

Terms of Reference (ToR)
FOR CONDUCTING A MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE GCF-FUNDED PROJECT FP206:
Resilient Homestead and Livelihood Support to the Vulnerable Coastal People of Bangladesh
(RHL)

1. Introduction

The Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), an apex development organization under the Financial Institutions Division of the Ministry of Finance, is a sustainable platform for government-to-non-government organization collaboration based in Bangladesh. Its mission is to eradicate poverty in Bangladesh sustainably by undertaking multidimensional human-centred development programs. As a second-tier organization, PKSF implements all programs and projects through more than 200 Partner Organizations (POs) nationwide.

PKSF (for details about PKSF, please visit <http://www.pksf.org.bd>) is implementing the “Resilient Homestead and Livelihood Support to the Vulnerable Coastal People of Bangladesh (RHL)” project as a Direct Access Entity (DAE) of GCF, with a budget of \$49.99 million. The project has chosen seven exposed coastal districts, namely Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, and Cox’s Bazar, which are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise, salinity intrusion, coastal flooding, cyclones, and storm surges due to their geographical position.

2. Project Background

The geographical location and low elevation of the coastal zone of Bangladesh make it susceptible to disasters. In contrast, climate change asserts a new depressing effect on the lives and livelihoods in the region. The most recent IPCC report (AR6) argues that the global sea level will elevate 0.44-0.76 m by 2100 under the intermediate GHG emissions scenario (SSP2-4.5). The NASA sea level tool (see Section B.1) confirms these projections for the entire coastline, but with an even higher maximum value of 0.91 m to the west of the country (by 2100 under SSP2-4.5). Even in the low GHG emission scenario (SSP1-2.6) sea level will rise 0.32-0.62 m by the end of the 21st century. It is predicted for Bangladesh that a 45 cm rise in sea level may inundate 10-15% of the land by the year 2050, resulting in over 35 million climate migrants from the coastal districts. The proposed project areas, which include Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, and Cox’s Bazar districts, are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise, salinity intrusion, coastal flooding, cyclones, and storm surges because of their low elevation, ranging from 1-2 meters above average sea level.

Hence, the vulnerability of coastal people is characterized in three ways: i.e., 1) poor human settlement in low-lying areas, 2) climate-sensitive livelihood, and 3) scarcity of safe drinking water. Most of the coastal population is poor, small, marginal farm families and shrimp workers. The poor coastal community builds their houses in low-lying areas subject to coastal flooding. Most houses are built with mud and goal pata (leaves of an indigenous coastal plant), which are severely affected by cyclones, storm surges, and high tides. These people have to spend a significant amount of their earnings repairing houses each year. Besides, the coastal communities primarily depend on seasonal subsistence agriculture and agricultural wage labour, which are highly climate-sensitive. Safe drinking water is highly vulnerable to rising sea levels and salinity in the country's coastal zone. The communities and local-level organizations lack an understanding of climate change's present and future impacts, which is one of the key barriers to promoting climate-resilient development in the coastal zone.

Under this circumstance, to develop a climate-adaptive coastal community in Bangladesh by adopting climate-resilient housing and livelihood technologies, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC) approved “Resilient Homestead and Livelihood Support to the Vulnerable Coastal People of Bangladesh (RHL)”, a five-year project, in 36th GCF Board on July 14, 2023.

3. Project Goal and Objectives

To respond to the challenges mentioned above, the primary goal of the project is to develop climate-adaptive coastal communities in Bangladesh through the adoption of climate-resilient housing and livelihood technologies. The project will also enhance the capacity of communities and organizations to address climate change impacts in their localities.

The specific objectives are:

1. To develop climate-resilient homesteads for vulnerable communities in the southwest coastal zone of Bangladesh;
2. To develop climate-adaptive livelihoods for vulnerable coastal communities; and
3. To enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities and institutions so that they can plan and implement adaptation interventions.

The project is expected to achieve the following impacts: (i) reduced vulnerability of the coastal community to the adverse impacts of climate change, and (ii) enhanced capacity of the coastal vulnerable community to address climate change issues. The expected outcomes/results are: (i) decreased risk of loss of assets and lives from extreme weather events; (ii) livelihood resilience to SLR/storm surge and salinity; and (iii) improved climate planning and implementation by communities and local-level institutions.

Aligning with the stated specific objectives, the project will construct climate-resilient houses for the most vulnerable households, climate-adaptive farming technologies (e.g., crab farming along with mangrove tree plantation, sheep or goat rearing, household-based agriculture, etc.), with technical, financial, and capacity building, supply chain development and market linkage support. The concept of a climate-resilient homestead in the coastal areas of the country includes a raised homestead area, a cyclonic storm-resistant house structure, homestead-based vegetable cultivation, a sanitary latrine, a rainwater harvesting system and saline-tolerant fruit trees and mangrove species plantations in and around the raised homestead area. This integrated climate-resilient homestead development will protect them from coastal inundation and cyclones and help increase households' income. These homesteads will also provide some safe space for livestock farming for beneficiaries.

The project follows the GCF agriculture and food security sector guidelines while designing climate-resilient livelihoods. The proposed livelihood interventions build on the first paradigm shift pathway, i.e., promoting resilient agroecology. The project will promote ecologically suited, technologically feasible, and socio-culturally accepted high-value crops and farm animals while providing the required skills and technology upscaling. The project will promote an integrated fruit-fish-fiber model in the southwest coastal areas of Bangladesh.

4. Project Area

Seven exposed coastal districts, namely Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, and Cox's Bazar, were selected as project areas based on their high exposure, vulnerability, and the feasibility of introducing a crab hatchery supply chain.

District	Upzilla
Satkhira	Shamnagar and Ashshuni
Khulna	Dakop and Koyra
Bagerhat	Morelganj and Mongal
Barguna	Barguna Sadar and Pathorghata
Patuakhali	Kolapara and Rangabali
Bhola	Bhola Sadar, Borhanuddin, Monpura and Charfashion
Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Chakaria, Kutubdia, Moheskhali and Taknaf

5. Project Target Group

The project will focus on twenty upazilas of seven districts (Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, and Cox's Bazar) to improve the local communities' ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-induced disasters. Improve communities' ability to withstand climate-induced disasters by linking proven climate-adaptive solutions to agriculture, water, and infrastructure with locally developed solutions. Key sector activities of this project are (i) strengthen the capacity of local institutes, (ii) Provide Climate Smart Agricultural services through saline tolerant vegetable cultivation, (iii) provide

financial services, including credit through Microfinance for goat/sheep rearing in slatted house alongside agriculture, (iv) provide financial services, including credit through Microfinance for crab hatchery, nursery, and culture as a climate-smart livelihood alongside agriculture, (v) scaling up climate-resilient water facilities for safe drinking water, (vi) construction of Climate-Resilient Housing (latrine and improve cook stove), (vii) follow nature-based adaptation approach and repairing and rehabilitating coastal ecology by engaging vulnerable community members through tree plantation.

Criteria for Selection of Final Beneficiaries

The Project will support 362,475 people through the selection and eligibility criteria and close consultation with local government institutions and community people. Available government data will be used to identify the poor people in the project area. Direct Final Beneficiaries will be selected based on eligibility and selection criteria. The initial selection criteria list below will be complemented with additional criteria in case interested and eligible households exceed the target numbers.

- Those who live in saline-prone coastal vulnerable areas;
- Poor and ultra-poor households (as defined in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2016) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS-2017));
- Daily income is less than USD 1.90;
- Those who are not receiving any similar support from other projects or organizations;
- Those who have salinity-affected lands, particularly away from agricultural land;
- Interested in participation in the project and adoption of the project-promoted technologies and practices; and
- Willing to contribute to the project through loan, cash, and in-kind contributions, as necessary;
- Priority to women-headed households and other disadvantaged groups.

Selection criteria for goat/sheep rearing in slatted houses (Activity 2.1.1):

- Those who do not have the financial capacity to purchase livestock and can rear livestock;
- Women-headed households and households with disadvantaged members will be given priority;
- Poor and Ultra-poor Households (as defined in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2016) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS-2017)); and
- Have access to homestead land

The selection will be based on the selection criteria from amongst the targeted households in the Project Area. When the selection process reaches 90,000 beneficiaries, it will be stopped.

Selection criteria for homestead tree plantation and saline-tolerant vegetable cultivation (Activity 1.1.2 and Activity 2.1.3):

- Poor and ultra-poor people;
- Having homestead land of at least 60 square meters; and
- Women-headed households and physically challenged people will be given preference.
- The Project will select 90,000 beneficiaries for tree plantation and 90,000 for saline-tolerant vegetable cultivation.
- Selection criteria for crab hatchery establishment (Activity 2.2.1):
- Those who have the financial capacity to set up crab hatchery through their initiative;
- Limited/good educational and technological knowledge of crab/shrimp hatcheries;
- Previous experience of micro-enterprise operations; and
- Minimum 20 decimals of owned land not adjacent to agricultural land to set up a micro-crab

hatchery.

