

## Terms of Reference (ToR) for Endline Evaluation of Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in CHT Region (PRLC) Project

Type of Assignment	Conducting Endline Evaluation
<b>Overall Purpose</b>	The overall objective of the end-line study is to assess the results, effective and overall performance of the project. This evaluation helps to determine whether the project has met its intended goals and objectives. The endline evaluation aims to provide an independent, data-driven assessment of the project's performance and impact with a stronger emphasis on outcome, impact and gender transformative results. indicators. It will also assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and scalability of the project interventions with identifying key challenges, evaluate the project's adaptability to external factors, changing context and provide insights into its sustainability. Additionally, the evaluation will provide concrete recommendations to enhance future scalability, sustainability programming and policy influence.
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in CHT Region (PRLC)</b>
<b>Project Goal</b>	To contribute to poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods of extremely poor households in the three Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts of Bangladesh.
<b>Component Highlights</b>	The project consists of four main components: resilient livelihoods, nutrition, social protection, and advocacy.
<b>Project Locations</b>	Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban districts
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2023-December, 2026
<b>Technical and Financial Proposal submission date</b>	30 June 2026
<b>Duration of Assignment</b>	90 Days
<b>Start &amp; End Date</b>	August to October, 2026
<b>Report Recipient</b>	Manusher Jonno Foundation
<b>Development Partner</b>	The European Union

## 1. Background:

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is a geographically and culturally distinct region of Bangladesh, covering approximately 8% of the country's land area but home to less than 1% of the national population. The region consists of three districts, which includes Bandarban, Khagrachari, and Rangamati, characterized by steep hills, remote villages, and limited infrastructure, making access to basic services and economic opportunities a significant challenge. High poverty rates persist across all three districts, with 63.2% in Bandarban, 52.7% in Khagrachari, and 28.5% in Rangamati, far exceeding the national average.

The CHT economy is predominantly agrarian, with 76% of households relying on crop-based agriculture and fishing. Seasonal food insecurity is widespread, affecting 51% of households, while child malnutrition and poor healthcare indicators continue to be major concerns. To address these challenges, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) has developed a comprehensive and multidimensional project called the "Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in the CHT Region (PRLC)."

The project has a total of 04 outcome, though MJF works with only the first 03 outcomes as below:

Outcome-1: Sustained livelihoods and income generation amongst the target households in the CHT districts

Outcome-2: Improved and sustained nutrition practices for a better and healthy lifestyle for the extremely poor households in the CHT region

Outcome-3: Increased investment of resources by local communities and the Government aimed at the most vulnerable regions and population segments in the CHT districts

**Note:** Outcome-4 is outside the scope of the evaluation as UNDP is responsible for this outcome.

The project's theory of change assumes that if targeted smallholders receive continuous training in climate-smart agriculture, diversified livelihoods, and market-oriented production; if nutrition governance and awareness improve through nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions; if local disaster management systems and volunteer groups become functional and prepared; and if social accountability and local advocacy are strengthened, then agricultural production, nutrition practices, disaster preparedness, and access to social safety net services for poor households will significantly improve.

To achieve these outcomes, PRLC will strengthen the capacities of extremely poor households in improved agriculture, high-value crop production, and market linkages. It will support women farmers with entrepreneurship training and youth vocational skills development, while enhancing the capacity of line department staff to deliver farmer-focused technical services. PRLC will also promote nutrition and primary healthcare awareness, improve care for women and children, support homestead farming, strengthen disaster preparedness and resilience in the CHT districts, and improve access to social security services for vulnerable households.

### **Previous Evaluation (Mid-Term Evaluation)**

The Project's Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE), conducted in 2025, highlights substantial progress across several key indicators. The share of the population living below the international poverty line declined markedly, from 99.6% to 74.4%. Significant improvements were also observed in child nutrition, with stunting rates dropping from 63.2% to 35.8%. The evaluation reveals a clear positive trend in agricultural practices, with 88.1% of households reporting increased agricultural production. Notable gains were recorded in maternal and child health outcomes, particularly the rise in exclusive breastfeeding rates to 91%. Access to primary healthcare improved considerably, increasing from 77% to 96.6%, alongside an

expansion in safety-net coverage from 16% to 21%. However, progress in systemic market facilitation lagged behind expectations. Similarly, the completion rates for ANC and PNC services remained low, and advancements in deeper institutional collaboration continue to face constraints. This is advisable that the final evaluation considers whether recommendations from MTR have been followed up and to what effect. The summarized major recommendations of the mid-term evaluation are:

- A major challenge is the lack of formal market linkages despite increased production, limiting farmers' ability to earn sustainable income. To address this, the project should organize three producer-buyer linkage events and ensure all collection points function effectively with women in leadership roles.
- No seed-bank was established so far, despite 88.1% of households increasing production. Finalize DAE agreements by Q1 2026, set management protocols with Farmer Field School groups, and provide initial quality seeds.
- There is no progress of VET training to employment, with zero apprenticeships secured despite 44 youth completing training. MJF, PNGOs should work with Technical Training Centers and private employers to create apprenticeship opportunities and ensure economic pathways for CHT youth.
- Maternal health service use remains critically low, with only 16.3% of ANC/PNC targets achieved. PNGOs and DGHS-linked Community Clinics should intensify ANC/PNC promotion through mother groups, expand mobile clinics in remote unions, and provide transport support for pregnant women, targeting 50% coverage by project end.
- Community groups remain project-dependent, with only 130 of 800 planned government monitoring visits completed, threatening sustainability. MJF, PNGOs, Union Parishads, the Ministry of CHT Affairs, and line departments should formalize handover agreements and integrate FFS alumni and DRR committees into local government plans to sustain project gains beyond completion.

