



**Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2022**



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## List of Acronyms

AE	Accredited Entity (to GCF)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
LCFF	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGSP	Local Government Strengthening Project
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NbS	Nature Based Solutions
NDA	National Designated Authority (to GCF)
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NOC	No Objection Certificate (from NDA to GCF)
NPD	National Project Director
PBCRG	Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	Union Parishad

## LoGIC in Brief

Title of the action:	Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC)
Location of the action	07 Districts in Bangladesh (Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Barguna, Bhola, Kurigram & Sunamganj)
Start date and end date of action:	From Oct 2016 to June 2023
Value of the action (Total of two agreements with UNDP & UNCDF)	UNDP: USD 20176507.21 UNCDF: USD 15451195.56
Name of the partner in action:	Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives; UNDP and UNCDF.
Name of beneficiary organizations of grant contract:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
Name and title of the Contact Person:	Stefan Liller, Resident Representative, UNDP-Bangladesh
EU Contribution Agreement:	ENV/2016/380-240 ENV/2016/380-241
Purpose of the Action	GCCA+ support for enhancing communities' resilience to climate change and related disasters.
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 400,000 most vulnerable households in 72 unions in seven districts.</li> <li>▪ 1,008 local elected representatives and officials in 72 Union Parishad of seven districts.</li> </ul> <p>The final beneficiaries will be the people of 72 Unions of 19 sub-districts of 7 Districts. They will be directly benefited from improved and inclusive local level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism towards community-based climate change adaptation solutions.</p>

## Executive Summary



The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) is a joint initiative of GOB-UNDP-UNCDF-EU-Sweden to support the needs of communities in 72 Unions in seven districts, which have been identified as the most climate-vulnerable locations of Bangladesh. After being put on hold due to the Covid-19 pandemic in April 2020, LoGIC resumed all interventions in 2022, and this Annual Progress Report confirms the project's maturation since its inception in 2017.

LoGIC has established itself as a sustainable model for locally led adaptation, delivering climate finance to the most vulnerable communities and local governments with lower transaction costs and higher adaptation benefits. Its exemplary contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh are recognized in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030, presented at COP26. LoGIC's locally led adaptation model is a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model.

LoGIC provided grants and capacity building support to 1.38 million vulnerable individuals, with 56% being women, creating a climate-resilient pathway. A cost-benefit analysis indicates that 62% of the direct benefit and 38% of the co-benefit of LoGIC investment in community-level schemes. With LoGIC's support, 100,339 people from 35,000 households across the country are becoming climate resilient with better incomes, health, and higher awareness of climate change adaptation through capacity building and grant support. The project also supported poverty reduction by strengthening the climate-adaptive livelihoods of households. Market linkages and financial inclusion for 35,000 climate-vulnerable households were promoted by LoGIC, providing USD 9.72 million in financial support to beneficiaries for implementing climate adaptive livelihoods and disbursing USD 7.91 million to 72 Union Parishads to implement 639 climate adaptive community level schemes.

LoGIC emphasizes the means and opportunities for local government institutions to strengthen their capacities, systems, and processes in risk-informed planning and budgeting. The project was implemented in a highly participatory manner, engaging stakeholders at different levels, and collecting stakeholder feedback through meetings, workshops, and studies to ensure that climate-resilient actions were implemented following the best approach and methods considering the risks and challenges in the local contexts.

The successes of LoGIC in 2022 are largely due to the tremendous commitment of the LoGIC team, and the project is well on track to achieving the results and objectives set out in the beginning.

# LoGIC Impact in 2022



LoGIC interventions reduced climate change vulnerabilities for 1.38M people (56% women) from 322,486 households.



Over 100,000 people from 35,000 households have become climate resilient, with improved income, health, and increased awareness of climate change adaptation.



LoGIC promoted the use of 932 kW of green energy through 100 nature-based community-level schemes.



LoGIC took an ecosystem-based approach and implemented 169 nature-based community schemes that helped 213,187 people who are susceptible to climate change.



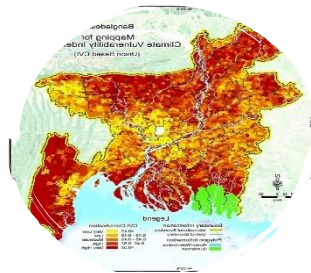
LoGIC Introduced sheep insurance to support 4,634 vulnerable households in enhancing livestock resilience and protection.



34,953 vulnerable women have become adaptation change agents in their communities.