- Only barren & fallow land will be considered for installation of the hatchery plant, so there will be no chance of loss of productive land.

The selection will be based on the criteria from the targeted households in the Project Area. The process will be stopped when it reaches 225 beneficiaries.

Selection criteria for crab nurseries and farmers (Activity 2.2.3 and Activity 2.2.4)

- Having cultivable land or capacity to hire at least 0.20 hectares;
- Women-headed households and households with disadvantaged members will be given priority;
- Have the ability to run/manage crab farming and
- Poor and Ultra-poor households (as defined in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2016) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS-2017)).

Selection criteria for resilient homestead (Activity 1.1.1)

- Those who have their homestead area in minimum or above tidal flood level with high exposure to climate shock events;
- Women-headed households and households with disadvantaged members will be given priority;
- Poor and Ultra-poor Households (as defined in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2016) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS-2017)); and
- Those who do not have the financial capacity to construct resilient houses.

The selection criteria will be drawn from the targeted households in the Project Area. The process will be stopped when it reaches 13,500 beneficiaries.

6. Total Number of Beneficiaries

Number of Direct beneficiaries is 81,450 Households (366,527 individuals).

Activities Upzilla	Design and building of homesteads	Homestead tree planting	Goat/sheep rearing in slatted house*	Cultivation of saline-tolerant vegetables within homestead areas*	Development of crab hatcheries*	Technical and financial support for "crab nurseries" *	Technical and financial support to "crab farmers" *
Charfashion and Monpura	300	2000	1,000	2,000	-	10	500
Vola Sadar and Borhanuddin	300	2000	1,000	2,000	-	13	500
Dakop	300	2000	1,000	2,000	-	35	2,000
Moheshkhali	50	300	2,000	335	2	10	700
Rangabali and Patharghata	400	2750	1,000	2,667	-	25	1,000
Cox's bazar and Kutubdia	150	1000	2,000	1,000	30	10	750
Morolganj	200	1300	1,000	1,333	-	13	500
Koyra	200	1300	1,000	1,333	-	46	2,500
Mongla	200	1300	1,000	1,333	-	50	2,500
Borguna Sadar	100	750	1,000	667	-	8	300
Shamnagar	300	2000	1,500	2,000	3	185	3,500
Ashshuni	140	900	1,000	933	-	75	3,000
Kolapara	200	1325	1,000	1,333	-	4	500
Ramu	50	325	1,500	333	10	3	500
Chakaria	60	400	1,500	400	5	8	750
Teknaf	50	350	1,500	333	-	5	500
Total (HH)	3,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	50	5,00	20,000

* activity (ies) has loan and grant support

The total number of direct beneficiaries HH will be 83,550 (375,975 persons). The 3000HH (13,500 beneficiaries) of resilient homesteads overlap with 20,000HH (90,000 beneficiaries) of tree plantations, which should be deducted from the total beneficiaries. So, the absolute number of direct beneficiaries is 81,450HH (366,527 persons).

7. Project Theory of Change (ToC)

If target coastal communities in Bangladesh employ weather-proof construction, have access to resources and capacity to implement climate-adaptive livelihoods, and communities with the support of institutions are knowledgeable of adaptive strategies and planning and can coordinate responses, **then** coastal communities in Bangladesh will be able to safeguard assets and livelihoods into the future **because** homes

will protect future extreme weather events, livelihoods will be maintained in the face of climate hazards and local institutions will be able to provide appropriate and timely support.

This project's principal aim is to reduce the risk to the lives and assets of the most vulnerable people in Bangladesh's coastal zones and provide them with improved and sustainable alternative livelihood options in the face of extreme climate challenges. It will benefit approximately 366,527 people in the target region and have transformative impacts.

To meet the needs of the people, at the beginning of the project, communities will be organized into climate change adaptation groups with gender equity to support and provide valuable local knowledge for implementing the proposed interventions (outcome 3). Capacity will be built within them to seek finance, coordinate and develop further adaptation ideas, and disseminate their knowledge to their peers and communities. Local implementing entities and local governments will also be trained and included throughout the project tenure to build coordination, planning, and implementation capacity that will last beyond the project's life. This project will transform how institutions can support local communities by tackling development through a climate change lens. Coordination, planning, and implementation will become more efficient for meeting the needs of communities for this and future projects.

8. Key Stakeholders

The project's prime stakeholders are the most climate-vulnerable participant households in the twenty upazilas above of seven coastal districts facing climate-induced disasters, with limited or no access to safe drinking water and climate-resilient shelter. The total number of unique targeted people is 366,527.

9. Evaluation Purpose and Objective

The objective of the mid-term evaluation is to assess the progress made against the project's targets by analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data collected from targeted and non-targeted populations (counterfactual). The evaluation will compare the current status with the baseline data to determine the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, and early outcomes of the project. The mid-term evaluation will also assess progress against the indicators listed in the Indicator Tracking Table (Annex-2), based on data collected during implementation.

The specific objectives of the mid-term evaluation are to:

1. Assess the climatic context of the communities, including climate vulnerability, resilience levels, and existing adaptation and mitigation practices;
2. Compare and assess changes in the socio-economic conditions and livelihood (business) activities of the communities since the start of the project;
3. Examine the progress and changes in community climate-resilience since the project began, identifying improvements or remaining gaps;
4. Measure and compare the progress in housing, water, sanitation, and livelihood options within the communities to determine improvements or remaining gaps;
5. Assess the accessibility, affordability, and effectiveness of the common climate-resilient conditions and practices of the communities; and
6. Identify the gender gap among the microenterprises.

10. Scope of the Survey

The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will assess the progress, effectiveness, and emerging outcomes of the project aimed at strengthening the resilience of poor, marginalized, and climate-vulnerable communities in selected coastal districts of Bangladesh. The MTE will focus on measuring changes since project inception, identifying factors that influence results, and documenting lessons learned to inform course correction.

The scope is organized directly according to the six Specific Objectives of the MTE.

The evaluation will not conduct new baseline-style studies (e.g., policy reviews, climate trend analysis, hydrogeological assessments, or identification of new hotspots) but will rely on existing baseline and secondary data to assess progress.

Scope Aligned With Specific Objective 1

“Assess the climatic context of the communities, including climate vulnerability, resilience levels, and existing adaptation and mitigation practices.”

The MTE will:

- i. Review how climate vulnerability and exposure have shifted since project inception, using secondary data and community perceptions.
- ii. Assess changes in community resilience levels, including preparedness, coping strategies, and adaptive behaviors.
- iii. Evaluate the uptake and effectiveness of project-supported adaptation and mitigation practices.
- iv. Identify external climate-related factors influencing project results to date.

Scope Aligned With Specific Objective 2

“Compare and assess changes in the socio-economic conditions and livelihood (business) activities of the communities since the start of the project.”

The MTE will:

- v. Assess changes in household and community socioeconomic conditions, including income sources, financial stability, and livelihood diversification.
- vi. Evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of livelihood interventions supported by the project.
- vii. Examine shifts in business or microenterprise activities, particularly among vulnerable groups.
- viii. Identify socioeconomic barriers that restrict participation or limit project benefits.

Scope Aligned With Specific Objective 3

“Examine the progress and changes in community climate-resilience since the project began, identifying improvements or remaining gaps.”

The MTE will:

- ix. Measure changes in community-level resilience capacity, including collective preparedness and local support systems.
- x. Assess the effectiveness of community-based resilience mechanisms developed or strengthened by the project.
- xi. Identify remaining gaps in community resilience and areas where additional support is required.
- xii. Document lessons learned and good practices emerging from project interventions.

Scope Aligned With Specific Objective 4

“Measure and compare the progress in housing, water, sanitation, and livelihood options within the communities to determine improvements or remaining gaps.”

The MTE will:

- xiii. Evaluate progress in climate-resilient housing interventions, including coverage, quality, and user satisfaction.
- xiv. Assess improvements in access to safe drinking water, including adoption of rainwater harvesting and other resilient water solutions.
- xv. Examine changes in sanitation facilities and practices, assessing their reliability and climate resilience.
- xvi. Compare changes in livelihood options, particularly those directly supported by project activities.
- xvii. Identify remaining gaps and constraints affecting basic service access and usage.

