

Simplified Approval Process

Annex 2a: Logical framework

Local Climate Adaptative Living Facility – LoCAL(mécanisme de financement de l’adaptation au niveau local) - Benin



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK TEMPLATE

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.

1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)

This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.

Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section D.2 (paradigm shift potential).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (Baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	Local communities in the four departments of intervention are particularly vulnerable to climate change because of their high dependence on the availability of natural resources and climate cycles for their income, with a very low capacity to adapt to stress and shocks. Yet, local climate action and responses remain limited and constrained to drive climate resilient and compatible local development pathways.	<u>Low</u>	The climate resilience of local communities and economies is strengthened, therefore contributing to the achievements of Paris Agreements' objectives, national sectoral targets and specific SDGs, as the enhanced institutional, technical and financial capacity of local governments and their communities will increase the share of adaptation investments and pave the way for the systemic integration of climate resilience considerations into 'business as usual' development.	The programme will contribute to advancing climate resilience in the four target departments through local climate action by creating the enabling conditions for to the enhancement of the role of local governments and their communities in local climate governance and the systemic integration of appropriate local adaptation responses in local development processes (Outcome 1). This is achieved through strengthening the capacities of local governments and communities to identify, plan and budget for catalytic adaptation investments based on evidence of localized climate risks (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2). The Programme will increase access to climate finance and the share of adaptation investments and interventions at the local level (Outcome 2) by operationalize, consolidate and progressively institutionalize a country-based financing transfer mechanism to channel and deploy climate finance and realize locally relevant adaptation projects (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2)

Replicability	No climate finance transfer mechanism is consolidated and scaled up in Benin for subnational, adaptation earmarked financing, thus limiting the capacity of local governments to implement appropriate local adaptation investments and intervention	<u>Low</u>	Benin progressively institutionalizes a country-based and scalable finance transfer mechanism (PBCRG system) to channel predictable and adequate climate finance at the subnational level that help to advance national adaptation objectives through local climate action, and have proved the concept for replication country-wide	The programme will support Benin to consolidate and progressively institutionalize the PBCRG system for channelling climate finance to local governments (Output 2.2). The programme will thus use the demonstrative effect to promote replication and roll out country-wide and attract other sources of funding (both domestic and international) to overall increase access to climate finance at the local level and the share of locally relevant adaptation investments and interventions (Outcome 2).
Sustainability	Climate finance in Benin and target local governments is often only available and accessed through application to national programmes that have specific, earmarked arrangements and which fall outside of established decision-making processes and local public expenditure management cycle, thus limiting sustainability, scalability and systemic change	<u>Low</u>	Target local governments in the four departments have increased their access to predictable and adequate climate finance for local adaptation investments and interventions as a country-based climate finance transfer mechanism is consolidated and progressively institutionalized for country-wide roll out, while capacities for the systemic integration of climate change considerations into local development planning are increased and regular budgets are progressively 'acclimatized'.	The programme will support Benin to consolidate and progressively institutionalize the PBCRG system for channelling climate finance to local governments (Output 2.2), which are fully scalable and serve as a country standard to support increased access for climate finance at the local level and its deployment for relevant local adaptation investments (Outcome 2). The Programme will deploy technical assistance and capacity building to create an enabling environment (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2) to ensure the enhancement of capacities of local governments, actors and communities to integrate and progressively mainstream responses to climate change into business as usual development planning processes (Outcome 1).

