

Appendix 5: Outline of Locally Led Adaptation Blueprint (LLA Blueprint)

The concept of locally led adaptation (LLA) has emerged as a new paradigm in bottom-up adaptation that emphasizes placing decision-making authority in the hands of local stakeholders over defining, prioritizing, designing, delivering, monitoring, and evaluating of adaptation actions at the local level, while simultaneously interfacing with higher national and international levels LLA. A key promise of LLA is that climate actions owned and led by individuals and communities closest to the local context are more grounded in real needs, less prone to failure, advance climate justice, and deliver more effective, sustainable outcomes in the long run. The eight principles of LLA offers a heuristic framework for guiding, understanding, refining and advancing successful local adaptation actions. Specifically, the principles help consolidate localized priority solutions into an actionable roadmap that strategically utilizes available resources and baseline capacities. Since these principles interact dynamically with one another, directly operationalizing them at the grassroots level is not straightforward. Local stakeholders require simpler, more actionable operational elements through which tangible LLA outcomes can be clearly visualized.

One of the core ideas of this project, as well as establishing model case sites (MCSs) in Fiji, Nepal and Vietnam, was to formulate an actionable LLA protocol, which could help local communities to draft their own 'blueprint' to priorities and implement LLA actions. The LLA Blueprint is built from the lesson learned from MCSs by following the conceptual foundation of the eight LLA principles.

To bridge this operational gap, the concept of an "LLA blueprint" is introduced as an intermediary protocol to translate abstract LLA principles into real-world application. The primary utility of the LLA blueprint is to enable local communities to systematically demonstrate and communicate their adaptation efforts, resource needs, strategic priorities, and structural challenges to both internal and external stakeholders. The blueprint serves two main functions. First, it assists local stakeholders in resetting existing autonomous response mechanisms such that the responses could evolve as self-sustaining climate actions over time. Second, it serves as a diagnostic tool to amplify the awareness and visibility of grassroots climate actions both within and outside the immediate local domain. The ultimate objective is to empower local actors to develop context-specific, locally owned LLA blueprints that can be executed utilizing internal resources, easily communicated across governance levels, and deployed to demonstrate progress of LLA implementation.

The blueprint is strictly guided by actionable, achievable responses that are structurally grounded in and appropriate for the local context. This bottom-up design ensures that prior local consent is secured before introducing new interventions, effectively filtering out irrelevant or maladaptive practices. The blueprint enables communities to identify, design, and implement LLA actions as an intrinsic component of their broader climate-resilient development, thereby strengthening autonomous response mechanisms and building localized resilience throughout the process. As the term implies, the blueprint explicitly maps how adaptation solutions will be systematically applied. This includes providing clear delineations of sequential actions, operational timelines, resource requirements, institutional roles and responsibilities, potential structural barriers, environmental uncertainties, and anticipated socio-ecological outcomes. Unlike conventional adaptation plans prepared primarily through the lens of external funding anticipation, the blueprint is inherently granular, locally legitimized, and action-oriented from inception. Because it builds directly upon preexisting autonomous responses, such as time-tested ITLK systems, it can be operationalized with minimal or no external facilitation. Finally, the blueprint serves as a strategic

mechanism to assist local actors and decentralized delivery partners—including local governments, NGOs, and CBOs—in capitalizing on localized knowledge architectures, technical tools, and local resources that otherwise remain fragmented due to persistent capacity constraints.

Crucially, the overarching intent of the blueprint is to drastically minimize the layers of administrative intermediaries through which local decision-making must conventionally pass. It establishes a direct, bottom-up operational mechanism through which local stakeholders can transparently showcase and negotiate their adaptive initiatives based on verifiable merit. This direct pathway fosters institutional confidence and trust when requesting multi-dimensional support across financial, technological, capacity-building, or legal domains. The proposed LLA blueprint empowers local communities to mitigate asymmetric external dependencies, granting them the decisive autonomy to solicit external aid strictly in targeted arenas where localized resources and capacities are demonstrably inadequate.

