gender issues (e.g. the impact of the project on gender equality in the programme country, involvement of women's groups, engaging women in project activities) raised in the Project Document?
2. Were gender issues triggered during the mandatory UNDP Environmental and Social project screening? If so, were mitigation measures built into the project document? What other steps were taken to address these issues?
3. Does the project budget include funding for gender-relevant outcomes, outputs and activities?
4. Were gender specialists and representatives of women at different levels consulted throughout the project design and preparation process?

Points to consider relating to Project Monitoring:

1. Review the outcomes of all Project Appraisal Committee (PAC)¹⁷ meetings (including any pre-Project Appraisal Committee and local PAC meetings), inception workshop and the inception report, and any related stakeholder workshops that took place during the project's initiation stage.
 - a. Did these include a discussion of the potential gender equality impact of the project?

¹⁶ For further reference see the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2014-2017) which outlines the organization's commitment to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The strategy was prepared in conjunction with the UNDP Strategic Plan and is operationalized in parallel with it: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/genderequality-strategy-2014-2017.html> and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming, which provides guidance on how the GEF addresses gender mainstreaming in its policies, programmes, and operations: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/gender>.

¹⁷ The PAC is a standard UNDP procedure for all projects. According to the POPP, it is a required step before a project can be approved by UNDP. For more information, see: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ft/ppmp/Pages/Project-Management.aspx>

- b. Did gender specialists and representatives of women at all levels participate? If yes, how did they participate?
2. How does the project capture gender results and are these results built into project monitoring?
 - a. Are the project's results framework indicators disaggregated by sex and wherever possible by age and by socio-economic group (or any other socially significant category in society)?
 - b. Are the project's results framework targets set up to guarantee a sufficient level of gender balance in activities (e.g. quotas for male and female participation)?
 - c. Are gender sensitive indicators included in the project's results framework? Gender sensitive data can provide a more contextual understanding of the needs, access conditions and potential for empowerment of women and girls and men and boys.

Points to consider relating to Project Implementation:

1. Do the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner and/or GEF Partner Agency and other partners have the capacity to deliver benefits to or involve women? If yes, how?
2. What is the gender balance of project staff? What steps have been taken to ensure gender balance in project staff?
3. What is the gender balance of the Project Board? What steps have been taken to ensure gender balance in the Project Board?

Points to consider relating to Project Impact:

1. Who are the target beneficiaries?
 - a. Disaggregate the beneficiaries by sex.
 - b. Talk to women as well as men during interviews and site visits.
2. How does the project impact gender equality in the local context?
 - a. How does the project engage with women and girls?
 - b. Is the project likely to have the same positive and/or negative effects on women and men, girls and boys?

- c. Identify, if possible, legal, cultural, or religious constraints on women's participation in the project.
 - d. What can the project do to enhance its gender benefits?
3. Why are the issues addressed by the project particularly relevant to or important for women and girls?
4. How are women and girls benefiting from project activities (even if these are unplanned/unintended results)? [N.B. Unplanned/unintended gender results, which may be reported in the PIR Gender section or identified by the MTR, should be incorporated into the project's results framework's outcomes, indicators and targets.]
5. Is there any potential negative impact on gender equality and women's empowerment? What can the project do to mitigate this?

For further information on integrating gender equality into evaluation, please see the UNEG Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation- Towards UNEG Guidance:<http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/IOS/temp/HRGE%20Handbook.pdf>

Appendix 2: Interim Evaluation Inception Report

**Inception Report for Interim Evaluation of:
*Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal
communities, especially women, to cope with
climate change induced salinity***

Project FP069 - Bangladesh

February 2022



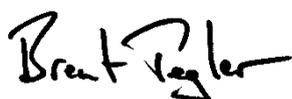
GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



Project Summary Table

Project Title:	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity
Project ID#	FP069 - Bangladesh
Interim Evaluation Time Frame	Evaluation timeframe – 1 st February to 31 st May 2022
Region and country	Asia and the Pacific, Bangladesh
Accredited Entity	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Executing Entity / Beneficiary	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) Beneficiary: Total 719,229 direct and indirect beneficiaries
Interim Evaluation Team Members	International Consultant: Brent Tegler National Consultant: Atikul Islam
Result Areas	Increased resilience of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most vulnerable people and communities • Health and well-being, and food and water security
Project Period	6 years: Start date 01/07/2018 - End date 30/06/2024
Project Budget	GCF: USD \$24,980,000; Co-finance USD \$8,000,000

Inception Report Submitted: February, 2022



Brent Tegler PhD
Interim Evaluation Team Leader

Atikul Islam PhD
National Evaluation Team Member

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AE	Accredited Entity
APR	Annual Project Reports
ATM	Adaptation Tracking and Measurement
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BFRI	Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
EW	Early Warning
EWS	Early Warning System
FAA	Funded Activity Agreement
FD	Forest Department
FP	Funding Proposal (GCF)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GCA	Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (project name used in various project documents)
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	Households
IE	Interim Evaluation
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan (not yet finalized)
IPPF	Indigenous People's Planning Framework
LORTA	Learning Oriented Real-Time [Impact] Assessment
MoWCA	Ministry of Woman and Children's Affairs
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy (Bangladesh)
NPD	National Program Director
NPDM	National Plan or Disaster Management (Bangladesh)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OMSES	Operational Manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards
PB	Project Board
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PUS	Pond-based Ultra-filtration System
ProDoc	UNDP Project Document
RMF	Results Management Framework
RWHS	Rainwater Harvesting System
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
WLG	Women Livelihood Groups
WMC	Water Management Committee
WUG	Water User Groups

1. Background and context

The objective of the Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) project is:

to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security

The Ministry of Woman and Children's Affairs (MoWCA) is leading the GCA project, with technical support on the water provision interventions from the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), as well as full participation of non-government organizations and community members, including marginalized groups in the intervention areas

The GCA project objective will be achieved through the following three inter-related project outputs and their associated activities:

Output 1 Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities (responsible party for execution of the activities is Department of Women Affairs (DWA) of MoWCA)

Activity 1.1 Enterprise- and community-based implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women

Activity 1.2 Strengthened climate-resilient value-chains and market linkages for alternative, resilient livelihoods

Activity 1.3 Community-based monitoring and last-mile dissemination of Early Warnings (EW) for climate-risk informed, adaptive management of resilient livelihoods

Output 2 Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions (responsible party for execution of the activities is DPHE)

Activity 2.1 Participatory, site-specific mapping, beneficiary selection, and mobilization of community-based management structures for climate-resilient drinking water solutions

Activity 2.2 Implementation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions at Household (HH), community, and institutional scales

Activity 2.3 Community-based, climate-risk informed Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and management of the resilient drinking water solutions

Output 3 Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security (responsible parties for execution of the activities are DWA and DPHE)

Activity 3.1 Strengthen MoWCA's technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods

Activity 3.2 Strengthen DPHE capacities for climate-risk informed innovation and management of drinking water solutions across the Southwest coast

Activity 3.3 Establish knowledge management, evidence-based learning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanisms to promote long- term, adaptive capacities of coastal communities

In summary, through collaboration with Union Parishad of targeted Upazila of the coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira the GCA will lead to a **paradigm shift in the climate vulnerable communities** by implementing the following project activities:

- Introducing and adopting diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture etc.) that will improve assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods;
- Enhance women's participation in training on implementation of climate-risk reduction strategies and on results monitoring of livelihoods;
- Improve access to markets for women through value chain market assessments;
- Improve improved access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information for all community members;
- Engagement of school and community-based communications training to increase the awareness of girls and boys through “adaptive learning”;
- Establish year-round access to reliable, climate-resilient, potable water systems in the most salinity-affected wards within the project districts through the introduction of Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWHS) at the institutional, community and household levels and pond-based systems with filtration treatment technologies at the community level;
- Ensure women participate in the mapping, planning, installation and management of RWHS that will reduce the time women spend collecting and carrying water;
- Introduce policy and programs in other sectors that ensure the integration of gender and climate change;
- Introduce social audit protocols and operations across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods; and
- Provide training of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE to strengthen their institutional capacity on climate-risk informed planning and management for sustainable livelihoods and drinking water security with consideration of gender-based issues.

The GCA project aims for **gender-transformative results** by improving the water security and livelihood options of women that targets women's access to resources, decision-making power and support to women taking the lead on building community adaptive capacity.

2. Evaluation objective, purpose and scope

The Interim Evaluation (IE) will assess progress towards the achievement of the GCA project objective and three outcomes as specified in the GCF Funding Proposal (FP), GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA), and the UNDP Project Document (ProDoc). The IE methods and reporting will follow the direction provided in IE Terms of Reference (TOR) and draft GCF Evaluation Policy, along with guidance provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) ([OECD 2021 Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully](#)).

As specified in the TOR the IE will also assess the following:

- Implementation and adaptive management - to identify challenges and propose additional measures to support more efficient and effective implementation. The following aspects of project implementation and adaptive management will be assessed: management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications.
- Risks to sustainability - to assess the likelihood of continued benefits after the project ends. The assessment of sustainability at the Interim Evaluation stage considers the risks that are likely to affect the continuation of project outcomes.
- Validate the risks - as identified in the FP, ProDoc, Annual Project Reports (APR), and the ATLAS Risk Management Module and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date.
- Relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of projects and programmes - to assess the appropriateness in terms of selection, implementation and achievement of FAA and project document results framework activities and expected results (outputs, outcomes and impacts).
- Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities – to assess how GCF financing is additional and able to amplify other investments or de-risk and crowd-in further climate investment
- Gender equity – to ensure integration of understanding on how the impacts of climate change are differentiated by gender, the ways that behavioural changes and gender can play in delivering paradigm shift, and the role that women play in responding to climate change challenges both as agents but also for accountability and decision-making;
- Country ownership of projects and programmes – to examine the extent of the emphasis on sustainability post project through country ownership; on ensuring the responsiveness of the GCF investment to country needs and priorities including through the roles that countries play in projects and programmes;
- Innovativeness in results areas (extent to which interventions may lead to paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development pathways) - focuses on identification of innovations (proof of concept, multiplication effects, new models of finance, technologies, etc.) and the extent to which the project interventions may lead to a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways;
- Replication and scalability - the extent to which the activities can be scaled up in other locations within the country or replicated in other countries; and
- Unexpected/unintended results, both positive and negative – to identify the challenges and the learning, both positive and negative, that can be used by all parties (governments, stakeholders, civil society, Accredited Entity (AE), GCF, and others) to inform further implementation and future investment decision-making.

The purpose of the IE is to assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. The IE will also review the GCA project's strategy and any risks to sustainability of project activities.

3. Evaluation criteria and questions

The IE will use the following criteria to assess project performance and provide evidence to support findings provided in the IE report:

- OECD criteria, including Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Coherence, Impact Sustainability
- GCA project Logical Framework indicators
- Analysis of risk based on FP and ATLAS Risk Management Module
- Detailed analysis of sustainability including, financial risks, socio-economic risks, institutional framework and governance risks and environmental risks
- Implementation of actions outlined in the Gender Action Plan
- Assessment of Financial Management – annual budgets, GCF and GoB co-financing
- Summary ratings to prepare an Interim Evaluation Ratings & Achievement Summary Table

The IE will engage a wide range of GCA project stakeholders, **Table 1** identifies a preliminary list that will be added to through further discussion with UNDP. The IE team will follow ethical guidelines to ensure safe, non-discriminatory, respectful engagement of stakeholders following UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'. The engagement approach is intended to go beyond simple questioning, and include investigative questioning that promotes self-reflection and action-oriented learning of stakeholders which in turn can enhance their commitment to engagement and sustaining project outputs.

Table 1. GCA Interim Evaluation Preliminary Stakeholder Interview Table

Stakeholder Interview Table			
Organization	Contact person(s)	Virtual Interview	Contact Details
Government Agencies			
• MoWCA / DWA / Agriculture / Fisheries			
○ Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO)	Sharid Bin Shafique	No	Shyamnagar, 01737905688
○ Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO)	Md. Moniruzzman	No	Paikgacha, 01739-057842
○ Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO)	SM. Enamul Islam	No	Shyamnagar, 01719835852
○ Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO)	Md. Razibul Hasan	No	Assasuni, 01749428852
○ Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO)	Saikat Mallik	No	Assasuni, 01756613142
○ Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO)	Pobitro Kumar Das	No	Paikgacha, 01718-767355
○ Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO)	Md. Zahangir Alom	No	Paikgacha, 01724-788041
○ Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO)	Suraioya siddqua	No	Dacope, 01711450148
○ Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO)	Mohammad salim sultan	No	Dacope, 01719139384
○ Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO)	MD. Asaduzzaman	No	Koyra, 01714-925060
○ Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO)	Reshma Akter	No	Koyra, 01769-921348

Stakeholder Interview Table			
Organization	Contact person(s)	Virtual Interview	Contact Details
○ Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO)	Md. Saidul Islam	No	Assasuni, 01720002865
● DPHE			
○ Executive Engineer, DPHE, Khulna	Md. Ali Azgar	No	Khulna, 041-2830035
○ Executive Engineer, DPHE, Satkhira	Noor Ahmed	Yes	Satkhira, 0471-63445
○ Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	No	Shyamnagar, 01716043116
○ Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE	Md. Aminul Islam	No	Paikgacha, 01797-073253
○ Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE	Md. Abdullah Al Mahmud	No	Dacope, 01914092849
○ Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE	Sumon Kumar Roy	No	Koyra, 01750442110
○ Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	No	Assasuni, 01756929291
● Local Governments			
● Sabbir Ahmed, Chairman, Chandkhali Union		No	Paikgacha
● Deputy Director of the Department of Local Government (DDLG), Khulna	Md Iqbal Hossain	No	Khulna
● Deputy Director of the Department of Local Government (DDLG), Satkhira	Mashruba Ferdous	Yes	Satkhira
● Vice Chairman (Female)	Khadiza begum	No	Dacope, 01716678894
● Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO),	Animash Biswas	No	Koyra, Contact: 01794-492164
● Mossaddek Hossain, Chairman, Bhudhata Union		No	Assasuni
GCA Project Management Unit			
● Climate Change Specialist	AKM Mamunur Rashid	No	mamunur.rashid@undp.org +8801733814139
● Project Coordinator	Mohammad Iftekhar Hossain		iftekhar.hossain@undp.org +8801715047700
● M&E Specialist	Abdullah Al Harun	No	abdullah.harun@undp.org +8801711203648
● Knowledge Management Expert	Md. Ahasanul Hoque	No	+8801784398739
● WATSAN Expert	Md. Mainul Islam	No	mainul.islam@undp.org +8801720940092
● Adaptive Livelihood Expert	Nasiba Aktar	No	nasiba.aktar@undp.org +8801713205476

Stakeholder Interview Table			
Organization	Contact person(s)	Virtual Interview	Contact Details
• Gender Specialist	Zinat Hasiba	No	zinat.hasiba@undp.org +8801755485969
• Market Dev. Officer	Md. Rashedul Islam	No	md.rashedul.islam@undp.org +8801718579879
• Safeguard Specialist	Joynal Abedin	No	+8801711983470
• M&E Officer	Sudeb Kumar Das		+8801712367974
• O&M Officer	Md. Zahidur Rahman		+8801730719819
Project Board			
• Assistant Project Director, DWA			
Project Steering Committee			
• Director General, Department of Women Affairs			
• National Project Director	Md. Iqbal Hussain,		UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801711200226
Project Implementation Committee			
• Deputy Project Director, ,	A.H.M. Khalequr Rahman		ee.rnd@dphe.gov.bd 01921083093
NGOs / partner NGOs GCA project			
• Private Sector/NGO- Drinking water production and sale	Barnard Ripon Biswas	No	Dacope, 01713851439
• Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK) (Project Manager, GCA project, Dacope)	Mr. Kazi Humayun Kabir	No	Dacope, 01790248979
• BRAC (Project Manager, GCA project, Assasuni)	Md. Sazzad Hossain	No	Assasuni, 01758996653
• Project Manager, GCA Project, Paikgachha	Dhanesh Chandra Shill	No	Paikgachha, 01727421662
• Project Manager, GCA Project, Koyra	Sorwar Hossain	No	Koyra, Contact: 0171837-5120
• Project Manager, GCA Project, Shyamnagar	Swaran Kumar Chowhan	No	Shyamnagar, 01713-488266
Beneficiaries			
• see field mission schedule Appendix 3			
UNDP			
• Regional Project Manager, NDP Khulna Regional Office	Ashoke K. Adhikary		+8801711829464 ashoke.adhikary@undp.org
• UNDP Bangkok - Regional Technical Advisor	Karma Lodey Raptan	Yes	karma.raptan@undp.org

4. Evaluability analysis

The IE will assess the extent to which the project can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. This will involve a review of the GCA project's Theory of Change, including consideration of the logic of assumptions made regarding key causes and barriers and the likely ability of proposed project activities (impact drivers) to achieve outputs, intermediate results and the project objective in support of a global GCF level impact (goal).

Evaluability of the GCA project's Logical Framework as presented in the FP will be assessed using "SMART" criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) to assess all indicators and targets (**Table 3**).

Table 3. Interim Review of GCA Project Indicators and Targets

Interim Review of GCA Project Indicators and Targets					
Indicators	End-of-Project target	IE Review			IE Review Comments
		S	M	A	
Fund-Level Impact Indicators					
1. A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population; disaggregated by gender	245,516 direct 473,713 indirect; 719,229 Total (50.2% female) <i>(around 16.25% of the total population the two districts)</i>				
2. A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, etc.);	25,425 women				
3. A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	136,110 <i>(of whom 68,327 are women)</i>				
Project Objective Indicator (Project Objective: to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security)					
4. Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	245,516 direct <i>(50.2% of whom are female).</i>				
Output 1 Indicators (Output 1: Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities)					
5. Number of women in targeted wards with improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods	25,425 <i>(100% women)</i>				
6. Number of males and females with	245,516				

access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information	(100% population of the targeted wards out of which 50.2% of whom are female).						
7. Social audit protocols established and operational across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 39 unions						
Output 2 Indicators (Output 2: Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions)							
8. Number of males and females with year- round access to reliable and safe drinking water	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)						
9. Total Number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational	13,596						
Output 3 Indicators (Output 3: Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security)							
10. Number of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE who effectively apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water (disaggregated by gender).	525 (of whom 30% are women)						
11. Evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change	Integration of gender and CC into at least 2 sectors through MoWCA						
12. Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications	3,000 (50% girls)						

The IE will also assess implementation methodology, including the leadership provided by the Project Board (PB), Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Implementation Committee (PIC). The roles and responsibilities of government stakeholders and NGOs as implementing partners. Methods used for the selection of beneficiaries and where appropriate utilization of the GCA project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The IE will assess how gender issues are addressed by the GCA project through a review of the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan. The IE review the Indigenous Peoples Plan and will also assess how the GCA project methodology has ensured the inclusion of indigenous persons living within the project area.

5. Cross-cutting issues

The IE will consider how cross-cutting issues of *gender* and of all persons considered *most vulnerable*, (including, indigenous peoples, women-headed households, the elderly, children and youth, Persons with Disability (PWD), and the poorest of the poor), are addressed at all levels by the GCA project including consideration in the Funding Proposal (FP), in project documents (e.g., Gender Assessment, Gender Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, etc.), in leadership provided by the PB, PSC, PIC and any Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) formed during the project, in project trainings and workshops, and through actions of government NGO implementing partners.

The IE will conduct a document review of GCA baseline data, GCA monitoring and evaluation methods and reports, and GCA beneficiary selection methods to evaluate how the GCA project has addressed and incorporated gender issues, particularly the inclusion of women and those considered most vulnerable and the collection of disaggregated that tracks benefits received by women, indigenous peoples, women-headed households, the elderly, children and youth, PWD, and the poorest of the poor youth.

The IE will also conduct field visits to investigate how the project has addressed cross-cutting issues through interviews with implementing staff and beneficiaries.

6. Evaluation approach and methodology

The IE methods will include a comprehensive review of the available documents (Section 9 **Table 7** List of documents to be reviewed), a field mission to conduct key informant interviews and group discussions (Section 8 **Table 6**) with project staff, government officials, implementing NGOs and with beneficiaries. Where necessary virtual interviews using available and appropriate technologies such as Zoom, WhatsApp, etc. will be conducted to reach stakeholders that are not available for in-person meetings.

The IE will review documents and meet with project stakeholders, implementing staff and beneficiaries to assemble credible data to report on the ten categories of project progress identified in the TOR. For each of the ten categories the TOR provides a comprehensive list of questions (Annex 1 Ten Categories of Project Progress and Interim Evaluation Questions), which are included in the evaluation matrix (Section 7 **Table 5**).

Progress towards results will assess indicators and targets as defined in the GCA project's results framework (**Table 3 and Table 4**).

The questionnaire supporting the field mission methods is provided in **Appendix 2**. Questions have been translated to Bangla and Target stakeholders/ Beneficiaries are identified. Key Informant Interviews (KII) or Group Discussion (GD) may be conducted depending on each particular situation.

The ten categories of project progress to be assessed are summarized below:

1. **Project Strategy**
 - Project design
 - Results Framework/ Log frame
2. **Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency**
 - Project Objective and Outcomes
 - Theory of Change (ToC)
 - Risks and assumptions of the project
3. **Progress Towards Results**
 - Progress Towards Outcomes and Outputs Analysis
 - Review the log frame indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix
4. **Project Implementation and Adaptive Management**
 - Management Arrangements
 - Work Planning
 - Finance and co-finance

- Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities
 - Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
 - Stakeholder Engagement
 - Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)
 - Reporting
 - Communications
- 5. Sustainability**
 - Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, APRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module
 - Financial risks to sustainability
 - Socio-economic risks to sustainability
 - Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability
 - Environmental risks to sustainability
 - 6. Country Ownership**
 - 7. Gender equity**
 - 8. Innovativeness in results areas**
 - 9. Unexpected results, both positive and negative**
 - 10. Replication and Scalability**

Table 3: Fund-Level Impact Indicators of the Logical Framework

<i>Fund-level impact Core indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Midterm Level & Assessment</i>	<i>Achievement Rating</i>	<i>Justification for Rating</i>
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population; disaggregated by gender	57,737 (23% of the population in targeted wards. 50.2% women)	57,737	136,110 (of whom 68,237 are women)	245,516 direct 473,713 indirect; 719,229 Total (50.2% female) (around 16.25% of the total population the two districts)			
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, etc.);	0	0	19,069 (women)	25,425 women			
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Number of males and females with year - round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	57,737 people with year-round access to safe drinking water, of which 50.2% are women	57,737	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)			

Table 4: Programme Level Indicators of the Logical Framework

<i>Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Midterm Level & Assessment</i>	<i>Achievement Rating</i>	<i>Justification for Rating</i>
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks							
<i>Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability</i>	57,737 (50.2% women)	57,737	136,110 (of which 68,237 are women)	245,516 direct (50.2% of whom are female).			
1. Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities							
<i>Number of women in targeted wards with improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods</i>	0	0	19,069 (women)	25,425 (women)			
<i>Number of males and females with access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information</i>	49,103 (50.2% women)	49,103	122,758 people (50% of the population in targeted wards out of which 50.2% female)	245,516 (100% population of the targeted wards out of which 50.2% of whom are female).			
<i>Social audit protocols established and operational across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods</i>	No social auditing protocols available for climate resilient livelihoods	0	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 15 unions	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 39 unions			
2. Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions							
<i>Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe drinking water</i>	57,737 people with year-round access to safe drinking water. 50.2% women	57,737	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)			

Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Midterm Level & Assessment	Achievement Rating	Justification for Rating
Total Number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational	0	5	7000	13596			
3. Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security							
Number of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE who effectively apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water (disaggregated by gender).	0	0	250 (of whom 30 % are women)	525 (of whom 30% are women)			
Evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change	No integration of gender and climate change through MoWCA into other sectoral policies/programs	Same as baseline	MoWCA's capacity enhanced through development of 'gender and climate change action plan' to support integration into other sectoral policies/programs	Integration of gender and CC into at least 2 sectors through MoWCA			
Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications	0	0	1500 (50% girls)	3000 (50% girls)			

7. Evaluation matrix

The following table (**Table 5**) shows IE categories, questions and review criteria provided in the IE TOR and identifies indicators, data sources and the proposed methodology to obtain information for each the ten categories of project progress to be assessed.