2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)						
<i>Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2.2). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section 3 ("Project/programme specific indicators").</i>						
GCF Result Area	IRMF	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions / Note	

	Core Indicators (1-4) ¹	(MoV)		Mid-term	Final ²	
<u>Total Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	Annual reports; Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF reports); programme progress reports; Annual Performance Assessments (APA) based on monitoring and verification with QA by the AE and EE; Interim and final independent evaluations	0	804,000 total beneficiaries (Men = 402,800; Women = 401,200) (Direct beneficiaries: 120,000, of which Men = 60,100; Women = 59,900) (Indirect beneficiaries: 684,000, of which Men = 342,700; Women = 341,300)	2.68 million total beneficiaries (Men = 1,343,000; Women = 1,337,000) (Direct beneficiaries: 400,000, of which Men = 200,400; Women = 199,600) (Indirect beneficiaries: 2,280,000, of which Men = 1,142,000; Women = 1,138,000)	22 (20%) of the investments will contribute to ARA 1 and in particular to support climate resilient and diversified livelihoods options (agriculture, fishery, etc.). 33 (30%) of the investments will contribute to ARA 2 and in particular to improve water resources management (water catchment and supply, water storage on community buildings). 33 (30%) of the investments will contribute to ARA 3 and in particular to provide cyclone protection and risk reduction in public infrastructure. 22 (20%) of the investments will contribute to ARA 4 and in particular to support climate resilient and diversified livelihoods options (agriculture, fishery, etc.). Different local governments

¹ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

² 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.

					<p>will focus on different ARAs based on their localised needs. Thus double-counting will be avoided by different local governments investing in different results areas, and therefore the outcomes will be occurring in areas/local governments/with different beneficiaries.</p> <p>By the midterm of the programme 33 (30%) of the interventions will be implemented in the local governments.</p> <p>Gender disaggregation is based on the relevant sex ratios of Benin (50.1% men, 49.9% women).</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries are estimated based on a conservative assessment of the ratio of USD/direct beneficiary from previous LoCAL programmes and adjusted to the regional particularities based on the Benin LoCAL monitoring data.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are estimated based on a percentage of the population reached through previous LoCAL projects in other countries.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

<p><u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u></p>	<p><u>Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u></p>	<p>Programme progress reports; Interim and final independent evaluations reports.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>24,000 (Men = 12,020 Women = 11,980)</p>	<p>80,000 (Men = 40,080 Women = 39,920)</p>	<p>At least 22 (20%) of investments and interventions focuses on ARA 1 and in particular to productive sectors to support climate resilient and diversified livelihoods options (agriculture, fishery, etc.) – targets are estimated based on expected number of direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>By the midterm of the project 7 (30%) of the interventions will be implemented in the local governments of phase I.</p> <p>Gender disaggregation is based on the relevant sex ratios of Benin.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries are estimation based on a conservative assessment of the ratio of USD/direct beneficiary from previous LoCAL programmes and adjusted to the regional particularities based on the Benin LoCAL monitoring data.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are estimated based on a percentage of the population reached through previous LoCAL projects in other countries.</p>
<p><u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u></p>	<p><u>Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food</u></p>	<p>Programme progress reports; Interim and final independent evaluations reports.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>24,000 (Men = 12,020 Women =</p>	<p>80,000 (Men = 40,080 Women =</p>	<p>33 (30%) of the investments will contribute to ARA 2 and in particular to improve water resources</p>

	<u>security</u>			11,980)	39,920)	<p>management (water catchment and supply, water storage on community buildings).</p> <p>By the midterm of the project (9) 30% of the interventions will be implemented in the local governments of phase I.</p> <p>Gender disaggregation is based on the relevant sex ratios of Benin.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries are estimation based on a conservative assessment of the ratio of USD/direct beneficiary from previous LoCAL programmes and adjusted to the regional particularities based on the Benin LoCAL monitoring data.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are estimated based on a percentage of the population reached through previous LoCAL projects in other countries.</p>
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security</u>	Programme progress reports; Interim and final independent evaluations	0	38,370 (Men = 20,370 Women = 18,000)	120,000 (Men = 65,000 Women = 55,000)	At least 30% of investments and interventions focuses on water sector – targets are estimated based on expected number of direct beneficiaries
<u>ARA3 Intrastructure and built environment</u>	<u>Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more</u>	Programme progress reports; Annual Performance Assessments (APA) based on monitoring and	0	USD 315,000	USD 990,000	30% of investments concerns the following sectors: social infrastructure, transport and storage, small scale protective

