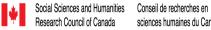**Logical Framework**
Urban Climate Resilience in Southeast Asia Partnership (UCRSEA)

NARRATIVE	INDICATORS	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
Goal			
Communities, cities, and countries in Southeast Asia become more socially, ecologically, and economically resilient to climate change, which contributes to possibilities for green growth, better governance, and greater security and sustainability.			The intensity, scale, and pace of climate change, urbanization, and other disturbances or transformative processes is 'manageable' All the Southeast Asian countries involved have a volatile political climate where, if a flare-up occurs, work on the project may be disrupted or forced to conclude.
Objective			
Build capacity for applied research on the interactions between urbanization, regionalization, and climate change in Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam	Universities invest in and support research and academic development around urbanization, regionalization, and climate change	University departments, research agendas, publications, and courses that include or highlight urbanization, climate change, and resilience	The degree to which universities take on urban climate change research will vary based on circumstances, interests, and needs The focus and interests of individual universities and departments will vary
	Civil society in Mekong sub-region countries incorporates research and action on urbanization, regionalization, and climate change into their programming	Annual plans, strategies, and reports of prominent civil society organizations Number of projects and organizations focused on these issues	The degree to which civil society organizations take on urbanization and climate change will vary based on circumstances, interest, and needs The focus of individual civil society

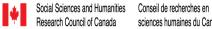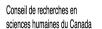| NARRATIVE	INDICATORS	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
			organizations will vary
	City governments incorporate analysis of and research on urbanization, regionalization, and climate change into policy-making, planning, and management	Government plans, policies, and management protocol	The degree to which governments take on urbanization and climate change will vary based on circumstances, interest, political priorities, and needs
	Collaboration between government, civil society, and universities to more effectively build resilience is established	Reports, research products, and strategy documents of multi-stakeholder collaborative efforts	See risks enumerated above
Outputs			
Network of partners established and actively engaged in research and action	Networking mechanisms (annual conference, steering committee, advisory committees, web site, etc.) are established and sustained throughout project	Reports and minutes of meetings and events (annual workshop, research meetings), Network Documents	The precise nature of Network dialogue and participation from participants will vary based on specific conditions and network activities
	New partners and countries join the Network over the course of the project	Reports and minutes of meetings and events (annual workshop, research meetings)	
	Network includes representation from universities, civil society, and governments from all partner countries	Meeting notes, agendas, participant lists, survey responses	
	Network includes diverse participants based on interest groups/motivation, gender, age, and country of origin	Meeting notes, agendas, participant lists, survey responses	
Conceptual framework for urban climate resilience core research questions developed and applied	Conceptual framework agreed upon and refined by network members over course of project	Meeting notes from committee meetings and annual conference	
	Research conducted within Partnership fits	Proposals, methodology notes, and final	

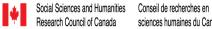| NARRATIVE	INDICATORS	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
	within and contributes to the evolution of the conceptual framework	products for research	
	Partners and Network members use conceptual framework in teaching and research	Research proposals and course prospectus	
New tools and methodologies to support vulnerability analysis, public dialogue, and resilience building in cities developed and used by a diverse set of stakeholders	New methodology(ies) for assessing vulnerability that incorporate(s) issues such as climate change, urbanization, regionalization, poverty, and environment is/are developed, tested, applied, and refined through research projects	Methodology outline Examples of application of vulnerability assessment methodology	Superficial innovation in methodologies must not detract from insistence on best quality research
	Shared Learning Dialogue process as outlined in program methodology note is taken up by researchers as well as governments and civil society actors	Protocol and guidance document Examples of SLDs in research projects Government and civil society projects	The degree to which governments, civil society actors, and other agents take up this methodology may vary based on circumstances, interest, political priorities, and needs
	Guidance for developing resilience building programs and projects applied and refined through research projects	Resilience building guidance established	
	Tools and methodologies are assessed to determine if they are useful and innovative	Results of surveys from researchers and users of methodologies Research project outputs	
	Training to help cities better apply tools and methodologies are produced and used effectively	Training tools and meeting notes from application of tools Evaluation of training	City governments and other urban actors may not participate actively or make senior staff available to participate if other priorities are deemed more urgent in the moment.

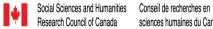| NARRATIVE	INDICATORS	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
Informed public dialogues established or expanded to draw on insights from research network	Public dialogues on issues related to Partnership research held in cities in each country	Meeting notes, agendas, participant lists	All four countries have a volatile political climate that may influence the ways in which public dialogues are held and the issues that are discussed
	Stakeholder assessment indicates dialogues provide new venues and mechanisms for engagement	Stakeholder surveys, assessment	
	Public dialogues address core issues influencing urbanization, development, and climate resilience	Agendas, meeting minutes	
	Public dialogues create more open and public access to information	Increased public access to information through regular meetings, web sites, databases, etc.	
Innovative research generates new insights on urbanization, climate change, regionalization and the interaction between them	Peer-review papers are widely downloaded and cited	Citations in peer-review journals	
	Annual reports, conference reports and other program products are produced by implementing organizations	Annual reports, conference reports, other products	
	Research findings are reported and shared on media	Media outlets, newspapers	
	White-papers, policy briefs, blogs, and other products highlighting urbanization and climate change are widely disseminated and downloaded	Downloads and visits to white-papers, policy briefs, blogs, etc.	
	Web site that provides updates on Partnership research, research products, and networking for members of Partnership and other interested researchers is widely visited	Number of web site visits and downloads	

NARRATIVE	INDICATORS	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
	Number of partnership members invited to participate in, present at, or otherwise join conferences, policy dialogues, and other forums to discuss research conducted in this project	Number of Invitations, presentations, conference proceedings	
	Data hub(s) includes growing volume of research products, tools, methodologies, and other data and information for access by researchers and academics	Contents of data hub(s) in terms of number of articles, files, etc.	
New generation of researchers, academics, and civil society leaders trained in assessing urbanization and climate change in Southeast Asia	Number of PhD students in Southeast Asia that start and complete their studies and dissertations with support from Partnership	Registration records, research proposals, dissertations from PhD students	
	Number of graduate level students in Southeast Asia that start and complete research with support from Partnership	Final research products	
	Number of PhD students in Canada that start and complete their studies and dissertations with support from Partnership	Dissertations from PhD students	
	Number of graduate level students in Canada that start and complete research with support from Partnership	Final research products	
	Ratio of self-identified gender identities of funded graduate students	Registration records	
	Academics and researchers begin to integrate urbanization, climate change,	Research products, course prospectus from Network members	

NARRATIVE	INDICATORS	Means of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
	and regionalization in their work		
	Number of high school students and youth group members exposed to new issues of climate change and urbanization and conduct research through the Global Ideas Institute (Toronto) and other UCRSEA initiatives in Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.	Curriculum and pre/post surveys for Global Institute	
Effective Management from TEI, ISET, University of Toronto and University of York	Sub-agreements and ToRs for Partners and Sub-grantees prepared and approved on time	Reports	
	Timely disbursal of funds from IDRC to implementing organizations and then to partners	Reports, contract agreements	
	Planning committee meetings produce work-plan and research directions for network	Agenda, meeting notes	
	Annual report submitted to SSHRC and IDRC on time and are approved	Reports	

Last Updated: March 2015