Table 5. Interim Evaluation Matrix showing evaluation questions and review criteria provided in IE TOR for ten categories of project progress to be assessed

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
Category 1 - Project Strategy			
Project Design			
1. Review the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Review the effect of any incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the Project Document.	Achievement of project results is on track based on project targets and schedule	FP/ProDoc APR	Document Review
2. Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results. Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?	Achievement of project results is on track based on project targets and schedule Discussion and incorporation of relevant projects in FP	FP/ProDoc APR Appendix 2 Question 2a	Document Review Key Informant Interviews (KII)
3. Review how the project addresses country priorities. Review country ownership. Was the project concept in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country (or of participating countries in the case of multi-country projects)?	Alignment of GCA project objective with UNDP Country Program and with Bangladesh national policies and strategies	UNDP Country programme document for Bangladesh (2017-2020) Sustainable Development Goals Bangladesh National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2010-2021 National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	Document Review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
4. Review decision-making processes: were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes?	Documentation of consultation in project design Confirmation of stakeholder consultations	FP/ProDoc	Document review
5. Review conditions and covenants of the FAA with special reference to clause 9.02 into the project design process	GCF Funds are used for the purposes for which they were provided, as set out in the relevant FAA	GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) APR	Document review
6. Review the extent to which relevant gender issues were raised in the project design. See Annex H of <i>Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects</i> for further guidelines.	Gender issues addressed in FP Mitigation of gender issues (if identified) Gender relevant outputs and activities Engagement of gender specialist(s)	FP/ProDoc GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Report	Document review
7. If there are major areas of concern, recommend areas for improvement.	Major areas of concern – recommended actions for improvement	FP/ProDoc	Document review
GCA Project Logical Framework			
8. Undertake a critical analysis of the project’s log frame indicators and targets, assess how “SMART” the midterm and end-of project targets are (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound), and suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary.	SMART analysis results Ability of project to establish baselines Annual reporting in LogFrame indicators	LogFrame Indicators Baselines APR	Document review
9. Are the project’s objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?	Clear and practical project objective, outputs and activities Achievement of project results is on track based on project targets and schedule	FP/ProDoc	Document review
10. Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e., income generation, gender equality and women’s empowerment, improved governance, etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.	Income generating activities adopted by beneficiaries Participation of women in project activities Data included in current project monitoring	APR	Document review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
11. Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART 'development' indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits.	Gender disaggregated data included in current project monitoring	APR	Project review
12. Evaluate the Theory of Change (ToC) proposed by the project during the inception and design phases in comparison to the approach, relevance, actions, interventions, practicality, and current context. Foresee the way forward and propose necessary adjustments.	Inclusion of relevant impact drivers and assumptions in ToC	FP/ProDoc	Document Review Review of ToC
Category 2 - Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency			
13. Were the context, problem, needs and priorities well analyzed and reviewed during project initiation?	Documentation of analysis of context, problem and priorities	FP/ProDoc Project Implementation Plan (PIP)	Document Review
14. Are the planned project objectives and outcomes relevant and realistic to the situation on the ground?	Correlation of project objective, output and activities with national, regional and local development policies and strategies Feedback received from project beneficiaries	FP/ProDoc	Document Review
15. Is the project Theory of Change (ToC) and intervention logic coherent and realistic? Does the ToC and intervention logic hold or does it need to be adjusted?	Inclusion of relevant impact drivers and assumptions in ToC	FP/ProDoc Appendix 2 Question 2c	Document Review Review of ToC KII
16. Do outputs link to intended outcomes which link to broader paradigm shift objectives of the project?	Project ToC, Objective, Outputs and Activities	FP/ProDoc	Document Review Review o ToC
17. Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?	Project Activities Project Timetable of Activities	FP/ProDoc GCA Project Annual Work Plans (AWP)	Document Review
18. Are the outputs being achieved in a timely manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?	Project Timetable of Activities Project Outputs Implementation Status	APR FP/ProDoc	Document Review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
19. What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project (including contributing factors and constraints)?	Project Outputs Implementation Status	APR FP/ProDoc	Document Review
20. To what extent is the project able to demonstrate changes against the baseline (assessment in approved Funding Proposal) for the GCF investment criteria (including contributing factors and constraints)?	Project Outputs Implementation Status Learning Oriented Realtime Impact Evaluation (LORTA) results	APR FP/ProDoc Project Baseline Survey(s) LORTA	Document Review
21. How realistic are the risks and assumptions of the project?	Documentation of risks and assumptions	FP/ProDoc	Document Review
22. How did the project deal with issues and risks in implementation?	Documentation of project actions to address risks and issues identified and encountered	FP/ProDoc PIP APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	Document Review
23. To what extent did the project's M&E data and mechanism(s) contribute to achieving project results?	Documentation of adaptive management	APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 2h	Document Review KII
24. Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective and equitable ways possible (considering value for money; absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; co-financing; etc.)?	LogFrame indicators and targets Budget expenditure / budget adjustment to complete project activities	APR AWP Financial reports Financial staff Appendix 2 Question 2k, 4a	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
25. Are the project's governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?	Documentation of GCA project management in PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes PB, PSC and PIC members Appendix 2 Question 2o	Document Review KII
26. To what extent did the design of the project help or hinder achieving its own goals?	LogFrame indicators and targets Budget expenditure / budget adjustment to complete project activities Project Timetable of Activities Project Outputs Implementation Status	FP/ProDoc PIP APR	Document Review
27. Were there clear objectives, ToC and strategy? How were these used in performance management and progress reporting?	Documentation of project progress	FP/ProDoc APR	Document Review
28. Were there clear baselines indicators and/or benchmark for performance measurements? How were these used in project management? To what extent and how the project applies adaptive management?	Documentation of project baseline Documentation of project progress Documentation of GCA project management in PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	APR Project Baseline Survey(s) LORTA PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes PB, PSC and PIC members	Document Review
29. What, if any, alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project objectives?	Alternative Strategies	FP/ProDoc APR Appendix 2 Question 2p	Document Review KII
Category 3 - Progress Towards Results			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>30. Review the log frame indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix and colour code progress in a “traffic light system” based on the level of progress achieved; assign a rating on progress for each outcome; make recommendations from the areas marked as “Not on target to be achieved” (red).</p>	<p>Progress Towards Results Matrix</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc APR Appendix 2 Question 2b, 2d</p>	<p>Document review KII</p>
<p>31. Identify remaining barriers to achieving the project objective in the remainder of the project.</p>	<p>Barriers to implementation of project activities Sustainability of project activities completed</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc APR Appendix 2 Question 2b</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>32. By reviewing the aspects of the project that have already been successful, identify ways in which the project can further expand these benefits.</p>	<p>Documentation of successful project progress</p>	<p>APR</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p>33. Include a comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on different aspects of project implementation. Assess the impact on results delivery, overall funded activity performance along with a plan of action to address these.</p>	<p>Documentation of project progress affected by COVID-19 Documentation of GCA project management in regard to COVID-19 by PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes</p>	<p>APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes PB, PSC and PIC members</p>	<p>Document Review</p>

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
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Progress Towards Results Matrix to be completed for Interim Evaluation

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline Level	Level in 1 st PIR	Midterm Target	End-of- project Target	Midterm Level & Assessment	Achievement Rating	Justification for Rating
Fund Level Impact:	Indicator:							
Outcome 1:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Outcome 2:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Etc.								

Indicator Assessment Key: Green= Achieved; Yellow= On target to be achieved; Red= Not on target to be achieved

Category 4 - Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

Management Arrangements:

34. Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.	Project management arrangements among the Accredited Entity (UNDP), the Executing Entity (MoWCA and DPHE), and implementing partners (NGOs)	FP/ProDoc APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes MOUs Appendix 2 Question 3a	Document Review KII
35. Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.	LogFrame indicators and targets Level of engagement of beneficiaries	APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes MOUs	Document Review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
36. Review the quality of support provided by UNDP and recommend areas for improvement.	Evidence provided by Executing Agencies (MoWCA and DPHE) Evidence provided by Implementing Partners (NGOs)	Accredited Entity (UNDP) Executing Entity (MoWCA and DPHE) Implementing partners (NGOs)	Document Review
<i>Work Planning:</i>			
37. Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.	LogFrame indicators and targets Documentation of delays and adaptive management strategies	FP/ProDoc APR PIP PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	Document Review
38. Are work-planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?	Linkage of AWP to PIP and APR Results-based project management reflected in PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	FP/ProDoc PIP APR AWP PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	Document Review
39. Examine the use of the project's results framework/ log frame as a management tool and review any changes made to it since project start.	LogFrame indicators and targets	FP/ProDoc PIP APR	Document Review
<i>Finance and co-finance:</i>			
40. Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.	Level of utilization of proposed annual budgets for completion of project activities Value of project activities implemented	Annual budgets Annual financial reports APR Appendix 2 Question 2I, 3b	Document review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>41. Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.</p>	<p>Budget allocation for project activities</p> <p>Documentation of justification of budget revisions</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc</p> <p>PIP</p> <p>APR</p> <p>AWP</p> <p>PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 3b</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>KII</p>
<p>42. Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?</p>	<p>Detailed, timely financial tracking of project budget by project outputs and activities</p>	<p>APR</p> <p>AWP</p> <p>PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 3b</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>KII</p>
<p>43. Informed by the co-financing monitoring table to be filled out, provide commentary on co-financing: is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans? Conduct an analysis of materialized co-financing and implications for project scope and results</p>	<p>Level of contribution of proposed co-finance</p> <p>Financial Progress Details</p>	<p>APR</p> <p>PB and PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 2m, 4a, 4b</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>
<p>44. Assess factors that contributed to low/high expenditure rate</p>	<p>Documentation of factors contributing to low or high expenditures</p> <p>Financial Progress Details</p>	<p>APR</p> <p>AWP</p> <p>PB and PSC meeting minutes</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p><i>Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities</i></p>			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
45. Who are the partners of the project and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitment?	Engagement in project management reflected in PB and PSC meeting minutes	FP/ProDoc PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 4c	Document Review KII
46. Is there coherence and complementarity by the project with other actors for local other climate change interventions?	Coherence of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions Complementarity of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions Synergy of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions	FP/ProDoc Strategies, policies, project documents and budgets of government, NGO and other donor funded projects operating in the region Appendix 2 Question 4d	Document Review KII
47. To what extent has the project complimented other on-going local level initiatives (by stakeholders, donors, governments) on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?	Synergy of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions	FP/ProDoc Project documents and budgets of government, NGO and other donor funded projects operating in the region	Document Review
48. How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to increased climate resilient sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.	Integration mechanisms among climate change and sustainable development actors created, enhanced and/or supported by GCA project	Minutes from integration meetings held among climate change and sustainable development actors APR PB and PSC meeting minutes	Document Review
<i>Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:</i>			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>49. Review the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?</p>	<p>Sufficiency of data informing reporting on Logic Framework indicators</p> <p>Stakeholders engaged in M&E</p> <p>Participatory M&E implementation</p>	<p>M&E Plan</p> <p>APR</p> <p>ATM</p> <p>Project Baseline Survey(s)</p> <p>LORTA</p> <p>Financial Progress Details</p> <p>NSDS</p> <p>NPDM</p> <p>BCCSAP</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 3c, 4e</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>
<p>50. Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?</p>	<p>Financial reporting on budget allocated for M&E Plan implementation</p> <p>Sufficiency of budget to collect data required for reporting on Logic Framework indicators</p>	<p>M&E Plan</p> <p>APR</p> <p>Financial Progress Details</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 3c, 4e</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>
<i>Stakeholder Engagement:</i>			
<p>51. Project management: Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?</p>	<p>Level of engagement of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE), and implementing partners (NGOs)</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc</p> <p>PIP</p> <p>APR</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p>52. Participation and country-driven processes: Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?</p>	<p>Level of engagement and participation of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE)</p> <p>Level of engagement and participation of local government stakeholders</p>	<p>APR</p> <p>PB and PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 3d</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
53. Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?	Level of stakeholder engagement Community understanding of and support to project objective, outputs and activities	APR Appendix 2 Question 3e, 4f	Document Review KII
<i>Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)</i>			
54. Validate the risks identified in the project's most current SESP/ESIA, and those risks' ratings; are any revisions needed?	Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) risk rating updates Evaluation of risk ratings in APR	FP/ProDoc ESS ESMF Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Operational Manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards (OMSES) (not yet finalized) APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 3f	Document Review KII
55. Summarize and assess the revisions made since Board Approval (if any) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project's overall safeguards risk categorization. ○ The identified types of risks (in the SESP). ○ The individual risk ratings (in the SESP). 	Revisions to ESMF risk ratings	ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 3f	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>56. Describe and assess progress made in the implementation of the project's social and environmental management measures as outlined in the SESP submitted at the Funding Proposal stage (and prepared during implementation, if any), including any revisions to those measures. Such management measures might include Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) or other management plans, though can also include aspects of a project's design; refer to Question 6 in the SESP template for a summary of the identified management measures.</p>	<p>Implementation of mitigation measures identified in ESMF</p>	<p>ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 3f</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p><i>Reporting:</i></p>			
<p>57. Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.</p>	<p>Documentation of and reporting on adaptive management</p>	<p>APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 2n, 4g</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>58. Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GCF reporting requirements (i.e., how have they addressed poorly-rated APRs, if applicable?)</p>	<p>Quality of reporting in APR</p>	<p>APR GCF APR Response Sheet PB and PSC meeting minutes</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p>59. Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.</p>	<p>Documentation of and reporting on adaptive management Level of understanding and implementation of adaptive management actions by Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE), implementing partners (NGOs) and local government stakeholders</p>	<p>APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 2n, 4h</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
60. Assess the efficiency, timeliness, and adequacy of reporting requirements	Efficiency, timeliness, and adequacy of APR and financial reporting and PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	APR Financial reporting PB, PSC, and PIC meeting minutes	Document Review
<i>Communications:</i>			
61. Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?	Level of understanding of project objective, outputs and activities by Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE), implementing partners (NGOs) and local government stakeholders Level of understanding of any modifications to implementation of project activities (e.g., adaptive management, timing, etc.)	MoWCA DPHE Implementing partners (NGOs) Local government stakeholders Appendix 2 Question 3g, 4i	KII
62. Review external project communication: Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)	Evidence of implementation of project Communication Plan Project website Communication media Communication documents	GCA Project Communication plan Project website Communication media Communication documents Appendix 2 Question 3g, 4j	Document Review KII
63. For reporting purposes, write one half-page paragraph that summarizes the project's progress towards results in terms of contribution to sustainable development benefits, as well as global environmental benefits.	LogFrame indicators and targets	FP/ProDoc ToC APR	Document Review
Category 5 - Sustainability			
64. Were relevant sustainability issues adequately addressed at project design?	Project approach to ensuring sustainability	FP	Document review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
65. Is there evidence that project stakeholders will continue their activities beyond project termination?	Engagement and commitment of government stakeholders and beneficiaries	Appendix 2 Question 5a	KII
66. Which are the main risks to the continuation of actions initiated by the project (financial, institutional, socioeconomic, environmental)?	Ongoing documentation of risks	FP APR	Document review
67. Are project actions and results being scaled up or replicated?	Scaling-up and replication of project activities	APR Government and Implementing staff Appendix 2 Question 5b	Document review KII
68. Did the project adequately address institutional and financial sustainability issues?	Capacity and commitment of government stakeholders	Appendix 2 Question 5c	KII
General Sustainability review criteria:			
69. Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, APRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.	ESMF risk ratings	FP/ProDoc ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) APR ATLAS Risk Management Module	Document Review
Financial risks to sustainability:			
70. What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GCF assistance ends (consider potential resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and other funding that will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)?	Financial requirement to sustain project intervention(s) Funding commitments from relevant government stakeholders Funding available from beneficiaries (where applicable)	FP/ProDoc APR Government budgets Beneficiary income generation Appendix 2 Question 2j	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
Socio-economic risks to sustainability:			
<p>71. Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project? <i>Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team on a continual basis and shared/ transferred to appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?</i></p>	<p>Level of engagement and commitment shown by relevant government sectors</p> <p>Level of engagement and commitment shown by beneficiaries</p>	<p>APR</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 2e, 2f, 2g</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>
Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability:			
<p>72. Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? While assessing this parameter, also consider if the required systems/ mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer are in place.</p>	<p>Supporting government policies, strategies, implementation structures and capacity relevant to sustaining project activities</p>	<p>APR</p> <p>Government policies, strategies and structures</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
Environmental risks to sustainability:			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>73. Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes?</p>	<p>Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to address environmental risks</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc APR ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) ATLAS Risk Management Module Appendix 2 Question 2e, 2g</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>Category 6 - Country Ownership</p>			
<p>74. To what extent is the project aligned with national development plans, national plans of action on climate change, or sub-national policy as well as projects and priorities of the national partners?</p>	<p>Alignment of GCA project objective, outputs and activities with Bangladesh national and sub-national policies and strategies</p>	<p>Bangladesh SDGs Bangladesh National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2010-2021 National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p>75. How well is country ownership reflected in the project governance, coordination and consultation mechanisms or other consultations?</p>	<p>Level of engagement and participation of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE) Level of engagement and participation of local government stakeholders</p>	<p>APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 6a</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>76. To what extent are country level systems for project management or M&E utilized in the project?</p>	<p>Government structures managing project activities Alignment of GCA M&E with government M&E programs</p>	<p>GCA M&E plan Government M&E programs Appendix 2 Question 2h, 6b</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
77. Is the project as implemented responsive to local challenges and relevant/appropriate/strategic in relation to SDG indicators, National indicators, GCF RMF/PMF indicators, AE indicators, or other goals?	GCA Objective, Outputs and Activities leading to achievement of local development indicators	FP/ProDoc UNDP Country Program Bangladesh SDGs	Document Review
78. Were the modes of deliveries of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership and ensure sustainability of the result achieved?	Level of engagement and participation of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE) Level of engagement and participation of local government stakeholders	APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 2i	Document Review KII
Category 7 - Gender Equity			
79. Does the project only rely on sex-disaggregated data per population statistics?	Gender disaggregated M&E	APR M&E reporting	Document review
80. Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?	Budget allocation for activities directed at women beneficiaries	Annual budgets Annual financial reports APR Appendix 2 Question 7a	Document review KII
81. Does the project account in activities and planning for local gender dynamics and how project interventions affect women as beneficiaries?	Implementation of Gender Action Plan Level of engagement of women in project planning and implementation	Gender Action Plan APR PB and PSC meeting minutes ESS ESMF ESIA OMSES (not yet finalized) Appendix 2 Question 7b	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
82. Do women as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from project activities/interventions?	Level of understanding of rights and benefits by women	Appendix 2 Question 7c	KII
83. How do the results for women compare to those for men?	Progress Towards Results Matrix	FP/ProDoc APR Appendix 2 Question 7d	Document review KII
84. Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?	Level of engagement of women and men in project planning and implementation	APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 7e	Document Review KII
85. To what extent are female stakeholders or beneficiaries satisfied with the project gender equality results?	Level of satisfaction of women with how GCA project has addressed gender issues	Appendix 2 Question 7f	KII
86. Did the project sufficiently address cross cutting issues including gender?	Inclusion of young girls, women-headed households, elderly, Persons with Disability (PWD), ethnic minorities.	APR Gender Action Plan Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF) Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) (not yet finalized)	Document Review
87. How does the project incorporate gender in its governance or staffing?	Requirements for gender balanced governance and staffing	Guidelines for membership in GCA committees and working groups	Document Review
Category 8 - Innovativeness in results areas			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>88. What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.</p>	<p>Research and innovation associated with project activities</p> <p>Additional climate financing contributed to GCA project activities from external sources</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc</p> <p>PIP</p> <p>APR</p> <p>PB and PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 8a, 8b</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>
<p>Category 9 - Unexpected results, both positive and negative</p>			
<p>89. What has been the project's ability to adapt and evolve based on continuous lessons learned and the changing development landscape? Please account for factors both within the AE/EE and external.</p>	<p>Adaptive management actions taken</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc</p> <p>PIP</p> <p>APR</p> <p>PB and PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 9b, 9d</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>
<p>90. Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed as a consequence of the project's interventions?</p>	<p>Documentation of unintended results</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc</p> <p>PIP</p> <p>APR</p> <p>PB and PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Appendix 2 Question 9a, 9c, 9e</p>	<p>Document Review</p> <p>KII</p>

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
91. What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?	Documentation of unintended results	FP/ProDoc PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 9f	Document Review KII
Category 10 - Replication and Scalability			
92. What are project lessons learned, failures/lost opportunities to date? What might have been done better or differently?	Documentation of lessons learned	PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 10a	Document Review KII
93. How effective were the exit strategies and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints?	Preparation of Project Exit Strategy	Project Exit Strategy (if available)	Document review
94. What factors of the project achievements are contingent on specific local context or enabling environment factors?	Local enabling environment contributing to achievement of project activities (social, environmental, institutional, cultural)	PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes	Document Review
95. Are the actions and results from project interventions likely to be sustained, ideally through ownership by the local partners and stakeholders?	Capacity of beneficiaries to maintain project activities Level of engagement and commitment demonstrated by beneficiaries	APR Appendix 2 Question 10b	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>96. What are the key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability, scalability or replication of project outcomes/outputs/results?</p>	<p>Factors contributing to sustainability, replication and scaling-up of project activities</p>	<p>APR GCA Project Exit Strategy (if available) Appendix 2 Question 10c</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>

8. Revised schedule of key milestones

Table 6 identifies deliverables and responsibilities for the IE data collection, data analysis and report preparation phases. A detailed schedule for the Field Mission is provided in Appendix 3.