The project will be ended by December 2026. The endline evaluation will be commissioned at the endpoint to assess performances, results, challenges, and impact, ensuring that the project set interventions are proved as effective and aligned with the needs of the target population. Findings will guide strategic directions for MJF and donor with providing concrete recommendations to enhance future scalability, sustainability and for future programming. The endline evaluation will be built upon the field findings along with the findings of the baseline and mid-term evaluation.

## **2. Purpose and Objectives of the Endline Evaluation:**

The endline evaluation will assess the project's results and overall performance to determine whether it achieved its objectives and goals. It will provide an independent, data-driven evaluation of project impact and outcome indicators, identify key challenges, assess adaptability to external factors, and examine sustainability. The study will also offer practical recommendations to inform future scalability, sustainability, and programming. The specific objectives are:

- To assess the extent of community participation, ownership, and beneficiary satisfaction in project implementation and impacts.
- To inform the exit strategy of the intervention to ensure the sustainability of its results, in particular concerning the community structures and their institutional linkages.
- To identify opportunities for advocacy on resilient livelihoods and assess MJF's potential role in influencing relevant local or national policies.

- To assess the replicability and scalability potential of successful interventions of the project, with lessons learned and clear, actionable recommendations to operationalize replication and scaling up.

### 3. Evaluation Criteria and Questions:

The evaluation will assess project performance based on the following criteria, addressing key questions to measure progress, effectiveness, and impact. The evaluator will develop a detailed analytical framework, including specific questions and sub-questions, to guide the evaluation process.

Evaluation Criteria	Key Questions
<b>Relevance and Strategic Fit</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To what extent are the project objectives/outcomes relevant to beneficiaries' needs?</li> <li>2. How is the project aligning with the policies of MJF, GoB and European Union and what is its potential for improving policies for livelihoods, nutrition and social protection in the CHT region?</li> </ol>
<b>Project Progress and Effectiveness</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. To what extent has the project achieved its intended outputs and outcomes, and what key successes and constraints have emerged?</li> <li>4. Were project methodologies/ technical methods effective for livelihoods and nutrition improvement of the beneficiaries?</li> <li>5. To what extent has the project been able to develop the necessary institutional links, including those recommended in the MTR for Producer-Buyer Linkages and VET?</li> </ol>
<b>Efficiency of Resource Use</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. What major challenges did the project face, and how did project management address them? In particular, what measures were taken to accelerate implementation after MTR and what could be learned to enhance overall efficiency in future programming?</li> </ol>

<b>Impact</b>	7. What significant long-term results has the project achieved in relation to resilient livelihoods, nutrition, and social protection?
<b>Sustainability</b>	8. To what extent are benefits linked to the project likely to continue after the end of the intervention? Are the necessary capacities in place amongst beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders? 9. To what extent was the community involved in the beneficiary selection process, design, and implementation of interventions? Are community structures in place ready for a handover of responsibilities, with the necessary institutional links with GoB agencies, stakeholders and other development interventions in the area?
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	10. How effectively has the project ensured equity and inclusion, particularly by addressing the needs and interests of socially marginalized and disadvantaged groups, and promoting non-discrimination and gender equality?

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Introduction

The endline evaluation is recommended to employ a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the project's progress, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact. The evaluation will have two broad phases: 1. Desk/Inception Phase and 2. Field Phase.

During the period of desk phase, relevant secondary documents will be reviewed to analyze key project documents, including the project proposal, logframe, baseline survey report, work plans, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks, quarterly and annual progress reports, mid-term evaluation report, financial records, and relevant policy documents. This review will help contextualize the evaluation and provide insights into project performance and challenges. The second and most important part of this phase is to prepare the inception report including developing workplan and draft tools.

### 4.2 Data Collection and Analysis

One of the major tools will be the household survey, which will be built on the baseline and mid-term study questionnaire to enable direct comparisons and assess progress against key indicators. The endline evaluation will assess data on livelihood improvements, nutritional improvement, food security, access to social protection, socio-economic conditions and beneficiaries' perceptions of project impact, using the defined indicators outlined in the logframe for comparison.

To complement the quantitative findings, qualitative methods will be employed. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be conducted with traditional and local government agencies in CHT, government representatives, the donor, project staff, implementing partners, any other key staff from the similar project implement in the CHT areas and other relevant stakeholders to gain insights into the effectiveness of the project, policy impacts, and operational challenges. A staff consultation/workshop is recommended with MJF project staff, senior management, and PNGO staff to gain insights into their experiences, challenges, and perspectives on project implementation, coordination, and impact, as well as to identify areas for improvement and future strategic direction.