Six elements of the LLA Blueprint

We propose six core elements that local communities could directly use to implement LLA actions (Figure 1). These six elements are proposed based on the lessons from three MCSs and other local contexts (e.g., Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines, etc), extant LLA literature, and stakeholders' feedback gathered during regional workshops and dialogues. Applying this blueprint enables local units to transform into self-sustaining "LLA Innovation Hubs." As delineated in Table 1, the first three elements represent the interventions required (the what), the fourth element addresses the means, resources, and capacity needed for execution (the how), and the fifth and sixth elements govern the institutional processes and actors involved (the who).

1. Build local capacity to understand climate change risks, vulnerabilities, and the impacts

A primary prerequisite for effective adaptation, aligning with LLA Principle (#5 Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty), is the localized capacity to comprehend and articulate climate change risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts. Without such capabilities, local communities can neither prioritize

Eight LLA principles

- 1  Devolving decision-making
- 2  Addressing structured inequalities
- 3  Patient and predictable funding
- 4  Invest in local capabilities
- 5  Understanding of climate risk and uncertainty
- 6  Flexible programming and learning
- 7  Ensure transparency and accountability
- 8  Collaborative action and investment

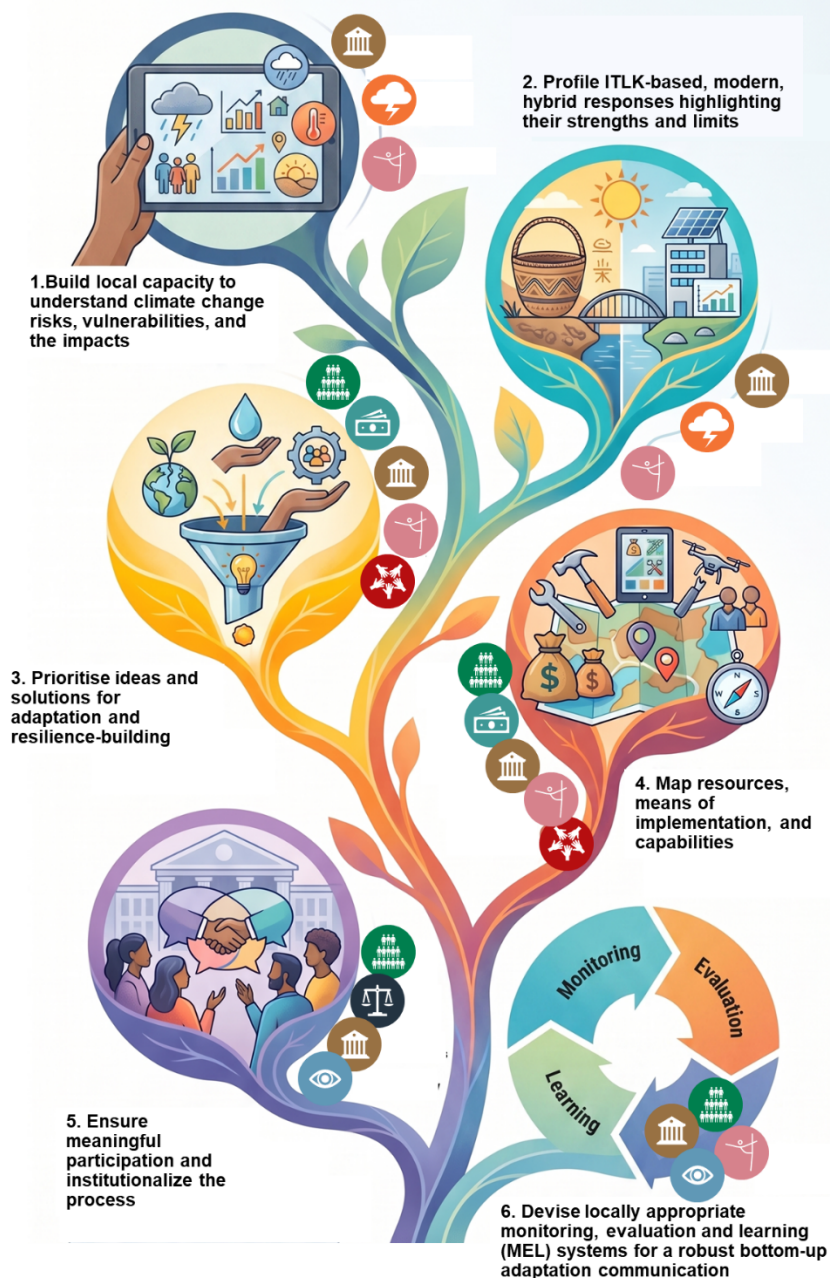


Figure 1 Six elements of proposed LLA Blueprint for scaling LLA actions on the ground. Each elements linkages as a contribution towards visualising the outcomes of respective LLA principles are also highlighted.

necessary interventions nor justify their needs when soliciting external support from governmental and non-governmental entities. Observations from the MCSs underscore a critical need to capitalize on tacit local knowledge and integrate it into systematic recording and synthesis frameworks for strategic decision-making. The effectiveness of citizen-science approaches globally—such as climate

Table 1 Elements of proposed LLA blueprint and their relevance to LLA principles

#	Blueprint elements for action	Scope of the action	Action type	Relevant LLA principles (see Table 1 for further details)
1	Build local capacity to understand climate change risks, vulnerabilities, and the impacts	Identify major climate threats (direct, non-climatic pressures intensified by climate impacts) and geographic areas, population, assets, sectors, exposed to the threats; profiling of socio-demographic groups, infrastructure, services and assets, sectors; documentation of impacts, losses, and damages;	Actions (What)	#4 Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy #5 Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty #6 Flexible programming and learning