Scope Aligned With Specific Objective 5

“Assess the accessibility, affordability, and effectiveness of the common climate-resilient conditions and practices of the communities.”

The MTE will:

- xviii. Review accessibility of climate-resilient technologies and practices, including physical availability and ease of adoption.
- xix. Assess affordability and financial feasibility from the perspective of households and microenterprises.
- xx. Evaluate the effectiveness and perceived benefits of climate-resilient practices implemented at household and community levels.
- xxi. Identify factors that enable or hinder widespread uptake of these practices.

Scope Aligned With Specific Objective 6

“Identify the gender gap among the microenterprises.”

The MTE will:

- xxii. Examine differences in participation, access, and benefits between male- and female-led microenterprises.
- xxiii. Assess gender disparities related to credit access, business support services, training, and market linkages.
- xxiv. Identify systemic, cultural, and economic constraints faced by women-led microenterprises.
- xxv. Recommend strategies to reduce gender gaps and promote equitable microenterprise development.

11. Methodology

The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will adopt a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative techniques. As this evaluation is a repeat survey of the previously conducted baseline study, the quantitative component will use the same respondents, sample distribution, and sampling frame established during the baseline. No new sampling design, sample size calculation, or sampling strategy is required for the quantitative survey.

Quantitative Methodology (Repeat Survey Design)

The MTE will re-survey the same sample of 2,658 treatment respondents and 898 control respondents (total: 3,556) across the 20 upazilas covered in the baseline. This will enable direct comparison of changes over time and robust assessment of progress against baseline indicators.

The firm will strictly follow the baseline sampling frame, including:

- The same districts, upazilas, and unions
- The same treatment and control groups
- The same respondent lists (with replacement only when respondents are unavailable, as per PKSF guidance)

The MTE's quantitative analysis will focus on tracking changes over time, estimating progress toward outcomes, and assessing differences between treatment and non-treatment groups.

A. Sample Distribution by Intervention Type

Intervention	Population Size (P)	Baseline Sample Size
Design and building of homesteads	3,000	210
Homestead tree planting	20,000	560
Goat/sheep rearing in slatted house	20,000	600
Cultivation of saline-tolerant vegetables	20,000	590
Development of crab hatcheries	50	3
Technical & financial support for "crab nursery"	500	136
Technical & financial support to "crab farmers"	20,000	559
Total	83,550	2,658

B. Sample Distribution by Upazila (Treatment vs Control)

Upazila	Treatment	Control	Total
Assasuni	151	51	202
Barguna Sadar	47	16	63
Batiaghata	-	41	41
Bhola Sadar	71	27	98
Borhanuddin	49	17	66
Chakaria	56	19	75
Charfassion	45	15	60
Cox's Bazar Sadar	133	43	176
Dacope	124	-	124
Kalapara	87	29	116
Kaliganj	-	191	191
Koyra	90	32	122
Kutubdia	187	60	247
Maheshkhali	485	167	652
Mongla	114	38	152
Monpura	29	10	39
Morrelganj	123	41	164
Patharghata	112	38	150
Ramu	41	15	56
Rangabali	103	34	137
Shyamnagar	571	-	571
Teknaf	40	14	54
Total	2,658	898	3,556

These tables will guide the entire sampling framework for the MTE quantitative survey.

Qualitative Methodology

Qualitative tools will complement the quantitative data by exploring perceptions, experiences, and contextual nuances related to climate resilience, housing, WASH, livelihoods, gender disparities, and adaptation practices.

The following qualitative tools will be used:

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)
- Case Studies / Life Histories

Selection of respondents for qualitative methods will be purposive, reflecting:

- Different livelihood groups
- Gender and disability categories

- Microenterprise types
- Communities with high/low adoption of climate-resilient practices
- Local government and NGO stakeholders

The consulting firm will propose the number of FGDs, KIIs, and case studies in their technical proposal and refine them in the Inception Report.

Data Collection Tools

- A semi-structured questionnaire will be developed based on baseline indicators to enable direct comparison.
- PKSf and the consulting firm will jointly finalize all tools.
- Digital data collection (if feasible) is encouraged to improve accuracy and timeliness.

Data Processing and Analysis

The analysis will include:

- Trend analysis comparing baseline and MTE results
- Disaggregated analysis (gender, disability, income group, enterprise type)
- Difference-in-differences or econometric techniques (where applicable)
- Comparative assessment of treatment vs control groups
- Thematic analysis of qualitative data

Findings will be presented using tables, graphs, and statistical summaries aligned with the MTE objectives.

Quality Assurance

The consulting firm must ensure:

- Enumerator training
- Field supervision
- Data validation and consistency checks
- Documentation of non-response and replacements
- Daily data monitoring during fieldwork

Comparative Analysis with Baseline Findings

The Mid-Term Evaluation will conduct a rigorous comparative analysis between baseline and mid-term findings to assess progress against the project's output and outcome indicators. This analysis will quantify changes in key dimensions - including climate resilience practices, socioeconomic conditions, livelihood diversification, housing improvements, WASH access, institutional capacity, and gender outcomes - using the same indicators and measurement approaches applied during the baseline survey. The evaluation will identify areas of significant improvement, stagnation, or decline; assess differences between treatment and control groups; and highlight the factors that have contributed to or hindered progress. This comparison will form the core basis for evaluating the project's effectiveness to date and informing strategic adjustments for the remaining implementation period.

12. Sampling strategy

The target populations for the quantitative component of this mid-term evaluation will be adult males or females at the household level *who were surveyed at the Baseline Study* (as per the selection criteria described in section 5). The qualitative part of this research will include climate experts, the Forest Department, the Department of Fisheries, the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), the Agriculture and Livestock Department, the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), community influential (Chairman/member, religious leader, other leaders), policymakers, teachers (School/college/madrasah), local media personnel, community forum/ disaster management committee, etc.

13. Data Collection, Procedure, and Instruments

The firm will propose quantitative and qualitative data collection methods and tools. The tools will be designed to capture the necessary information to assess the project's impact and achievements, as per the project's indicators and evaluation objectives. The tools should be comprehensive, reliable, and appropriate

for the target population and tested for validity and reliability before the data collection.

Data collection will involve trained enumerators conducting face-to-face interviews with the selected respondents. The enumerators will follow a standardized approach and adhere to ethical guidelines for data collection, ensuring confidentiality and informed consent. The inception report will describe the data collection tools, procedures, and instruments in detail.

14. Data Quality Management

The firm will propose appropriate quality control measures to be implemented during the data collection process, which will be detailed in the proposal. These measures may include the following:

Training and supervision of enumerators: The firm will provide comprehensive training on the data collection tools, procedures, and ethical guidelines. Regular supervision and monitoring of the enumerators' performance will be conducted to ensure that they follow the standardized approach and adhere to the data collection protocols.

Pre-testing of data collection tools: The data collection tools will be pre-tested in a pilot study to identify any issues related to clarity, comprehensibility, and accuracy. Based on the feedback from the pre-testing, necessary modifications will be made to the tools to ensure their appropriateness for the target population.

Data validation: The firm will implement data validation procedures to check for errors, inconsistencies, and outliers in the collected data. These procedures may involve range, consistency, and logical checks to ensure the data is accurate and reliable.

Monitoring mechanisms: The consultant will establish monitoring mechanisms to track the progress of data collection, including regular review meetings with enumerators, spot checks of completed questionnaires, and ongoing communication with the field team to address any issues or challenges that may arise during the data collection process.

Field monitoring by PKSf: PKSf will conduct field monitoring with its resources and support from its Implementing Entities (IEs) to ensure the quality of data collection. This may involve spot checks, review of data collection processes, and verification of filled questionnaires.

Data cleaning: The consultant will conduct thorough data cleaning procedures to identify and correct any errors or inconsistencies in the collected data. This may involve data verification, validation, and cleaning using statistical software and data management techniques.

15. Data Analysis

The proposal will describe in detail the data analysis procedures to be used in the evaluation. It could be incorporated into the evaluation planning matrix.

16. Task/Activities

- Conduct an inception meeting for the evaluation with PMU.
- Develop data collection tools, pre-test, data analysis, and management plan and finalize in consultation with the PMU of the RHL project;
- Prepare an inception report with detailed methodology and questioners (both quantitative and qualitative), evaluation matrix, timeline, team plan, draft data collection tools (including consent and assent form), analysis plan, training plan for enumerators, sampling plan, and share with PMU for feedback;
- Revise the survey design, methods, or tools accordingly based on PMU's comments on the inception report.
- Submit the final inception report.
- Prepare the survey manual and fieldwork protocols according to the agreed methodologies
- Conduct training of the data enumerators and supervisors;
- Collect data, including cleaning, validation, and entry;

- Data analysis.
- Prepare draft report and share with PMU for feedback;
- Incorporate the feedback received from the project personnel and project partners;
- Give a presentation to management on the final draft Report;
- Finalize and submit the project's mid-term evaluation report and the collected raw data to the PMU.