Table 6. Interim Evaluation of GCA project Key Milestones.

Activity	Number of days	Completion Date	Responsible Persons
1. Inception Report - desk review and Inception Report Document review and preparation of Interim Evaluation Inception Report. Submission of Inception Report no later than 2 weeks before the evaluation	4 days	15 th Feb	Evaluation Team
2. Preliminary Field Visit – to confirm and inform stakeholders and identify locations for project site visits	2 days	9 th & 10 th Feb	Evaluation Team
3. Field Mission and Data Collection - stakeholder meetings, interviews, field visits (contingent upon COVID situation). If mission by international consultant is not possible, a hybrid model should be adopted, where the international consultant provides remote oversight and national consultant will travel to the field.	8 days	22 nd -24 th Feb & 28 th Feb to 3 rd Mar	Evaluation Team
4. Presentation of initial findings – validation of initial findings with UNDP, MoWCA and DPHE	1 day	8 th Mar	Evaluation Team
5. Draft IE Report #1 - Preparation and submission to Commissioning Unit	8 days	18 th Mar	Evaluation Team
6. Internal Review - Draft IE Report #1 reviewed by UNDP CO, RTA and Results and Knowledge Specialist		15 th Mar to 1 st Apr	UNDP CO
7. Draft IE Report #2 - Incorporation of comments on Draft Report #1. Preparation and submission to Commissioning Unit	2 days	8 th Apr	Evaluation Team
8. Review by GCF Secretariat - submission of Draft IE Report #2 by NCE team to GCF Secretariat for review and comments		9 th Apr to 10 th May	GCF Secretariat
9. Final IE Report - incorporation of comments on Draft IE Report #2 and Finalization of IE report + completed audit trail from feedback on draft report	5 days	20 th May	Evaluation Team

9. Detailed resource requirements

The IE team will work collaboratively with the UNDP CO and GCA project staff to obtain all necessary documents for review and to identify stakeholders and field sites to visit during the field mission. Where possible, logistic support from UNDP CO and the GCA project may be provided to assist the IE team with introductions that may be required to secure interviews with stakeholders

Table 7. Preliminary list of documents identified for review.

GCA List of Documents to be Reviewed	Received Y/N	Update 03/03/22
• Adaptation Tracking and Measurement Tool (ATM)	N	N
• Annual Performance Report 2019	Y	Y
• Annual Performance Report 2020	Y	Y
• Annual Performance Report 2021 (not yet finalized)	N	N
• Annual Work Plan 2019	N	N
• Annual Work Plan 2020	N	N
• Annual Work Plan 2021	N	N
• ATLAS Risk Management Module (if available)	N	N
• Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan	N	Y
• Development Project Proforma (DPP)	N	N
• Five-Year Plans	N	N
• GCF APR Response 2019	N	N
• GCF APR Response 2020	Y	Y
• GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Report	Y	Y
• GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA)	N	N
• GCF Funding Proposal (FP)	Y	Y
• Gender Action Plan	Y	Y
• Gender Assessment	Y	Y
• Grievance Redress Mechanism	N	N
• Guideline on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	N	N
• Indigenous People's Planning Framework	Y	Y
• Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) (not yet finalized)	N	N
• MoU with Forest Department (FD) (draft only)	N	N
• National Plan for Disaster Management	N	Y
• Operational manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards (not yet finalized)	N	N
• Project Board Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y
• Project Board Meeting Minutes – Meeting #2	Y	Y
• Project Board Meeting Minutes – Meeting #3 (22 February 2022)	N	N
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #1 – DPHE	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #1 – DWA	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #2 – DPHE	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #2 – DWA	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #3 – DPHE	Y	Y

GCA List of Documents to be Reviewed	Received Y/N	Update 03/03/22
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #3 – DWA	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #4 – DPHE (not yet finalized)	N	N
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #4 – DWA	Y	
• Project Implementation Plan (PIP)	N	N
• Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y
• Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y
• Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y
• ToR for Technical Advisory Group (TAG) (not yet finalized)	N	N
• UNDP Project Document (ProDoc)	N	N

10. Outline of the draft/ final report

The IE report will assemble evidence-based information in a concise and readable format utilizing the report format proposed below. The IE report draft table of contents outline shown below may be further refined in consultation with UNDP CO.

The IE report will include an *Interim Evaluation Ratings & Achievement Summary Table* rating the project's results with brief descriptions of the associated achievements (see **Table 8**).

Table 8. Interim Evaluation Ratings & Achievement Summary Table for the Gender-responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) project

Measure	Interim Evaluation	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Sustainability	(rate 4 pt. scale)	

The final evaluation report will incorporate all feedback provided by reviewers (UNDP CO and GCF Secretariat). An Audit Trail will be prepared to document reviewer comments/edits and the response of the IE consultant team.

GCA Interim Evaluation Report Table of Contents

- i. Project Summary Table
- ii. Executive Summary (3-5 pages)
 - to include Interim Evaluation Ratings & Achievement Summary Table
- iii. Table of Contents
- iv. Acronyms and Abbreviations
1. **Introduction** (2-3 pages)
 - Purpose of the IE and objectives
 - Scope & Methodology: IE approach and data collection methods, limitations to the IE
 - Structure of the IE report
2. **Project Description and Background Context** (3-5 pages)
 - Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional, and policy factors relevant to the project objective and scope
 - Problems that the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted
 - Project Description and Strategy: objective, outcomes and expected results, description of field sites
 - Project Implementation Arrangements: short description of the Project Board, key implementing partner arrangements, etc.
 - Project timing and milestones
 - Main stakeholders: summary list
3. **Findings** (12-14 pages)
 - 3.1 Project Strategy
 - Project Design
 - Results Framework/Logframe
 - 3.2 Progress Towards Results
 - Progress towards outcomes analysis
 - Remaining barriers to achieving the project objective
 - 3.3 Project Implementation and Adaptive Management
 - Management Arrangements
 - Work planning
 - Finance and co-finance
 - Project-level monitoring and evaluation systems
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)
 - Reporting
 - Communications & Knowledge Management
 - 3.4 Sustainability
 - Financial risks to sustainability
 - Socio-economic to sustainability
 - Institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability
 - Environmental risks to sustainability
 - 3.5 Country Ownership
 - 3.6 Innovativeness in results areas
 - 3.7 Unexpected results, both positive and negative
 - 3.8 Replicability and Scalability
 - 3.9 Gender Equity

4. **Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons Learned** (4-6 pages)

4.1 Conclusions

- comprehensive and balanced statements that are evidence-based and connected to IE findings which highlight the strengths, weaknesses and results of the project
- explain whether the project will be able to achieve planned development objective and outcomes by the end of implementation.

4.2 Recommendations (maximum 15)

- succinct suggestions for critical intervention that are specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant
- corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
- actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
- a recommendation table will be included in the executive summary

4.3 Lessons Learned

- lessons will be based on specific evidence presented in the report
- lessons learned may inform GCA sustainability, including plans for replications and scaling up;
- lessons learned may inform the design and implementation of future GCF projects and/or future interim GCF evaluations

Appendix 1: Ten Categories of Project Progress and Interim Evaluation Questions as provided in Terms of Reference

1. Project Strategy

Project design:

- Review the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Review the effect of any incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the Project Document.
- Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results. Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?
- Review how the project addresses country priorities. Review country ownership. Was the project concept in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country (or of participating countries in the case of multi-country projects)?
- Review decision-making processes: were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes?
- Review conditions and covenants of the FAA with special reference to clause 9.02 into the project design process
- Review the extent to which relevant gender issues were raised in the project design. See Annex H of *Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for further guidelines.
- If there are major areas of concern, recommend areas for improvement.

Results Framework/ Log frame:

- Undertake a critical analysis of the project's log frame indicators and targets, assess how "SMART" the midterm and end-of project targets are (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound), and suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary.
- Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?
- Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e., income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance, etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.
- Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART 'development' indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits.
- Evaluate the Theory of Change (ToC) proposed by the project during the inception and design phases in comparison to the approach, relevance, actions, interventions, practicality, and current context. Foresee the way forward and propose necessary adjustments.

2. Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency

- Were the context, problem, needs and priorities well analyzed and reviewed during project

initiation?

- Are the planned project objectives and outcomes relevant and realistic to the situation on the ground?
- Is the project Theory of Change (ToC) and intervention logic coherent and realistic? Does the ToC and intervention logic hold or does it need to be adjusted?
- Do outputs link to intended outcomes which link to broader paradigm shift objectives of the project?
- Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?
- Are the outputs being achieved in a timely manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?
- What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project (including contributing factors and constraints)?
- To what extent is the project able to demonstrate changes against the baseline (assessment in approved Funding Proposal) for the GCF investment criteria (including contributing factors and constraints)?
- How realistic are the risks and assumptions of the project?
- How did the project deal with issues and risks in implementation?
- To what extent did the project's M&E data and mechanism(s) contribute to achieving project results?
- Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective and equitable ways possible (considering value for money; absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; co-financing; etc.)?
- Are the project's governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?
- To what extent did the design of the project help or hinder achieving its own goals?
- Were there clear objectives, ToC and strategy? How were these used in performance management and progress reporting?
- Were there clear baselines indicators and/or benchmark for performance measurements? How were these used in project management? To what extent and how the project applies adaptive management?
- What, if any, alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project objectives?

3. Progress Towards Results

Progress Towards Outcomes and Outputs Analysis:

- Review the log frame indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix and colour code progress in a "traffic light system" based on the level of progress achieved; assign a rating on progress for each outcome; make recommendations from the areas marked as "Not on target to be achieved" (red).

Table. Progress Towards Results Matrix (Achievement of outcomes against End-of-project Targets)

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline Level	Level in 1st PIR (self-reported)	Midterm Target	End-of-project	Midterm Level &	Achievement Rating	Justification for Rating
Fund Level Impact:	Indicator:							
Outcome 1:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Outcome 2:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Etc.								

Indicator Assessment Key:

Green= Achieved; Yellow= On target to be achieved; Red= Not on target to be achieved

In addition to the progress towards outcomes and outputs analysis:

- Identify remaining barriers to achieving the project objective in the remainder of the project.
- By reviewing the aspects of the project that have already been successful, identify ways in which the project can further expand these benefits.
- Include a comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on different aspects of project implementation. Assess the impact on results delivery, overall funded activity performance along with a plan of action to address these.

4. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

Management Arrangements:

- Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of support provided by UNDP and recommend areas for improvement.

Work Planning:

- Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.
- Are work-planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?
- Examine the use of the project's results framework/ log frame as a management tool and review any changes made to it since project start.

Finance and co-finance:

- Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.

- Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.
- Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?
- Informed by the co-financing monitoring table to be filled out, provide commentary on co-financing: is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans? Conduct an analysis of materialized co-financing and implications for project scope and results
- Assess factors that contributed to low/high expenditure rate

Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities

- Who are the partners of the project and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitment?
- Is there coherence and complementarity by the project with other actors for local other climate change interventions?
- To what extent has the project complimented other on-going local level initiatives (by stakeholders, donors, governments) on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?
- How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to increased climate resilient sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:

- Review the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?
- Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?

Stakeholder Engagement:

- Project management: Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?
- Participation and country-driven processes: Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?
- Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

- Validate the risks identified in the project's most current SESP/ESIA, and those risks' ratings; are any revisions needed?
- Summarize and assess the revisions made since Board Approval (if any) to:
 - The project's overall safeguards risk categorization.
 - The identified types of risks (in the SESP).

- The individual risk ratings (in the SESP).
- Describe and assess progress made in the implementation of the project's social and environmental management measures as outlined in the SESP submitted at the Funding Proposal stage (and prepared during implementation, if any), including any revisions to those measures. Such management measures might include Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) or other management plans, though can also include aspects of a project's design; refer to Question 6 in the SESP template for a summary of the identified management measures.

Reporting:

- Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.
- Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GCF reporting requirements (i.e. how have they addressed poorly-rated APRs, if applicable?)
- Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.
- Assess the efficiency, timeliness, and adequacy of reporting requirements

Communications:

- Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?
- Review external project communication: Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)
- For reporting purposes, write one half-page paragraph that summarizes the project's progress towards results in terms of contribution to sustainable development benefits, as well as global environmental benefits.

5. Sustainability

- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, APRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.
- In addition, assess the following risks to sustainability:

Financial risks to sustainability:

- What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GCF assistance ends (consider potential resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and other funding that will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)?

Socio-economic risks to sustainability:

- Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the

long-term objectives of the project? Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team on a continual basis and shared/ transferred to appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?

Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability:

- Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? While assessing this parameter, also consider if the required systems/ mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer are in place.

Environmental risks to sustainability:

- Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes?

6. Country Ownership

- To what extent is the project aligned with national development plans, national plans of action on climate change, or sub-national policy as well as projects and priorities of the national partners?
- How well is country ownership reflected in the project governance, coordination and consultation mechanisms or other consultations?
- To what extent are country level systems for project management or M&E utilized in the project?
- What level and types of involvement for all is the project as implemented responsive to local challenges and relevant/appropriate/strategic in relation to SDG indicators, National indicators, GCF RMF/PMF indicators, AE indicators, or other goals?
- Were the modes of deliveries of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership and ensure sustainability of the result achieved?

7. Gender equity

- Does the project only rely on sex-disaggregated data per population statistics?
- Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?
- Does the project account in activities and planning for local gender dynamics and how project interventions affect women as beneficiaries?
- Do women as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from project activities/interventions?
- How do the results for women compare to those for men?
- Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?
- To what extent are female stakeholders or beneficiaries satisfied with the project gender equality results?
- Did the project sufficiently address cross cutting issues including gender?
- How does the project incorporate gender in its governance or staffing?

8. Innovativeness in results areas

- What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project

and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

9. Unexpected results, both positive and negative

- What has been the project's ability to adapt and evolve based on continuous lessons learned and the changing development landscape? Please account for factors both within the AE/EE and external.
- Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed as a consequence of the project's interventions?
- What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?

10. Replication and Scalability

- What are project lessons learned, failures/lost opportunities to date? What might have been done better or differently?
- How effective were the exit strategies and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints?
- What factors of the project achievements are contingent on specific local context or enabling environment factors?
- Are the actions and results from project interventions likely to be sustained, ideally through ownership by the local partners and stakeholders?
- What are the key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability, scalability or replication of project outcomes/outputs/results?

Appendix 2: Stakeholder Key Informant Interview Form

MoWCA = Ministry of Women and Children Affairs; DPHE = Department of Public Health Engineering; Agri and Fish = Agriculture and Fisheries officers; LG = Local government; UNDP = UNDP; PB = PB, PSC, PIC; NGOs = Partner NGOs; Beneficiaries = Bene

Interim evaluation questions in English	Questions in Bangla	Target stakeholders/ Beneficiaries
2. Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency		
Relevance		
a) Are project activities relevant and realistic for beneficiaries and to the situation on the ground?	প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম কি প্রকল্পের সুবিধাভোগী ও এই এলাকার অবস্থার সাথে প্রাসঙ্গিক এবং বাস্তবসম্মত?	MoWCA / DPHE / LG/ NGOs/ /Agri & Fish
b) What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project (including contributing factors and constraints)?	প্রকল্পের সামগ্রিক কার্যক্রম এবং ফলাফল এর অগ্রগতি কেমন? কতটা অগ্রগতি হয়েছে (কাজে সাহায্যকারী নিয়ামক এবং সীমাবদ্ধতা সহ)?	UNDP/ NGOs
c) Is the project Theory of Change (ToC) and intervention logic coherent and realistic? Does the ToC and intervention logic hold or does it need to be adjusted?	প্রকল্পের থিওরি অফ চেঞ্জ (ToC) এবং কার্যক্রমসমূহ কি যুক্তি সুসংগত এবং বাস্তবসম্মত? ToC এবং কার্যক্রমসমূহ পরিবর্তন করা কি প্রয়োজন?	UNDP
Effectiveness		
d) Have mid-term goals been achieved?	প্রকল্পের মধ্যমেয়াদী লক্ষ্য পূরণ করা হয়েছে কি?	UNDP
e) How was risks managed during the project?	প্রকল্প চলাকালীন ঝুঁকিগুলি কীভাবে মোকাবেলা করা হয়েছে?	UNDP/NGO

f) What are the lessons learnt from the project in terms of effectiveness?	প্রকল্পের এ পর্যন্ত যে কার্যক্রম হয়েছে সেখান থেকে যে ফলাফল পাওয়া গেছে সেখান থেকে আমরা কি শিক্ষা পেয়েছি?	MoWCA / DPHE /NGO/UNDP
g) How did the project deal with issues and risks in implementation?	কিভাবে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন- এর সমস্যা সমূহ এবং ঝুঁকির সমাধান করেছে?	UNDP/NGO
h) To what extent did the project's M&E data and mechanism(s) contribute to achieving project results?	প্রকল্পের ফলাফল অর্জনে Monitoring ও Evaluation ডাটা কিভাবে সহায়তা করেছে?	UNDP/ NGO
Efficiency		
i) How well have staff resources been deployed to deliver the project?	প্রকল্পটি সঠিক ভাবে পরিচালনা করার জন্য কর্মীদেরকে কতটা কার্যকরভাবে নিযুক্ত করা হয়েছে?	NGO/UNDP/PB
j) Were the accounting and financial systems in place adequate?	প্রকল্পের হিসাব ও আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনা কি পর্যাপ্ত?	UNDP
k) Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective and equitable ways possible (i.e., efficiently considering value for money; absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; co-financing; etc.)?	প্রকল্পের আর্থিক ও অন্যান্য সম্পদসমূহ কি সাশ্রয়ী, কার্যকর এবং ন্যায্য পদ্ধতিতে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে (টাকার মূল্যায়ন, খরচের হার, প্রতিশ্রুতি সাথে বিতরণ এবং ভবিষ্যতের প্রতিশ্রুতি, সহ-অর্থায়ন ইত্যাদি)?	NGO/UNDP
l) Is project implementation as cost-effective as originally envisaged?	প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে খরচের হিসাব যেভাবে পরিকল্পনা করা হয়েছিল তা আসলেই সম্ভব হয়েছিল কিনা?	UNDP
m) Is the expected co-finance leveraged as initially expected?	যেভাবে সহ-অর্থায়নের পরিকল্পনা হয়েছিল সেভাবে কি হয়েছে?	UNDP/ MoWCA / DPHE/ /PB
n) Is adaptive management used to ensure efficient use of resources?	প্রকল্পের আর্থিক ও অন্যান্য সম্পদসমূহ যথাযথ খরচের জন্য খাপ খাওয়ানোর দরকার হয়েছিল কি?	UNDP/

o) Are the project's governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?	প্রকল্পের সুশাসন ব্যবস্থা কি বিদ্যমান?	PB/ MoWCA / DPHE /NGO/UNDP
To what extent did the design of the project help or hinder achieving its own goals?	প্রকল্পের ডিজাইন কতটা প্রকল্পের লক্ষ্য অর্জনের ক্ষেত্রে সাহায্য করেছে বা বাধা দিয়েছে?	UNDP/NGO
Were there clear objectives, ToC and strategy? How were these used in performance management and progress reporting?	প্রকল্পে কি নির্দিষ্ট লক্ষ্য, ToC এবং পরিকল্পনা ছিল? অগ্রগতির ব্যবস্থাপনায় এবং রিপোর্টে কীভাবে সেগুলি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছিল?	UNDP
Were there clear baselines indicators and/or benchmark for performance measurements? How were these used in project management? To what extent and how the project applies adaptive management?	অগ্রগতি পরিমাপের জন্য কি স্পষ্ট বেসলাইন নির্দেশক এবং/অথবা মানদণ্ড ছিল? প্রকল্প পরিচালনায় তা কী ভূমিকা পালন করেছিল? কিভাবে এবং কোন উপায়ে প্রকল্প অভিযোজিত ব্যবস্থাপনা ব্যবহার করেছে?	UNDP
p) What, if any, alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project objectives?	প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য পূরণে অন্য কোন বিকল্প কৌশল আরও কার্যকর হতে পারে কি?	NGO/UNDP
3. Progress towards Result		
a) Are project management arrangements among the Accredited Entity (UNDP), the Executing Entity (MoWAC) and DPHE), implementing partners (NGOs) and beneficiaries working effectively?	UNDP, বাস্তবায়নকারি সংস্থা (MoWCA এবং DPHE), বাস্তবায়নকারী অংশীদার (এনজিও) এবং সুবিধাভোগীদের মধ্যে কাজের সম্পর্কটা ঠিক মত কাজ করছে কিনা?	MoWCA / DPHE /NGO/UNDP/Agri & Fish
b) Are the project funding mechanisms working successfully to support project activities?	প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমকে সফল করার জন্য যে পদ্ধতিতে তারা কাজ করছে তা সফল ভাবে হচ্ছে কিনা?	MoWCA / DPHE /UNDP
c) Do project monitoring tools provide necessary and relevant information and are they being implemented, reported on and responded to appropriately?	প্রকল্প পর্যবেক্ষনের জন্য যে মাধ্যম ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে তা কি প্রয়োজনীয় ও প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্য দেয় এবং তা	UNDP