Additionally, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) will be held with different beneficiary groups, including women, youth, and marginalized communities, persons with disabilities etc. to explore their experiences,

challenges, and perspectives on project interventions.

Case studies and success/ failure stories will also be documented to illustrate transformative changes resulting from the project.

**Note:** a potential list of key stakeholders (to be considered both for quantitative and qualitative tools) is attached as Annex-3.

### *Sampling Strategy:*

The evaluation will employ a multi-stage sampling approach to ensure comprehensive representation across different project sites, 09 partner organizations and beneficiary groups. For the household survey, a statistically representative sample will be selected using stratified random sampling, allowing for accurate analysis of variations across different demographic and geographic segments. For Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), a purposive sampling approach will be applied to capture diverse perspectives from key stakeholders, including project staff, implementing partners, government representatives, and vulnerable groups. This approach will ensure that voices from different social, economic, and institutional backgrounds are reflected in the evaluation findings.

The sample sizes and data collection targets will be determined based on statistical significance, feasibility, available resources, and the overall scale of the project, ensuring that the findings are both reliable and actionable.

### *Data Analysis:*

The endline evaluation data will be analysed using appropriate statistical software, and the qualitative data will be analysed using thematic analysis. The quantitative data also needs to be analysed with descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and econometric modelling as appropriate. The evaluation team will triangulate the quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current situation of the beneficiaries in relation to the project components and logframe indicators. The evaluation team will also provide a summary of the evaluation findings and recommendations for the design of the project's interventions.

### **4.3 Quality Control:**

The study team will ensure the quality of the data by using rigorous sampling techniques, pretesting the endline evaluation tools, and training the data collectors on ethical principles and data collection techniques. The evaluation team will also conduct regular quality control checks to ensure that the data collected is accurate and reliable. The endline evaluation team will document any challenges encountered during the evaluation process and provide solutions to address them.

### **4.4 Ethical issues:**

It is mandatory to maintain ethical issues to implement this study. The study needs to be performed with appropriate clearance and consent from both the institutional and individual levels. Data collection (including photos of individual and group) without informed consent is strictly prohibited.

Individuals who agree to participate in the study must be fully informed about the purpose, procedures, potential risks, benefits, and their rights as research subjects. Consent should be obtained voluntarily, without coercion or manipulation, and individuals should have the freedom to withdraw from the study at any point without facing repercussions.

Confidentiality measures must be implemented to protect the privacy of the collected data, ensuring that sensitive information remains strictly confidential and is only accessible to authorised personnel involved in the study.

Furthermore, the study team must uphold transparency and accountability throughout the research process. They should maintain accurate records of the consent obtained and have mechanisms in place to address any concerns or questions raised by participants during the study.

## 5. Team Composition

- i. The desired team leader should hold a master's degree (preferably a PhD) in Economics, Development Economics, Social Science or Development Studies from a reputed university. He or she should possess 10–15 years of research experience in poverty and livelihood, nutrition and social protection and have previously served as a team leader for a minimum of two similar research/evaluation projects/programmes.
- ii. Inclusion of a specialist with experience and knowledge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) context within the consultant team will be considered an added advantage for understanding the geographical, political, and socioeconomic context of the CHT region. The individual should have a clear understanding of the governance structure in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region, along with prior experience in research or conducting evaluation in the same area is mandatory.
- iii. The consultant team will consist of experts with relevant academic background and specialising in nutrition, social protection, disaster management, agriculture, women empowerment, and gender equity. These experts will possess relevant academic backgrounds and extensive research experience in their respective fields. In addition, inclusion of a specialist with experience and knowledge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) context within the consultant team will be considered an added advantage for understanding the geographical, political, social, and socioeconomic context of the CHT region.
- iv. The study team will engage project enumerators who possess the capability to effectively communicate and comprehend various ethnic languages. It is strongly encouraged to engage CHT-based enumerators for data collection.
  - v. The team is also suggested include an M&E specialist with experience in data management/analysis. S/he should have relevant academic background with good practical experience in M&E, data management and analysis.

## 6. Proposal Evaluation Criteria & Score:

**Technical Score: 50%**

**Oral presentation Score: 30%**

**Financial Score: 20%**

Following criteria will be applied to evaluate the Technical Proposals:

Sl. No.	Criteria	Score
1.	Understanding of the assignment	TBD
2.	Robust methodology	TBD
3.	Technical quality of the evaluation framework that includes analytical framework, data collection and analysis plan	TBD
4.	Team composition (team should include relevant experts and gender inclusive)	TBD
5.	Creative workplan and deliverables (rather than copying from the ToR)	TBD
6.	Relevant working experience	TBD
7.	Financial proposal	TBD
<b>Total Score</b>		

## 7. Deliverables with Timeline

The specific deliverables with timetable are as below:

Sl. No.	Issue	Date
1.	Agreement signing	Start date
2.	Sharing inception report with workplan, detailed methodology and tools by the selected consultant or firm.	(Week-1 and Week-2) 10 days after signing the agreement
3.	A training schedule for data enumerators	Week-2
4.	A detailed fieldwork plan for collecting data at selected sites.	Week-3
5.	Field work (data collection)	Week3 to Week-5
6.	A presentation of the 1 <sup>st</sup> draft report by the consultant team (a debriefing with preliminary findings)	Week-8
7.	2 <sup>nd</sup> draft report sharing with EU for comments	Week-10
8.	3 <sup>rd</sup> draft report sharing with EU for final comments	Week-12
9.	Final report submission after incorporating all feedback from MJF and EU.	Week-13
10.	Comprehensive executive summary report	Week-13
11.	Submit cleaned HH and qualitative interview transcripts and checklists.	Week13

## 8. Budget and Payment Modality:

The maximum budget for this assignment is BDT 30,00,000.00 (Thirty Lakh). However, as this is a competitive procurement process, bidders are requested to submit their best financial offer in the financial proposal.

The payment will make for the consultant/team/firm through account payee cheque or bank transfer. Vat and other applicable taxes will be deducted at source as per government rules. MJF will make the payment excluding VAT according to the following time frame/arrangement:

Tranche	Amount	Timeline
1st Tranche	40% of the total amount	After the inception meeting and sharing the inception report with detailed workplan, methodology and tools.
2nd Tranche	30% of the total amount	After submission of the draft report and incorporating comments from MJF.
3rd Tranche	30% of the total amount	Satisfactory completion, validation and submission of the final report to MJF along with relevant documents.

## 9. Submission Checklist for Proposal

The agency/consultant will submit a detailed proposal for the assignment. The proposal must reflect the methodology, tools and analysis plan in detail. The proposal should be divided into two parts, i.e. technical and financial.

The technical part will contain the following sections.

- Background

- Literature review
- Understanding and conceptualizing the assignment
- Detailed methodology, including a proposed framework
- Detailed timeframe (including dates for submission of the first draft and final report).
- Detailed CV of the team members containing experience on relevant issues and/or profile of the organization (in case of organization).
- Sample of previous works of a similar nature undertaken.
- Consulting firm profile (if applicable) and TIN certificate.
- The financial part will describe the estimated cost in detail. It should be given in a separate worksheet. And submit all legal documents (e.g. updated trade license, BIN, TIN, updated Tax return acknowledgement receipt, NID etc.).

## 10. How to Apply

Interested consultants/firms are invited to submit soft copies of their technical and financial proposal, organizational profile, portfolio of relevant work, CV/team profile to [procurement@manusher.org](mailto:procurement@manusher.org) with the subject: **“Proposal for Endline Evaluation of Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in CHT Region (PRLC) Project”**.

## 11. Security Issues (including data security)

- The security of community members, staff of MJF and partner organizations should be of primary consideration in conducting the study, particularly considering the sensitivity of some of the issues, which may be covered.
- Information gathered in evaluation and interviews is personal and potentially sensitive and not to disclose to outside parties or personnel.
- Respondents should be reassured that the information provided will be kept anonymous and will be confidential.
- Consider security aspects of data gathering and storage, including who will have access to the data and the results.
- Only collect and/or store data which will be of use to inform the project.

## 12. General Clause

All photographs and documents prepared during the assignment will be treated as MJF property. Assignment will not be subcontracted to anyone.

- If any additional time is required to complete the contract, over and above that previously agreed to, without changing the deliverable and technical specification, then it has to be agreed by MJF in writing to the respective focal person given in the deliverable output section before the 10th day of the end of the consultancy period. Request for Extension must be submitted with proper justification.
- If any change is required by MJF, it should be rationalized in writing with the required cost or time, or any part of the work under the contract, and an equitable adjustment in the contract price, delivery schedule, or both will be made in writing.
- The consultant/team will be responsible for all their costs, including taxes, subsistence, transport and accommodation.
- Submissions which do not meet all the basic requirements will not be reviewed.

### 13. Penalty Clause

If the agreed deadline and / or deliverables are not adhered to by the consultant/team, financial penalties will be imposed upon the consultant/team in terms of payment. This is specified as follows:

- ✓ In case of delayed submission of the deliverables up to one-month delay, 30% of the contract amount will be deducted.
- ✓ Delay of more than one month, will result in auto cancelation of the contract and forfeit of the remaining 50% of the contract value.
- ✓ Confidentiality of all aspects of the assignment is to be assured by the consultant/team at all times.

### 14. Disclosure of Information

It is understood and agreed that the Consultant(s) shall, during and after the effective period of the contract, treat as confidential and not disclose, unless authorized in writing by Manusher Jonno Foundation, any information obtained in the assignment of the performance of the Contract. Information will be made available for the consultants on a need-to-know basis.

### 15. Disclaimer

Manusher Jonno Foundation reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals/ application without assigning any reason whatsoever.