	<u>able to reduce GHG emissions</u>	verification with QA by the AE and EE; Interim and final independent evaluations				infrastructure – targets are estimated based on expected value of GCF-financed investments
<u>ARA3 Intrastructure and built environment</u>	<u>Supplementary 3.1: Changes in expected losses of economic assets due to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions</u>	Interim and final independent evaluations	0	USD 315,000	USD 990,000	30% of investments concerns the following sectors: social infrastructure, transport and storage, small scale protective infrastructure – targets are estimated based on expected value of GCF-financed investments
	<u>Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice</u>	Annual reports; Interim and final independent evaluations	0	750	2,500	20% of investments concern the following sectors: forestry and environmental protection – targets will be set with local governments during Y1/inception. By the midterm of the project 30% of the interventions will be implemented in the local governments of phase I. The cost to area ratio has been assumed to be similar to SAP005 (Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes), taking into consideration the similar characteristics of the proposals.

<p>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</p>	<p><u>Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under resoration and/or improved ecosystems</u></p>	<p>Annual reports; Interim and final independent evaluations</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>750</p>	<p>2,500</p>	<p>20% of investments concern the following sectors: forestry and environmental protection – targets will be set with local governments during Y1/inception</p> <p>By the midterm of the project 30% of the interventions will be implemented in the local governments of phase I.</p> <p>The cost to area ratio has been assumed to be similar to SAP005 (Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes), taking into consideration the similar characteristics of the proposals.</p>
---	--	--	----------	------------	--------------	---

2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

IRMF Core Indicators	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
----------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------

(5-8) ³					
<p><u>Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner</u></p>	<p>Benin witnesses a weak verticalization of national adaptation objectives (e.g. NDC, NAP, etc), with no country-based transfer finance mechanism at scale to channel and deploy climate finance at the local level, coupled with limited technical, institutional and financial capacities of local governments to invest in local climate action.</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>Adaptation systematically integrated local development plans, ensuring effective local climate governance for climate action, with the role of local governments recognised and strengthened for locally led responses. A scalable and country-based financing mechanism that can mobilize, channel and deploy climate finance at the local level is institutionalized and ready for roll out.</p>	<p>The programme will contribute to the verticalization of countries' adaptation goals by creating the enabling conditions the enhanced institutional, technical and financial capacity of local governments and their communities for the systemic integration of climate resilience considerations into 'business as usual' development. The Programme will consolidate and institutionalize a country-based finance transfer mechanism to channel climate finance at the local level that will increase the share of locally-led adaptation investments.</p>	<p><u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u></p> <p><u>National level (one country)</u></p>
<p><u>Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</u></p>	<p>Despite the role of local governments in local climate action is widely acknowledged, standards and practices which leverage and empower local actors are hardly advocated for and experiences shared in country and beyond</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>Benin's national and sub national decision-makers and leaders are fully engaged to support the decentralized climate change agenda, through policy dialogue, advocacy and international engagement as well as</p>	<p>The programme will contribute consolidate and progressively institutionalize thePBCRG system. Proving the concept and demonstrate full scalability for a national roll out. The programme will also engage in</p>	<p><u>National level (one country)</u></p>

³ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

			the scale up of the PBCRG as a standard and country-based finance transfer system to channel and deploy climate finance for local climate action.	advocacy and policy support efforts, increasing visibility and recognition on the role of local governments to verticalize national adaptation objectives and implement the Paris Agreements. Results and lessons learned will be share nationally and internationally through the LoCAL network.	
--	--	--	---	---	--

3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (1-2). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2.2, and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the “Project/programme co-benefit indicators” section in table below. Add rows as needed.