The following tasks for the consulting firm will need to focus on the aspects mentioned above; however, they are not limited to them. Other need-based associated tasks and sub-tasks may and will be undertaken.

17. Deliverables and Timing

The total duration of the contract will be 180 calendar days.

18. Key Deliverables of the Evaluation

The consultant team/firm is responsible for submitting the following deliverables to the RHL project of PKSf at the agreed work plan, following the table below:

Table 1: Deliverables and Timing

Sl.	Activities	Deliverables of Activities	Nature of Deliverables	Time of submission
1.	Submit the Draft inception report, draft Questionnaire, interview checklist/guideline (IDI, KII, FGD), and the checklist of observational and case studies, and hold an Inception meeting with the RHL project of PKSf	An inception report will include a literature review, a detailed work plan, a description of the methodology with an appropriate and randomized sampling plan, and all the required quantitative and qualitative questionnaires/checklists/guidelines, etc.	Five hard copies and an electronic copy.	15 days after signing the contract
2.	Submit the final inception report, Final Questionnaire, interview checklist/guideline (IDI, KII, FGD), and observational and case studies checklist.	Final Inception Report, Final data collection checklists.	Two hard copies and an electronic copy	25 days after signing the contract
3.	Conduct field-level data collection	a. Submit a clean questionnaire b. Submit qualitative interview transcripts & checklist	Electronic copy (Word, Excel, SPSS, STATA, etc.)	130 days after signing the contract
4.	Draft report of the mid-term evaluation, dissemination seminar/presentation on the findings of the draft mid-term evaluation report	A detailed draft report of the final independent evaluation as per the reporting outlines	Five hard copies and an electronic copy	150 days after the contract signing
5.	Final report of the mid-term evaluation	a) Final report of the mid-term evaluation b) Cleaned quantitative survey data c) Qualitative interview transcripts & checklist d) Data Analysis tabulation sheet.	Five hard copies and an electronic copy (Word, Excel, SPSS, STATA, etc.) of the computerized dataset and transcripts	180 days after the contract signing

Note: PKSf will strictly follow the deadline of every deliverable. No deliverables will be allowed to be submitted after the deadline.

19. Reporting Outline:

- Acknowledgement
- Table of contents
- Executive summary
- Introduction/Background
- Justification and rationale of the proposed study
- Objectives of the study
- Details of methodology
- Limitations
- Findings
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Recommendation
- Annex

20. Qualification of the Firm/Institution and Team Composition for the Study

The interested firm will meet the following minimum criteria for shortlisting:

- Minimum ten years' experience in performing survey/ assessment/ review/ evaluation and sound understanding of survey concepts, methodologies, and tools;
- The lead consultant and the relevant members of the team should have an excellent research background and have proven track records in conducting a similar type of assignment.
- Knowledge and experiences on climate change adaptation and livelihood development in vulnerable communities will be given preference.
- Excellent data interpretation and report writing skills with high-quality English;
- Evidence of having undertaken similar assignments.
- Ability to work collaboratively with multi-disciplinary individuals, groups and teams;
- A firm having experience in conducting GCF-funded project mid-term or end-line evaluations will be preferred.

a) Team leader:

Qualification and experience:

- Master's degree in Urban and Rural Planning/Geology/Economics/Development Studies/ Statistics/Agriculture/Climate Change and Disaster Management/Geography/ Environmental Science/Environmental Management/Sociology/Environmental Engineering from a recognized national/foreign university.
- A PhD in Environmental Science/Disaster/Climate Change will be an advantage.
- At least ten years of experience in pro-poor/development/climate change or relevant sector.
- Participating as a team leader in a GCF-funded similar evaluation/research/survey of the projects/programs will be an added advantage.
- Proven track record of at least three publications or five technical reports in the related sector.
- Qualifications, Knowledge, and experience in climate change adaptation and livelihood development in vulnerable communities will be given preference.
- Demonstrated experience conducting evaluations/studies/assessments for donor-funded projects;
- Clear understanding of research methodologies and experience using a range of research tools and techniques on climate change adaptation;
- Good communication and computer skills, and proficiency in using relevant data analysis and reporting software and tools.

b) Sociologist/Social Analyst/Social Scientist

- At least a Master's degree in Sociology/ Anthropology/ Development Studies/ Social Welfare or any relevant subject from a recognized university.
- A PhD in a relevant field will be an added advantage.
- At least eight years of experience in socio-economic impact, food security, adaptation, capacity development, research/evaluation, etc.

- Proven track record of at least three publications or five technical reports in the related sector.
- Familiarity with relevant research methodologies and tools used in social sciences, highlighting the ability to design and implement qualitative and quantitative research approaches.
- Good analytical and data interpretation skills, showcasing the ability to analyze and interpret social data to draw meaningful conclusions.
- Proficiency in using relevant software and tools for data analysis and reporting.

c) Statistician and data analyst

- At least a Master's degree in Statistics/Economics/ Anthropology from a recognized university. PhD degree will be an added advantage.
- At least eight years of experience in data management, analysis, and reporting for social surveys and impact evaluation.
- Experienced in standard data software, Excel, and statistical analysis software like SPSS/STATA/R/Python/SQL/GIS, etc.
- At least one publication or two technical reports in the related sector or perform data analysis in 3 similar research/survey projects/programs.
- Knowledge of data quality assurance and validation techniques to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data used in the evaluation.

d) Aquaculture Specialist

- Master's Degree in Fisheries/Zoology (Major in Fisheries)/Fisheries Biology and Genetics/ Aquaculture/Fisheries Management/ Fisheries Technology/Marine Science from a recognized university. A PhD degree will be an added advantage.
- At least eight years of experience in fish/shrimp culture/hatchery operation and management
- Knowledge of the carb value chain will be an added advantage.
- Experienced in standard data software.
- At least one publication or two technical reports in the related sector or perform data analysis in 3 similar research/survey projects/programs.

17.0 Mode of Payment Method

The payment for the service will be paid as follows:

- Thirty per cent (30%) will be released after submission and acceptance of the inception report.
- Thirty per cent (30%) will be released after submitting and accepting the draft final independent evaluation report.
- The final instalment for forty per cent (40%) will be released after submission and acceptance of the final independent evaluation report by PKSf, along with data (soft copy).

Applicable tax and VAT will be deducted from the source by PKSf as per GOB rules.

21. Rights of PKSf

- In case the consultant firm fails to provide service or perform under the terms and conditions of the contract by the agreed delivery dates, PKSf may, after giving the consultant firm reasonable notice to perform and without prejudice to any other rights or remedies, exercise one or more of the following rights.
 - Obtain all or part of the service or output from other sources or consultant/firm, in which event PKSf may hold the consultant team/firm responsible for any excess cost.
 - Refuse to accept all or part of the service or output.
 - Terminate the contract.
- Contract any or all references supplied by the consultant team/firm;
- The consultant team/firm shall not assign this contract or sub-contract of any portion of it without the PKSf's prior written consent;
- Request additional supporting or supplementary data (from the consultant team/firm);
- Accept any proposals in whole or part;
- Negotiate with the most favorable consultant firm/firm (s);
- PKSf reserves the right to make revisions to this ToR;

- (h) PKSf reserves the right to all aspects of monitoring and supervision of the consultant team/firm and other forms of support during the duration of the project;
- (i) PKSf reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

22. Requirement of the Proposal

Interested parties should apply to PKSf in a sealed envelope. The proposal should be divided into two parts: I) a technical proposal and II) a financial proposal. The consulting firm has to *submit a detailed technical proposal which will include:* 1) Understanding of the assignment, 2) overall methodology, 3) detailed work plan, 4) sampling technique (Qualitative & Quantitative), and sample size determination and distribution, 5) data collection protocols, 6) data quality control methods, 7) detailed data analysis methodologies and plan, 8) research planning matrix 9) Questionnaire 10) Interview guideline. Technical Proposal should also contain

- Past experiences and references
- CVs for key personnel
- Copy of a valid TIN certificate.
- Copy of a valid BIN certificate.
- Copy of a valid Trade License. (For firm)

The Financial Proposal:

The financial proposal should identify an itemized, item-wise summary of the cost for the assignment with a detailed breakdown. The budget should not contain income tax as a separate head; it can be blended with the other expenses, as it will be deducted from the source. However, VAT can be mentioned in the budget as per government regulation. PKSf will deduct VAT and tax at the source according to the GoB rules and deposit the amount into the government treasury. The consultant must provide a justified budget consistent with the technical proposal.