2	Profile ITLK-based, modern, hybrid responses highlighting their strengths and limits	Systematic organisation of available responses (ITLK-based, modern, hybrid); Documentation of characteristics, historic contexts, benefits, strengths, and limits;		#4 Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy #5 Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty #6 Flexible programming and learning
3	Prioritise ideas and solutions for adaptation and resilience-building	Identification priorities for strengthening existing responses and their respective implementation states; formulation of new priorities to address current and projected threats; determine anticipated adaptation benefits that directly address identified risks and threats; assess livelihood and resilience benefits across human, social, institutional, financial, and natural capitals		#1 Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level #3 Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily #4 Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy #6 Flexible programming and learning #8 Collaborative action and investment
4	Map resources, means of implementation, and capabilities	Comprehensive inventorying of localized resources, including financial and natural capitals; identify execution means, technologies and tools, and capacities across human and institutional capitals; identification of critical capacity gaps and resource deficiencies that necessitate targeted external support.	Means (How?)	#1 Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level #3 Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily #4 Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy #6 Flexible programming and learning #8 Collaborative action and investment
5	Ensure meaningful participation and institutionalize the process	Stakeholder mapping of internal and external actors; evaluation of their current levels of engagement; delineation of roles and responsibilities in decision-making and project implementation; identification and mitigation of structural barriers to participation.	Process (Who)	#1 Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level #2 Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, disabled, displaced, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and marginalised ethnic groups #4 Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy #7 Ensuring transparency and accountability

6	Devise locally appropriate monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) systems for a robust bottom-up adaptation communication	Formulation of locally agreed indicators to monitor exposure, climate vulnerability, loss and damage, and intervention efficacy; establishment of localized processes of adaptation communication to evaluate the performance (successes and deficiencies) of LLA actions. Reporting locally led efforts, progresses made in reducing vulnerability, enhancing adaptive capacity and building resilience, and needs for external supports;	#1 Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level #4 Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy #6 Flexible programming and learning #7 Ensuring transparency and accountability