	বাস্তবায়নে, অভিহিত করনে এবং যথাযথভাবে সাড়া দেয় কি?	
d) Are national and local government stakeholders engaged and positively supporting the objective and implementation of activities of the GCA project?	GCA প্রকল্পের লক্ষ্য বাস্তবায়নে জাতীয় এবং স্থানীয় সরকারের স্টেকহোল্ডাররা কি সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করছে?	PB/UNDP
e) Have beneficiaries been selected appropriately and what is their level of engagement in project activities?	সুবিধাভোগীদের কি সঠিকভাবে নির্বাচিত করা হয়েছে এবং প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে তারা কতটা ভূমিকা পালন করছে?	/ PB/ GRM committee/ LG
f) Have social and environmental risks been adequately assessed and are management measures effectively address risks?	প্রকল্পের সামাজিক এবং পরিবেশগত ঝুঁকিগুলো সঠিকভাবে পরিমাপ করা কি হয়েছে এবং ঝুঁকি কমানোর যে ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হয়েছে তা কি সঠিকভাবে ঝুঁকি কমাতে পেরেছে?	UNDP/ NGO / MoWCA / DPHE
g) Is there effective and regular internal and external GCA project communication?	GCA প্রকল্প যারা পরিচালনা করছে এবং অন্যান্য সহযোগী সংস্থা যারা বাস্তবায়ন করছে তাদের সাথে কার্যকরী ও নিয়মিত যোগাযোগ হয় কিনা?	MoWCA/DPHE/UNDP/NGO
4. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management		
<i>Finance and co-finance</i>		
a) Is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project?	প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যগুলিকে বাস্তবায়ন করার জন্য সহ-অর্থায়ন কি সঠিক কৌশলগতভাবে ব্যবহার করা হচ্ছে?	MoWCA/DPHE/UNDP/ PB
b) Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans?	অর্থ খরচের অগ্রাধিকার এবং বার্ষিক কাজের পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করার জন্য সব সহ-অর্থায়ন অংশীদারদের সাথে প্রকল্পের টিম মিটিং কি নিয়মিত অনুষ্ঠিত হয়?	MoWCA/DPHE/UNDP/PB
<i>Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities</i>		

c) Who are the partners of the project and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitment?	প্রকল্পের যারা অংশীদার (NGOs) প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে তারা কতটা দক্ষ ও অঙ্গীকারবদ্ধ?	UNDP/ MoWCA/DPHE
d) To what extent has the project complimented other on-going local level initiatives (by stakeholders, donors, governments) on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?	জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন খাপ খেয়ে চলা বা নিরসন করার ক্ষেত্রে অত্র এলাকার অন্যান্য চলমান কার্যক্রমগুলো কে এই প্রকল্প কতটা সমর্থন করছে?	UNDP/ MoWCA/DPHE/LGI
<i>Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems</i>		
e) Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?	প্রকল্পের পর্যবেক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়নের জন্য কি পর্যাপ্ত সম্পদ কার্যকরভাবে বরাদ্দ করা হচ্ছে?	UNDP/
<i>Stakeholder Engagement</i>		
f) Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?	প্রকল্পের লক্ষ্য অর্জনের ক্ষেত্রে স্টেকহোল্ডারদের সম্পৃক্ততা এবং জনসচেতনতা কতটা অবদান রেখেছে?	MoWCA/ DPHE/NGO/UNDP
<i>Reporting</i>		
g) Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.	প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার জন্য ব্যবস্থাপনায় যে পরিবর্তন করা হয়েছে তা কি প্রকল্প বোর্ডের সাথে শেয়ার করা হয়েছে কিনা?	PB
h) Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.	অভিযোজিত ব্যবস্থাপনা থেকে প্রকল্প যে শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করেছে সেটা কীভাবে নথিভুক্ত করা হয়েছে, মূল অংশীদারদের সাথে শেয়ার করা হয়েছে কিনা এবং অংশীদারদের দ্বারা অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে কিনা?	PB
<i>Communications</i>		

<p>i) Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?</p>	<p>প্রকল্পের মূল স্টেকহোল্ডারদের সাথে বিভিন্ন সময়ে প্রয়োজনীয় যোগাযোগ সঠিকভাবে হয়েছে কিনা? তাদের সাথে যোগাযোগের সময়ে তাদের কথা শোনা হয়েছে কিনা। স্টেকহোল্ডারদের সাথে এই যোগাযোগ কি প্রকল্পের ফলাফল এবং কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে তাদের সচেতনতা এবং প্রকল্পের ফলাফলের স্থায়িত্ব বাড়াতে অবদান রাখে?</p>	<p>MoWCA/ DPHE / NGO/UNDP</p>
<p>j) Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)</p>	<p>প্রকল্পের অগ্রগতি ও কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে জনসাধারণকে জানানোর জন্য কোন ধরনের মাধ্যম ব্যবহার করা হয়েছিল কিনা (উদাহরণস্বরূপ, কোন ওয়েব সাইট আছে? বা প্রকল্পটি কি যথাযথ প্রচার এবং জনসচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করেছে)?</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>5. Sustainability</p>		
<p>a) Is there evidence that project stakeholders will continue their activities beyond project termination?</p>	<p>আপনি কি মনে করেন প্রকল্পের স্টেকহোল্ডারদের কে যে জীবিকা এবং খাবার পানির সাপোর্ট দেওয়া হয়েছে সেটা তারা প্রকল্পটি শেষ হলেও চালিয়ে যাবে?</p>	<p>MoWCA/DPHE/NGO/UNDP</p>
<p>b) Are project actions and results being scaled up or replicated?</p>	<p>প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম এবং ফলাফল কি বড় পরিসরে করা বা পুনরাবৃত্তি হচ্ছে?</p>	<p>/NGO /UNDP</p>
<p>c) Did the project adequately address institutional and financial sustainability issues?</p>	<p>প্রকল্পটি কি প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক এবং আর্থিক স্থিতিশীলতার চ্যালেঞ্জগুলিকে পর্যাপ্তভাবে মোকাবেলা করেছে?</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>6. Country Ownership</p>		

a) Is country ownership reflected in the project governance and implementation?	প্রকল্প পরিচালনা ও বাস্তবায়নে জাতীয় মালিকানা কি প্রতিফলিত হয়?	MoWCA/DPHE/UNDP
b) To what extent are country level systems for project management or M&E utilized in the project?	দেশে প্রচলিত প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপনা ও M&E পদ্ধতি এই প্রকল্পে কতটা অনুসরণ করা হয়েছে?	PB/UNDP
7. Gender Equity		
a) Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?	প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম থেকে নারীরা যাতে সঠিক ভাবে উপকৃত হয় প্রকল্প সেভাবে আর্থিক সংস্থানের ব্যবস্থা করেছে কিনা?	MoWCA/LG/NGO/UNDP
b) Does the project account in activities and planning for local gender dynamics and how project interventions affect women as beneficiaries?	প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম এবং পরিকল্পনা সম্পাদনের ক্ষেত্রে স্থানীয় নারী ও পুরুষ বৈচিত্রের কথা বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে কিনা? সেইসাথে প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমগুলি কীভাবে সুবিধাভোগী নারীদের প্রভাবিত করেছে?	MoWCA/ LG/NGO/UNDP
c) Do women as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from project activities/interventions?	প্রকল্পের সুবিধাভোগী নারীরা কি তাদের অধিকার এবং/অথবা প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের সুফল সম্পর্কে জানে?	Bene
d) How do the results for women compare to those for men?	মহিলাদের ক্ষেত্রে প্রকল্পের ফলাফল পুরুষদের তুলনায় কেমন হয়েছে?	UNDP
e) Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?	প্রকল্পের সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের প্রক্রিয়া কি স্বচ্ছ এবং এক্ষেত্রে নারী ও পুরুষ উভয়েই কি অংশগ্রহণ করেছে?	MoWCA /Bene/UNDP/NGO
f) To what extent are female stakeholders or beneficiaries satisfied with the project gender equality results?	প্রকল্পে নারী-পুরুষ সমতা বাস্তবায়ন সম্পর্কে প্রকল্পে নারী স্টেকহোল্ডার বা সুবিধাভোগীরা কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট?	Bene
8. Innovativeness in results areas		

Has the GCA project produced unique implementation mechanisms?	GCA প্রকল্প কি প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে নতুন কিছু বাস্তবায়ন করেছে?	MoWCA /DPHE/UNDP/NGO
Has the GCA project implemented novel project actions to achieve the goal?	GCA প্রকল্প কি প্রকল্প এর কাঙ্ক্ষিত লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছানোর জন্য কি অভিনব কোন কার্যক্রম করেছে?	MoWCA /DPHE/UNDP/NGO
9. Unexpected results, both positive and negative		
a) Have there been unexpected positive or negative results arising from project implementation and/or project activities?	প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন অথবা প্রকল্প কার্যক্রমের ফলে কোন অপ্রত্যাশিত ভাল বা নেতিবাচক ফলাফল হয়েছে কি?	NGO/UNDP
b) Have unexpected positive results been built upon to enhance the project?	প্রকল্পের অগ্রগতির সময় অপ্রত্যাশিতভাবে কোন ভালো ফলাফল কি পাওয়া গিয়েছে?	NGO/UNDP
c) Have unexpected negative results been adequately addressed to redress impacts and prevent further negative results from occurring?	অপ্রত্যাশিত ও নেতিবাচক ফলাফলকে সঠিক ভাবে ব্যবস্থাপনা মাধ্যমে পরবর্তিতে যেন আরো ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব না পরে তার ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে কিনা?	NGO/UNDP
d) What has been the project's ability to adapt and evolve based on continuous lessons learned and the changing development landscape? Please account for factors both within the AE/EE and external.	প্রকল্প থেকে পাওয়া নিয়মিত শিক্ষা গুলো কিভাবে প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে নেওয়া হয়েছে?	MoWCA/DPHE/NGO/UNDP PB
e) Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed as a consequence of the project's interventions?	প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমের জন্য কোন অনিচ্ছাকৃত বা অপ্রত্যাশিত ইতিবাচক বা নেতিবাচক প্রভাব কি পরিলক্ষিত হয়েছে?	MoWCA/DPHE/NGO/UNDP
f) What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?	প্রকল্পের কোন কারণগুলি অপ্রত্যাশিত ফলাফল ও কার্যক্রমের জন্য অবদান রেখেছে?	MoWCA/DPHE/NGO/UNDP/ PB
10. Replication and Scalability		

a) What are project lessons learned, failures/lost opportunities to date? What might have been done better or differently?	আজ পর্যন্ত প্রকল্পের শিক্ষা, ব্যর্থতাগুলো কী কী? প্রকল্পের ভালোর জন্য আর কি করা যেতে পারে?	MoWCA/DPHE/NGO/UNDP/PB/Agri & Fish
b) Are the actions and results from project interventions likely to be sustained, ideally through ownership by the local partners and stakeholders?	আপনি কি মনে করেন যে প্রকল্পের যে কার্যক্রম এবং ফলাফল তা স্থায়ী হতে পারে যেখানে স্থানীয় অংশীদার ও স্টেকহোল্ডারদের অংশদারী হতে থাকবে?	MoWCA/DPHE/NGO/UNDP/PB/Agri & Fish
c) What are the key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability, scalability or replication of project outcomes/outputs/results?	প্রকল্পের ফলাফলের স্থায়িত্ব, বড় পরিসরে করা বা পুনরাবৃত্তি করার সম্ভাবনাকে বাড়ানোর জন্য কোন বিষয়গুলির উপর প্রাধান্য দেওয়া দরকার?	MoWCA/DPHE/NGO/UNDP/PB/Agri & Fish
Some other questions_KII		
Do you think the livelihood options considered in the project are locally appropriate? If not, please explain why?	আপনি কি মনে করেন যে প্রকল্পে বিবেচিত জীবিকার বিকল্পগুলি স্থানীয়ভাবে উপযুক্ত? যদি না হয়, কেন তা ব্যাখ্যা করুন?	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish/ NGOs
Do you think choices of people were given priority for livelihood option selection?	আপনি কি মনে করেন জীবিকার বিকল্প নির্বাচনের জন্য মানুষের পছন্দকে অগ্রাধিকার দেওয়া হয়েছিল?	MoWCA / Agri and Fish /LG/ NGOs
What are the challenges of the project implementation?	প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের চ্যালেঞ্জগুলো কী কী?	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /NGOs
What are the adaptation measures taken to overcome the challenges?	চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কাটিয়ে উঠতে অভিযোজন ব্যবস্থা কী কী?	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /LG/NGOs
What was the impact of COVID-19 on the project activities?	প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে COVID-19-এর প্রভাব কী ছিল?	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /UNDP/PB/NGOs

How COVID-19 affected to project progress relative to workplan?	প্রকল্পের অগ্রগতি এবং কাজের প্লান বাস্তবায়নে COVID-19 কি ধরনের সমস্যা তৈরি করেছে?	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /UNDP/PB/NGOs
How did the project overcome the impact of COVID-19?	প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে COVID-19-এর প্রভাব কাটিয়ে উঠল?	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /UNDP/PB/NGOs
Do you think that all the activities of the project will be completed within the approved period? If not, what are the reasonable time required for the project?	আপনি কি মনে করেন প্রকল্পের সময়কাল বর্ধিত করা প্রয়োজন? যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তাহলে তা কেন? কারণ গুলো বলুন।	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /UNDP/PB/NGOs
The solution of drinking water provided locally appropriate or not?	পানীয় জলের যে সমাধান দেওয়া হয়েছে সেটা স্থানীয়ভাবে উপযুক্ত কিনা?	DPHE/ NGOs
Do you think local government involvement in the project need to increase? If yes, why?	আপনি কি মনে করেন প্রকল্পে স্থানীয় সরকারের সম্পৃক্ততা বাড়ানো দরকার? যদি হ্যাঁ, কেন?	MoWCA / DPHE/ LG/ UNDP/PB/NGOs
Have you received any training through this project? If so, how did you apply the learnings of training?	আপনি কি এই প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে কোন প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন? যদি তাই হয়, তাহলে আপনি কীভাবে প্রশিক্ষণের শিক্ষাগুলি প্রয়োগ করেছেন?	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /NGOs
Express your views on three strong aspects of project implementation	প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের তিনটি ভালো দিক সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত প্রকাশ করুন	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /LG/UNDP/PB/NGOs
Express your views on three weak aspects of project implementation	প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের তিনটি দুর্বল দিক সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত প্রকাশ করুন	MoWCA / DPHE/ Agri and Fish /LG/UNDP/PB/NGOs
What is the role of the GCA project in raising awareness about climate change at the family and community level?	পরিবার ও সম্প্রদায় পর্যায়ে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিতে জিসিএ প্রকল্পের ভূমিকা কী?	MoWCA / DPHE/ UNDP/NGOs
Some other questions_Beneficiaries		

Do you have any comments on the beneficiary selection process?	সুবিধাভোগী নির্বাচন প্রক্রিয়া সম্পর্কে আপনার কোন মন্তব্য আছে?	<i>Bene</i>
Why are the livelihood option you choose?	যে জীবিকাটি আপনি পছন্দ করেছেন তা কেন করেছেন?	<i>Bene</i>
Why not you choose the other livelihood options? Please explain.	কেন আপনি অন্যান্য জীবিক গুলো নিতে চাননি? দয়া করে ব্যাখ্যা করুন।	<i>Bene</i>
Do you think, working in a group would be helpful for business? If no, discuss why?	আপনি কি মনে করেন, গ্রুপে ব্যবস্যা করলে আপনার জন্য উপকার হবে? যদি না হয়, আলোচনা করুন, কেন?	<i>Bene</i>
Did you receive household rainwater harvesting system support? If yes, do you know how to maintain the system?	আপনি কি আপনার বাড়িতে বৃষ্টির পানি ধরার জন্য ট্যাংক পেয়েছেন? যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনি কি জানেন কিভাবে সিস্টেম টি রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করতে হয়?	<i>Bene</i>
Are you member of community rainwater harvesting system? If yes, do you want to pay for the water?	আপনি কি কমিউনিটি বৃষ্টির পানি হারভেস্টিং সিস্টেমের সদস্য? যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনি কি পানির জন্য কোন অর্থ প্রদান করতে চান?	<i>Bene</i>
Do you think the bamboo used for rainwater harvesting catchment would sustain for many years?	ট্যাংকি তে বৃষ্টির পানি ধরার জন্য যে বাশ দিয়ে যে চালা তৈরি করা হয়েছে তা কি আপনি মনে করেন যে দীর্ঘদিন টিকে থাকবে?	<i>Bene</i>
Do you think training is required for Operation and Maintenance of the rainwater harvesting system?	আপনি কি মনে করেন রেইন ওয়াটার হারভেস্টিং সিস্টেমের রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন?	<i>Bene</i>
What is needed to ensure long term sustainability of the rainwater harvesting system?	রেইন ওয়াটার হারভেস্টিং সিস্টেমের দীর্ঘমেয়াদী টেকসইতা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য কী প্রয়োজন?	<i>Bene</i>

<p>The GCA Project is financing vulnerable women to implement climate adaptive livelihood options and rainwater harvesting system. Say something about it.</p>	<p>GCA প্রকল্প জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন এবং অভিযোজন সংক্রান্ত পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অর্থনৈতিক ভাবে পিছিয়ে পরা মহিলাদের আর্থিক সহায়তা করছে। এটা সম্পর্কে কিছু বলুন।</p>	<p><i>Bene</i></p>
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Appendix 3: Detailed Field Mission Schedule

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status
DAY I – Dacope Upazila, Khulna District (Wednesday, February 9, 2022; preliminary field visit)			
8:00-13:00	Project site visit: Pankhali and Tildanga Union Discussion with beneficiaries	Pankhali and Tildanga Union	Completed
13:00-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-15:00	Md. Abdullah Al Mahmud, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE, Dacope, Contact: 01914092849	Dacope Upazila office	Completed
15:00-16:30	Mr. Kazi Humayun Kabir, Project Manager, GCA project, Dacope Contact: 01790248979	GCA Project Office, Dacope	Completed
DAY II – Assasuni Upazila, Khulna District (Tuesday, February 10, 2022; preliminary field visit)			
8:00-13:00	Project site visit: Kadakati and Bardal Union Discussion with beneficiaries		Completed
13:00-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-16:00	Md.Sazzad Hossain, Project Manager, GCA project, Assasuni Contact: 01758996653		Completed
16:00-17:00	Md. Mostafizur Rahman, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE. Contact: 01756929291	Upazila DPHE Office	Completed
DAY III – Dacope Upazila, Khulna District (Tuesday, February 22, 2022)			
8:00-12:30	Project site visit: Bajua union Discussion with beneficiaries	Bajua Union	Not Yet
12:30-13:15	Suraioya siddqua, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO), Dacope, Contact: 01711450148	Dacope Upazila Office	Not Yet
13:15-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-16:00	Mohammad salim sultan, Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO), Dacope. Contact: 01719139384 Vice Chairman (Female), Khadiza begum, Dacope, 01716678894	Dacope Upazila Office	Not Yet

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status
16:00-17:00	Barnard Ripon Biswas, Private Sector/NGO- Drinking water production and sale, Dacope. Contact: 01713851439	Dacope	Not Yet
DAY IV – Paikgacha Upazila, Khulna District (Wednesday, February 23, 2022)			
8:00-12:00	Project site visit: Chandkhali union Discussion with beneficiaries	Chandkhali union	Not Yet
12:00-13:30	Md. Moniruzzman, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO), Paikgacha; Contact: 01739-057842 Md. Zahangir Alom, Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO); Paikgacha. Contact: 01724-788041	Paikgacha Upazila Office	Not Yet
13:30-14:00	Lunch		Not Yet
14:00-16:00	Pobitro Kumar Das, Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO) Contact: 01718-767355 Md. Aminul Islam, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE, Paikgacha. Contact: 01797-073253 Sabbir Ahmed, Chairman Chandkhali Union Paikgacha	Paikgacha Upazila Office	Not Yet
16:00-17:00	Dhanesh Chandra Shill, Project Manager, GCA Project, Paikgacha Contact: 01727421662	GCA Project Office, Paikgacha	Not Yet
DAY V – Koyra Upazila, Khulna District (Thursday, February 24, 2022)			
8:00-12:00	Project site visit: Maharajpur union Discussion with beneficiaries	Maharajpur union	Not Yet
12:00-13:15	Animash Biswas, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, UNO, Koyra; Contact: 01794-492164 MD. Asaduzzaman, Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO). Contact: 01714-925060	Koyra Upazila Office	Not Yet
13:16-14:00	Lunch		Not Yet

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status
14:00-16:00	Reshma Akter, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO); Contact: 01769-921348 Sumon Kumar Roy, Sub-assistant Engineer; DPHE. Contact: 01750442110	Koyra Upazila Office	Not Yet
16:00-17:00	Sorwar Hossain, Project Manager, GCA Project, Koyra; Contact: 0171837-5120	Koyra, GCA Project Office	Not Yet
DAY VI – Assasuni Upazila, Satkhira District (Sunday, February 27, 2022)			
8:00-12:00	Project site visit: Bhudhata union Discussion with beneficiaries	Bhudhata union	Not Yet
12:00-13:30	Md. Saidul Islam, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO). Contact: 01720002865 Deputy Director of the Department of Local Government (DDLG), Satkhira Mashruba Ferdous	Assasuni Upazila Office	Not Yet
13:30-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-16:00	Saikat Mallik, Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO), Assasuni. Contact: 01756613142 Md. Razibul Hasan, Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO) Contact: 01749428852	Assasuni Upazila Office	Not Yet
16:00-17:00	Chairman, Bhudhata Union	Bhudhata Union	Not Yet
DAY VII – Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira District (Monday, February 28, 2022)			
8:00-12:30	Project site visit: Ramjannagar union Discussion with beneficiaries	Ramjannagar union	Not Yet
12:30-13:30	Sharid Bin Shafique, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO). Contact: 01737905688	Shyamnagar Upazila Office	Not Yet
13:30-14:00	Lunch		

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status
14:00-16:00	SM. Enamul Islam, Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO). Contact: 01719835852 Noor Ahmed, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Satkhira. 0471-63445 Md. Mostafizur Rahman, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE, Shyamnagar. Contact: 01716043116	Shyamnagar Upazila Office	Not Yet
16:00-17:00	Swaran Kumar Chowhan, Project Manager, GCA Project Contact: 01713-488266	GCA Project Office, Shyamnagar	Not Yet
DAY VIII – Khulna (Tuesday, March 01, 2022)			
09:00-10:00	Ashoke K. Adhikary, Regional Project Manager, UNDP Khulna Regional Office, +8801711829464	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Not Yet
10:00-11:00	Md. Rashedul Islam, Market Dev. Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office +8801718579879	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Not Yet
11:00-12:00	Joynal Abedin, Safeguard Specialist, UNDP Khulna Regional Office +8801711983470	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Not Yet
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-14:00	Sudeb Kumar Das, M&E Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office +8801712367974	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Not Yet
14:00-15:00	Md. Zahidur Rahman, O&M Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office, +8801730719819	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Not Yet
15:00-16:00	Md. Ali Azgar, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Khulna, 041-2830035	DPHE office Khulna	Not Yet
16:00-17:00	Md Iqbal Hossain, Deputy Director of the Department of Local Government (DDLG), Khulna	DDLG office Khulna	Not Yet
DAY IX – Dhaka (Wednesday, March 02, 2022)			
9:00-10:00	AKM Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, PMU, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801733814139	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Not Yet
10:00-11:00	Mohammad Iftekhar Hossain, Project Coordinator, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801715047700	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Not Yet
11:00-12:00	Abdullah Al Harun, M&E Specialist, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801711203648	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Not Yet