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 3 (budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1 Local climate governance is strengthened and enables the systemic integration of appropriate local adaptation responses into local development processes.	Number of local governments with improved financial, technical, and institutional performance in inclusive and gender-sensitive planning, budgeting, and execution of local adaptation investments and interventions	Annual Performance Assessments (APA)	0	8 local governments	25 local governments	Externalities: High turnover of local governments’ officials, political instability and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning. Methodological Note: Strengthened local climate governance under this indicator will be assessed against APA scores in each commune on a early basis and baseline vs. final scores.

<p>Output 1.1: Local stakeholders are increasingly aware of the risks and impacts associated with climate change.</p>	<p>Improved awareness and knowledge of the targeted population as a result of the technical capacity enhancement interventions.</p>	<p>Reports of awareness and knowledge sessions including pre- and post- workshop survey on climate change resilience.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Improved self-reported awareness for 6% of the population targeted by the interventions.</p>	<p>Improved self-reported awareness for 15% of the population targeted by the interventions.</p>	<p>40% beneficiaries reached by mid-term and 100% expected by project conclusion.</p> <p>Members from all 37 targeted LGs are successfully engaged in the awareness workshops.</p> <p>Capacity will be assessed at the community level before and after intervention using a capacity assessment rating developed during implementation, deployed by the trainer before and after each training.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Robust climate data is readily available to support informed decision-making for risk assessment and strategic planning at the local level.</p>	<p>Utilisation of the LISA from the LGs for the development of AIPs</p>	<p>Geolocated LISA visitor metrics. Compliance with indicator 6.2 of the Performance Indicators Framework</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>60% of the targeted LGs are utilising LISA for the development of the AIPs</p>	<p>100% of the targeted LGs are utilising LISAs for the development of the AIPs</p>	<p>15 LGs will be incorporated in the PBCRG by mid-term and 25 by the completion of the project.</p> <p>All 25 targeted LGs will be successfully complete the CRVAs.</p>
<p>Output 1.3 Enhanced capacity of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor adaptation strategies.</p>	<p>Improved capacity of local government officials in terms of participatory and gender-sensitive</p>	<p>Reports of capacity building workshops including pre- and post-survey on participatory and gender-sensitive planning capacity.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Improved self-reported capacity for 15% of the population targeted by the interventions</p>	<p>Improved self-reported capacity for 30% of the population targeted by the</p>	<p>40 % beneficiaries reached by mid-term and 100% expected by project conclusion.</p> <p>Members from all 25 targeted LGs are</p>

	adaptation planning.				interventions	successfully engaged in the awareness workshops. Capacity will be assessed at the community level before and after intervention using a capacity assessment rating developed during implementation, deployed by the trainer before and after each training.
Outcome 2. Access to climate finance at the local level is enhanced and increases the share of adaptation investments in key climate-sensitive sectors.	<i>Additional domestic and international finance sources channelled through and/or leveraged via PBCRG system</i>	Performance-based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) disbursed to local governments	0	One additional source of finance (domestic or international)	At least two additional sources of finance (domestic or international)	Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization agenda, shift in ODA priorities and geography. Methodological note: this indicator will account for other sources of funding other than GCF resources allocated under the programme. Potential sources include GEF, Adaptation Fund, IKI, CIF.
Output 2.1 The Performance-based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) mechanism is effectively and efficiently implemented.	<i>Number and value of public adaptation investments financed through the PBCRGs (disaggregated by type, sector and ecosystem and GCF ARA)</i> <i>Percentage of PBCRG investments and interventions explicitly targeting women</i>	Programme progress reports, ACCAF reports, APA reports, Interim and final independent evaluations	24 investments for approx. USD 900k (LoCAL pilot) 0%	Approx. 35 investments for a value of USD 2.1 million At least 5%	Approx. 110 investments for a value of USD 6.6 million At least 5%	Externalities: High turnover of local governments' officials, political instability and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning.
Output 2.2 The PBCRG system is operationalized, consolidated, and progressively institutionalized for its scale up.	<i>Evidence of the institutionalization of the PBCRG system via policy, regulatory or institutional reforms and resource mobilization</i>	Annual performance assessments (APAs) of PBCRG transfer at local governments	0	Positive APAs of PBCRG deployment at 11 local governments	Positive APAs of PBCRG deployment at 25 local governments	Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization agenda as well as climate change adaptation agendas Methodological Note: the indicator will apply the case study approach