### 16. Safeguarding/Protection/Gender Policy

The individual consultant /team/Firm shall comply with the MJF's Policy on safeguarding and Child Protection policy. Any violation /deviation in complying with MJF's Policy on Child Protection and safeguarding will not only result in termination of the agreement but also MJF will initiate appropriate action to make good the damages/losses caused due to non-compliance with MJF's safeguarding policy.

<p><b>Prepared by</b></p> <p>Abu Nur Muhammad Kaiser Zillany MEAL Specialist</p>	<p><b>Approved by</b></p> <p>Banasree Mitra Neogi Director-Rights and Governance Programmes</p>
<p><b>Signature:</b></p>  <p><b>Date: 18 May 2026</b></p>	<p><b>Signature:</b></p>  <p><b>Date: 18 May 2026</b></p>

*Attachment: A brief on PRLC project*

## Annex-1: Project Outline

### Background of PRLC project

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is a region of Bangladesh with a diverse culture and geography, featuring steep hills and narrow valleys that are often remote and inaccessible. Unfortunately, Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachari, the three districts, experience significant poverty rates, above-average neonatal death rates, seasonal food shortages lasting up to six months, and poor water and sanitation leading to preventable diseases in children. These conditions make climate-resilient livelihood development and watershed management crucial in the CHT in order to address climate change and natural resource degradation. To alleviate poverty and improve the livelihoods of extremely low-income households in the CHT, MJF and UNDP have collaborated on the "Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in the CHT Region" project since January 2023, with funding from the European Union. Its top priorities include market access, climate-resilient agriculture, social safety nets, and the well-being of marginalized people, with a particular focus on gender equality, women's empowerment, and accessibility for individuals with disabilities. The project also employs the UNDP's Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) model for livelihood promotion, which has been implemented in the three hill districts since 2017 through the Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) project.

The project will reach 20,000 households and approximately 98,000 people focusing on improving the well-being of the poor and marginalized in 8 Upazilas and 26 Unions of the CHT.

**Intervention Area and Partnerships:** The intervention covers 8 Upazilas and 26 unions across the three hill districts of Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachari. It is implementing in collaboration with nine CHT based organizations:

District	Working Upazila	Working Union	Name of the partner
Rangamati	Sadar	Banduk Bhanga, Balukhali Magban	ASHIKA Development Associates [ASHIKA]
	Beliachhari	Belaichhari, Farua, Kangra Chhari	Hill Flower [Hill Flower]
	Jurachari	Dumdumya, Maidong	Taungya [Taungya]
	Jurachari	Juraichari Sadar, Banjugichara	Progressive
Bandarban	Thanchi	Balipara, Remakri, Thanchai, Tindu.	Bolipara Nari Kalyan Samity [BNKS]
	Lama	Gajalia, Lama, Sarai, Faitong	Gram Unnayan Sangathon [GRAUS]
	Sadar	Rajvila, Tankabati	Tahzingdong [Tahzingdong]
Khagrachari	Guimara	Sindukchhari, Hafchhari, Guimara Sadar	Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins (ALO)
	Laxmichari	Barmachari, Dulyatali Laxmichari Sadar	Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha [TUS]

### Overall objective:

To contribute to poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods of extremely poor households in the three Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts of Bangladesh

## PRLC project beneficiaries and stakeholder groups:

The project aims to help those who struggle to access services and resources, such as the extremely poor (males 30%, females 67.5%, transgender 0.5%, and persons with disabilities 2%). 10% of youth will be included, along with female-headed households, the elderly, widowed, and those with disabilities.

**Stakeholders:** The project intends to work closely with Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC), three Hill District Councils (HDCs); relevant line departments local elites and leaders, including teachers, Circle Chiefs, traditional leaders such as karbari, headmen, community leaders, in CHT. At national level, relevant ministries.

The project plans to hold policy dialogues to discuss capacity building for partners to advance the SDGs in CHT. The major institutions i.e., MoCHTA, CHT Regional Council and three Hill District Councils, CHT Land Commissions, Ministry of Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs through MoCHTA, ERD, Planning Commissions, elected representatives, traditional leaders, and women leaders, Youth from both Ethnic and Bengali communities residing in the hot spots in the CHT, Volunteer mediator networks.

## Project outcomes and major activities:

Outcome	Key Activities
1. Sustained livelihoods and income generation amongst the target households in the CHT districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of Climate-smart Integrated Farm Management Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) groups and conduct FFS sessions.</li> <li>• Skill development training and input support for selected participants on entrepreneurship, high value crops</li> <li>• Provide support community-managed market collection points and improvement of the marketplace.</li> <li>• Capacity building support for line departments and skill development training for youth and job placement for them</li> </ul>
2. Improved and sustained nutrition practices for a better and healthy lifestyle for the extremely poor households in CHT region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of mother and children (Maa ebong sishu) forum, adolescents club with boys and girls, and conduct awareness sessions</li> <li>• Demonstration on preparing quality food, home visit, support to SAM and MMM children and training on home stead gardening and poultry.</li> <li>• Organize health camp, provide food package for MAM children.</li> <li>• National Seminar on Implementation of National food and nutrition Security policy plan of Action</li> </ul>
3. Increased investment of resources by local communities and the Government aimed at the most vulnerable regions and population segments in the CHT districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing community volunteer groups on disaster preparedness and management</li> <li>• Installing rainwater harvesting system in the water crisis areas</li> <li>• National/District level dialogue/ sensitization workshop with government institutes/ traditional leader to avail government social safety net program and other services.</li> <li>• Introduce on Social Accountability Tools (SAT)</li> </ul>