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status
12:00-13:00	Md. Ahasanul Hoque, Knowledge Management Expert, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801784398739	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Not Yet
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break		
14:00-15:00	Md. Mainul Islam, WATSAN Expert, GCA Project, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801720940092	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Not Yet
15:00-16:00	Nasiba Aktar, Adaptive Livelihood Expert, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801713205476	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Not Yet
16:00-17:00	Zinat Hasiba, Gender Specialist, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801755485969	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Not Yet
DAY IX – Dhaka (Thursday, March 03, 2022)			
9:00-13:00	Director General, Department of Women Affairs, Dhaka	Dhaka	Not Yet
	Deputy Project Director, AHM Khalequzzaman, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Dhaka		Not Yet
13:00-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-17:00	Md. Iqbal Hussain, National Project Director, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801711200226	Dhaka	Not Yet
	Assistant Project Director, DWA		Not Yet

Appendix 3: List of Documents reviewed

GCA List of Documents to be Reviewed	Received Y/N	Update 03/03/22	Update 06/03/22	Evaluation Team Comments 07/03/22	Update 08/03/22
• Adaptation Tracking and Measurement Tool (ATM)	N	N	Y	Has the ATM been completed? Are the ATM baseline results available?	Y
• Annual Performance Report 2019	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• APR Section 3 Financial Information 2019	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Annual Performance Report 2020	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• APR Section 3 Financial Information 2020			Y	Y	Y
• Annual Performance Report 2021	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• APR Section 3 Financial Information 2021	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Annual Work Plan 2019	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Annual Work Plan 2020	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Annual Work Plan 2021	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Annual Work Plan 2022	N	N	N	Please provide to Evaluation Team if available	N/A
• ATLAS Risk Management Module (if available)	N	N	N/A ¹⁹	N/A	N/A
• Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Development Project Proforma (DPP)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Five-Year Plans	N	N	Available online	Y	Y
• GCF APR Response 2019	N	N	Y	Document provided does not refer to 2019 APR, document refers to 2020 APR only	Y
• GCF APR Response 2020	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Report	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• GCF Funding Proposal (FP)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Gender Action Plan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Gender Assessment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Grievance Redress Mechanism	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Guideline on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	N	N	Y	Y	Y

¹⁹ N/A – not available

Final Interim Evaluation of Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity, Bangladesh

GCA List of Documents to be Reviewed	Received Y/N	Update 03/03/22	Update 06/03/22	Evaluation Team Comments 07/03/22	Update 08/03/22
• Indigenous People's Planning Framework	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) (not yet finalized)	N	N	NYF ²⁰	NYF	NYF
• MoU with Forest Department (FD) (draft only)	N	N	NYF	NYF	NYF
• National Plan for Disaster Management	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Operational manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards	N	N	NYF	NYF	NYF
• Project Board Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Board Meeting Minutes – Meeting #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Board Meeting Minutes – Meeting #3 (22 February 2022)	N	N	NYF	NYF	NYF
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #1 – DPHE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #1 – DWA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #2 – DPHE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #2 – DWA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #3 – DPHE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #3 – DWA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #4 – DPHE (not yet finalized)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Committee Minutes – Meeting #4 - DWA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Implementation Plan (PIP)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes – Meeting #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• ToR for Technical Advisory Group (TAG) (not yet finalized)	N	N	NYF	NYF	NYF
• UNDP Project Document (ProDoc)	N	N	Y	Y	

²⁰ NYF – not yet finalized

Appendix 4: Detailed Field Mission Schedule

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status	Respondents directly related with project	Sex of the respondents
DAY I – Dacope Upazila, Khulna District (Wednesday, February 9, 2022; preliminary field visit)					
8:00-13:00	Project site visit: Pankhali and Tildanga Union Discussion with beneficiaries	Pankhali and Tildanga Union	Completed	Yes	Female
13:00-14:00	Lunch				
14:00-15:00	Md. Abdullah Al Mahmud, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE, Dacope, Contact: 01914092849	Dacope Upazila office	Completed	Yes	Male
15:00-16:30	Mr. Kazi Humayun Kabir, Project Manager, GCA project, Dacope Contact: 01790248979	GCA Project Office, Dacope	Completed	Yes	Male
DAY II – Assasuni Upazila, Khulna District (Tuesday, February 10, 2022; preliminary field visit)					
8:00-13:00	Project site visit: Kadakati and Bardal Union Discussion with beneficiaries		Completed	Yes	Female
13:00-14:00	Lunch				
14:00-16:00	Md.Sazzad Hossain, Project Manager, GCA project, Assasuni Contact: 01758996653		Completed	Yes	Male
16:00-17:00	Md. Mostafizur Rahman, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE. Contact: 01756929291	Upazila DPHE Office	Completed	Yes	Male
DAY III – Paikgacha Upazila, Khulna District (Wednesday, February 23, 2022)					
8:00-12:00	Project site visit: Chandkhali union Discussion with beneficiaries	Chandkhali union	Completed	Yes	Female

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status	Respondents directly related with project	Sex of the respondents
12:00-13:30	Md. Moniruzzman, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO), Paikgacha; Contact: 01718868697	Paikgacha Upazila Office	Completed	Yes	Male
	Md. Zahangir Alom, Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO); Paikgacha. Contact: 01724-788041		Completed	No	
13:30-14:00	Lunch				
14:00-16:00	Pobitro Kumar Das, Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO) Contact: 01718-767355	Paikgacha Upazila Office	Completed	No	Male
	Md. Aminul Islam, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE, Paikgacha. Contact: 01797-073253		Completed	Yes	
	Shajada Md. Ilias, Chairman, Chandkhali Union, Paikgacha		Completed	No	
16:00-17:00	Dhanesh Chandra Shill, Project Manager, GCA Project, Paikgacha Contact: 01727421662	GCA Project Office, Paikgacha	Completed (virtual meeting)	Yes	Male
DAY IV – Koyra Upazila, Khulna District (Thursday, February 24, 2022)					
8:00-12:00	Project site visit: Maharajpur union Discussion with beneficiaries	Maharajpur union	Completed	Yes	Female
12:00-13:15	Animash Biswas, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, UNO, Koyra; Contact: 01794-492164	Koyra Upazila Office	Completed	No	Male
	M Saifullah, Assistant Commissioner (Land). Contact: 01322-875546		Completed	Yes	
13:16-14:00	Lunch				
14:00-16:00	Sumon Kumar Roy, Sub-assistant Engineer; DPHE. Contact: 01750442110	Koyra Upazila Office	Completed	Yes	Male

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status	Respondents directly related with project	Sex of the respondents
16:00-17:00	Sorwar Hossain, Project Manager, GCA Project, Koyra; Contact: 0171837-5120	Koyra, GCA Project Office	Completed	Yes	Male
DAY V – Assasuni Upazila, Satkhira District (Sunday, February 27, 2022)					
8:00-12:00	Project site visit: Bhudhata union Discussion with beneficiaries	Bhudhata union	Completed	Yes	Female
12:00-13:30	Md. Saidul Islam, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO). Contact: 01720002865	Assasuni Upazila Office	Completed	Yes	Male
13:30-14:00	Lunch				
14:00-16:00	Saikat Mallik, Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO), Assasuni. Contact: 01756613142	Assasuni Upazila Office	Completed	No	Male
DAY VI – Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira District (Monday, February 28, 2022)					
8:00-12:30	Project site visit: Ramjannagar union Discussion with beneficiaries	Ramjannagar union	Completed	Yes	Female
12:30-13:30	Sharid Bin Shafique, Upazila Women & Children Affairs Officer (UWCAO). Contact: 01737905688	Shyamnagar Upazila Office	Completed	Yes	Male
13:30-14:00	Lunch				
14:00-16:00	SM. Enamul Islam, Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO). Contact: 01719835852 Md. Mostafizur Rahman, Sub-assistant Engineer (Sub-Asst. Eng)- DPHE, Shyamnagar. Contact: 01716043116	Shyamnagar Upazila Office	Completed Completed	Yes Yes	Male
16:00-17:00	Swaran Kumar Chowhan, Project Manager, GCA Project Contact: 01713-488266	GCA Project Office, Shyamnagar	Completed	Yes	Male

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status	Respondents directly related with project	Sex of the respondents
21:00-22:15	Md. Iqbal Hussain, National Project Director, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801711200226	Dhaka	Completed (virtual meeting)	Yes	Male
DAY VII – Khulna (Tuesday, March 01, 2022)					
9:00-10:00	Md. Rashedul Islam, Market Dev. Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office +8801718579879	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Completed	Yes	Male
10:00-11:00	Md. Zahidur Rahman, O&M Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office, +8801730719819	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Completed	Yes	Male
11:00-12:00	Joyal Abedin, Safeguard Specialist, UNDP Khulna Regional Office +8801711983470	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Completed	Yes	Male
12:00-13:30	Ashoke K. Adhikary, Regional Project Manager, UNDP Khulna Regional Office, +8801711829464	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Completed	Yes	Male
13:30-14:00	Lunch				
14:00-15:30	Sudeb Kumar Das, M&E Officer, UNDP Khulna Regional Office +8801712367974	UNDP Khulna Regional Office	Completed	Yes	Male
DAY VIII – Dhaka (Wednesday, March 02, 2022)					
8:30-9:30	Abdullah Al Harun, M&E Specialist, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801711203648	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Completed	Yes	Male
10:00-11:30	Deputy Project Director, AHM Khalequzzaman, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Dhaka	Dhaka	Completed	Yes	Male
12:15-13:15	Nasiba Aktar, Adaptive Livelihood Expert, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801713205476	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Completed	Yes	Female
13:15-14:00	Lunch Break				
14:00-15:00	Zinat Hasiba, Gender Specialist, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801755485969	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Completed	Yes	Female
15:00-16:00	Md. Mainul Islam, WATSAN Expert, GCA Project, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801720940092	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Completed	Yes	Male

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status	Respondents directly related with project	Sex of the respondents
16:00-17:00	Assistant Project Director, DWA	Dhaka	Completed	Yes	Female
DAY IX – Dhaka (Thursday, March 03, 2022)					
	Mohammad Iftekhar Hossain, Project Coordinator, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801715047700	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Completed (virtual meeting)	Yes	Male
Other meetings (Wednesday, March 06, 2022)					
12:00-12:10	Md. Ali Azgar, Executive Engineer, DPHE, Khulna, 041-2830035	DPHE office Khulna	Completed	Yes	Male
Other meetings (Wednesday, March 07, 2022)					
12:00-13:00	Md Iqbal Hossain, Deputy Director of the Department of Local Government (DDLG), Khulna	DDLG office Khulna	Completed	No	Male
Other meetings (Wednesday, March 08, 2022)					
	Md. Ahasanul Hoque, Knowledge Management Expert, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801784398739	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Completed (virtual meeting)	Yes	Male
Other meetings (Wednesday, March 23, 2022)					
	Karma Lodey Raptan UNDP Regional Technical Advisor karma.raptan@undp.org	UNDP, Bangkok Office	Completed (virtual meeting)	Yes	Male
Other meetings (Wednesday, March 30, 2022)					
	AKM Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, PMU, UNDP Dhaka Office, +8801733814139	UNDP, Dhaka Office	Completed (virtual meeting)	Yes	Male
Other meetings (Monday, June 06, 2022)					
	Mohammad Nahid Mahmud, WASH Officer, UNICEF, Khulna Division +8801711882525	UNICEF, Khulna Office	Completed	No	Male
	Professor Dilip Kumar Datta, Environmental Science Discipline, Khulna University +8801712195839	Khulna University	Completed	No	Male
Other meetings (Wednesday, June 07, 2022)					
	Mr Masum Billah Environmental Specialist, FAO Dhaka Office +8801728901464	FAO, Dhaka Office	Completed (virtual meeting)	No	Male

Time	Description/ meeting	Venue/info	Status	Respondents directly related with project	Sex of the respondents
	Mr Ayatullah Al Mamun, Technical Advisor- WASH, WASH Lead, USAID's World vision Nobo Jatra Project +8801708123873	World Vision, Khulna Office	Completed	No	Male

Appendix 5: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
Category 1 - Project Strategy			
<i>Project Design</i>			
97. Review the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Review the effect of any incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the Project Document.	Achievement of project results is on track based on project targets and schedule	FP/ProDoc APR	Document Review
98. Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results. Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?	Achievement of project results is on track based on project targets and schedule Discussion and incorporation of relevant projects in FP	FP/ProDoc APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2a	Document Review Key Informant Interviews (KII)
99. Review how the project addresses country priorities. Review country ownership. Was the project concept in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country (or of participating countries in the case of multi-country projects)?	Alignment of GCA project objective with UNDP Country Program and with Bangladesh national policies and strategies	UNDP Country programme document for Bangladesh (2017-2020) Sustainable Development Goals Bangladesh National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2010-2021 National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	Document Review
100. Review decision-making processes: were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes?	Documentation of consultation in project design Confirmation of stakeholder consultations	FP/ProDoc	Document review
101. Review conditions and covenants of the FAA with special reference to clause 9.02 into the project design process	GCF Funds are used for the purposes for which they were provided, as set out in the relevant FAA	GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) APR	Document review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
102. Review the extent to which relevant gender issues were raised in the project design. See Annex H of <i>Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects</i> for further guidelines.	Gender issues addressed in FP Mitigation of gender issues (if identified) Gender relevant outputs and activities Engagement of gender specialist(s)	FP/ProDoc GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Report	Document review
103. If there are major areas of concern, recommend areas for improvement.	Major areas of concern – recommended actions for improvement	FP/ProDoc	Document review
GCA Project Logical Framework			
104. Undertake a critical analysis of the project’s log frame indicators and targets, assess how “SMART” the midterm and end-of project targets are (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound), and suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary.	SMART analysis results Ability of project to establish baselines Annual reporting in LogFrame indicators	LogFrame Indicators Baselines APR	Document review
105. Are the project’s objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?	Clear and practical project objective, outputs and activities Achievement of project results is on track based on project targets and schedule	FP/ProDoc	Document review
106. Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e., income generation, gender equality and women’s empowerment, improved governance, etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.	Income generating activities adopted by beneficiaries Participation of women in project activities Data included in current project monitoring	APR	Document review
107. Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART ‘development’ indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits.	Gender disaggregated data included in current project monitoring	APR	Project review
108. Evaluate the Theory of Change (ToC) proposed by the project during the inception and design phases in comparison to the approach, relevance, actions, interventions, practicality, and current context. Foresee the way forward and propose necessary adjustments.	Inclusion of relevant impact drivers and assumptions in ToC	FP/ProDoc	Document Review Review of ToC
Category 2 - Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
109. Were the context, problem, needs and priorities well analyzed and reviewed during project initiation?	Documentation of analysis of context, problem and priorities	FP/ProDoc Project Implementation Plan (PIP)	Document Review
110. Are the planned project objectives and outcomes relevant and realistic to the situation on the ground?	Correlation of project objective, output and activities with national, regional and local development policies and strategies Feedback received from project beneficiaries	FP/ProDoc	Document Review
111. Is the project Theory of Change (ToC) and intervention logic coherent and realistic? Does the ToC and intervention logic hold or does it need to be adjusted?	Inclusion of relevant impact drivers and assumptions in ToC	FP/ProDoc Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2c	Document Review Review of ToC KII
112. Do outputs link to intended outcomes which link to broader paradigm shift objectives of the project?	Project ToC, Objective, Outputs and Activities	FP/ProDoc	Document Review Review o ToC
113. Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? Were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?	Project Activities Project Timetable of Activities	FP/ProDoc GCA Project Annual Work Plans (AWP)	Document Review
114. Are the outputs being achieved in a timely manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?	Project Timetable of Activities Project Outputs Implementation Status	APR FP/ProDoc	Document Review
115. What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project (including contributing factors and constraints)?	Project Outputs Implementation Status	APR FP/ProDoc	Document Review
116. To what extent is the project able to demonstrate changes against the baseline (assessment in approved Funding Proposal) for the GCF investment criteria (including contributing factors and constraints)?	Project Outputs Implementation Status Learning Oriented Realtime Impact Evaluation (LORTA) results	APR FP/ProDoc Project Baseline Survey(s) LORTA	Document Review
117. How realistic are the risks and assumptions of the project?	Documentation of risks and assumptions	FP/ProDoc	Document Review
118. How did the project deal with issues and risks in implementation?	Documentation of project actions to address risks and issues identified and encountered	FP/ProDoc PIP APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	Document Review
119. To what extent did the project's M&E data and mechanism(s) contribute to achieving project results?	Documentation of adaptive management	APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes Appendix 2 Question 2h	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
120. Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective and equitable ways possible (considering value for money; absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; co-financing; etc.)?	LogFrame indicators and targets Budget expenditure / budget adjustment to complete project activities	APR AWP Financial reports Financial staff Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2k, 4a	Document Review KII
121. Are the project's governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?	Documentation of GCA project management in PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes PB, PSC and PIC members Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2o	Document Review KII
122. To what extent did the design of the project help or hinder achieving its own goals?	LogFrame indicators and targets Budget expenditure / budget adjustment to complete project activities Project Timetable of Activities Project Outputs Implementation Status	FP/ProDoc PIP APR	Document Review
123. Were there clear objectives, ToC and strategy? How were these used in performance management and progress reporting?	Documentation of project progress	FP/ProDoc APR	Document Review
124. Were there clear baselines indicators and/or benchmark for performance measurements? How were these used in project management? To what extent and how the project applies adaptive management?	Documentation of project baseline Documentation of project progress Documentation of GCA project management in PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	APR Project Baseline Survey(s) LORTA PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes PB, PSC and PIC members	Document Review
125. What, if any, alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project objectives?	Alternative Strategies	FP/ProDoc APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2p	Document Review KII
Category 3 - Progress Towards Results			
126. Review the log frame indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix and colour code progress in a "traffic light system" based on the level of progress achieved; assign a rating on progress for each outcome; make recommendations from the areas marked as "Not on target to be achieved" (red).	Progress Towards Results Matrix	FP/ProDoc APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2b, 2d	Document review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
127. Identify remaining barriers to achieving the project objective in the remainder of the project.	Barriers to implementation of project activities Sustainability of project activities completed	FP/ProDoc APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2b	Document Review KII
128. By reviewing the aspects of the project that have already been successful, identify ways in which the project can further expand these benefits.	Documentation of successful project progress	APR	Document Review
129. Include a comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on different aspects of project implementation. Assess the impact on results delivery, overall funded activity performance along with a plan of action to address these.	Documentation of project progress affected by COVID-19 Documentation of GCA project management in regard to COVID-19 by PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes PB, PSC and PIC members	Document Review

Progress Towards Results Matrix to be completed for Interim Evaluation

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline Level	Level in 1 st PIR	Midterm Target	End-of- project Target	Midterm Level & Assessment	Achievement Rating	Justification for Rating
Fund Level Impact:	Indicator:							
Outcome 1:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Outcome 2:	Indicator:							
	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Output	Indicator:							
Etc.								

Indicator Assessment Key: Green= Achieved; Yellow= On target to be achieved; Red= Not on target to be achieved

Category 4 - Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

Management Arrangements:

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
130. Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.	Project management arrangements among the Accredited Entity (UNDP), the Executing Entity (MoWCA and DPHE), and implementing partners (NGOs)	FP/ProDoc APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes MOUs Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3a	Document Review KII
131. Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.	LogFrame indicators and targets Level of engagement of beneficiaries	APR PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes MOUs	Document Review
132. Review the quality of support provided by UNDP and recommend areas for improvement.	Evidence provided by Executing Agencies (MoWCA and DPHE) Evidence provided by Implementing Partners (NGOs)	Accredited Entity (UNDP) Executing Entity (MoWCA and DPHE) Implementing partners (NGOs)	Document Review
<i>Work Planning:</i>			
133. Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.	LogFrame indicators and targets Documentation of delays and adaptive management strategies	FP/ProDoc APR PIP PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	Document Review
134. Are work-planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?	Linkage of AWP to PIP and APR Results-based project management reflected in PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	FP/ProDoc PIP APR AWP PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes	Document Review
135. Examine the use of the project's results framework/ log frame as a management tool and review any changes made to it since project start.	LogFrame indicators and targets	FP/ProDoc PIP APR	Document Review
<i>Finance and co-finance:</i>			
136. Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.	Level of utilization of proposed annual budgets for completion of project activities Value of project activities implemented	Annual budgets Annual financial reports APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 21, 3b	Document review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
137. Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.	Budget allocation for project activities Documentation of justification of budget revisions	FP/ProDoc PIP APR AWP PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3b	Document review KII
138. Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?	Detailed, timely financial tracking of project budget by project outputs and activities	APR AWP PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3b	Document review KII
139. Informed by the co-financing monitoring table to be filled out, provide commentary on co-financing: is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans? Conduct an analysis of materialized co-financing and implications for project scope and results	Level of contribution of proposed co-finance Financial Progress Details	APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2m, 4a, 4b	Document Review KII
140. Assess factors that contributed to low/high expenditure rate	Documentation of factors contributing to low or high expenditures Financial Progress Details	APR AWP PB and PSC meeting minutes	Document Review
<i>Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities</i>			
141. Who are the partners of the project and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitment?	Engagement in project management reflected in PB and PSC meeting minutes	FP/ProDoc PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 4c	Document Review KII
142. Is there coherence and complementarity by the project with other actors for local other climate change interventions?	Coherence of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions Complementarity of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions Synergy of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions	FP/ProDoc Strategies, policies, project documents and budgets of government, NGO and other donor funded projects operating in the region Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 4d	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
143. To what extent has the project complimented other on-going local level initiatives (by stakeholders, donors, governments) on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?	Synergy of GCA project with other actors for local climate change interventions	FP/ProDoc Project documents and budgets of government, NGO and other donor funded projects operating in the region	Document Review
144. How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to increased climate resilient sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.	Integration mechanisms among climate change and sustainable development actors created, enhanced and/or supported by GCA project	Minutes from integration meetings held among climate change and sustainable development actors APR PB and PSC meeting minutes	Document Review
<i>Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:</i>			
145. Review the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?	Sufficiency of data informing reporting on Logic Framework indicators Stakeholders engaged in M&E Participatory M&E implementation	M&E Plan APR ATM Project Baseline Survey(s) LORTA Financial Progress Details NSDS NPDM BCCSAP Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3c, 4e	Document Review KII
146. Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?	Financial reporting on budget allocated for M&E Plan implementation Sufficiency of budget to collect data required for reporting on Logic Framework indicators	M&E Plan APR Financial Progress Details Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3c, 4e	Document Review KII
<i>Stakeholder Engagement:</i>			
147. Project management: Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?	Level of engagement of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE), and implementing partners (NGOs)	FP/ProDoc PIP APR	Document Review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
148. Participation and country-driven processes: Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?	Level of engagement and participation of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE) Level of engagement and participation of local government stakeholders	APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3d	Document Review KII
149. Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?	Level of stakeholder engagement Community understanding of and support to project objective, outputs and activities	APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3e, 4f	Document Review KII
<i>Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)</i>			
150. Validate the risks identified in the project's most current SESP/ESIA, and those risks' ratings; are any revisions needed?	Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) risk rating updates Evaluation of risk ratings in APR	FP/ProDoc ESS ESMF Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Operational Manual on Social and Environmental Safeguards (OMSES) (not yet finalized) APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3f	Document Review KII
151. Summarize and assess the revisions made since Board Approval (if any) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project's overall safeguards risk categorization. ○ The identified types of risks (in the SESP). ○ The individual risk ratings (in the SESP). 	Revisions to ESMF risk ratings	ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3f	Document Review KII