23. Selection criteria

This will be done by the Weighted Method, where the Weighted Method is used, the evaluation shall be based on a combination of:

(a) Non-price criteria, which may include:

- Experiences and past performances
- Technical capacity (equipment, qualification, relevant facilities to conduct study, etc.)
- Methodology and reporting layout

(b) Tendered Price

The evaluation process for non-price criteria will use the following scoring system:

- Very good (gives added value and shows high quality on the whole), 100%;
- Good (adequate and well suited to the purpose), 80%;
- Satisfactory (sufficient but lacks substantial advantages or has uneven quality), 50%;
- Poor (not addressed or not sufficient, high risk), 0%
- Pass mark 50% for technical proposal (non-price criteria). The formula for determining the Price score is the following:

$S_f = 100 \times F_m / F$, in which S_f is the financial score, F_m is the price of the lowest proposal, and F is the price under evaluation.

Weightage for non-price criteria is 70 per cent and price criteria is 30 per cent

Criteria	Score
Relevant experience and profile of the designated team members	30
Technical capacity (submission of similar projects, at least 3 in number)	30
Development idea(s), strategy, and execution plan with a timeline	40

24. Intellectual Property

PKSF shall exclusively own all rights in and to any work created in connection with this agreement, including all data, documents, information, copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets, or other proprietary rights in and to the work. The Consultant cannot withhold any information related to this agreement, as this will become public information.

Annex- 1 Project Activities and Description

Project Objective and Description:

The description of the Funded Activities, as further elaborated in the Funding Proposal, is outlined below:

The primary goal of the Project is to develop a climate-adaptive coastal community in Bangladesh by adopting climate-resilient housing and livelihood technologies. The Project will also enhance the capacity of communities and organizations to address climate change impacts in their localities.

The specific objectives are:

- a) To develop climate-resilient homestead for marginal, vulnerable communities in the southwest coastal zone of Bangladesh;
- b) To develop climate adaptive livelihoods for coastal vulnerable communities; and
- c) To enhance knowledge and awareness of the coastal vulnerable communities on climate change issues.

The Project aims to enhance the resilience of 362,475 targeted people to climate change through adopting and practicing adaptive activities in the Project Area. These districts have been selected based on exposure, vulnerability and feasibility of crab hatchery. They will be able to identify the impacts of climate change on their lives and livelihoods and prepare plans for addressing those impacts through 3,200 climate change adaptation groups (“CCAGs”). Aligning the stated specific objectives, the Project will construct climate resilient homesteads for the most vulnerable households, climate adaptive farming technologies e.g., crab fattening along with mangrove tree plantation, sheep/goat rearing, household-based agriculture etc. The Project follows agriculture and food security sector guidelines while designing climate resilient livelihoods.

The Project is divided into the following outcomes, outputs and activities (each an “Outcome”, “Output” or “Activity”), as further elaborated in the Funding Proposal:

Outcome	Output/Activity
Outcome 1: Decreased risk of loss of assets and life from extreme weather events	Output 1.1 Climate resilient homesteads constructed Activity 1.1.1 Design and building of homesteads Activity 1.1.2 Homestead tree planting
Outcome 2: Livelihood Resilience to SLR/storm surge and salinity	Output 2.1: Traditional farming practices climate proofed Activity 2.1.1 Construction of slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing Activity 2.1.2 Provide financial support for goat/sheep rearing Activity 2.1.3: Introduce the cultivation of saline tolerant vegetables within homestead areas
	Output 2.2: Community-based farmed crab supply chain created Activity 2.2.1: Development of crab hatcheries (1 ^o stage) Activity 2.2.2 Financial support for producing crablets Activity 2.2.3 Technical and financial support for “crab nursers” (2 ^o stage) Activity 2.2.4 Technical and financial support to “crab farmers” (3 ^o stage)
Outcome 3: Improved climate planning and implementation by communities and local level institutions	Output 3.1: Climate change adaptation groups (CCAG) formed and operationalized Activity 3.1.1: Beneficiary selection and group formation

Outcome	Output/Activity
	Activity 3.1.2: Prepare beneficiaries' socio-economic profile Activity 3.1.3: Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues for CCAG
	Output 3.2: Capacity built among IEs and relevant institutions apprised on project Activity 3.2.1: Prepare training manuals on adaptation technologies and crab value chain Activity 3.2.2: Prepare guidelines on project management Activity 3.2.3: Organize training for beneficiaries and stakeholders Activity 3.2.4: Organize training for IEs' staff Activity 3.2.5: Implement workshops and seminars Activity 3.2.6: Organize exchange visits for beneficiaries and IE staff Activity 3.2.7: Improve data for crab research and development
	Output 3.3: Knowledge products prepared and disseminated
	Activity 3.3.1: Prepare and disseminate knowledge products Activity 3.3.2 Real time evaluation study of project activities

Annex-2 Project Logical Framework

A. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
E.1. Project/Programme Focus				
☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation) ☒ Increased resilience (adaptation)				
E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max 600 words, approximately 1-2 pages)				
Assessment Dimension	Current state (mid-term evaluation)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	At time of formulation of this proposal approximately 66 per cent of houses (very approximate estimation) of the most vulnerable in the target area are currently not built to withstand flood or cyclone risks. Repeated disasters have left this population with even fewer financial means to rebuild using resilient designs/materials, reducing their adaptive capacity. Livestock assets are also at risk and highly vulnerable to climate hazards leading to drastic loss of wealth after an extreme weather event. There are few livelihood options that are resilient to increased salinity	<u>Low</u>	The project has initiated scaling so that all coastal communities are knowledgeable and engaged with resilient livelihood options that cover infrastructure, small scale agriculture and livestock husbandry as well as small business approaches that are adapted to current and future climatic and environmental conditions. Collaboration between institutions and communities will be pro-active and built on scientific evidence and human development will proceed in a gender sensitive manner.	Components 1 and 2 will directly benefit 362,475 people and indirectly benefit a further 770,050. This level of engagement with coastal communities is expected to provide the critical mass of expertise and interest from decision makers and end users that will allow this project to increase quantifiable results within and beyond the scope of the project quickly and widely. In addition, specific communications activities in Component 3 have been incorporated into the design of the project to build even greater momentum for scaling. ill develop communication outputs that will market the results and The project will enable communities and institutions to better serve each other through technical assistance and extension, demonstrating a model that through its success is likely to scale.

B

	Local communities and support institutions do not have the capacity to plan or implement climate adaptation interventions.				
Replicability	At the time of the mid-term evaluation, climate-resilient homestead programmes have been initiated in the coastal area; therefore, the progress on replicability will be assessed against the baseline value of zero. The PKSf-established hatchery is fully functioning. Three entrepreneurs established micro-hatcheries. Two of them are producing juvenile crabs and the remaining one is yet to complete the establishment.	<u>Low</u>	If an appropriate model of resilient homestead and livelihood can be developed, then learning could be replicated in the similar geographical areas in the country as well as internationally. The project outputs will be increased both in terms of population and geographical region. In addition, the local institutions and commercial banks are in place to finance these activities at the local level. So, these activities will be replicated beyond the scope of the targeted interventions.	The project interventions will generate new knowledge and through its compilation and dissemination it will be possible to replicate best practices developed here in similar climate/environmental regions.	
Sustainability	The House Building Research Institute (HBRI) has been attempting to promote resilient housing for the last few decades. They however lack an appropriate demonstration of how this would be implemented from a technical and financial enabling environment. The government and donors have built several communal shelters although these save lives, they do not address asset loss.	<u>Low</u>	A paradigm shift would see the formation of community groups, strong support of non-government and government institutions (including financial), access to supply chain networks. A paradigm shift would see national housing directives that incorporated climate-resilient homestead building standards and finance options; as well as adoption of national standards in hatchery-based crab farming and trading. The project would accelerate a	The project will closely work with local NGOs and government institutions to provide continued technical support and finance for housing, livestock and hatchery-based crab farming and trading. PKSF housing programme will continue funding through partner organisations (POs) in building resilient homesteads. PKSF will work with government to develop policies that would enhance the enabling environment created by this project.	