field schools or community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)—in monitoring climatic variables and deploying data for preparedness demonstrates the efficacy of investing resources to capacitate local stakeholders. Investments on local capabilities enable the systematic quantification and tracking of the extent of climate impacts, exposure pathways, vulnerabilities, and incurred loss and damage. Consequently, it heightens climate awareness and improve risk-informed local decision-making. A prominent barrier on this path is the initial requirement for external facilitation, such as hands-on training and technical monitoring tools. To resolve this, ITLK systems can serve as an intuitive entry point, while modern scientific approaches can be integrated incrementally to track unfolding climate risks. Ultimately, this approach evaluates how effectively climate risks are comprehended and communicated by local communities, uncovers critical data gaps, and identifies necessary structural improvements. In addition to bolstering risk comprehension (#5), the outcomes of this element can be utilized to evaluate advancements in local institutional capabilities (# 4) and to navigate climate uncertainties through flexible monitoring and iterative learning (#6).

2. Profile ITLK-based, modern, hybrid responses highlighting their strengths and limits

Local communities typically deploy adaptation responses in an ad-hoc manner, primarily to prevent, escape, cope with, or recover from both climatic and non-climatic impacts. Although local communities are generally cognizant of the strengths and limitations of their existing interventions, they frequently struggle to capitalize on these experiences to enhance overall response effectiveness. Establishing a comprehensive profile of available responses is a vital prerequisite for organizing highly distributed understanding and experiences. It is difficult to formulate an effective adaptation strategy without a thorough understanding of the historical context (e.g., whether responses are rooted in ITLK, externally introduced, hybrid, autonomously adopted, or structurally promoted), operational duration, and respective merits and limitations of existing responses. This profiling exercise serves as a baseline to evaluate the current state of local responses across three distinct categories. First, interventions that remain effective under current climate scenarios. Second, interventions that require structured optimization or improvisation. Third, practices that are losing relevance and lack viable pathways for further iterative improvement. The resulting data is invaluable for raising awareness

regarding the escalating severity of climate impacts and associated uncertainties, and prioritizing the needs. Furthermore, this process encourages local communities to systematically build upon preexisting responses and document ITLK systems, while discouraging arbitrary introduction of unproven external technologies that risk becoming maladaptive. The outcomes of this profiling exercise can help evaluate advancements in local capabilities (#4), inform decisions through a combination of diverse knowledge systems (#5), and navigate uncertainty in climate adaptation through robust monitoring and learning (#6).

3. Prioritise ideas and solutions for adaptation and building resilience

A comprehensive understanding of local climate risks and evaluation of the strengths and limitations of existing responses are two critical prerequisites for prioritizing supplementary adaptation responses. After thoroughly accounting for climate risks, environmental uncertainties, potential adaptation and resilience benefits, and implementation challenges, local stakeholders can systematically identify and co-develop forward-looking solutions. This process enables communities to prioritize preexisting responses that remain effective or require structural reinforcement, such as the strategic integration of ITLK with modern technical tools. Consequently, this approach encourages local actors to maximize the utilization of internal capacities before seeking external solutions. It also allows communities to evaluate cost-benefit thresholds and systemic indispensability prior to adopting unproven external technologies.

Local communities can synthesize a cohesive adaptation solution package comprising existing autonomous actions (either in their original or reinforced forms) and targeted new responses. Empirical insights from the MCSs suggest that these identified priorities must simultaneously satisfy immediate adaptation needs and long-term resilience goals. To address immediate adaptation needs, prioritized solutions must be sufficiently robust to mitigate direct climate risks and minimize immediate loss and damage, thereby ensuring that communities can effectively cope with evolving environmental pressures. In order to foster long-term resilience, priority actions must establish comprehensive socioeconomic safety nets. This is achieved by strengthening human, social, institutional, financial, and natural capitals, diversifying localized livelihood opportunities, and enhancing agricultural or ecosystem productivity. Balancing immediate adaptation with long-term resilience successfully reduces climate risks while expanding viable livelihood options. The actions under this element of the blueprint serves as the foundational step toward devolving decision-making authority to the lowest appropriate level (#1), while fundamentally contributing to a patient and predictable approach to problem-solving (#3). Further, it supports enhancing local institutional capabilities (#4), establishing robust monitoring and learning mechanisms (#6), and fostering collaborative synergy and implementation effectiveness (#8).