LoGIC ensured sustainable and context-based climate adaptive livelihoods of 35,000 most vulnerable households.



A Climate Vulnerability Index has been created at the union level & utilized by the Local Government Division to allocate resources to local government institutions for climate adaptation initiatives.



Developed a local financing model to deliver climate finance to the most vulnerable people and LGIs with lower transaction costs & higher adaptation benefits.

## Project Background

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) is a joint initiative of GOB-UNDP-UNCDF-EU-Sweden to support climate vulnerable people in 72 Unions in seven districts, which have been identified as the most climate-vulnerable locations of Bangladesh. This project was initially developed as a concept together by EU, Government of Sweden, UNDP and UNCDF during 2014-2016 along with the Local Government Division. EU developed the initial action fiche in consultation with UNDP, UNCDF and LGD. This project was initially designed for 4 years (2016-2020). European Union (EU) conducted an independent study in 2019 to assess the absorption capacity of LoGIC. The assessment report identified LoGIC as a promising approach to the climate change adaptation problem that has a large potential as a climate finance project and to be mainstreamed into government policies. The study also highlighted that LoGIC is mature and ready for a top-up but requires strengthening of its climate change narrative and core processes, and therefore advocates for a modest top-up during a 2-year period in which the core processes of LoGIC can be fully optimized. The project was extended up to June 2023. In the extended period, the project revised its target to support additional 200,000 [Total 400,000] most vulnerable households in 72 unions in seven districts. The benefits are expected to come out of climate change adaptation actions at various levels, scaled up through local government institutions incorporating high-quality accountability and participation of the most vulnerable people.

When the LoGIC project was designed, there was a development challenge: to ensure that 70% of the project fund will directly be invested in vulnerable households and communities. 30% of the project cost is for investment in the right risks (science-based), the right people (most vulnerable by vulnerability assessment), and the right actions (adaptation measure) with higher fiduciary risks management standards. At the end of 2021, LoGIC commissioned a mid-term evaluation which assessed the project achievement and articulated that despite a delayed start due to lags in project approval, LoGIC has made good progress against the targets set in its results framework. It has been rolled out across 72 UPs, albeit with varying degrees of ownership, involvement, and levels of support. LoGIC with its focus on climate change adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods, awareness, and capacity building on climate change at the local government and community level is well aligned with Bangladesh's national climate policy framework. On gender and inclusion, LoGIC adopted a 'gender transformative' approach and is supporting the most vulnerable women who have not been covered under any other programs other than normal disaster relief provided. LoGIC has contributed to improving climate-adaptive planning and financing of community infrastructure at the UP level and adaptive livelihoods at the household level to boost resilience to climate stresses.

The LoGIC model pursues three strategies for climate adaptation and resilience:

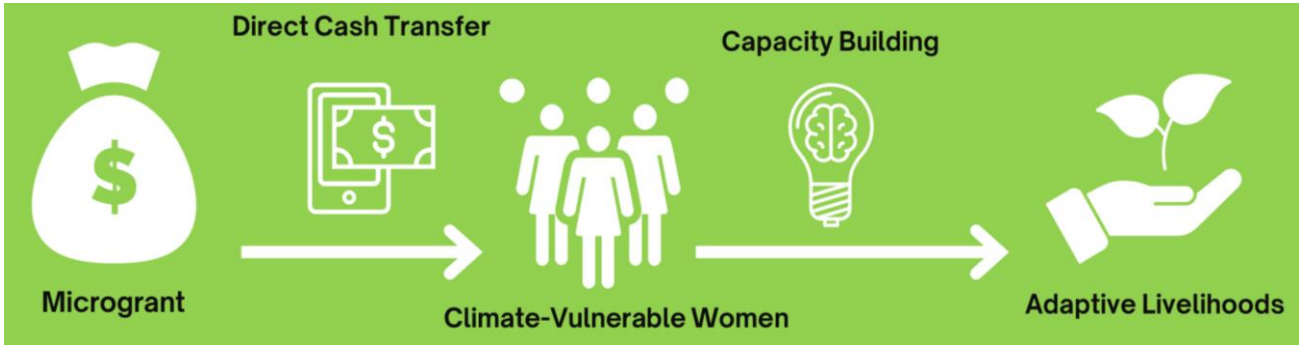
1. Building capacity of local governments, vulnerable households, and other relevant stakeholders to adapt their livelihoods, and enhance existing and future local development plans by integrating CCA and DRR solutions.
2. Establishing a finance mechanism for local governments to implement climate change adaptation solutions through its PBCRG schemes, as well as for vulnerable households through its CRF schemes.
3. Ensuring that the pilot experience gained through the project at the local Government and household level informs wider policy- and decision-making, ultimately aiming at improving and reforming the planning and financing system of the Government for CCA at the local and community level, thus ensuring sustainability beyond the project.

