TEAM EUROPE INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY – Joint Intervention Logic							
Impact	Strengthened partnership with Bangladesh for its transition towards an inclusive low-carbon and climate change resilient economy.						
Indicators	 Number of existing or revised policies, regulations, or incentives, in favour of strengthening climate mitigation and adaptation in Bangladesh being implemented. Percentage of renewable energy (RE) in its energy mix and of the energy efficiency improvement rate.¹ 						
Strands of action		1. Climate		2. Energy			
Specific objectives (Outcomes)	 1.1 Enhanced climate-smart governance, at national and local level, and increased climate financing. 1.2 Enhanced climate resilience of urban and rural communities and infrastructure, thanks to innovative and nature-based solutions. 		2.1 Increased amount of MW installed and generated from renewable energy sources. 2.2 Energy transition scaled up by public and private instruments and adequate policies. 2.3 Increased number of RE technologies and applications for an optimal energy mix. 2.4 Enhanced innovation and research supporting RE transition and energy efficiency in cooperation with European stakeholders.				
Outcome indicators	 Functional platform(s) with strong coordination on climate adaptation and mitigation at national and local level. An updated ambitious and coherent NDCs and a long-term strategy are developed and implemented, together with the NAP. European investment (public and private) in climate in EUR and number of projects. Number and usage of financial instruments (e.g., green bonds, carbon pricing mechanisms, adaptation funds) introduced or strengthened Reduction of Methane emissions in %. 			 Diversification of RE sources for an optimal energy mix (i.e. wind, biogas, floating and agri-pv). Bangladeshi investments (public and private) in the green energy transition, measured in EUR, in number of projects financed and the amount of MWh produced and saved, and CO₂ emissions reduced. European investments (public and private) in the green energy transition, measured in EUR, in number of projects financed and the amount of MWh produced and saved, and CO₂ emissions reduced. Number of European companies active in the green energy sector in Bangladesh. 			
Pillars of action	Climate-smart governance and climate finance	Climate Resilience	Climate mitigation beyond energy	Scaling up green energy and finance		Innovation and knowledge sharing for green energy	

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¹ Improvement rate: energy intensity (total energy consumption / GDP) in previous year (n-1) divided by energy intensity in year (n)

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Results (Outputs)	1.1.1 Climate change adaptation is integrated and coordinated into implemented national policies, budgeting and planning across all ministries. 1.1.2 Technical and organisational capacities of national and local government, communities, including women and vulnerable groups, and CSOs are enhanced. 1.1.3 Access to green finance is facilitated and investments in climate adaptation and mitigation are promoted.	1.2.1 Implementation of sector-specific NAP and NDCs adaptation actions are institutionalized and operational at national and local level.	1.3.1 Innovative solutions and low carbon technologies enhance climate-smart urban development and infrastructure projects, green industries, and contribute to a more climate friendly food and agriculture sector. 1.3.2 Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems expanded to track non-energy GHG reductions.	2.1.1 Private sector investments in market-ready green energy solutions are scaled up, thanks to private sector instruments and TA. 2.1.2 Investments in energy efficiency, RE and the grid, where necessary for RE integration, energy reliability and regional energy connectivity, are incentivized, and market barriers are reduced. 2.1.3 A cost covering and socially just pricing structure is implemented. 2.1.4 Energy sovereignty, energy security and regional energy connectivity are increased. 2.1.5 The GoB is sufficiently financing basic infrastructure like the power grid itself.	2.2.1 Increased exchange of information on standards and innovative technologies, including from Europe. 2.2.2 Increased cooperation on research and innovation in the energy sector between Bangladesh and Europe.	
Output indicators	1.1.1 Number of policy dialogue meetings between TEI and Bangladesh on climate adaptation and mitigation policies. 1.1.2 Number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) established for green projects. 1.1.3 Number of projects on climate resilience introduced by the TEI.	1.2.1 Number of NAP projects implemented by GoB with the involvement of the TEI members. 1.2.2 Share of public and private investments for NAP implementation from GoB (in the area of agro ecology, livelihood, protection of biodiversity, nature-based solutions, DRR, early warning, urban resilience).	1.3.1 Amount of public and private sector investments from TEI members in low carbon, innovative solution in industry, agriculture, including agro ecology, transport, and urban infrastructure. 1.3.2 Functional MRV protocols developed for at least three non-energy sectors with joint support from TEI members and GoB. 1.3.3 Frequency and accuracy of non-energy	2.1.1 Public and private sector investments from TEI member countries used for energy efficiency and for marketable RE. 2.1.2 Number and size of EE and RE projects with support of TEI members. 2.1.3 Reform of the energy pricing structure towards a cost covering and socially just pricing structure. 2.1.4 Share of population having access to 24/7 electricity at home. 2.1.5 Reduction of hrs of power cuts. 2.1.6. Amount of electricity traded with neighbouring countries.	2.2.1 Number of policy dialogues between the TEI and Bangladesh at regional, national and local level. 2.2.2 Number of EE and RE technologies and applications introduced in Bangladesh. 2.2.3. Number of research cooperation between European and Bangladeshi institutions (public and private) in RE and energy efficiency. 2.2.4 Number of joint research projects on green energy transition involving Bangladeshi and TEI members, especially on RE solutions innovative for BGD including agri- and floating PV, geothermal, biogas, wind, hydro, etc.	

sector data in the national GHG inventory. 2.1.7 Amount of projects with requirements for low- and no-carbon materials included in the GoB and EU	TEAM EUROPE INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY – Joint Intervention Logic					
(infrastructure) procurement requirements.					requirements for low- and no-carbon materials included in the GoB and EU (infrastructure) procurement	