4. Map resources, means of implementation, and capabilities

The successful execution of prioritized adaptation solutions requires robust backing from localized resources, means of implementation, and human and institutional capabilities. Systematically mapping these assets ensures that priority actions are operationally feasible and achievable at the local level while effectively overcoming key structural barriers. This mapping process entails auditing the current state of locally available natural and financial

resources, alongside accessible tools, technologies, and human and institutional capabilities—including social capital, stakeholder networks, and localized knowledge and skill sets. Consequently, this diagnostic exercise helps local actors precisely identify existing capacity gaps, resource constraints, and the specific technological requirements needed to implement priority actions. Furthermore, the mapping exercise enables communities to differentiate between priorities that can be immediately undertaken via internal asset mobilization and those that necessitate external intervention. By clarifying these boundaries, local communities are positioned to pinpoint and justify their demands for external support in a transparent, evidence-based manner. This mapping exercise is critical for securing predictable financing (#3), ensuring flexible programming (#6), and fostering collaborative action and investment (#8), while simultaneously strengthening local decision-making authority (#1) and expanding long-term institutional capabilities (#4).

5. *Ensure meaningful participation and institutionalize the process*

Arguably the most emphasized yet unresolved issue of LLA concerns ensuring the meaningful participation of relevant local stakeholders across all stages—from conceptual design to project implementation—of the decision-making processes that affect them most. Crafting a decision-making framework that is trusted and accepted by all relevant local actors is inherently challenging. At the grassroots level, decision-making is a highly context-specific and complex process inextricably linked to social inclusion, fundamental rights, established rules, cultural norms, social stratification, institutional transparency and accountability, human and institutional capacities, available resources, and broader governance mechanisms. Meaningful participation, which resides at the core of devolving decision-making authority to the lowest appropriate level (#1), is vital for addressing the structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, displaced populations, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and marginalized ethnic groups (#2). Furthermore, it enhances local capabilities (#4) and ensures institutional transparency and accountability (#7). The lessons from the MCSs demonstrate that participation is driven by shared interests regarding climate risks by the local communities, alongside socioeconomic opportunities (as expressed in MCS-Nepal and MCS-Vietnam). It is also mediated by the scope of anticipated roles and contributions, and facilitated by direct interventions from governments, traditional community leaders (as seen in MCS-Fiji), or external development programs (as seen in MCS-Nepal and MCS-Vietnam).

Clarity is required regarding the roles and responsibilities of each actor across different stages of governance. Depending on localized interests and structural needs, participation may initially be limited to routine tasks, such as raising climate awareness or sharing weather information and available support tools. The scope of engagement can subsequently expand to providing feedback, sharing experiential knowledge, or articulating structural needs and expectations. Similarly, local actors can be directly involved in co-designing adaptation plans and solutions. Beyond this point, the governance process becomes increasingly demanding when participation requires active contributions to implement plans and actions. Anticipating contributions from local stakeholders in the form of capital resources, labor, and time is difficult without a prior, transparent understanding of relative costs and benefits. This stage becomes particularly challenging when local stakeholders are accustomed to the legacy of top-down assistance and facilitation

provided by local governments or external agencies, including NGOs, INGOs, international donors, and private sector partners.

Within the proposed blueprint framework, meaningful participation aims to map both internal and external stakeholders to define their prospective roles and responsibilities such that proper use and retention of built capabilities could be properly institutionalised over time. Stakeholders could be a beneficiary (who take part in awareness raising, express concerns and feedback, or share their needs), contributor (who actively take part in co-designing programs as well as support implementation), facilitator (direct involvement in planning, design, and implementation, ensure engagement of key stakeholders), or decision makers (who participate in different stages of decision-making). Same individual could adopt multiple roles and responsibilities depending on their overlapping interests and capacities.