Since 2017, LoGIC has successfully transferred climate resilient grants to 72 UPs and 35,000 vulnerable households, through the Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Community Resilience Fund (CRF). The grants helped to implement CCA actions at community and



HH levels. Ensuring “whole of society approach” and engagement of UPs with diverse stakeholders in the process of Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and developing risk reduction plans at community level has been a critical success factor towards achieving the notion of “leaving no one behind”. This diverse stakeholder community includes ethnic minority groups, fisherfolks, persons with disability, marginal occupational groups etc.

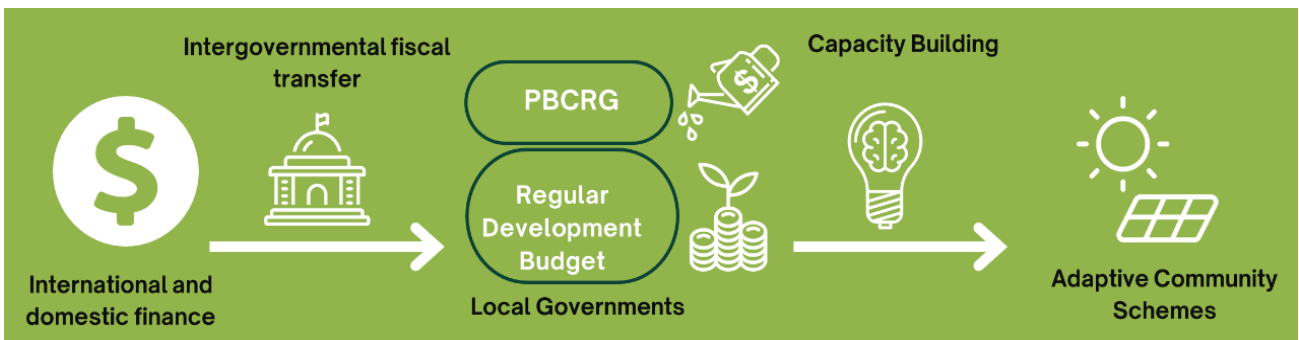
**LoGIC Climate Financing Model: CRF**



Addressing the disproportionate gender-based climate change vulnerabilities, LoGIC has taken a gender transformative approach. 99% of the 35,000 CRF beneficiaries are exclusively women, who are highly vulnerable to different climate variabilities and extremes and left out from the other sectoral adaptation efforts of GoB and development partners. CRF beneficiaries demonstrate structured climate resilient livelihood schemes, with required new skills and start up grant support to pursue the alternate climate resilient means of livelihoods.

The PBCRG schemes support climate change additionality to the sustainable rural infrastructural needs so that those can reduce the climate risk at community and household levels.