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>152. Describe and assess progress made in the implementation of the project's social and environmental management measures as outlined in the SESP submitted at the Funding Proposal stage (and prepared during implementation, if any), including any revisions to those measures. Such management measures might include Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) or other management plans, though can also include aspects of a project's design; refer to Question 6 in the SESP template for a summary of the identified management measures.</p>	<p>Implementation of mitigation measures identified in ESMF</p>	<p>ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3f</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<i>Reporting:</i>			
<p>153. Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.</p>	<p>Documentation of and reporting on adaptive management</p>	<p>APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2n, 4g</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>154. Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GCF reporting requirements (i.e., how have they addressed poorly-rated APRs, if applicable?)</p>	<p>Quality of reporting in APR</p>	<p>APR GCF APR Response Sheet PB and PSC meeting minutes</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p>155. Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.</p>	<p>Documentation of and reporting on adaptive management Level of understanding and implementation of adaptive management actions by Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE), implementing partners (NGOs) and local government stakeholders</p>	<p>APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2n, 4h</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>156. Assess the efficiency, timeliness, and adequacy of reporting requirements</p>	<p>Efficiency, timeliness, and adequacy of APR and financial reporting and PB, PSC and PIC meeting minutes</p>	<p>APR Financial reporting PB, PSC, and PIC meeting minutes</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<i>Communications:</i>			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>157.Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?</p>	<p>Level of understanding of project objective, outputs and activities by Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE), implementing partners (NGOs) and local government stakeholders Level of understanding of any modifications to implementation of project activities (e.g., adaptive management, timing, etc.)</p>	<p>MoWCA DPHE Implementing partners (NGOs) Local government stakeholders Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3g, 4i</p>	<p>KII</p>
<p>158.Review external project communication: Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)</p>	<p>Evidence of implementation of project Communication Plan Project website Communication media Communication documents</p>	<p>GCA Project Communication plan Project website Communication media Communication documents Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 3g, 4j</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>159.For reporting purposes, write one half-page paragraph that summarizes the project’s progress towards results in terms of contribution to sustainable development benefits, as well as global environmental benefits.</p>	<p>LogFrame indicators and targets</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc ToC APR</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p>Category 5 - Sustainability</p>			
<p>160.Were relevant sustainability issues adequately addressed at project design?</p>	<p>Project approach to ensuring sustainability</p>	<p>FP</p>	<p>Document review</p>
<p>161.Is there evidence that project stakeholders will continue their activities beyond project termination?</p>	<p>Engagement and commitment of government stakeholders and beneficiaries</p>	<p>Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 5a</p>	<p>KII</p>
<p>162.Which are the main risks to the continuation of actions initiated by the project (financial, institutional, socioeconomic, environmental)?</p>	<p>Ongoing documentation of risks</p>	<p>FP APR</p>	<p>Document review</p>
<p>163.Are project actions and results being scaled up or replicated?</p>	<p>Scaling-up and replication of project activities</p>	<p>APR Government and Implementing staff Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 5b</p>	<p>Document review KII</p>
<p>164.Did the project adequately address institutional and financial sustainability issues?</p>	<p>Capacity and commitment of government stakeholders</p>	<p>Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 5c</p>	<p>KII</p>
<p>General Sustainability review criteria:</p>			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
<p>165. Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, APRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.</p>	<p>ESMF risk ratings</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) APR ATLAS Risk Management Module</p>	<p>Document Review</p>
<p>Financial risks to sustainability:</p>			
<p>166. What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GCF assistance ends (consider potential resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and other funding that will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)?</p>	<p>Financial requirement to sustain project intervention(s) Funding commitments from relevant government stakeholders Funding available from beneficiaries (where applicable)</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc APR Government budgets Beneficiary income generation Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2j</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>Socio-economic risks to sustainability:</p>			
<p>167. Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project? <i>Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team on a continual basis and shared/ transferred to appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?</i></p>	<p>Level of engagement and commitment shown by relevant government sectors Level of engagement and commitment shown by beneficiaries</p>	<p>APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2e, 2f, 2g</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability:</p>			
<p>168. Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? While assessing this parameter, also consider if the required systems/ mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer are in place.</p>	<p>Supporting government policies, strategies, implementation structures and capacity relevant to sustaining project activities</p>	<p>APR Government policies, strategies and structures</p>	<p>Document Review</p>

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
Environmental risks to sustainability:			
169. Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes?	Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to address environmental risks	FP/ProDoc APR ESS ESIA ESMF OMSES (not yet finalized) ATLAS Risk Management Module Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2e, 2g	Document Review KII
Category 6 - Country Ownership			
170. To what extent is the project aligned with national development plans, national plans of action on climate change, or sub-national policy as well as projects and priorities of the national partners?	Alignment of GCA project objective, outputs and activities with Bangladesh national and sub-national policies and strategies	Bangladesh SDGs Bangladesh National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2010-2021 National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	Document Review
171. How well is country ownership reflected in the project governance, coordination and consultation mechanisms or other consultations?	Level of engagement and participation of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE) Level of engagement and participation of local government stakeholders	APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 6a	Document Review KII
172. To what extent are country level systems for project management or M&E utilized in the project?	Government structures managing project activities Alignment of GCA M&E with government M&E programs	GCA M&E plan Government M&E programs Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2h, 6b	Document Review KII
173. Is the project as implemented responsive to local challenges and relevant/appropriate/strategic in relation to SDG indicators, National indicators, GCF RMF/PMF indicators, AE indicators, or other goals?	GCA Objective, Outputs and Activities leading to achievement of local development indicators	FP/ProDoc UNDP Country Program Bangladesh SDGs	Document Review
174. Were the modes of deliveries of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership and ensure sustainability of the result achieved?	Level of engagement and participation of Executing Entities (MoWCA and DPHE) Level of engagement and participation of local government stakeholders	APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 2i	Document Review KII
Category 7 - Gender Equity			

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
175. Does the project only rely on sex-disaggregated data per population statistics?	Gender disaggregated M&E	APR M&E reporting	Document review
176. Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?	Budget allocation for activities directed at women beneficiaries	Annual budgets Annual financial reports APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 7a	Document review KII
177. Does the project account in activities and planning for local gender dynamics and how project interventions affect women as beneficiaries?	Implementation of Gender Action Plan Level of engagement of women in project planning and implementation	Gender Action Plan APR PB and PSC meeting minutes ESS ESMF ESIA OMSES (not yet finalized) Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 7b	Document Review KII
178. Do women as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from project activities/interventions?	Level of understanding of rights and benefits by women	Appendix 2 Question 7c	KII
179. How do the results for women compare to those for men?	Progress Towards Results Matrix	FP/ProDoc APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 7d	Document review KII
180. Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?	Level of engagement of women and men in project planning and implementation	APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 7e	Document Review KII
181. To what extent are female stakeholders or beneficiaries satisfied with the project gender equality results?	Level of satisfaction of women with how GCA project has addressed gender issues	Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 7f	KII
182. Did the project sufficiently address cross cutting issues including gender?	Inclusion of young girls, women-headed households, elderly, Persons with Disability (PWD), ethnic minorities.	APR Gender Action Plan Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF) Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) (not yet finalized)	Document Review
183. How does the project incorporate gender in its governance or staffing?	Requirements for gender balanced governance and staffing	Guidelines for membership in GCA committees and working groups	Document Review

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
Category 8 - Innovativeness in results areas			
<p>184.What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.</p>	<p>Research and innovation associated with project activities Additional climate financing contributed to GCA project activities from external sources</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 8a, 8b</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
Category 9 - Unexpected results, both positive and negative			
<p>185.What has been the project's ability to adapt and evolve based on continuous lessons learned and the changing development landscape? Please account for factors both within the AE/EE and external.</p>	<p>Adaptive management actions taken</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 9b, 9d</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>186.Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed as a consequence of the project's interventions?</p>	<p>Documentation of unintended results</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 9a, 9c, 9e</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
<p>187.What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?</p>	<p>Documentation of unintended results</p>	<p>FP/ProDoc PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 9f</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>
Category 10 - Replication and Scalability			
<p>188.What are project lessons learned, failures/lost opportunities to date? What might have been done better or differently?</p>	<p>Documentation of lessons learned</p>	<p>PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 10a</p>	<p>Document Review KII</p>

Evaluation Category, Questions & Review Criteria from TOR	Indicators	Data Sources	Methodology
189. How effective were the exit strategies and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints?	Preparation of Project Exit Strategy	Project Exit Strategy (if available)	Document review
190. What factors of the project achievements are contingent on specific local context or enabling environment factors?	Local enabling environment contributing to achievement of project activities (social, environmental, institutional, cultural)	PIP APR PB and PSC meeting minutes	Document Review
191. Are the actions and results from project interventions likely to be sustained, ideally through ownership by the local partners and stakeholders?	Capacity of beneficiaries to maintain project activities Level of engagement and commitment demonstrated by beneficiaries	APR Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 10b	Document Review KII
192. What are the key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability, scalability or replication of project outcomes/outputs/results?	Factors contributing to sustainability, replication and scaling-up of project activities	APR GCA Project Exit Strategy (if available) Inception Report Appendix 2 Question 10c	Document Review KII

Appendix 6: Interim Evaluation of GCA Theory of Change

Analysis of the GCA project ToC (Figure 6.1) has been undertaken through an assessment of Impact Drivers (ID) and Assumptions (A) shown in Table 6. which are based on GCA project activities and their current or likely Intermediate State (IS) contributing to the long term goal following the methods and guidance provided in the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) Handbook (2009).

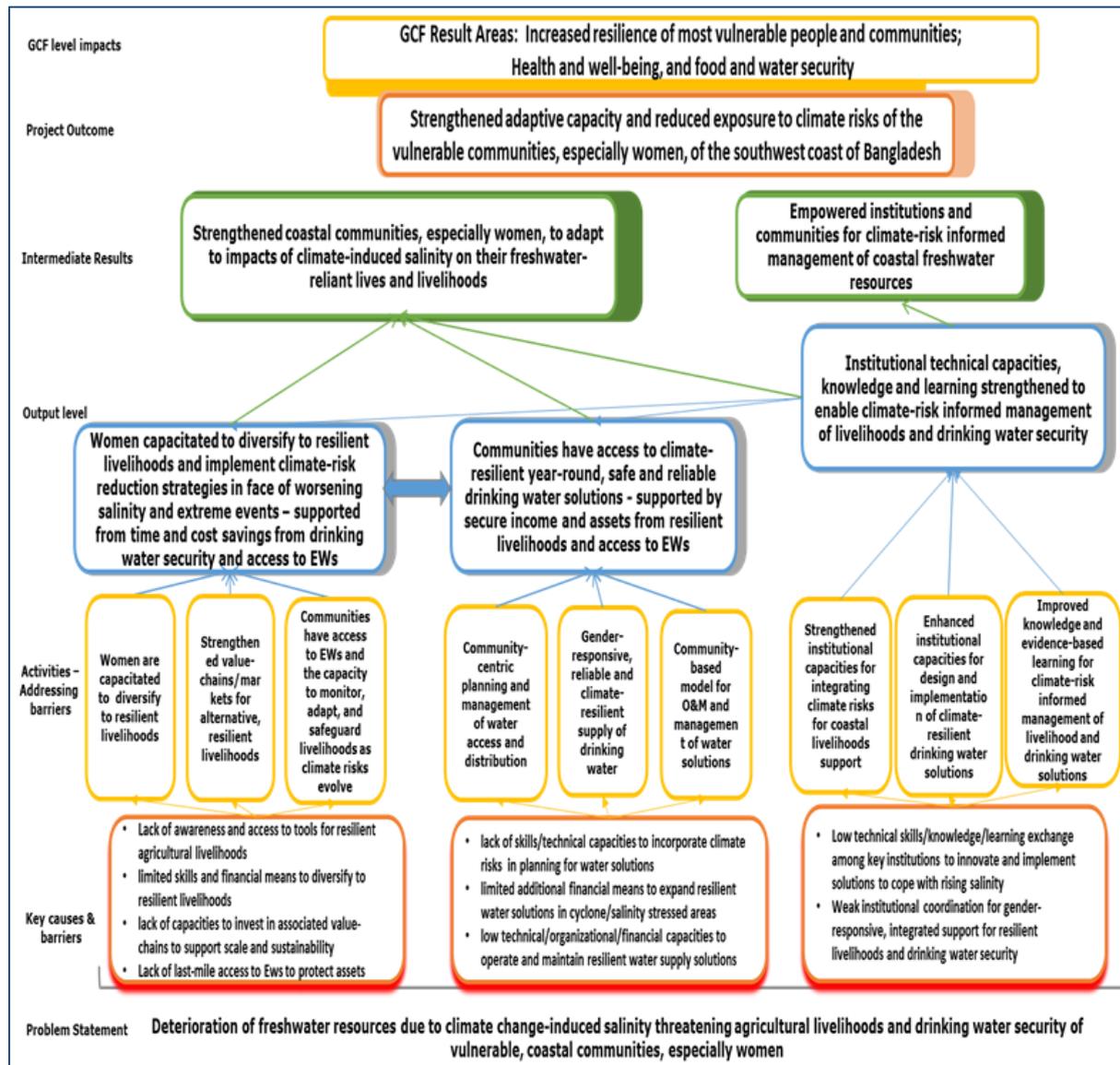


Figure 6.1 GCA Project Theory of Change (Source GCA Funding Proposal)

The qualitative assessment of the GCA project ToC presented in Table 5-2 is based on desktop and remote interview investigations and follows guidance provided in the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) Handbook (2009).

The following ratings used in the impact assessment are based on the achievement of interim targets defined by the GCA LogFrame, with consideration of the likely ability of the project to successfully complete activities supporting achievement towards the project's long-term goal.

Not achieved (0) - the ToC component was not explicitly or implicitly identified by the project, and/or very little progress has been made towards achieving the interim target of the ToC component, and the conditions for future progress are not in place.

Poorly achieved (1) very little progress has been made towards achieving the interim target of ToC component, but the conditions are in place for future progress should support be provided to complete this component.

Partially achieved (2) the ToC component is explicitly recognized and the mechanisms set out to achieve it are appropriate but insufficient to ensure successful completion and sustainability upon project closure and meaningful progress towards achievement of the long-term goal.

Fully achieved (3) the ToC component is explicitly recognized and appropriate activities are underway with interim targets achieved. Mechanisms are in place that show progress towards achievement of the ToC component and there is assurance of substantial contribution towards achievement of the long-term goal.

Table 6-1: GCA Theory of Change Impact Drivers, Assumptions, Intermediate States and Impact

Objective/ Outcomes Impacts	Impact Drivers & Assumptions	Intermediate States	Impact
<p>OBJECTIVE: To support the Government of Bangladesh in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security</p>	<p>ID: Women capacitated to diversify to climate-resilient livelihoods</p> <p>ID: Communities have access to climate-resilient year-round, safe and reliable drinking water</p> <p>ID: Institutional technical capacities will be increased through training and knowledge gained through participation the GCA project</p> <p>A: Drinking water solutions will provide time and cost savings to support adoption of resilient livelihoods</p> <p>A: Early warning systems that include the participation of women and girls will better support climate risk reduction strategies for communities</p> <p>A: Capacitated government institutions can sustain and replicate GCA project outcomes</p>	<p>IS: Strengthened coastal communities, especially women, to adapt to impacts of climate-induced salinity on their freshwater-reliant lives and livelihoods</p> <p>Empowered institutions and communities for climate-risk informed management of coastal freshwater resources</p>	<p>Long Term Goal: Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks of the vulnerable communities, especially women, within all areas of the southwest coast of Bangladesh</p>
<p>OUTCOME 1 Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural</p>	<p>ID: Training and tools are provided to capacitate women to diversify to resilient livelihoods</p> <p>ID: Value-chains and markets supporting climate resilient livelihood choices are strengthened</p> <p>ID: Access to early warning systems able to safeguard and inform adaptation of livelihood activities</p> <p>A: Viable climate-resilient livelihood choices are available for target beneficiaries</p> <p>A: Favorable value-chains and markets can be established for goods produced by climate-resilient livelihood choices</p> <p>A: It is possible to safeguard climate-resilient livelihood choices from the impacts of climate change when early warning is accessible</p>	<p>IS: Women are actively participating in climate-resilient livelihood options to achieve improved income and assets</p>	

Table 6-1: GCA Theory of Change Impact Drivers, Assumptions, Intermediate States and Impact

Objective/ Outcomes Impacts	Impact Drivers & Assumptions	Intermediate States	Impact
<p>OUTCOME 2 Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions</p>	<p>ID: Installation of RWHS that provide a potable year-round community water supply</p>	<p>IS: GCA project communities have year-round access to safe, reliable climate-resilient drinking water and the capacity to effectively manage the RWHS for the long-term</p>	
	<p>ID: Establishment of Water User Groups (WUG) to manage community water supply fees and operation and maintenance</p>		
	<p>ID: Establishment of a fee-based model for community access to potable water</p>		
	<p>ID: RWHS operation and maintenance training provided for responsible community members</p>		
	<p>A: RWHS installed have sufficient capacity to supply communities with year-round access to potable water</p>		
	<p>A: Fee-based model adopted, effectively managed and provides sufficient income to support operations and maintenance</p>		
	<p>A: RWHS will benefit women and girls by reducing their workload and improving health</p>		
<p>OUTCOME 3. <i>Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security</i></p>	<p>ID: Training and engagement of MoWCA to support and replicate women’s adoption of climate-resilient livelihood options</p>	<p>IS: Government has the capacity to support and replicate climate-resilient livelihoods options and innovative RWHS installations for coastal communities at risk in Bangladesh</p>	
	<p>ID: Training and engagement of DPHE to support and replicate innovative RWHS’s that are safe, reliable and climate-resilient</p>		
	<p>ID: Strengthened integration of climate change and gender coordination with key government ministries</p>		
	<p>ID: Introduction of “adaptive learning” concepts for young girls and boys</p>		

Table 6-1: GCA Theory of Change Impact Drivers, Assumptions, Intermediate States and Impact

Objective/ Outcomes Impacts	Impact Drivers & Assumptions	Intermediate States	Impact
	<p>ID: Establishment of a web-portal cohosted by MoWCA for dissemination of climate and gender related knowledge, tools and adaptation practices</p>		
	<p>A: MoWCA has the capacity (staff and budget) to work with key relevant implementing partners (government, NGO, private sector) to support and replicate women’s adoption of climate-resilient livelihood options</p>		
	<p>A: DPHE has the capacity (staff and budget) to support and replicate RWHS’s that are safe, reliable and climate-resilient</p>		
	<p>A: Improved Knowledge and Evidence Based Learning will inform climate-risk planning and management of livelihoods and drinking water solutions</p>		

Table 6-2: Impact Assessment of the GCA Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating ²¹
<p>Objective: To support the Government of Bangladesh in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GCA project has engaged the GoB and target coastal communities and has started activities intended to provide climate-resilient livelihoods and year-round access to safe, reliable drinking water 	<p>2</p>
<p>ID: Women capacitated to diversify to climate-resilient livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected beneficiaries are in the process of selecting diverse, climate-resilient livelihood options that will be supported by the GCA through training, tools and market analysis 	<p>1</p>
<p>ID: Communities have access to climate-resilient year-round, safe and reliable drinking water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RWHS are in the process of being installed within selected communities and HH's 	<p>2</p>
<p>ID: Institutional technical capacities are increased through training and knowledge gained through participation in the GCA project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and NGOs are participating and receiving training related to climate-resilient livelihoods and safe, reliable drinking water systems 	<p>2</p>
<p>A: Drinking water solutions will provide time and cost savings to support adoption of resilient livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline studies show access to potable water has increased women's burden to provide their families with safe drinking water which can be alleviated by community and individual HH RWHSs 	<p>2</p>
<p>A: Early warning systems that include the participation of women and girls will better support climate risk reduction strategies for communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCA project will build on the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) which is currently is male-based and reaches 20% of the project's target population (FAA) and does not include effective risk avoidance strategies The GCA project has an opportunity to provide women and girls with the knowledge and tools to reduce the impact of climate-change events y 	<p>1</p>
<p>A: Capacitated government institutions can sustain and replicate GCA project outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 3 activities support achievement of this assumption Early replication of RWHS by GoB indicates a positive commitment to GCA Outcome 2 Women's adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods is a significant task yet to be achieved by the GCA project, its ongoing support and replication by the GoB is unknown 	<p>1</p>

²¹ see description of rating scale provided at the end of **Table 5-2**

Table 6-2: Impact Assessment of the GCA Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating ²¹
<p>IS: Strengthened coastal communities, especially women, to adapt to impacts of climate-induced salinity on their freshwater-reliant lives and livelihoods Empowered institutions and communities for climate-risk informed management of coastal freshwater resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RWHSs are being installed, their efficacy will be determined by how well they perform during and following the next rainy season and the ability of communities to maintain the RWHSs • GCA project activities for women to adopt climate-resilient livelihoods has just begun, it is too early to assess achievement of an IS • Insufficient information is available to assess achievement of the empowerment of institutions and communities for climate-risk informed management of coastal freshwater resources 	<p>1</p>
<p>Outcome 1: <i>Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beneficiaries have been selected based on criteria that ensure the inclusion of women most in need, e.g., all women-headed households, women with disability, ethnic minority groups, etc. • the formation of Women Livelihood Groups (WLG) has been completed to support climate-resilient livelihood activities • beneficiaries are in the process of selecting climate-resilient livelihood options 	<p>1</p>
<p>ID: Training and tools are provided to capacitate women to diversify to resilient livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training activities have not yet started, IE has no information on implementation for analysis • PIP includes procurement of inputs, assets and tools for community-based management through WLGs of climate-resilient livelihoods • PIP proposes Training of Trainers (ToT) and community sensitization/awareness for WLGs on skills development on climate resilient technologies, best practices and norms, sustainable management practices, and O&M of resilient livelihoods 	<p>1</p>
<p>ID: Value-chains and markets supporting climate resilient livelihood choices are strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activity has not started; IE has no information on implementation for analysis • PIP proposes participatory, climate-risk informed, value-chain development planning among WLGs, linking with value chain actors 	<p>1</p>
<p>ID: Access to early warning systems able to safeguard and inform adaptation of livelihood activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activity has not started; formation of women and girl volunteer groups has been initiated. IE has no information on implementation for analysis • PIP proposes formation and training of women and girls volunteer groups for dissemination of actionable early warning information • PIP proposes prepositioning of early warning materials to women and girls volunteer groups 	<p>1</p>