This element of the blueprint helps local communities identify key stakeholders based on their specific exposure and vulnerability profiles, evaluate the distinct interests and capabilities of each actor, and systematically define the nature of their participation. Concurrently, it assists in identifying primary structural barriers to participation—such as resource limitations, systemic inequalities, or a lack of awareness regarding project purposes and benefits—thereby ensuring that no demographic group is marginalized within the decision-making process. Crucially, it establishes a clear boundary of influence between external and internal stakeholders regarding governance. A comprehensive understanding of the engagement depth of diverse stakeholders assists communities in building institutional self-confidence, pinpointing targeted external support needs while reducing maladaptive external dependencies, and optimizing localized task allocation.

6. *Devise locally appropriate monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) systems for a robust bottom-up adaptation communication*

Well-established monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems for climate adaptation are typically absent at the grassroots level, a trend reflected across all studied MCSs. Absence of MEL prevents local communities from understanding climate dynamics, assessing response effectiveness, demonstrating their adaptive achievements, and communicating localized efforts and resource needs in a transparent and verifiable manner. While a robust MEL architecture offers multiple institutional benefits, the proposed blueprint assigns them two primary functions: assessing performance and enhancing bottom-up adaptation communication. Assessing performance is vital for advancing LLA because it illustrates how effectively local communities are adapting to climate impacts and their capacity to absorb and use available resources and funds appropriately. The performance could also be used as empirical evidence on the progress toward internalizing the eight LLA principles. Adaptation communication serves as the primary mechanism to share grassroots initiatives, operational achievements, structural challenges, and funding needs with both internal and external stakeholders.

Devising a robust MEL system acts as a window to showcase LLA actions, thereby fostering trust among external entities. Furthermore, localized MEL systems are critical for reducing the pervasive information gaps between grassroots communities and national or

international bodies. Mitigating this data gap is essential for mainstreaming national plans, policies, and commitments—such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), broader national climate policies, and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)—at the local level, which in turn attracts external support and targeted climate investments.

Nevertheless, to the extent possible, such MEL should strive to align with national and international reporting requirements such as national adaptation communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as be opportunistic to cater with priorities of available climate finance avenues.

Since conventional MEL frameworks are highly time- and resource-intensive, they are often difficult to implement due to persistent local capacity gaps. The design of the MEL system must be strictly guided by local appropriateness from the viewpoint of needs and internal capacities. Ideally, the entire MEL should be locally designed and agreed upon, focusing on practical utility and leaving room for continuous, iterative adjustment based on cumulative learning loops. The monitoring (M) should rely entirely on locally determined parameters that encompass all preceding blueprint elements, including baseline exposure and vulnerability profiles, recorded loss and damage, local resources and capacities, implemented initiatives, achieved results, and broader socio-ecological resilience outcomes. Utilizing locally agreed parameters guarantees the acceptance and ensure its effective implementation for monitoring and evaluation by the local actors. Similarly, this localized structure enables local communities to deploy a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies to report and clearly communicate climate risks, structural vulnerabilities, and grassroots innovations. The reporting process serves to demonstrate the inherent capability of local actors to communicate adaptation related effort, achievements, and challenges clearly. Finally, simple yet most effective, use of the MEL system could be to link, contextualize, and narrate the evolving state of LLA and its principles in an accessible, evidence-based manner.

Unleashing transformative potential of LLA

The primary challenge for upscaling LLA innovation hubs on the pace at which diverse local communities can internalize these principles within their decision-making architectures. To unleash the transformative potential of LLA, it is urgent to capacitate multiple local communities to emerge as recognizable LLA innovation hubs. The proposed blueprint serves as a structured entry point to connect multiple decentralized local governance structures pursuing LLA. Enabling multiple interconnected innovation hubs can trigger transformative change across diverse geographies. However, this scaling process cannot rely solely on grassroots efforts; it requires coordinated interventions across all governance scales, including multiple tiers of government, the private sector, development partners, academic institutions, and global processes under the UNFCCC. Three interconnected streams of effort are critical to achieving this scaling trajectory: policy mainstreaming, sustainable financing, and regional collaboration.