KM and MEAL	<p><i>An M&E system for the programme is established and operational</i></p> <p><i>Number of articles, case studies, knowledge products produced or referencing the LoCAL programme experience</i></p>	Programme M&E plan, programme progress reports, media and publications on partners' websites	0	<p>Set up and implement a M&E system based on LoCAL's Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF) methodology to identify and track distribution of adaptation benefits of the PBCRG portfolio,</p> <p>Independent mid-term evaluation</p> <p>At least 2 publications capturing initial best practices, lessons learned and findings from the project</p>	<p>ACCAF-based M&E system is operational</p> <p>Independent final evaluation</p> <p>At least 5 publications capturing initial best practices, lessons learned and findings from the project</p>	
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1: Inclusiveness of local development processes and social cohesion are promoted	<i>Percentage increase in capacity of LGs on GESI as reflected in the scores of the annual performance measures.</i>	Report of Annual Performance Assessments (APA); Local Government planning and budgeting documents	TBD based on the 1st APA of each LG	Average performance (score) in criteria increased by 15 % by Y3, compared to that of the LG's baseline.	Average performance increased by 35 % by Y6, compared to that of the LG's baseline	Assumptions: Women can access interventions both financially and technically; interventions chosen are relevant to women's livelihoods. The baseline will be determined with the first APA of each LG. Improvement would be the increase in the average score in the following APAs evaluations
Co-benefit 2: More dynamic and green local economies are promoted (job creation, poverty alleviation, etc.)	<i>Number of jobs in the green sector</i>	World Bank indicators International Labour Organisation (ILO) reports; Labour force surveys; National	0	200 jobs	400 jobs	Assumptions: local labour is encouraged; additional jobs are created in maintenance, environmental planning and monitoring and evaluation.

		censuses				Availability of general labour market data is poor and needs improving. 0.2% of additional jobs in the working population could be directly and indirectly created through increased adaptation-related expenditures. ⁴
--	--	----------	--	--	--	---

4. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be also reflected in the project/programme Timetable (Annex 5). Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section 5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
<i>Please number each Output (Output 1.1, Output 1.2)</i>	<i>List of the project activities below.</i>	<i>Provide a brief description of each of the activity listed in the previous column.</i>	
Output 1.1 Local stakeholders are increasingly aware of the risks and impacts associated with climate change.	<i>Activity 1.1.1 Assessment of awareness and capacity-building needs of communities and local governments</i>	Under this activity, local governments' needs will be assessed. Assessments will take place for each local government targeted by the programme to set the basis for the following activities. Consultations with local governments and stakeholders will take place to appraise their awareness-raising and capacity building needs to inform the design of demand-driven and tailored TA.	2 Awareness and Capacity Needs Assessment Reports
	<i>Activity 1.1.2. Hold awareness raising events and workshops for local governments, stakeholders and communities</i>	Sensitisation of local governments and stakeholders, addressing the awareness gaps identified. Awareness raising events and workshops will focus on the local governments and stakeholders, but will be open to the community more broadly.	6 annual local government workshop reports
	<i>Activity 1.1.3. Implement a local climate change adaptation outreach and sensibilization strategy</i>	'Localizing' sensibilization and awareness-raising activities within target communities through local level campaigns and leveraging various communication/media channels (local radio, newspapers, etc.),	1 Local Outreach and Communication Plan