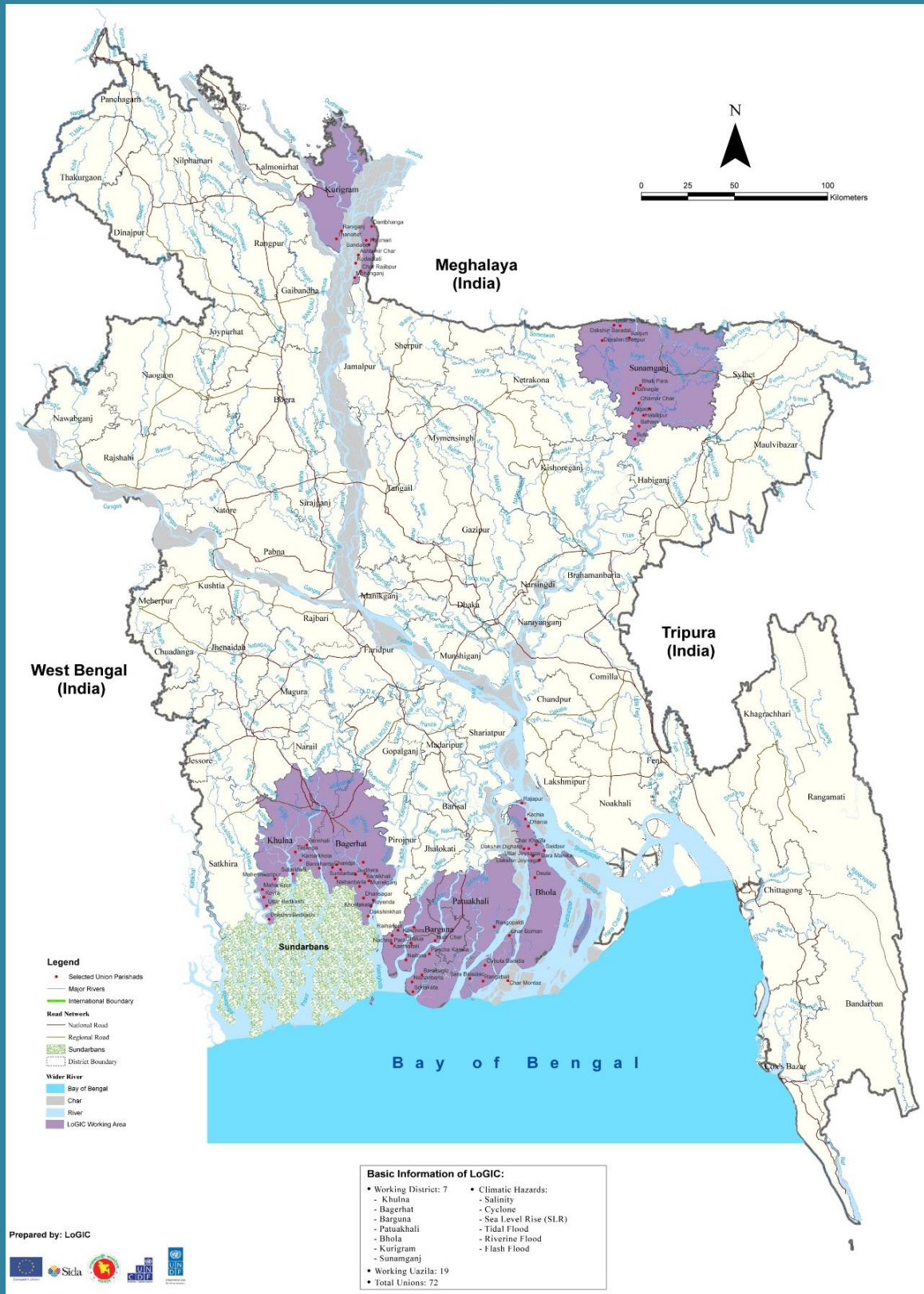
**LoGIC Climate Financing Model: PBCRG**



Government of Bangladesh aims to make this project a flagship project in developing a climate finance mechanism/model to deliver climate finance for the most vulnerable for building local resilience. The current phase of LoGIC will end on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) suggested a new phase on a bigger scale with possible funding sources from Development Partners (DPs) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Planning and designing the new phase in alignment with GCF will require significant time, resulting in a gap between the two and might impact the critical investments that LoGIC project has made over the last few years. In this context, the current project period is proposed to be extended with top-up support from DPs. The duration of the extension is 02 years (July 2023-June 2025). In the extension period, LoGIC will emphasize impact, sustainability of results, resource mobilization, and proposal development for the new phase with GCF to support the transformation of the LoGIC model as per the directive of the Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh as SMART Bangladesh.

# LoGIC Working Area



## Key Achievements 2022



- Total 35,000 new CRF beneficiaries were finally selected through grievance redress mechanism and endorsed by respective UP Chairman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer and DDLG. 99% of the selected new CRF beneficiaries are women.
- 34,476 CRF beneficiaries received training on climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). To ensure the capacity building on climate resilient means of livelihoods for CRF beneficiaries and linkage with private sector actors for scalable business opportunities a partnership between LoGIC and BRAC has been signed.
- A total of 247 ward-level climate smart cooperatives have been formed by 35,000 CRF beneficiaries to implement climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). A total of 215 Ward level cooperatives have already been registered with dept. of cooperatives of Bangladesh.
- LoGIC designed and introduced Climate Adaptive Insurance (Sheep Insurance) to improve the resilience and safeguarding of the most vulnerable 4,634 households. 1,824 beneficiary households received insurance benefits in the reporting year.
- A Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cooperative, Leadership, Communication, Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusions was organized for the 143 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) of 7 Districts.
- 58% of the 35,000 CRF beneficiaries are implementing Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO), 43% have gained economic benefit from CALO.
- 100% of the beneficiaries (Out of 17,000) completed their 1<sup>st</sup> CALO and 80% of them implemented 2<sup>nd</sup> CALO also. 37% of beneficiaries implemented 3<sup>rd</sup> CALO, which is high in Sunamganj, Khulna & Barguna. The diversity in CALO implementation is high in Sunamganj, Barguna and Kurigram, but lowest in Bhola.
- 18,000 CRF beneficiaries (Total 35,000) opened individual and group bank accounts, and 68 percent of the women beneficiaries made at least one transaction in the bank.
- 61% of LoGIC beneficiaries (Out of 35,000) are in the practice of savings and mobilized USD 1 million in their implementation groups. The beneficiaries are using their own money in addition to project support to scale up and sustain their climate-resilient livelihoods.