Table 6-2: Impact Assessment of the GCA Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating ²¹
A: Viable climate-resilient livelihood choices are available for target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> selected beneficiaries have been engaged to choose their preferred livelihood activity the current challenges that disadvantaged women face may preclude their choosing livelihood options perceived to be “high risk”, despite the potential of these activities to provide climate-resilient livelihoods 	1
A: Favorable value-chains and markets can be established for goods produced by climate-resilient livelihood choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activity not started; IE has no information on implementation to analysis success of proposed activity to address value-chains 	1
A: It is possible to safeguard climate-resilient livelihood choices from the impacts of climate change when early warning is accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activity not started; IE has no information on implementation for analysis early warning of impending climate disaster may avoid some impacts (e.g. through advance harvesting of resources likely to be impacted), however severe cyclones may result in significant negative impacts to livelihood infrastructure such as aqua-culture ponds and agricultural lands and to early developing crops and aquatic resources that are not ready for harvest 	1
IS: Women are actively participating in climate-resilient livelihood options to achieve improved income and assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> women are showing an interest to participate in climate-resilient livelihoods as indicated by the formation of WLGs the achievement of improved income and assets is expected, but requires project implementation of training, provision of tools and market chain assessment 	1
Outcome 2: <i>Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RWHSs have been identified and tested and materials for installation procured and installation is underway all HH systems installations target women the GCA Gender Action Plan has a 50% target for women inclusion in Water User Groups (WUG), Water Management Committee (WMC) and RWHS O&M 	2
ID: Installation of RWHS that provide a potable year-round community water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> installation of approximately 75% of HH and 10% of community RWHS is completed 	2
ID: Establishment of WUGs to manage community water supply fees and operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> draft guideline for the formation of WUGs and WMC completed 	1
ID: Establishment of a fee-based model for community access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> draft fee-based model completed 	1
ID: RWHS operation and maintenance training provided for responsible community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> draft O&M strategy completed 	1

Table 6-2: Impact Assessment of the GCA Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating ²¹
<p>A: RWHS installed have sufficient capacity to supply communities with year-round access to potable water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RWHS are sized to provide two litres of potable water per person per day with storage capacity to supply water for a period of at least 180 consecutive days. This is the historic worst case scenario without rainfall in Satkhira and Khulna • GCA project HH RWHS's installed include 2000 litres of storage, efficacy will be determined when the RWHS has been operational through at least one full wet and dry season • GCA HH RWHSs storage size (2000 litres) based on an average HH size of five persons; it is unclear how larger HHs will address their water supply needs. 	<p>0</p>
<p>A: Fee-based model adopted, effectively managed and provides sufficient income to support operations and maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of fee-based model of water supply not yet started • engagement of beneficiaries in development of fee structure and in trained WUGs and WMCs should create a feasible fee-based model • it will be important to ensure the fee structure selected is sufficient to support the future costs of O&M 	<p>2</p>
<p>A: RWHS will benefit women and girls by reducing their workload and improving health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH and community-based RWHS are physically closer to users, and therefore should reduce women and girls time spent walking to water sources located outside communities • effectively managed RWHS will provide improved water quality (lower salinity and less risk from contamination) leading to improved health • if the fee structure is too high, women may find it challenging to secure the money required to purchase water 	<p>2</p>
<p>IS: GCA project communities have year-round access to safe, reliable climate-resilient drinking water and the capacity to effectively manage the RWHS for the long-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the GCA project has begun implementation of well researched and potentially life-changing source of drinking water that can have significant benefits for women and girls 	<p>2</p>
<p>Outcome 3: <i>Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proposed GCA project activities include the development of tools and capacity of MoWCA, DWA and DPHE • proposed adaptive learning training for youth 	<p>2</p>
<p>ID: Training and engagement of MoWCA to support and replicate women's adoption of climate-resilient livelihood options</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activity starting with development adaptive scenario modelling and a gender-based adaptive livelihood toolkit • capacity development of MoWCA to enhance their ability to work with other sectors advocating for women's participation in climate-resilient livelihoods can provide significant benefits for women and girls. 	<p>1</p>

Table 6-2: Impact Assessment of the GCA Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating ²¹
ID: Training and engagement of DPHE to support and replicate innovative RWHS's that are safe, reliable and climate-resilient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPHE is an active participant implementing GCA installation of HH and community-based RWHS • DPHE has started building on the GCA RWHS model, with proposals to scale-up through GOB funded programs 	2
ID: Strengthen integration of climate change and gender coordination with key government ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCA is to engage and develop the capacity of participating government ministries to integrate gender into policies and programs 	2
ID: Introduction of “adaptive learning” concepts for young girls and boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activity not started; IE has no information on implementation for analysis • concept of engaging youth in adaptive learning provides an important tool to enhance their ability to understand the GCA project ToC and to encourage youth to identify and implement climate change adaptation solutions 	1
ID: Establishment of a web-portal cohosted by MoWCA for dissemination of climate and gender related knowledge, tools and adaptation practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • the web-portal development has been initiated and will be completed soon. • MoWCA is co-hosting the web-portal at climate change cell of department of women affairs. 	2
A: MoWCA has the capacity (staff and budget) to work with key relevant implementing partners (government, NGO, private sector) to support and replicate women’s adoption of climate-resilient livelihood options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoWCA is engaged and supporting the GCA project 	2
A: DPHE has the capacity (staff and budget) to support and replicate RWHS's that are safe, reliable and climate-resilient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPHE is engaged and implementing installation of RWHS and has started up-scaling 	3
A: Improved Knowledge and Evidence Based Learning will inform climate-risk informed planning and management of Livelihoods and Drinking Water Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • the web-portal development has been initiated and will be completed soon • knowledge documents are being codified for easing the integration with web-portal; • documentation of learning gathered from field so far is ongoing; • the mechanisms for acquiring tacit knowledge and converting it to explicit along with dissemination pathways are developed and will be implemented soon. 	2

Table 6-2: Impact Assessment of the GCA Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating ²¹
<p>IS: Government has the capacity to support and replicate climate-resilient livelihoods options and innovative RWHS installations for coastal communities at risk in Bangladesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs have been engaged and they have begun implementation of GCA climate-resilient livelihood project activities. Beneficiaries are selected and they have started identifying and selecting potential livelihood options • Government’s participation in livelihood training and market chain analysis will demonstrate their ability to support and replicate the introduction of climate-resilient livelihoods • Government has shown the capacity to support and replicate innovative RWHS for coastal communities through their participation and scaling up of GCA activities related to HH and community RWHS 	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p>Overall project summary findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the delay in the implementation of GCA project activities, a solid foundation for project implementation is in place, in terms of the ToC and LogFrame, the engagement of government partners, the formation of and meetings undertaken by the Steering Committee, the formation of a functioning PMU, the selection of implementing partners and the selection and engagement of beneficiaries • There is evidence in regard to activities that have started, that the GCA project can successfully implement project activities that have the capacity to introduce climate-resilient livelihoods to vulnerable women living in coastal communities, to install sustainable RWHS to overcome the impact of climate-induced increases in water salinity and to strengthen government capacity to support and replicate activities implemented by the GCA project 		<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

ROtl rating scale used in Table-6-2

Not achieved (0) - the ToC component was not explicitly or implicitly identified by the project, and/or very little progress has been made towards achieving the interim target of the ToC component, and the conditions for future progress are not in place.

Poorly achieved (1) very little progress has been made towards achieving the interim target of ToC component, but the conditions are in place for future progress should support be provided to complete this component.

Partially achieved (2) the ToC component is explicitly recognized and the mechanisms set out to achieve it are appropriate but insufficient to ensure successful completion and sustainability upon project closure and meaningful progress towards achievement of the long-term goal.

Fully achieved (3) the ToC component is explicitly recognized and appropriate activities are underway with interim targets achieved. Mechanisms are in place that show progress towards achievement of the ToC component and there is assurance of substantial contribution towards achievement of the long-term goal.

Appendix 7: Interim Evaluation of LogFrame Indicators using SMART criteria

Table 7-1. Interim Evaluation of LogFrame Indicators using SMART criteria

Indicators	End of Project Target	IE Review					IE Review Comments
		SMART					
Fund-Level Impact Indicators							
1. A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population; disaggregated by gender	245,516 direct 473,713 indirect; 719,229 Total (50.2% female) (around 16.25% of the total population of the two project districts)						Not specific, this is a composite index, based on the results of indicators 5 to 9 below. Measurability is questionable as it is unclear how indicators 5 to 9 are to be combined to provide an assessment of resilience and enhanced livelihoods. The GCA project has not achieved any of the mid-term targets for these indicators.
2. A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, etc.);	25,425 women						Measurability is questionable, as the “benefits” of adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options is not defined. The GCA project has not achieved any of the mid-term targets. Duplicates indicator #5
3. A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)						Provision of access to a year-round supply of potable water is specific, measurable, relevant and time-bound. Target is achievable if RWHS provide sufficient year-round supply, fee-based model is successful and operations and maintenance secured. Duplicates indicator #8
Project Objective Indicator (Project Objective: to support the GoB in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security)							
4. Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	245,516 direct (50.2% of whom are female).						Not specific, this is a composite index, based on the results of indicators 5 to 12 below. Measurability is questionable as it is unclear how indicators 5 to 9 are to be combined. The GCA project has not achieved any of the mid-term targets
Output 1 Indicators (Output 1: Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities)							
5. Number of women in targeted wards with improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods	25,425 (100% women)						Indicator specificity could be improved by just measuring income. Were assets measured in baseline study?

Table 7-1. Interim Evaluation of LogFrame Indicators using SMART criteria

Indicators	End of Project Target	IE Review			IE Review Comments
		S	M	A	
6. Number of males and females with access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information	245,516 (100% population of the targeted wards out of which 50.2% of whom are female).				Indicator not specific without criteria defining “timely” and “gender-responsive” to assist measurability Unable to assess likelihood of achievement as project activities supporting this indicator have not started
7. Social audit protocols established and operational across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 39 unions				Indicator is specific and measurable. Development of protocols initiated to achieve target.
Output 2 Indicators (Output 2: Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions)					
8. Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe drinking water	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)				Provision of access to a year-round supply of potable water is specific, measurable, relevant and time-bound Target is achievable if RWHS provide sufficient year-round supply, fee-based model is successful and operations and maintenance secured.
9. Total number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational	13,596				Fully operational climate-resilient drinking water systems must be based on efficacy including year-round supply of potable water, fee-based model successful and operations and maintenance secured
Output 3 Indicators (Output 3: Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security)					
10. Number of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE who effectively apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water (disaggregated by gender).	525 (of whom 30% are women)				Indicator not specific, measurement includes “planning”, “management”, “livelihoods” and “water” Measurement of “effective application of skills” difficult to assess Achievement questionable, dependent upon completion of multiple activities defined under Output 3 which have not yet started
11. Evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change	Integration of gender and climate change into at least two (2) sectors through MoWCA				Indicator is specific, measurable, relevant and time-bound. Indicators is achievable with effective implementation of project activity 3.1.4

Table 7-1. Interim Evaluation of LogFrame Indicators using SMART criteria

Indicators	End of Project Target	IE Review			IE Review Comments
		S	M	A	
12. Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications	3,000 (50% girls)				Indicator does not specify the topic(s) of increased awareness Measurability is reliant upon establishment of a baseline and completion of endline studies to measure increased awareness are target topic(s)

Appendix 8: Interim Evaluation of GCA Funding Proposal Risk Ratings

Table 8-1 provides an analysis of FP risk ratings and mitigation measures at design stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation. The risk ratings used in the FP were Low, Medium and High. Risk ratings used in the IE follow UNDP Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) 2019, and are based on a combined assessment of “likelihood” and “impact” to determine a rating of High, Substantial, Moderate or Low using the ERM Risk Matrix. Risk numbering and risk categories follow those in used in FP.