<p>4. Strengthened implementation of pro-poor policies, especially for the CHT areas (Lead and implement by UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support to HDCs and CHTRC with the harmonization of laws applicable in CHT</li><li>• Support to CHT land commissions</li><li>• Advocacy for SDGs implementation in CHT</li><li>• Local volunteer mediator's forum for conflict mediation and peace building</li></ul>
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## Annex-2: Revised Log frame (2026)

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target	Current value* (2025)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	<b>To contribute to poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods of extremely poor households in the three Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts of Bangladesh</b>	1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line (disaggregated by sex, age, employment status and urban/rural) <i>(Aligned with SDG 1.1.1)</i>	99.6% (2024)	70% (2026)	74.4% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	<i>Not applicable</i>
		2. Prevalence of stunting among the children under five years <i>(Aligned with SDG 2.2.1)</i>	63.2% (2024)	62.2% (2026)	38.5% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		3. Prevalence of wasting among the children under five years <i>(Aligned with SDG 2.2.1)</i>	12.2% (2024)	11.7% (2026)	11.9% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		4. Proportion of beneficiary households with increased resilience to climate change and other shocks <i>(Aligned with SDG 13)</i>	33.2% (2024)	35% (2026)	39.8% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
Outcome (s) (Specific objective(s))	<b>Outcome 1. Sustained livelihoods and income generation amongst the target households in the CHT districts</b>	1.1. Number of full time equivalent (FTE) jobs created/sustained through the intervention supported producers, businesses and Vocational Education and Training (VET) graduates <i>(Aligned with GEF 2.13a)</i>	0.67 (2024)	0.68 (2026)	0.80 (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	No further severe external shocks to Bangladesh's economy.
		1.2 Percentage of beneficiary households in target communities with increased agricultural production (disaggregated by sex of household head)	52% (2024)	60% (2026)	64% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	No major natural or man-made disasters.
		1.3. Percentage of beneficiary households in target communities whose mean monthly expenditure has increased (disaggregated by sex of household head)	0% (2024) BDT 6371 (average expenditure of the HH)	25% (2026)	19.3% (2025) BDT 7599 (average expenditure of the HH)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	Disease outbreak (like COVID-19) situation will be recovered substantially and spillover effect of economic growth
	<b>Outcome 2. Improved nutritional wellbeing</b>	2.1 Percentage of participant households' food secured according to Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS))	16.77 (2024)	35% (2026)	30.3% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	

<i>Results</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Current value* (2025)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
	<b>of the target households, particularly women and children, in the CHT districts</b>	2.2 Mean Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) in the target areas	3.70 (2024)	4.5% (2026)	6.13% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	would have positive impact on income of extremely poor households.  Government services and opportunities for the rural people are continuously available.
		2.3 Percentage of children under two years of age were exclusively breastfed during their infant age (up-to 6 months) (disaggregated by sex and district)	43.5 (2024)	55% (2026)	91.0% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		2.4. Proportion of programme participant women demonstrating increased empowerment and household decision making authority (food purchasing, children's education and marriage, control over resources)	Purchasing food: 8.9% Children's education: 9.3% Marriage of family members: 8.3% Control over family resources: 13.9% (2024)	Purchasing food: 12% Children's education: 15% Marriage of family members: 10% Control over family resources: 18% (2026)	Purchasing food: 16.3% Children's education: 14.4% Marriage of family members: 13.7% Control over family resources: 16.5%	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
	<b>Outcome 3. Increased investment of resources by the Government aimed at the most vulnerable regions and population segments in the CHT districts</b>	3.1. Percentage of extremely poor households in the target communities that have access to safety net programme	16% (2024)	22% (2026)	21.0% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		3.2. Percentage of extremely poor households in the target communities that have access to primary level healthcare facilities	77% (2024)	83% (2026)	96.6% (2025)	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		3.3. Percentage of marginalized households that can name at least one social protection scheme they are eligible for and know how to apply (disaggregated by district)	1.2% (2024)	30% (2026)	Recommended for revision the indicator	FY budget document produced by the GoB	