	The crab sector is currently unsustainable. Efforts to develop a fully in vitro supply chain was achieved by PKSF in 2016 which is still functioning well. A few private micro-hatcheries are also functioning and producing juvenile crabs.		transformational change in crab farming and trading by replacing wild caught with hatchery-based farming.			
E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)						
GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Mid-term evaluation	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ¹	
<u>Total project beneficiaries</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, and household survey reports. Government and non-governmental reports.	0	Direct: 150,000 Male: 75,000 Female: 75,000 Indirect: 323,420 Male: 161,710 Female: 161,710	Direct: 362,475 Male: 181,238 Female: 181,237 Indirect: 770,050 Male: 385,025 Female: 385,025 All beneficiaries will be reachable / appreciate the risks of non-participation are higher than participation. Please refer to annex 23 for more details.	

¹ The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Core 2: <u>Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	Mid-term report, monitoring reports, final evaluation report, and household survey reports.	0	Direct: 150,000 Male: 75,000 Female: 75,000 Indirect: 309,000 Male: 154,500 Female: 154,500	Direct: 362,475 Male: 181,238 Female: 181,237 Indirect: 770,050 Male: 385,025 Female: 385,025	All beneficiaries will be reachable / appreciate the risks of non-participation are higher than participation. Please refer to annex 23 for more details.
	Supplementary 2.1: <u>Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u>	Mid-term report, monitoring reports, final evaluation report, household government and non-governmental reports.	0	Direct: 150,000 Male: 75,000 Female: 75,000 Indirect: 309,000 Male: 154,500 Female: 154,500	Direct: 362,475 Male: 181,238 Female: 181,237 Indirect: 770,050 Male: 385,025 Female: 385,025	Selected community members, particularly women, appreciate the risks of climate change on their livelihoods and are able to practice the prescribed adaptation options. Adaptation options designed are viable and applicable to communities. Please refer to Annex 23 for indirect beneficiary calculation The baseline was considered zero due to very few people currently practising resilient livelihoods; the mid-term evaluation will assess progress since then. The targets have been considered in consultation with the local communities and institutions.

						Please refer to Annex 23 for more details.
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, and household surveys	0	Direct: 150,000 Male: 75,000 Female: 75,000 Indirect: 323,420 Male: 161,710 Female: 161,710	Direct: 360,000 Male: 180,000 Female: 180,000 Indirect: 770,000 Male: 385,000 Female: 385,000	The selected communities particularly the women members of the community understand climate change impacts and practice the prescribed adaptation options Adaptation options designed are viable and applicable to communities The baseline was considered zero because very few people had been implementing planned adaptation for building resilience to climate change. The target is reviewed and considered in consultation with local communities and institutions during the mid-term evaluation. Please refer to Annex 23 for more details.
	Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, household surveys, government and non-governmental reports. ²	0	Direct: 150,000 Male: 75,000 Female: 75,000 Indirect: 323,420 Male: 161,710	Direct: 362,475 Male: 181,238 Female: 181,237 Indirect: 770,000	Selected community members, particularly women, appreciate the risks of climate change on their livelihoods and are able to practice the prescribed adaptation options. Adaptation options designed are

² This indicator will be measured through the (FIES) methodology (<https://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/>)

						Female: 161,710	Male: 385,000 Female: 385,000	viable and applicable to communities. Please refer to Annex 23 for more details.
	Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, and household surveys. ³	0			6,750 Male: 3,375 Female 3,375 Indirect: 14,400 Male: 7,200 Female: 7,200	13,500 Male: 6,750 Female 6,750 Indirect: 36,000 Male: 18,000 Female: 18,000	Selected community members, particularly women, appreciate the risks of climate change on their livelihoods and are able to practice the prescribed adaptation options. Adaptation options designed are viable and applicable to communities. Please refer to Annex 23 for more details.
ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, household surveys, and local government statistics.	0			Direct: 51,888 Male: 25,944 Female: 25,944 Indirect: 54,420 Male: 27,210 Female: 27,210	Direct: 103,775 Male: 51,888 Female: 51,887 Indirect: 136,050 Male: 68,025 Female: 68,025	Topographical and other physical attributes exist for specific construction type. Training is successful. Local craftsmen are skilled in this construction type and are available. Assumes that homestead building starts immediately on project initiation and continues at even pace. Direct beneficiaries reached includes 13,500 for homesteads,

³ Evaluated based on sufficient available fresh water for basic needs during a flooding/surge event without intervention versus that with intervention

						90,000 for goat sheds and 225 for crab hatcheries. Please refer to Annex 23 for more details.
Supplementary 2.6: Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, household surveys, government and non-governmental reports.	0	Direct: 6,750 Male: 3,375 Female: 3,375 Indirect: 14,400 Male: 7,200 Female: 7,200	Direct: 13,500 Male: 6,750 Female: 6,750 Indirect: 36,000 Male: 18,000 Female: 18,000	Willing participants. Local government administration and departments are supportive. Soil of raised plinths are available without disturbing topsoil. Assumes that homestead building starts immediately on project initiation and continues at even pace. Includes only beneficiaries of homesteads. Please refer to annex 23 for more details.	
Core 3: <u>Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions</u>	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, household surveys, and local government statistics.	0	USD 9,016,000	USD 22,540,000	Topographical and other physical attributes exist for specific construction type. Local craftsmen are skilled in this construction type and are available. Total value combines homesteads, goat sheds with crab hatchery infrastructure. Assumes that homestead building starts immediately on project	

						initiation and continues at even pace. Please refer to feasibility study and annex 23 for more details.
	Supplementary 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	Mid-term evaluation report, quarterly monitoring reports, final evaluation report, government/agency reports where available.	Local loss baseline to be determined at inception of the mid-term evaluation.	USD 9,016,000	USD 22,540,000	Topographical and other physical attributes exist for specific construction type. Local craftsmen are skilled in this construction type and are available. Total value combines homesteads, goat sheds with crab hatchery infrastructure. Assumes that homestead building starts immediately on project initiation and continues at even pace. Please refer to feasibility study and annex 23 for more details.

E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)						
Core Indicator	Mid-term evaluation context (description)	Rating for current state (mid-term evaluation)	Target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage	
Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in	The government has adopted a national fisheries policy which does not specifically cover the crab hatchery-based production system. The Environmental Conservation Rules	low	Local government departments particularly department of fisheries, universities and NGOs have increased knowledge and capacity to support in vitro crab production, juvenile crabs	Due to the close working nature of government with this project and through PKSF advocacy it is expected that the government will implement national housing policy standards that include climate resiliency	Single sub-national area within a country	

a country-driven manner	(ECR) of the government also does not address crab hatchery technology and production.		nursing, fattening. General guidelines for food safety and husbandry are developed at national level.	and in addition amend fisheries policy and ECR for integrating hatchery-based production system and trade. Financial resources from PKSf will be used to continue to promote regulatory frameworks within the housing and fisheries sectors. Coordination mechanisms between beneficiaries, civil society organisations and local government will be created and mainstreamed through this project. Civil society organisations that will be executing this project will understand the important contribution that they will make to climate challenges.	
Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation	PKSf have initiated a small pilot programme after developing their crab hatchery production unit. Although operational these are not yet of any significant scale.	low	All people have access to climate resilient house/shelter technology to protect lives and assets in coastal Bangladesh. Crab hatchery technology (and financing) is available to any entrepreneur wishing to adopt this climate resilient livelihood	The project will introduce new building design technology that is resilient to climate extremes, through providing 3000 very poor vulnerable families with homesteads. The project will disseminate crab hatchery technology and establish 50 micro scale crab hatcheries to promote pro-	Single sub-national area within a country

23

			option.	salinity production in the coastal areas of Bangladesh, directly benefiting 90,000 people. PKSF will continue to commit funding to promote technology transfer in these sectors.	
Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level	Current markets are based on the unregulated / unsustainable harvesting of wild crabs. An (export) market is already established but supply chain is largely unregulated.	medium	The crab sector reaches market maturity that includes people of all levels, is transparent, supported and guided by institutions and fair prices are attainable at all levels of the supply chain.	The investment in crab sector under this project will transform the market by having a fully in vitro life cycle. The project will allow small producers to enter supply chain and obtain fair prices. The project will enable a shift in market dynamics from an informal wild based resource to a standardised, safe and formal supply chain.	Single sub-national area within a country
Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards	There is very little knowledge of resilient housing standards/materials and designs. There is no general knowledge by communities or institutions on crab hatchery technology	low	Knowledge is generated compiled and easily accessible by everyone. That the knowledge accrued is used and best practices continuously refined through practice.	Valuable knowledge will be created, compiled and disseminated nationally through this project. The project will develop a swathe of best practices that will be refined through a real time evaluation methodology which will improve adaptation management of	Single sub-national area within a country