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
Risk Category: Social and Environmental				
<p>Risk 1: Vulnerability of both water provision solutions (RWH tanks and pond based systems) as well as livelihood options (aqua geonics, hydroponics, plantations, crab farms) to storm surges, extreme winds and cyclones. Cyclones can cause RWH tanks to be moved or dislodged from base causing damage to nearby houses, storm surges can impact the quality of water used for pond based systems and the assets associated with the livelihood options can be damaged by extreme winds, floods and cyclones</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>The RWH tanks will be secured to cement platforms to minimize the risk of dislodging from the base. The community and institutional-scale RWH tanks will be made of reinforced concrete. Institutional and community level systems have been prioritized over household level systems where practical to minimize the possibility of damage to beneficiary houses. The pond based filtration units will be installed in a well-protected superstructure, resilient to disaster shocks. To improve climate-resiliency and prevent saltwater intrusion during intense cyclonic events, selected fresh water ponds (not in the vicinity of and exposed to shrimp farming), will be supported by raised embankments. All roof materials will be checked for structural integrity and guttering secured to ensure that catchment systems are resistant to extreme weather. Although the aquaculture interventions will be susceptible to cyclone damage, beneficiaries can use the early warning systems in the case of an impending extreme weather event, to minimize damage to assets and harvest all stock to minimize losses. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Moderately likely</i> (3). The household water systems installed in open spaces and livelihood options will be affected by the more frequent and severe cyclones occurring</p> <p>Impact: <i>Intermediate impact</i> (3) to RWHS and livelihood options may occur as a result of cyclones</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Early warning systems and disasterdisaster preparedness to protect water systems and livelihood activities from the most severe impacts of cyclones. Maintenance of the rainwater harvesting systems physical structure and raising the embankment of the freshwater ponds will help to reduce the risks.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 2: Exacerbation of soil and water salinity in pond culture of mud crabs. Since brackish water is used for pond culture, salt contents are exported to neighbouring fields through seepage, pond water discharge and pond sediments</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>The siting of crab farms will be strictly regulated by the project team, and in close consultation with government authorities to obtain the necessary licences and permits. Farms will only be allowed at the small and medium scales at low densities, spatially dispersed to minimize cumulative impacts and will make use of existing shrimp ponds, in tidal zones already inundated by brackish water, with a strict prohibition of new ponds on existing agricultural land or expansion of farms. Perimeter ditches will be installed and clay pond lining used to control seepage into surrounding soil and groundwater, if deemed necessary after soil testing. Soil and water salinity will be carefully monitored. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: Moderately likely(3) since existing shrimp ponds located in tidal zones are already inundated by brackish water</p> <p>Impact: intermediate impact (3) on project objectives is expected</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate to mitigate the risk</p>
<p>Risk 3: Expansion of crab farming will exacerbate already depleted wild stocks of crab fry and create an incentive for communities to enter mangrove areas and the Sundarbans Protected Forest for collection of wild fry with impacts on biodiversity. Currently crab farming in Bangladesh depends on collection of crab fry from mangrove areas, which has led to the depletions of wild stocks. Crab farming feed demand can also put a pressure on wild stocks due to the need for fishmeal, which currently comes from by-catch.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>Crab hatcheries will be built as part of the livelihood component of the project in order to produce crablets for use in crab farming by target beneficiaries. The project will also support environmental awareness training in communities and a code of practice to ensure that wild fry is not used, and will support enabling policy and regulations at the local government and national levels to promote the switch from reliance on wild stock to hatchery produced stock. The stock produced by the hatcheries will meet the demand created by the creation of crab farms under the project. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: Moderately Likely (3). There is the possibility of depletion of wild stocks if crab hatcheries are not in operational or if it wild stocks are more accessible and lower cost to obtain</p> <p>Impact: Intermediate impact (3) on natural environment if wild stock regularly harvested</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures proposed in the FP can reduce this risk if fully implemented</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 4: Inadequate biosafety protocols in crab hatcheries. Water and airborne pathogens, poor hygiene of staff and equipment, and any organisms that are not adequately quarantined before entering the hatchery can negatively affect crab hatchery stock. A high level of biosecurity is required for high larval survival and production of cablets for the nursery phase of crab culture.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>Hatchery facilities will be designed according to international best practice and will ensure that functional areas are separated to minimize spreading of contaminants between areas. Sterilization areas will be kept separate from operations areas, and staff will be trained to maintain proper hygiene and sterilization. The operation schedule of the hatchery will include regular shut down periods for cleaning and disinfection. Inlet and outlet water and wastewater will be thoroughly treated. Training will be given to all crab hatchery staff on best practice in biosecurity and knowledge dissemination, technical exchange and capacity building will be emphasized. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: Moderately likely (3). The possibility of negative affect on crab hatchery stock is moderate</p> <p>Impact: Intermediate impact (3) could be observed if biosecurity avoidance measures not observed</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Proper implementation of the mitigation measures identified should be ensured. Regular monitoring of the biosecurity protocol would reduce the risk.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Improper water management and effluent management of Mud crab farming. The proposed livelihood support for mud crab farming will be done at a small scale at the community level in extensive and semi-intensive systems. Regardless, discharge wastewater from ponds into surrounding waterways, pollutes receiving systems and causes detrimental impacts, such as eutrophication, toxicity, and spread of disease. Untreated wastewater laden with uneaten feed and fish faeces contributes to nutrient pollution in the receiving estuaries.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>Crab will be cultured according to international best practice to produce limited effluent and rely on a limited amount of external feed high quality feed which will be produced as part of the project. Farming will be carried out at low stocking densities. Best aquaculture practice will be applied, including minimal use of chemical inputs, antibiotics, drugs, and growth hormones, and supply chain linkages such as harvesting, processing, storage, and transportation will include environmental considerations and will be subject to an ESIA. All farms will be geographically dispersed to avoid accumulative impacts on water quality and polyculture systems with aquatic weeds with appropriate salinity tolerance will be researched to develop sustainable nutrient recycling systems (bioremediation) and scaled-up based on success. Water quality will be monitored on a regular basis and all aquaculture interventions sites will be subject to an Initial Environmental Examination and located an appropriate distance from environmentally sensitive mangrove areas. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: Moderately likely (3) since international best practices will be followed</p> <p>Impact: Intermediate impact (3) could be observed if mitigation measures failed</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Regular monitoring of wastewater for chemicals and nutrient contents are recommended to identify the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 6: Crab disease risk. Crab culture, both in the hatcheries, and in the ponds is susceptible to disease, the incidence of which increases with higher stocking densities and poor water quality.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>International best practice will be used in mud crab aquaculture to minimize disease risk, including biosafety protocols used for the crab hatchery facilities. Training, low stocking densities (no more than 1.5/m²) and water quality, feed consumption and disease incidence will be strictly monitored. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Moderately likely</i> (3) since biosafety protocol will be maintained</p> <p>Impact: <i>Intermediate impact</i> (3) could be observed if mitigation measures fail to prevent crab disease</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Regular monitoring of water quality, feed consumption and disease incidence will help to ensure the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Risk 7: Depletion of fish stocks due to demand as input for crab/fish feed processing for feed for crab farming and for the brackish water fish in the aqua-geoponics systems. Fish feed processing, as well the feed used in for crab requires inputs of small low-value fish, dried fish and shrimp heads which can put pressure on wild fish stocks if not sustainably sourced. Shrimp heads are also used locally for human consumption and feed demand may disrupt supply.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>The project will support the research and development of high quality crab/fish feed from plant-based sources that are locally available and do not rely on small fish and fish oils. In the initial phases, a formulation based on fulfilling the protein/fat requirement of the feed will be based on a low fish-processing by-product and shrimp head formulation, supplemented by vermiculture. This will be optimized over time for crab. A code of practice will also be developed for the GoB to move away from the use of small-fish and by-catch in aquaculture feeds. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood</i> (2) since high quality crab/fish feed from plant-based sources are proposed to be used as feed</p> <p>Impact: <i>Intermediate impact</i> (3) to fish stocks may occur if mitigation measures failed</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Proper implementation of the mitigation measures should be ensured.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 8: Lack of gender integration in aquaculture value chain. Women are playing an increasingly important role in the aquaculture value chain, however due to local norms and beliefs around appropriate work for women, restrictions on movement outside of the household (purdah) and the women's burden of unpaid work, women's participation have been largely limited to seeding and feeding of ponds and attempts to integrate women into other aspects of the aquaculture value chain has had mixed results.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>Lack of participation arises from multiple factors, which will be addressed by the project. Lack of knowledge and technical skills in aquaculture will be addressed through training designed for women beneficiaries, and training will be designed in a gender responsive manner, including use of flexible times, provision of household based trainings when required, and the use of female trainers. Male household members will also be integrated into separate trainings, coupled with norm and behaviours change programs at the community level. The project will ensure proper working conditions for female beneficiaries and will include training in negotiation skills, financial management and access to markets. The project will primarily use pond aquaculture rather than cage culture, which has shown better integration of women. The project will collect gender-disaggregated data on the effectiveness of interventions and apply lessons learned from the project and other interventions in the target districts to refine interventions. Continuous stakeholder consultations with women will ensure that beneficiary concerns and perspectives are incorporated over subsequent years of the project. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood</i> (2) since the project will ensure appropriate working conditions for female beneficiaries and will include required training</p> <p>Impact: <i>Intermediate impact</i> (3) on gender integration in aquaculture value chain could be observed if mitigation measures failed</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Proper implementation of the mitigation measures should be ensured.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 9: Elite capture of aquaculture interventions and issues with land tenure. In the shrimp aquaculture value chain, it has been observed that due to the demand and profitability of farms, there was an effective privatization of resources which may have previously been under common property regimes for some or all of the year (by intermediaries, local elites and companies), and this led to profits and assets being controlled by powerful actors and local 'elites' rather than poor small-scale farmers.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>The projects will ensure that land tenure arrangements for beneficiaries are secured in the early stages of project implementation, including collective rights to community interventions for women. Project monitoring of possible elite capture will be supported through the project. Stakeholder engagement of communities will ensure knowledge of land tenure security and access to the grievance redress mechanism. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: Moderately likely (3). Since beneficiaries will be supported by land tenure security</p> <p>Impact: Intermediate impact (3) could be observed due to short term (seasonal or yearly) land tenure</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Long term land tenure arrangement (3-5 years) would reduce the risk.</p>
<p>Risk 10: Generation of waste materials from installation of rainwater systems and tanks. The project will involve the installation of very large rainwater tanks at 19 government building locations for institutional level rainwater harvesting, 228 tanks at community sites, and smaller tanks at the household level. There is potential for waste materials to be generated from extra pipe and guttering that exceeds the needs of the project.</p>	Low	Low	<p>Prior to installation, a full site evaluation will be undertaken to assess all sites, with consideration of proximity to water sources, suitability of existing roofing materials and proximity to environmentally sensitive areas. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure a specific amount of material is procured according to RWH system design, thus, reducing waste. These measures keep the risk at Low.</p>	<p>Likelihood: Low likelihood (2). Since waste materials could be properly managed and removed from the construction sites regularly</p> <p>Impact: Minor impact (2) could be observed if mitigation measures failed</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Suitability of roofing materials for community based system will ensure potability of the harvested rainwater. Waste materials from the construction sites should be removed regularly after the construction work to reduce the risk.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 11: Sediment movement during installation of rainwater harvesting tanks. During the installation of the rainwater tanks, it will be necessary to undertake earth works to provide a level platform to construct the tanks. The earth works will move sediment that, if not properly contained, may be removed either as air pollution or through overland flow during a rain event.</p>	Low	Low	<p>The installation of the rainwater tanks will be undertaken by experienced companies who will at the same time, train local staff in the construction of the tanks. To ensure that the sediment is not mobilised through current movement that will result in an impact, it will be necessary to prepare an erosion control sediment plan and install silt curtains to restrict sediment movement from the site. Further, any earthworks should be undertaken during the dry season and compacted sufficiently to reduce sediment movement. The plan should contain aspects including but not limited to the installation of sediment curtains to reduce sediment movement and the quick placement of footing material. These impacts will be spatially and temporally restricted. These measures keep the risk at Low.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> Since earthworks will be conducted during the dry season to avoid sediment movement</p> <p>Impact: <i>Minor impact (2)</i> would be localized should a heavy rain event occur during construction</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Preparing an erosion control sediment plan and installing silt curtain should be ensured to reduce the risk.</p>
<p>Risk 12: Contamination of existing surface water. During the installation of the rainwater tanks, it will be necessary to undertake earth works to provide a level platform to construct the tanks. There is the potential for the release of chemicals, nutrients, heavy metals and other material that may be within the existing sediment and for these to enter waterways and groundwater systems during the works. Furthermore, semi-intensive aquaculture systems also risk degrading surface and ground water quality (see Risk 3) if not properly managed.</p>	Medium	Low	<p>As with the above, to ensure contaminants etc. do not enter waterways and groundwater systems, a water quality monitoring plan and management framework along with an erosion control sediment plan will be developed to ensure sediments are not released. This will involve testing sediment prior to movement and planning so that the works are not undertaken during rain events. Where rainfall is anticipated, appropriate material should be placed under the sediment prior to excavation to ensure there is no seepage into groundwater systems. The water quality monitoring for the sources will be designed to identify potential impacts so that management measures can be proactively rather than reactively enacted upon. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> since erosion control sediment plan will be considered</p> <p>Impact: <i>Minor impact (2)</i> over a relatively small area associated with construction could be observed if erosion control sediment plan failed</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measure identified in the FP of adequate high embankments for pond-based RWHS should be emphasized. Climate-resilient livelihood activities should acknowledge the on-going risk of impacts from cyclones and the need for HH to establish financial savings sufficient to endure and recover from the impacts.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 13: Discrimination against vulnerable groups (Adivasi's and Hindu religious minorities) and beneficiary selection challenges. Extremely poor ethnic and religious minority groups, who are often discriminated against, inhabit the two target districts. There are extreme poor Hindu families living in the target areas (-30 per cent of population in both Satkhira and Khulna), as well as indigenous (adivasi) families belonging to the Munda ethnic group. These groups may suffer discrimination in access to water (community and institutional level) and as well as in selection for livelihood interventions, and there is risk of conflict if selected or overlooked for household systems in both cases.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>A strict and transparent beneficiary selection process will ensure that project benefits are distributed in an equitable manner among the most vulnerable in the target districts, and that the selection is not based on any religious or basis. The selection process will be clearly documented and explained in stakeholder consultations with beneficiary communities. The final beneficiary selection will proportionately reflect the minority population. Siting of RWH tanks will also account for the preference of ethnic minorities to have a separate water access point and the final selection for HH tanks should be proportionate to the population of religious minority households at the ward level. Project evaluations should take a human rights-based and conflict sensitive approach and ensure that project benefits are distributed equitably. In case of any conflict or discrimination, minorities groups, along with all other project beneficiaries, can file a complaint using the grievance redress mechanism. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) focal point will also be given sensitivity training in regard to social marginalization. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> since the project ensured transparent beneficiary selection</p> <p>Impact: <i>Extensive impact (4)</i> if discrimination were to occur as GCA project is intended to target and include vulnerable groups</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Proper distribution of the project benefits to the beneficiaries will ensure minor impact.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 20: Increase in community conflict and Gender Based Violence (GBV) due to challenging community gender norms and targeting women as primary beneficiaries of project interventions.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>In designing the project interventions, a balance was considered between providing opportunities that would be considered suitable for, and preferred by, women with an expansion of opportunities in value chains in which women are already participating, such as aquaculture, for which additional skills and conditions are required to have access to fair and equitable economic opportunities. The norms and beliefs of community members in regards to “appropriate work for women” as well as exposure to GBV will be addressed through ongoing consultations and community sensitization activities, including women beneficiaries, as well as family members and the broader community. Finally, a robust, gender-sensitive grievance mechanism will be put in place, which will allow beneficiary women to report any incidences of social conflict arising from their involvement in project activities. The GRM will include women focal points, available to record and manage grievances that women beneficiaries may hesitate to report to male focal points</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> since community conflict and GBV will be addressed through ongoing consultations and community sensitization activities, including women beneficiaries, as well as family members and the broader community.</p> <p>Impact: <i>Intermediate impact (3)</i> could be observed if community sensitization activities of the women beneficiaries, as well as family members and the broader community failed.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Robust grievance mechanisms will reduce the risk.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 21: There is a possibility of increased application of pesticides and fertilizers in the target areas due to the expansion of plant cultivation activities. Given that hydroponic systems will be used, there is the potential for eutrophication and public health impacts (from pesticides).</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>The project will train beneficiaries in organic plant cultivation methods. Plant cultivation will be maximized using techniques such as mixed cropping, high quality seeds, raised beds, and organic fertilizer. Pesticide use will be prohibited, and avoided by offering training in Integrated Pest Control methods, such as hand collection, Neem extract application and bagging. Organic fertilizer use will be regulated and Water quality will be monitored in hydroponic and aquageoponics systems</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> since organic plant cultivation method will be adopted.</p> <p>Impact: <i>Intermediate impact (3)</i> could be observed if training of the beneficiaries are not adequate</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Proper training will be vital to reduce the risk. In addition, water quality monitoring will help to take mitigation measures (if required) and reduce the risk.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
Risk Category: Technical and Operational				
<p>Risk 14: Public health and sustainability risks from improper maintenance and operation of Rainwater Harvesting System. Rainwater Harvesting tanks require relatively simple operation and maintenance. There is some risk that improper operation and maintenance will lead to microbial contamination or that water in tanks may become a breeding site for mosquitoes that water in tanks may become a breeding site for mosquitoes</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>An environmental code of practice has been developed for the operation and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting tanks, as well as a detailed O&M plan with the participation of the user groups. A pre-filter will be used prior to the tank storage to ensure that rainwater is free from microbial contamination, in conjunction with a first flush system to ensure that debris and other contamination from the catchment surface does not enter the tank. RWH tanks will be subject to regular operation and maintenance driven by a community led water management committee and a caretaker funded by the committee. The water management committee will be formed by representatives of the cluster of households (with a priority for women) that will collect water from each tank. Finally, water will be subject to regular water quality monitoring as per the ESMF. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> since a pre-filter will be used.</p> <p>Impact: <i>Extensive impact (4)</i> on health for user could be observed if regular O&M is not maintained.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Periodic (at least dry and wet season) microbial water quality monitoring of the harvested rainwater should be ensured. Water supply surveillance would reduce the risk.</p>
<p>Risk 15: Extreme weather events and/or disasters may affect project progress due to national and local urgency to address immediate disaster emergencies</p>	Medium	Substantial	<p>Devastating cyclones hit the coastal areas of Bangladesh almost every year, usually accompanied by high speed winds, which infrequently reach 250 km/hour or more and 3-10 m high waves, causing extensive damage to life, property and livestock. Much of the target area is threatened with cyclonic storm surge. In order to mitigate these risks, the construction of the water supply technologies will be undertaken outside of the cyclone season. The duration of the project has been set to minimize the impact of delays which may be caused by circumstances such as storm surge. The risk of salt water inundation into the ponds from storm surges will be addressed through raising the pond embankment based on local knowledge of the historical height of flooding as well as survey data. The dissemination of EWs will also support the preparedness and response activities to mitigate implementation delays. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Moderately likely (3)</i> given the frequency and intensity of cyclones in coastal areas of Bangladesh.</p> <p>Impact: <i>Extensive impact (4)</i> to project pond RWHS and to agriculture and aquaculture livelihood activities could be observed due to storm surge .</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures identified in the FP are adequate. Raising the pond embankment to prevent saline water intrusion during worst case scenario and the dissemination of EWs will reduce the risk.</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 17: Insufficient water stored in the rainwater tanks</p>	Medium	Substantial	<p>The rainwater tanks have been sized to provide sufficient storage for the historical worst case of 180 days without rain based on the thirty years of climate records for both Satkhira and Khulna. Most years, the dry period without rain is much shorter than 180 days. Climate change predictions are for the peak monsoon months (June, July and August) to become warmer and wetter and the dry winter months (December, January, February) to become warmer and drier. Specifically a 5% decrease in rainfall is forecast for the dry winter months by 2050. The long-term average rainfall for the six driest months (to correspond with the 180 day design period) is 197mm in Satkhira District and 142mm in Khulna District. The design drought of 180 days with zero rainfall is more conservative than the climate change prediction for a 5% decrease in rainfall during the dry months. The caretaker of each community-scale and institution- scale rainwater tank will be responsible for monitoring the distribution of the 2 litres of drinking water per person per day to the target households. The caretaker will be supported by the WUGs and WMCs. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	<p>Likelihood: Moderately likely (3) 2000 liters tank for HH RWHS may not be sufficient for a year-round water supply for HH with more than 5 members. In addition, given the high temperatures experienced in Bangladesh 2 litres of water per person per day may not meet the needs of one person. DPHE is now promoting 3000 liters tanks for HH RWHS to meet year round water supply.</p> <p>Impact: Extensive impact (4) whole communities and HHs dependent on RWHS</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: RWHS design should include flexibility and adaptive management to permit future expansion should capacity prove to be insufficient</p>

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 18: Pond based filtration treatment technology fails due to poor water quality</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>The ponds that are currently used by villagers, but do not have any functional Pond Sand Filter (PSF) installed at it, have been considered as potential locations for the pond based systems with filtration treatment. The suspended solids and salinity in these ponds are expected to be low as the water is currently being drunk untreated. Water quality testing will be carried at the proposed pond sites to select the most appropriate filtration technology . If a proposed pond location is found to be unsuitable during site selection, alternative water sources will be confirmed (for example additional community- scale or institution-scale RWH systems). Ongoing water quality monitoring will be carried out. Installation with warranty would be procured to ensure robust technical support for long-term viability of filtration treatment solutions. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> based on GCA project approach to avoid poor water quality sources and to test and warranty pond-based filtration systems</p> <p>Impact: <i>Extensive impact (4)</i> functional filtration systems are essential to the GCA RWHSs providing potable water</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Adequate design and testing of pond-based filtration systems and careful selection of pond sites to avoid poor water quality</p>
<p>Risk 19: Household level RWH systems fail either during installation or due to lack of maintenance/repairs</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>The implementation success of the household level RWH systems will be ensured through community mobilization, WUG formation for clusters of households with household level RWH, technical support from the caretaker and ongoing institutional support from DPHE. The project will initiate and facilitate, through capacity building and peer-to- peer learning activities, continued monitoring of the availability and quality of the systems. A nominal household fee will be collected to cover the materials for regular minor maintenance as well as a contribution towards the caretaker's salary. In addition to this nominal fee, households with household level RWH will also be encouraged to pay an amount of US\$19 per year as a set-aside to cover the household contribution to the major repairs/replacements for the short life assets of household roof catchment and gutters etc. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> given the high demand for safe drinking water and the WUG, WMC and O&M proposed by GCA project.</p> <p>Impact: <i>Extensive impact (4)</i> as failure of HH RWHS would impact a larger proportion of beneficiaries engaged in the project</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: <i>proper training on O&M will reduce the risk.</i></p>
Risk Category: Other				

Table 8-1. Analysis of Funding Proposal Risk Ratings and Mitigation Measures at Design Stage and at the time of Interim Evaluation.				
Risks Identified in FP	FP	IE	Mitigation Measures Identified in FP	Interim Evaluation Comments
Risk 16: Lack of Community Ownership and Buy-In to the water supply solutions	Medium	Moderate	The social acceptability of the water supply solutions was considered during option selection. The final siting (for community-scale RWH tanks and pond treatment systems) and selection of beneficiaries and grouping (for access and distribution) will be undertaken during the first year of implementation to enable ownership and community buy-in. The formulation of Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water Management Committees (WMCs) will enable sustained community buy-in and management of the proposed water solutions. Site surveys were undertaken at institution buildings targeted for the installation of large and very large rainwater tanks (supplying 75 to 100 households). The site surveys included preliminary consultation with stakeholders to gain their permission for the future installation of RWH systems and tanks. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.	<p>Likelihood: <i>Low likelihood (2)</i> as a community, fee-based RWHS model, is new and will require a willingness to pay the fee set to purchase water, as well as the management and regulation of the RWHS including rationing during periods of scarcity and diligent O&M</p> <p>Impact: <i>Extensive impact (4)</i> impact if the community does not take the level of ownership required to operate a community RWHS</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Sufficient awareness raising activities to educate and engage communities that will take ownership of RWHS. Formation of WUGs and WMCs. And sufficient training to provide effective and diligent O&M</p>

Appendix 9: Interim Evaluation of Fund Level and Program Level Indicators

Table 9-1. IE Assessment of Fund Level Impact Indicators of the Logical Framework

Fund-level impact Core indicators	Baseline	Current value ²²	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	IE Assessment	Achievement Rating ²³	Justification for Rating
1. A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population; disaggregated by gender	57,737 (23% of the population in targeted wards. 50.2% women)	57,737	136,110 (of whom 68,237 are women)	245,516 direct 473,713 indirect; 719,229 Total (50.2% female around 16.25% of the total population the two districts)	57,737	Not on target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions project activities working directly with beneficiaries and government were severely curtailed. Successful completion of effective and sustainable government capacity building and beneficiary climate-resilient livelihood activities cannot be achieved before project closure
2. A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well- being, and food and water security: Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, etc.);	0	0	19,069 (all women)	25,425 women	0	Not on target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions project activities working directly with beneficiaries and government were severely curtailed. Successful completion of sustainable beneficiary climate-resilient livelihood activities cannot be achieved before project closure
3. A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well- being, and food and water security: Number of males and females with year - round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	57,737 people with year-round access to safe drinking water, of which 50.2% are women	57,737	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)	57,737	On target to be achieved	Technical and procurement aspects of RWHS installation have progressed well. Covid-19 restrictions have delayed training and capacity development activities that require working directly with beneficiaries and government. Successful completion of activities associated with providing safe and secure drinking water can likely be achieved before project closure

²² Current value as reported for December 31st, 2021 in APR 2021 (submitted March 1st, 2022)

²³ Three-point rating system for progress towards results: Achieved (green); On target to be achieved (yellow); Not on target to be achieved (red)

Table 9-2. IE Assessment of Programme Level Impact Indicators of the Logical Framework

Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value ²⁴	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	IE Assessment	Achievement Rating ²⁵	Justification for Rating
Objective. Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks							
4. Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	57,737 (50.2% women)	57,737	136,110 (of which 68,237 are women)	245,516 direct (50.2% of whom are female).	57,737	Not on target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions project activities working directly with beneficiaries and government were severely curtailed. Successful completion of effective and sustainable government capacity building and beneficiary climate-resilient livelihood activities cannot be achieved before project closure
Output 1. Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities							
5. Number of women in targeted wards with improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods	0	0	19,069 (women)	25,425 (women)	0	Not on target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions project activities working directly with beneficiaries and government were severely curtailed. Successful completion of sustainable beneficiary climate-resilient livelihood activities cannot be achieved before project closure
6. Number of males and females with access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information	49,103 (50.2% women)	49,103	122,758 people (50% of the population in targeted wards out of which 50.2% female)	245,516 (100% population of the targeted wards out of which 50.2% of whom are female).	49,103	Not on target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions gender-responsive EW project activities have not started. The PIP identifies a series of activities for last-mile dissemination of EW running over a five-year period. As these activities have not yet started it will not be possible to ensure successful and sustainable creation of gender-responsive EW information.

²⁴ Current value as reported for December 31st, 2021 in APR 2021 (submitted March 1st, 2022)

²⁵ Three-point rating system for progress towards results: Achieved (green); On target to be achieved (yellow); Not on target to be achieved (red)

Table 9-2. IE Assessment of Programme Level Impact Indicators of the Logical Framework

Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value ²⁴	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	IE Assessment	Achievement Rating ²⁵	Justification for Rating
7. Social audit protocols established and operational across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods	No social auditing protocols available for climate resilient livelihoods	0	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 15 unions	Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 39 unions	0	Not on target to be achieved	A social audit protocol is currently under development and testing in UNDP Bangladesh's Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) The GCA has not scheduled field level implementation in the 2022 AWP The PIP identified three years for this activity. Successful completion not likely before project closure
Output 2. Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions							
8. Number of males and females with year- round access to reliable and safe drinking water	57,737 people with year-round access to safe drinking water. 50.2% women	57,737	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)	136,110 (of whom 68,327 are women)	57,737	On target to be achieved	Technical and procurement aspects of RWHS installation have progressed well. Covid-19 restrictions have delayed training and capacity development activities that require working directly with beneficiaries and government. Successful completion of activities associated with providing safe and secure drinking water can likely be achieved before project closure
9. Total Number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational	0	5	7000	13596	5	On target to be achieved	Technical and procurement aspects of RWHS installation have progressed well. Covid-19 restrictions have delayed training and capacity development activities that require working directly with beneficiaries and government. Successful completion of activities associated with providing safe and secure drinking water can likely be achieved before project closure

Table 9-2. IE Assessment of Programme Level Impact Indicators of the Logical Framework

Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value ²⁴	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	IE Assessment	Achievement Rating ²⁵	Justification for Rating
Output 3. Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security							
10. Number of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE who effectively apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water (disaggregated by gender).	0	0	250 (of whom 30 % are women)	525 (of whom 30% are women)	0	Not on target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions project activities working directly with government were severely curtailed. APR 2021 reported progress to strengthen MoWCA's technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods was 15% as of December 2021. Training components and toolkits are under development and these are to be introduced to government staff in 2022. However, to achieve sustainable development and implementation of enhanced skills in gender-sensitive climate-risk informed planning and management by government staff requires multiple training sessions combined with opportunities for integration into current government practices. The PIP identified four years for this activity Successful capacity development of MoWCA and DPHE to apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management cannot be achieved before project closure

Table 9-2. IE Assessment of Programme Level Impact Indicators of the Logical Framework

Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value ²⁴	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	IE Assessment	Achievement Rating ²⁵	Justification for Rating
11. Evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change	No integration of gender and climate change through MoWCA into other sectoral policies/programs	Same as baseline	MoWCA's capacity enhanced through development of 'gender and climate change action plan' to support integration into other sectoral policies/ programs	Integration of gender and CC into at least 2 sectors through MoWCA	0	Not on target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions project activities working directly with government were severely curtailed. APR 2021 reported progress to strengthen MoWCA's technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods was 15% as of December 2021. MoWCA training if first required to develop enhanced skills in gender-sensitive climate-risk informed planning and management. When attained government staff explore opportunities for integrating gender and climate change through collaboration with other sectors. The PIP identified five years for progressive engagement of other sectors leading to successful integration of gender and climate change. Successful integration of gender and climate change into other sectors cannot be achieved before project closure
12. Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications	0	0	1500 (50% girls)	3000 (50% girls)	0	On target to be achieved	Due to Covid-19 restrictions delaying other project activities, this activity originally scheduled for implementation in years 3 and 4, has not yet started. Development of an adaptive learning module for young boys and girls is scheduled in the AWP for 2022. With rapid implementation over the next two years, this activity could achieve successful completion before project closure.

Appendix 10: Interim Evaluation Ratings for Achievement Summary Table

Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.

Ratings for Project Implementation & Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.

Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project's closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained

Appendix 11: UNEG Code of Conduct

Evaluators/Consultants:

10. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
11. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
12. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
13. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
14. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
15. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
16. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
17. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
18. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated.

Interim Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

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

Name of Consultant: Atikul Islam

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant):

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

Signed at Khulna, Bangladesh (Place) on 31st January, 2022
(Date)

Signature: 

Evaluators/Consultants:

19. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
20. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
21. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
22. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
23. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
24. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
25. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
26. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
27. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated.

Interim Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

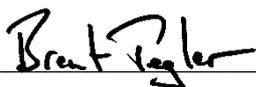
Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Consultant: **Brent Tegler**

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant):

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

Signed at Fergus, Canada (Place) on 31st January, 2022 (Date)

Signature: 

Appendix 12: Interim Evaluation Audit Trail

An Audit Trail has been prepared in a separate file for all comments received on the draft Interim Evaluation of Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity, Bangladesh. UNDP Project ID-PIMS # 5724.

Appendix 13: Interim Evaluation Report Clearance Form

Interim Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared By:

Commissioning Unit

Name: **A Z M Saleh** _____

Signature:  _____ Date: **02 August 2022** _____

Regional Technical Advisor (Nature, Climate and Energy)

Name: **Karma Lodey Raptan** _____

Signature:  _____ Date: **2 Aug 2022** _____

Principal Technical Advisor (Nature, Climate and Energy)

Name: **Srilata Kammila**

Signature:  _____ Date: **3 August 2022** _____