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target	Current value* (2025)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Outputs	<b>Output 1.1. Strengthened capacities of targeted extremely poor households/farmers in improved agricultural practices and high value crop production</b>	1.1.1. Number of Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) trained farmers with increased knowledge and skills of agricultural practices (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	12,000 (2026)	20,000 (2025)	Pre and post training assessment	Bangladesh maintains SDG1, SDG2, SDG5 and SDG13 as a priority in its overall policy and programming.
		1.1.2. Number of farmers trained on high value crop production, with increased knowledge and skills in the subject area (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	250 (2026)	252 (2025)	Pre and post training assessment	The political situation does not deteriorate and remains conducive to implementation.
		1.1.3. Number of farmers that have received cash grants to get involved in crop production, (disaggregated by sex, age, district and type of grant)	0 (2024)	20,000	19,995 (2025)	Muster Payment receipts of cash grants	Market conditions facilitate income improvements and improved returns in agriculture.
		1.1.4. Number of farmers that have benefitted from the community managed seed banks (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	2000 (2026)	121 (2025)	Records of community seed banks	
	<b>Output 1.2. Improved market linkages of targeted farmers</b>	1.2.1 Number of collection points operated (bulking and trading) through community (on an average twice in a week, with at least 30% percent women in leadership roles), with the intervention support (disaggregated by district)	0 (2024)	15 (2026)	15 (2025); 67 women (40.6%) are in leadership position (total positions = 165)	Collection point registers and records	Real prices, for consumers facing extreme poverty for basic essentials remain stable.  Climate change (variability) factors managed so as not to significantly increase numbers of extreme poor.
		1.2.2. Number of producers who have established linkages with market actors through the community operated collection points (Aligned with GERF 2.1)	0 (2024)	1300 (2026)	2,910 (2025)	Collection point registers and records	Emergency for COVID-19 pandemic is over and state and non-state organisations resume new-normal operations.
	<b>Output 1.3. Increased networking and knowledge dissemination within the targeted farmers</b>	1.3.1. Number of farmers who received support from the farmers' networking digital platform (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	3,000 (2026)	372 (2025)	Digital platform visitors record	

<i>Results</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Current value* (2025)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	
	<b>Output 1.4. Enhanced capacities of selected women farmers on entrepreneurship Development – both individual and collective</b>	1.4.1. Number of selected women farmers trained on entrepreneurship development and having increased knowledge of the subject area (disaggregated by age, district and type of business)	TBD (2024)	150 (2026)	88 (2025)	Pre and post training assessment	Continued collaboration remains from line departments.	
		1.4.2. Number of small businesses established by the trained farmers with the intervention support (disaggregated by district and type of business)	0 (2024)	105 (2026)	157 (2025)	Beneficiary feedback survey		
	<b>Output 1.5. Strengthened capacities of line departments on technical services</b>	1.5.1. Number of staff of line departments with increased knowledge on climate smart IFM-FFS implementation and their role in monitoring and backstopping as a result of training (disaggregated by sex, age, department and district)	0 (2024)	90 (2026)	166 (2025)	Pre and post training assessment		
		1.5.2. Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support visits made to communities by the line department members, with the intervention support	0 (2024)	600 (2026)	438 (2025)	Field monitoring reports of line departments		
	<b>Output 1.6. Enhanced vocational skills of youth in the CHT districts</b>	1.6.1. Number of targeted youth graduated in VET from (accredited) partner institutions (disaggregated by sex, age, district and trade)  <i>(Aligned with GERF 2.14a)</i>	0 (2024)	120 (2026)	78 (2025)	Records of partner VET institutions		
		1.6.2. Number of VET graduates placed with relevant enterprises/businesses for apprenticeships (disaggregated by sex, age, district and trade)	0 (2024)	30 (2026)	24 (2025)	Record of apprenticeship placements		
	<b>Output 2.1. Improved nutrition governance system in the CHT areas</b>	2.1.1. Number of comprehensive plans developed to improve nutrition focused governance system in the targeted areas	TBD (2024)	8 (2026)	8 (2025)	Nutrition governance system plans		There is no unusual change in macroeconomic environment.
		2.1.2. Number of community groups supported to monitor community clinics in the targeted areas (disaggregated by district)	TBD (2024)	26 (2026)	26 (2025)	Intervention progress reports		
<b>Output 2.2. Increased awareness and knowledge of communities on behavioural change and primary health care services in the CHT districts</b>	2.2.1. Number of households with improved knowledge on nutrition and primary health care services (disaggregated by sex of head and district)	0 (2024)	4,080 (2026)	3,843 (2025)	Lists of information session participants	Government policies are consistent with a focus on the multi-sectoral nutrition approach.		

<i>Results</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Current value* (2025)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
	<b>Output 2.3. Improved nutritional care of children under five, and women of childbearing age</b>	2.3.1. Number of pregnant mothers who received antenatal care at least two times and post-natal care at least one time by the intervention supported health care workers (disaggregated by district)	TBD (2024)	3,000 (2026)	2223 (2025)	Patient records of health care workers	Development partners, private sector actors and civil society remain committed to support nutrition interventions in multiple sectors.
		2.3.2. Percentage of targeted households that are supported to adopt at least one improved nutritious recipe in their daily cooking (disaggregated by sex of head and district)	0 (2024)	20% (2026)	59% (2025)	Intervention progress reports	
	<b>Output 2.4. Enhanced access to homestead farming for the targeted households</b>	2.4.1. Number of households engaged in homestead gardening and poultry rearing following awareness raising and provision of inputs (disaggregated by sex of head and district)	0 (2024)	4000 (2026)	3,790 (2025)	Lists of input recipients	
							Continuous cooperation remains from the duty bearers and other stakeholders.
	<b>Output 3.1. Strengthened capacities of</b>	3.1.1. Number of community volunteers with increased disaster preparedness knowledge and expertise as a result of orientations and training	0 (2024)	180 (2026)	142 (2025)	Pre and post training assessment	Complementary services for the rural people remain available.