					the project and across organisations. The project will generate quarterly monitoring reports. Mid-term and final evaluation report, quarterly newsletters, e-newsletters, carried annual studies under IRMF process etc.	
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E.5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)						
Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	MTE	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1: Decreased risk of loss of assets and lives from extreme weather events	Share of earnings and time spent on repairs from climate hazard event	Mid-term evaluation report, monitoring report, evaluation report, household surveys	Local mid-term status to be determined at inception	60per cent	30per cent	New construction is adequate against predicted weather events, not necessarily un-predicted ones. An extreme weather event will occur during the M&E phase to measure this indicator.
Output 1.1 Climate resilient homesteads constructed	Number of new homesteads constructed that include house, water harvesting facilities and green windbreaks	Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation report, government reports	0	1,500	3,000	Local communities and institutions agree to new constructions. Adequate soil and other physical conditions for construction/planting No extreme event destroys trees before establishment
Outcome 2: Livelihood resilience to SLR/storm surge and salinity	Number of beneficiaries that reduce their coping	Mid-term evaluation report of PKSF, quarterly monitoring	0	180,000 Men: 90,000	360,000 Men: 180,000	Beneficiaries, particularly women recognise value in

	strategies to climate events compared with pre-intervention years ⁴	report, evaluation report, household surveys		Women: 90,000	Women: 180,000	interventions, are available to participate and adhere to training. Local community groups and institutions are able to support individuals in resilient livelihoods.
Output 2.1: Traditional farming practices climate proofed	Number of slatted houses constructed for sheep/goat rearing	Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation report, household surveys	0	8,000	20,000	Beneficiaries, particularly women recognise value in interventions, are available to participate and adhere to practising their training.
	Number of households cultivating saline tolerant vegetables	Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation report, household surveys	0	8,000	20,000	Beneficiaries, particularly women recognise value in interventions, are available to participate and adhere to practising their training.
Output 2.2: Community-based farmed crab supply	Number of beneficiaries	Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation	0	Crab hatchers: 90 (men 90,	Crab hatchers: 225 (men 225,	Beneficiaries, particularly women

⁴Coping Strategies: are mechanisms that people choose as a way of living through difficult times such as climate events. Some coping strategies are not damaging to livelihoods and are easily reversible: for example, short-term dietary changes, migration of individuals for work, use of savings or solidarity networks. Other strategies may be damaging and tend to be harder to reverse: for example, sale of land, sale of 'productive' assets, early weddings, intensive use of wood from nearby areas causing deforestation, taking children out of school to make them work (child labour) or prostitution.

3

chain created	involved in crab supply chain using new in vitro model of production with 3-F	report, household surveys		women 0) Nurses: 900 (men 450, women 450) Farmers: 40,000 (men 20,000, women 20,000) Other supply chain: 2000 (men 1000, women 1000)	women 0) Nurses: 2250 (men 1125, women 1125) Farmers: 90,000 (men 45,000, women 45,000) Other supply chain: 4050 (men 2025, women 2025)	recognise value in interventions, are available to participate and adhere to practising their training.
Outcome 3: Improved climate planning and implementation by communities and local level institutions	Percent of target with embedded personnel with disaster preparedness and response knowledge	Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation report, community surveys	0	40per cent	100per cent	Local communities and institutions are enthusiastic / have time to take part in the project interventions
Output 3.1: Climate change adaptation groups (CCAG) formed and operationalized	Number of groups formed and operationalized	Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation report, community surveys	0	2,000	3,200	Willingness and time to participate
Output 3.2: Capacity built among IEs and relevant institutions apprised on project	Number of trainees whose knowledge and capacity has been improved	Testing results prior to and after trainings. Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation report	Low	Moderate	High	The beneficiaries regularly attend the meetings.
Output 3.3: Knowledge products prepared and disseminated	Number of knowledge products disseminated	Quarterly monitoring report, evaluation report, household survey	0	Guidelines and training manuals/ focus notes/ other documents: 3	Guidelines and training manuals/ focus notes/ other documents:	New information is created that will be of use for adaptive management and future projects.

					Newsletters: 10 Lessons Learned Document: 0 Best practices documents: 2	5 Newsletters: 20 Lessons Learned Document: 1 Best practices documents: 5	
Project/programme co-benefit indicators							
Co-benefit 1: Decreased risk of assault on women	Number of women and adolescent girls not having to go to communal shelters	Mid-term evaluation report, monitoring report, evaluation report, community survey	0	3,500 women and girls of resilient homesteads	7,000 women and girls of resilient homesteads	Resilient homes offer increased safety for women and girls	
Co-benefit 2: Reduced Urban Migration	Number of beneficiaries migrating away due to livelihood issues	Mid-term evaluation report, monitoring report, evaluation report, community survey	TBD at project inception	30 percent reduction from mid-term evaluation baseline	75 percent reduction from mid-term evaluation baseline	Livelihood options are being practiced as expected	
Co-benefit 3: Growth of crab and resilient housing industries	Number of service providers providing new services to resilient housing market and crab supply chain	Mid-term evaluation report, monitoring report, evaluation report, community survey	0	200	500	Livelihood options practiced as expected.	
Co-benefit 4: Decreased pressure on wild crab populations by industry	Percent of collectors collecting from the wild from target villages	Mid-term evaluation report, monitoring report, evaluation report, community survey	100per cent	50per cent	0per cent	Wild crab collection is more expensive, dangerous and time constraining than the alternative proposed here.	

E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables			
Activities	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Activity 1.1.1 Design and building of homesteads	The proposed project will provide designs and implement construction of climate resilient houses. The house will be as simple as possible and include rainwater harvesting provision. Moreover, the plinth height will be raised more than 1 meter (may vary based on location) to reduce risk of flooding and water logging.	Sub-activity 1.1.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries during CCAG meeting Sub-activity 1.1.1.2 Validation of land ownership Sub-activity 1.1.1.3 Selection of vendors Sub-activity 1.1.1.4 Construction of house with on-the-job training for local builders Sub-activity 1.1.1.5 Handover the house to its owner	• A list of 3,000 household beneficiaries • Deed verification database • Vendor list • Photo books of 3000 homesteads • Tiles and photographs of construction
Activity 1.1.2 Homestead tree planting	Wind resistant native trees planted as wind barriers for houses.	Sub-activity 1.1.2.1 Selection of beneficiaries during CCAG meeting Sub-activity 1.1.2.2 Validation of land ownership Sub-activity 1.1.2.3 Selection of vendors Sub-activity 1.1.2.4 Planting of trees	• A list of 20,000 Beneficiary households • A report on tree plantation
Activity 2.1.1 Construction of slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing	IE field officers in consultation with CCAG members will select women interested in rearing goat/sheep. In addition, IEs will procure work for construction of goat/sheep shelters as per the approved procurement plan	Sub-activity 2.1.1.1 Selection of beneficiaries for goat/sheep rearing Sub-activity 2.1.1.3 Selection of vendors for slatted house Sub-activity 2.1.1.4 Distribute slatted house for goat/sheep to the selected beneficiaries	• A list of 20,000 beneficiary households • Vendor list • A report of completed slatted houses

Activity 2.1.2 Provide financial support for goat/sheep rearing	IEs' staff will select the Beneficiaries' during CCAG meeting for goat/sheep rearing. After selection IEs' staffs provide training and distribute slatted house. The AE will provide loan to the beneficiaries through the IEs if required for purchase goat.	Sub-activity 2.1.2.1 Selection of appropriate beneficiaries during CCAG meeting Sub-activity 2.1.2.2 Provide training on goat/sheep rearing Sub-activity 2.1.2.4 Distribute loan to the beneficiaries	- Beneficiaries list - Annual training reports - Annual loan disbursement report / agreements
Activity 2.1.3: Introduce the cultivation of saline tolerant vegetables within homestead areas	IE staff will select the Beneficiaries who have minimum required space to employ this activity. S/He will be trained to cultivate saline tolerant vegetable gardening within the homestead. IE staff will provide technical support, seeds and training.	Sub-activity 2.1.3.1 Select the appropriate beneficiaries Sub-activity 3.1.3.2 Provide training / resources and technical support	- A list of 20,000 beneficiary households - Annual training reports
Activity 2.2.1: Development of crab hatcheries (1° stage)	Hatchery technology will be transferred to local entrepreneurs that have experience in aquaculture. The hatchery owner will be provided necessary training on crab breeding, hatchery management and maintenance.	Sub-activity 2.2.1.1 Selection of crab hatchery entrepreneur Sub-activity 2.2.1.2 Provide training on crab hatchery management Sub-activity 2.2.1.3 Partially financial support to establish crab hatchery from Project	- A list of 50 crab hatchery entrepreneurs - Annual training reports / management guidelines - Photo book of 50 hatcheries with brief description and record of financial support provided and agreements
Activity 2.2.2 Financial support for producing crablets	The project will provide both grants and loans to establish the crab hatcheries for initial operational costs.	Sub-activity 2.2.2.1: Assessment of loan demand for hatchery operation and its approval by PKSF Sub-activity 2.2.2.2: Loan disbursement to the hatchery owners	- Loan approval documents - Annual loan and grant disbursement report/ agreements
Activity 2.2.3 Technical and financial support for "crab nurseries" (2° stage)	The crab nurseries will be provided necessary training along with financial support on transporting	Sub-activity 2.2.3.1 Selection of Beneficiaries (crab nurser) from	A list of 500 beneficiary households as crab nurseries