⁴ International Labour Organisation. The employment impact of climate change adaptation. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_645572.pdf

		under the overall leadership and coordination of the DGEC	
	<i>Activity 1.1.4. Targeted workshops for local authorities to address identified capacity and technical gaps</i>	Under this activity, tailored workshops will be prepared and delivered in order to address the specific capacity and technical gaps identified by the Annual Performance Assessments. Local governments will be supported to improve their local response to climate change adaptation challenges, ensuring continuous improvement throughout the project implementation period.	6 annual local government workshop reports
Output 1.2 Robust climate data is readily available to support informed decision-making for risk assessment and strategic planning at the local level.	<i>Activity 1.2.1. Contextualise Climate Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (CRVA) findings to prioritise investment options to inform climate-proofed local development plans</i>	The project will support local governments to contextualise Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) findings to identify the priorities, thus strengthening local governments' capacity and setting metrics and baselines. This process will support the identification of the adaptation options for each local government. Options will be narrowed down to address local needs, based on the list of nationally approved measures, as described in the investment menus.	25 Local Governments have internalised Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment findings
	<i>1.2.2 Set up of a Local Information System for Adaptation (LISA)</i>	To support the implementation of the LoCAL mechanism, Local Information Systems for Adaptation (LISA) will be established on a national level, to improve availability of information and support dissemination and access. This will complement existing early warning systems and climate information services. LISAs will be accessible by local governments to support the planning and prioritisation processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 LISA platform and manual • 1 Report on LISA implementation, including data management and O&M manual
Output 1.3 Enhanced capacity of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor adaptation strategies.	<i>Activity 1.3.1. Strengthen local governments' participatory and gender responsive adaptation planning processes</i>	The activity will support Local governments to integrate participatory methods in their planning processes and develop gender-responsive planning. The provided training will be based on the yearly assessment of the local governments' performance on participation and gender inclusion and will address specific identified gaps.	6 annual reports on training workshops on participatory planning and gender-sensitive planning for local governments held

	<i>Activity 1.3.2. Climate change mainstreaming into local development plans</i>	This activity will support local governments in integrating climate change adaptation into local authorities' plans and budget. Training workshops will be provided on adaptation mainstreaming for local governments, facilitating the integration of adaptation into local government plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 local trainings on CCA mainstreaming. • 2 national trainings on CCA mainstreaming.
	<i>Activity 1.3.3. Adaptation investment programming</i>	Under this activity, each local government will undertake investment programming and develop Annual Investment Plans for adaptation. The activity will identify the interventions that will be included in the pipeline to receive support from the programme	150 Annual Investment Plans (AIP)
	<i>Activity 1.3.4 Establishment of management and monitoring capacities and systems for local adaptation investments</i>	Local governments will be supported to improve mechanisms for monitoring investments and adaptation measures. This will be carried out through training workshops on the management of adaptation investments and the establishment of investment monitoring mechanisms.	6 annual reports on management and monitoring system improvements
Output 2.1 The Performance-based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) mechanism is effectively and efficiently implemented.	<i>Activity 2.1.1. ESS and ESMP capacity building and application for final categorisation and assessment of adaptation interventions</i>	The activity includes capacity building for ESS and ESAP for the LoCAL local governments. The increased capacity will ensure that local governments are able to assess the proposed interventions and ensure that they comply with the LoCAL guidelines.	1 country-based training report for ESS and ESAP categorisation and assessment
	<i>Activity 2.1.2 Transfer PBCRG allocations to target local governments</i>	The activity includes the release of the PBCRG allocations to the local governments. The transfer of the allocations includes the compliance of local governments with the minimum criteria and the allocation identification, based on the performance criteria of each local government.	6 National Steering Committee minutes on approval and PBCRG allocations
	<i>Activity 2.1.3 Adaptation investments are implemented</i>	Under this activity, the local governments will implement the investments and climate-adaptation interventions. All investments and interventions will comply with the country level investment menus	Local government minutes of intervention approvals
	<i>Activity 2.1.4 Undertake Annual Performance Assessments</i>	Under this activity, the Annual Performance Assessments (APA) will take	150 Annual Investment Plans (AIP)