<i>Results</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Current value* (2025)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
	<b>communities on disaster preparedness in the CHT districts</b>	(disaggregated by sex, age and district) 3.1.2. Number of local level disaster management committees made functional at union and upzaila level through orientations	TBD (2024)	12 (2026)	12 (2025)	Intervention progress reports	Political situation remains stable in the target areas.  The Government allocates necessary fund for pro-poor development activities in climate vulnerable and geographically lagging regions as before, especially in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.
	<b>Output 3.2. Increased access to social security services for the most vulnerable households</b>	3.2.1. Number of actions focusing on social security services jointly planned and implemented by the targeted social protection actors, with the intervention support	TBD (2024)	12 (2026)	12 (2025)	Intervention progress reports	The Government is receptive to the advocacy efforts by key Stakeholders and civil society organisations.  The Government frontline staff are available and deliver the planned policy benefits for the poor.

**Annex-3: List of Key Stakeholders to be Consulted (suggested, but not limited)**

Sl. No	Stakeholder	Level	Consultation method
1.	Project beneficiaries	Community	Household Quantitative Survey
2.	Women beneficiaries	Community	Focus Group Discussion
3.	Skilled youth beneficiaries	Community	Focus Group Discussion
4.	Farmers Field School group	Community	Focus Group Discussion
5.	Mothers' group (Child bearing pregnant women)	Community	Focus Group Discussion
6.	Community volunteers on DRR	Community	Focus Group Discussion
7.	Adolescent groups members	Community level	Focus Group Discussion
8.	Community clinic management committee	Union	Focus Group Discussion
9.	Partner staff	Upazila/District	Key Informant Interview
10.	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs of Bangladesh (MoCHTA)	National/Regional	Key Informant Interview
11.	Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC)	Regional	Key Informant Interview
12.	Hill District Council (KHDC/BHDC/RHDC)	District	Key Informant Interview
13.	European Union (Project Focal)	National	Key Informant Interview
14.	Civil society representatives	National/Regional	Key Informant Interview
15.	Social Welfare Officer	Upazila & District	Key Informant Interview
16.	Department of Women Affairs	Upazila & District	Key Informant Interview
17.	Local Government Institutions (Union Parishad)	Union	Key Informant Interview
18.	Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC)	Union	Key Informant Interview
19.	Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC)	Union	Key Informant Interview
20.	Upazila Development Coordination Committee (UDCC)	Upazila	Key Informant Interview
21.	Community/Traditional leaders (Karbari, Headman)	Community	Key Informant Interview
22.	Upazila Nutrition Coordination Committee (UNCC)	Upazila	Key Informant Interview
23.	District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC)	District	Key Informant Interview
24.	Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)	Upazila & District	Key Informant Interview
25.	Department of Livestock (DoL)	Upazila & District	Key Informant Interview
26.	Department of Fisheries (DoF)	Upazila & District	Key Informant Interview



## **Annex-4: Suggested structure for ‘Inception Report’**

### **Chapter-1: Introduction**

- Background
- About PRLC project
- Understanding of the assignment
- Deliverables and timeline
- Scope of the endline evaluation

### **Chapter-2: Approaches and methodology**

- Locations and respondents
- Conceptual framework of the evaluation
- Indicators mapping
- Methodological framework
- Data collection methods
- Analysis plan
- Implementation plan
- Quality assurance
- Data management
- Risk mitigation plan
- Ethical considerations
- Timeline

### **Chapter-3: Team composition**

### **Annex: Data collection instruments**

## **Annex-5: Suggested structure for ‘Endline Evaluation Report’**

### **Executive Summary**

#### **Chapter-1: Introduction**

- Background of the endline evaluation
- About PRLC project
- Understanding of the assignment
- Understanding of the assignment
- Scope of the endline evaluation

#### **Chapter-2: Evaluation approach and methodology**

- Evaluation framework and approach
- Methodological framework
- Data management and quality control
- Data analysis
- Data collection strategy and data quality
- Data management
- Ethical considerations
- Limitations

#### **Chapter-3: Evaluation findings**

- Relevance and strategic fit
- Project progress, effectiveness and impact
  - Analysis of logframe indicators
- Efficiency of resources
- Sustainability
- Cross cutting issues

#### **Chapter-4: Conclusions and recommendations**

- Evidence of key challenges and results
- Overall performance against evaluation standard
- Recommendations

#### **Chapter-5: Best practice and lesson learned**

- Evidence-based best practices and lessons learned
- Critical operational lessons
- Strategic insights



**Annex-1:** PRLC Logframe indicators status

**Annex-2:** Data collection instruments

**Annex-3:** Case stories



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