	and nursing crablets. They will buy crablets from the hatchery (1°) and rear them for two months. At which time the juvenile crabs will be adolescent weighing 90 gm. and able to grow in a pond. The nursers (2°) will sell the adolescent crab to the growers (3°).	CCAG Sub-activity 2.2.3.2 Provide training Sub-activity 2.2.3.3 Provide partial financial support from project Sub-activity 2.2.3.4 Provide financial support (Loan) from PKSF Sub-activity 2.2.3.5 Establish crab nursery ponds with mangrove and fruit trees	• Annual training report • Annual loan / grant disbursement report / agreements • A report on crab nursery.
Activity 2.2.4 Provide technical and financial support to crab farmers (3° stage)	The project will select crab farmers for producing export quality crab (it is already practiced in coastal districts of Bangladesh). IE staff and extension agents will be provided necessary training and support. Farmers will buy adolescent crabs from the nurseries and rear them for 30 to 40 days. Then they will sell it to the market.	Sub-activity 2.2.4.1 Selection of Beneficiaries (crab fattener) from CCAG Sub-activity 2.2.4.2 Provide training Sub-activity 2.2.4.3 Provide partially financial support from project Sub-activity 2.2.4.4 Provide financial support (Loan) from PKSF Sub-activity 2.2.4.5 Establish crab fattening ponds with mangrove and fruit trees	• A list of 20,000 beneficiary households • Annual training report • Annual loan / grant disbursement report / agreement • A report on establishment of 20,000 ponds for crab growing with mangrove tree plantation
Activity 3.1.1: Beneficiary selection and group formation	The project will select 362,475 beneficiaries in consultation with local government institutions and community members. The field officers of the IEs will carry out this activity. IEs will require approval of the list of selected beneficiaries from the PMU of Executing Entity.	Sub-activity 3.1.1.1 Beneficiaries selection and group formation through PRA	A report on 3,200 PRA exercises by the CCAGs
Activity 3.1.2: Prepare beneficiaries' socio-economic profile	After selection, the IE field level staff will visit door to door of the selected beneficiaries and collect	Sub-activity 3.1.2.1 Prepare socio-economic profile template	• Socio economic profile template

	their socio-economic information before providing supports from the project. The PMU will prepare the format for collecting socio-economic profile. PMU will share this format with GCF relevant staff before execution	Sub-activity 3.1.2.2 Field test by the IEs' and EEs' staff Sub-activity 3.1.2.3 Collection of information from the individual HH beneficiaries Sub-activity 3.1.2.4 Prepare report	• A report on field test of socio-economic template • Information database with data • Socio economic profile report
Activity 3.1.3: Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues for CCAG	The PMU will prepare content for monthly group discussion in Bangla. Relevant field staffs of the IEs will facilitate this content in the group meetings.	Sub-activity 3.1.3.1 Prepare contents for session with CCAG Sub-activity 3.1.3.2 Arrange CCAGs' monthly group meeting Sub-activity 3.1.3.3 Take decision and put it to register for further planning	• A document on meeting content for the CCAGs • Annual CCAG meeting reports
Activity 3.2.1: Prepare training manual on adaptation technologies and crab value chain	The PMU will prepare this training manual. It will be shared with GCF before finalizing this manual. The manual will be used to provide training to the staffs of IEs. Bangla version of this manual will be developed to provide training to the CCAG members	Sub-activity 3.2.1.1 Prepare ToR for selection of consultant Sub-activity 3.2.1.2 Selection of consultants Sub-activity 3.2.1.3 Prepare training manuals on adaptation and crab value chain for Beneficiaries' Sub-activity 3.2.1.4 Validation consultation meeting on training manual Sub-activity 3.2.1.5 Delivery of training manuals	• ToR for consultant • Consultant agreements • Training manual • Meeting notes
Activity 3.2.2: Prepare guidelines on project management	The PMU will prepare the guidelines on project management. It will be shared with GCF before finalizing this manual.	Sub-activity 3.2.2.1 Prepare ToR for selection of consultant Sub-activity 3.2.2.2 Selection of	• ToR for consultants • Consultant agreements • Meeting notes • Training plan document

	The guidelines will be used to smooth operations of the project and activities for the PMU and IEs'. A Bangla version of this guidelines will be developed.	consultants Sub-activity 3.2.2.3 Prepare guidelines on project management and different activities Sub-activity 3.2.2.4 Validation consultation meeting on guidelines Sub-activity 3.2.2.5 Delivery of guidelines	• 5 guideline documents
Activity 3.2.3: Organize training for beneficiaries and stakeholders	IE's staffs will prepare this training plan and get approval from the PMU. The IE staffs will organize the training session as per approved plan. PMU will physically monitor the training activities on sample basis.	Sub-activity 3.2.3.1 Prepare training plan by the IEs' Sub-activity 3.2.3.2 Selection of appropriate participants Sub-activity 3.2.3.3 Selection of venue Sub-activity 3.2.3.4 Conduct training to the Beneficiaries Sub-activity 3.2.3.5 Report to PMU	• Training plan document • Training participants' list • Training presentation / notes • Reports prepared by IEs
Activity 3.2.4: Organize training for IE staff	IEs' staff and extension agents will carry out the implementation of project activities in the field level. They need to know the procedure of the implantation as well as climate change adaptation. PMU will carry out this training.	Sub-activity 3.2.4.1 Prepare training plan Sub-activity 3.2.4.2 Selection of venue Sub-activity 3.2.4.3 Conduct training to the IEs' staff Sub-activity 3.2.4.4 Reporting on training session	• Training plan document • Training participants' list • Training presentation • Training reports prepared by PMU
Activity 3.2.5: Implement workshops and Seminars	PMU will carry out these activities. Government representatives, development partners, civil society	Sub-activity 3.2.5.1 Selection of venue	• Invitation letters • Workshop presentation / agenda / photos

	representatives, IEs etc. will take part in these workshops and seminars	Sub-activity 3.2.5.2 Invite stakeholders Sub-activity 3.2.5.3 Hire local-consultant Sub-activity 3.2.5.4 Organize workshop Sub-activity 3.2.5.5 Report on workshop	Workshop report
Activity 3.2.6: Organize exchange visits for beneficiaries and IE staff	PMU will carry out this activity. IE staffs and beneficiaries will take part in this activity.	Sub-activity 3.2.6.1 Selection of appropriate activities for visit Sub-activity 3.2.6.2 Selection of participants Sub-activity 3.2.6.3 Organize exchange visit	- Activity list - A list of 5,000 Participants - Exchange visit plan - document and report
Activity 3.2.7: Improve data for crab research and development	Exchange of information on field / lab data with university collaborators	Sub-activity 3.2.7.1 Organize periodic meetings	Meeting notes
Activity 3.3.1: Prepare and disseminate knowledge products	The knowledge products will include newsletters, evaluation reports, lessons learned documentation, and narrative monitoring reports.	Sub-activity 3.3.1.1 ToR of consultant Sub-activity 3.3.1.2 Prepare newsletter, booklet and related publications Sub-activity 3.3.1.3 Selection of vendors Sub-activity 3.3.1.4 Printing of knowledge documents	- Consultant agreement 5 guidelines and training manuals; 20 newsletters; 1 lessons learned booklet, 5 best practice publications - Physical copies of documents
Activity 3.3.2 Realtime evaluation study of project activities	Annual impact study will be carried out to measure short-term outcome and impacts of the	Sub-activity 3.3.2.1 Develop ToR for national level consultants for	- ToR for consultants - Study tools including questionnaire and checklists

	project	evaluation study Sub-activity 3.3.2.2 Procure Consultants Sub-activity 3.3.2.3 Follow up and monitor the study	• FGD and KII reports • Study reports
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For details about the project please visit: <https://www.greencclimate.fund/document/resilient-homestead-and-livelihood-support-vulnerable-coastal-people-bangladesh-rhl-0>


 মুহাম্মদ রিজভীয়া কবির
 উচ্চ ব্যবস্থাপক
 পরিবেশ ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন
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