		place (one per local government receiving PBCRGs). The APA will provide the necessary input for the identification of PBCRG levels and will provide input concerning the ongoing TA and capacity building for the local governments.	
Output 2.2: The PBCRG system is operationalized, consolidated and progressively institutionalized for its scale up	<i>Activity 2.2.1. Institutionalization of the PBCRG for scale up</i>	The activity will establish the LoCAL national steering committees and will provide ongoing ad-hoc TA to the national institutions to ensure that the LoCAL mechanism is integrated with the intergovernmental transfer system.	6 annual reports on training workshops to support key national institutions in order to integrate the PBCRG system.
	<i>Activity 2.2.2 Mobilise domestic and international, systemic and long-term financing</i>	Under the activity, TA will be provided to key national institutions for pursuing direct access to international climate funds, in terms of accreditation support and concept note/funding proposal development.	6 annual reports on TA will be provided to key national institutions.
Knowledge Management and Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) systems are in place	<i>Set up programme M&E and reporting systems</i>	Develop a solid M&E system based on LoCAL's ACCAF and plan for the GCF-funded programme, including adapting data collection/tracking and analysis tools, establishing a coherent and streamlined system to monitor and evaluate progresses towards toward programme's RRF, providing ad hoc assistance to programme partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 M&E system manual • 6 annual reports • ACCAF reports
	<i>Capitalize and share programme's learnings, best practices and experiences</i>	Producing case studies and evidence from programme's implementation to increase awareness and visibility of GCF-funded interventions. Mid-term and final evaluations will be undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KM products • 1 mid-term evaluations • 1 final evaluation

5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)

Besides the arrangements (e.g. annual performance reports) laid out in Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA), please give a summary of the project/programme specific arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation including a description of the monitoring and reporting system that will be used to assess the climate results of the proposed project/programme. Please also summarize the types of interim and final evaluations. Describe Accredited Entity (AE) project reporting relationships, including to the National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point and between AE and Executing Entity (EE) as relevant, identifying reporting obligations from the EE to the AE.

The programme will develop a solid M&E system based on LoCAL's ACCAF and plan for the GCF-funded programme, including adapting data collection/tracking and analysis tools, establishing a coherent and streamlined system to monitor and evaluate progresses towards toward programme's RRF, providing ad hoc assistance to programme partners, including local governments, to ensure compliance and alignment with programme's M&E system and reporting processes. The ACCAF, developed by UNCDF in partnership with the WRI is an adaptation M&E methodology and tool specifically designed to ensure the tracking of adaptation benefits at the local level. The ACCAF is already deployed across the LoCAL portfolio and will support the overall M&E system of the programme.

Continuous monitoring of the implementation of the programme will be carried out by the PMU, closely coordinating with EEs and their partners. It will ensure reporting as per GCF standards, provide an account of the implementation of the activities as well as of the degree of achievement of targets against their indicators, in line with the programme IRRF, assess and record challenges and the lessons learned. On the use of the PBCRG, APA of the beneficiary local governments will be carried out by the third-party experts contracted by FNEC - neutrality will be ensured from the pre-established performance measures. The LoCAL-Benin Technical Committee will oversee programme implementation, requesting reports and information as deemed needed to the PMU, in addition to period meetings that will ensure endorsement and validation of key decisions and documents. In line with its role as AE, FNEC will closely collaborate with the MPU to ensure compliance with GCF reporting requirements and timelines.

A mid-term and final evaluations will be undertaken. Evaluation reports will be produced in coherence with the international evaluation benchmarks while specifically feeding the GCF impact and results indicators (as per GCF log-frame). Reports will be shared with programme partners. These reports will be sent to the GCF, once validated by the FNEC and the LoCAL-Benin Technical Committee; where appropriate, adjustments and follow-up measures will be implemented. Evaluations will be carried out by independent experts to ensure neutrality and objectivity.