- **Mainstreaming LLA into policies and actions:** LLA requires a coordinated, multi-level “whole-of-society” approach. Effective mainstreaming occurs only when top-down institutional support and bottom-up initiatives are well aligned. Upstream actors—including national governments and international bodies—can facilitate LLA through two primary pathways. First, they must prioritize LLA within national climate policies and international commitments, a trend increasingly evident such as in recent NAPs, NDCs, dedicated

financing channels (such as the Adaptation Fund), and Bangladesh's national LLA framework. However, channelling available resources to the ultimate local beneficiaries remains problematic due to rigid procedural constraints, information asymmetries regarding local vulnerabilities, inadequate or disproportionate resource allocation, and the duplication of overlapping programs. Second, upstream actors must establish robust institutional mechanisms to identify and formally recognize localized adaptation initiatives and needs.

While top-down facilitation is crucial to bridge this gap by enhancing local awareness and creating two-way communication channels, bottom-up efforts are equally important to mitigate current information asymmetries. The proposed blueprint serves as a vital tool to bridge this data gap. Primarily, it demonstrates the capacity of local communities to articulate their priorities and concerns to external stakeholders. Concurrently, the organized, multi-location data generated through these blueprints provides national governments with empirical evidence to comprehend localized efforts, identify structural needs, document incurred loss and damage, deploy targeted resources, and accurately report progress to the UNFCCC regularly as well as during global stocktakes.

- **Sustainable financial model for LLA:** Financing LLA is an inherently complex undertaking governed by structural bottlenecks. These include the vast number of decentralized local administrative units, the highly diverse and context-specific challenges to address, the logistical difficulty of monitoring performance metrics across thousands of localities, and the high transaction costs associated with processing large volumes of small-scale investment portfolios. Consequently, there is a practical challenge on establishing financing modalities to attract and mobilize funds transparently. The issue is further compounded by institutional distrust regarding the fiscal absorption capacity of local institutions and transparency.

Utilizing the proposed blueprint is instrumental in overcoming these financial barriers because it institutionalizes operational transparency, builds institutional trust, and establishes merit-based criteria for external assistance. The blueprint encourages communities to view LLA interventions—including existing autonomous practices—as capital investments for local development and future security, as opposed to the projects dependent entirely on external actors. This shift in perspective enables local entities to cultivate localized services and stimulate private sector engagement, thereby guaranteeing a return on investment. Crucially, the blueprint emphasizes the mobilization of locally available resources prior to soliciting external public or private financing, positioning external funds as supplementary assets for capital-intensive priorities beyond local capacity. By generating structured, evidence-based portfolios, the blueprint serves as a powerful mechanism to attract diverse financing streams. Furthermore, as indicated across the MCS, local and provincial governments can play a critical role by formalizing these locally designed MEL systems within official budgetary frameworks.

- **Leveraging regional collaboration on LLA:** Rapidly upscaling LLA cannot be achieved through the isolated efforts of individual local entities, national governments, private corporations, or non-governmental organizations. Instead, the widespread adoption of LLA and the proposed blueprint must be accelerated by capitalizing on regional institutional capacities, which currently remain fragmented by overlapping goals and competitive

mandates. Regional collaboration is essential to scale LLA systematically, particularly through the co-production of knowledge, including standardized methodologies, implementation guidelines, and peer-to-peer lessons regarding technical tools, financing models, and MEL frameworks. Here, regional knowledge institutions can serve as centralized repositories for LLA data and empirical case studies. Targeted capacity building is an under focused and underfunded area where the regional collaboration can create meaningful impacts to enhance local decision-making capacity, institutionalizing meaningful stakeholder participation, and ensuring social inclusion. Regional institutions can drive capacity building through hands-on technical training, pilot demonstrations, and cross-learning opportunities that connect diverse local administrative units. Given their specialized technical expertise and exposure, regional organizations can function as reliable delivery intermediaries, co-developing bankable adaptation solutions and de-risking mechanisms to mobilize climate finance efficiently. Additionally, regional actors are vital for refining and legitimizing locally developed MEL frameworks, which are critical for demonstrating intervention performance, building external trust, and securing long-term institutional accountability.