- 80% of the beneficiaries (Out of 17,000) gained economic benefit (1>1) from their climate adaptive livelihoods. CALO. CRF beneficiaries (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup>) are practicing 20 types of CALO. A maximum of 25% are implementing sheep rearing and 19% duck rearing, both following individual approaches. In groups, mainly fish (13%) & agriculture (16%) based CALO are in practice.
- To facilitate the inclusion of CRF beneficiaries into the formal banking system, and their access to Mobile Financial Services (MFS) LoGIC ensured the opening of a mobile wallet of 35,000 beneficiaries.
- USD 9.72 million (Inception to Dec 2022) disbursed to 35,000 selected beneficiaries as CRF.
- LoGIC strengthened the network and linkages between 35,000 CRF beneficiaries and 19 Upazila level govt. line department officials i.e. livestock, fisheries, and agriculture departments enhanced their support to the vulnerable households in climate resilient actions.
- Newly elected 72 Union Parishads were provided training on climate change issues including positive and negative lists of investments, financial management, co-financing and execution of climate adaptive PBCRG schemes.
- LoGIC organized three workshops at the Union level in Khulna on nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation. Community beneficiaries, UP bodies, CSOs, officials of the forest department, and project staff participated in the workshops.
- In 2022, 48 UPs updated their risk reduction action plans (RRAP) which were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP.
- LoGIC trained 388 participants of 15 Union Parishads on social audit. UP Chair, Members, CSO representatives and project front line staff attended the training. A social audit team was formed in each of the 15 Unions.
- Developed youth strategy to engage youth groups in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) linked actions in LoGIC working areas. 158 youths were provided training on climate change issues.
- LoGIC organized 4 episodes broadcasting of awareness on climate change and climate adaptive livelihood through community radio program in 4 Districts.



- LoGIC used the popular social media platform Facebook in Bangladesh, to circulate project outcomes and activities through social media mobilization. Throughout the year, the page reached 203,386 audience members and engaged them in discussions on climate change.
- LoGIC Project making a strong presence on Twitter. The Twitter handle is called @LocalResilienc1 and is followed by Sweden Ambassador, Sweden Embassy, European Union in Bangladesh, UNDP, UNCDF Local, National Resilience Programme and more.
- Two quarterly newsletters or E-bulletins were disseminated to all stakeholders at district and national levels, providing information on the project's major highlights, events, achievements and learnings.
- USD 7.91 million (Inception to Dec 2022) disbursed to 72 UPs as PBCRG to implement 852 climate-resilient community-level schemes.
- 72 UPs planned 654 CCA-linked schemes in 2021-22 and out of the total, LoGIC supported only 216 schemes through PBCRG. UPs managed (Co-finance through cash/kind) USD 2.56 lac (11% of the total scheme budget).
- LoGIC ensured safe drinking water for the most climate vulnerable 27,000 households (116,000 people) in salinity prone areas through installation of 74 safe water system (RWHS/PSF/Tube well).
- LoGIC provided grant support to 72 UPs to implement 654 climate-resilient schemes. Out of total, 643 schemes needed O&M committee to ensure the sustainability of the schemes. All O&M committees are formed and 70% of them are trained on their roles and responsibilities.
- LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union level. It will enable the Government to create a national database that maps the country's climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities, which can be used for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in the local government institutions.
- To institutionalize the locally-led adaptation planning and financing, the Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) model is developed based on LoGIC experience. LoGIC shared the LCFF to Local Government Division (LGD) to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF).
- LoGIC project commissioned and managed mid-term evaluation. The mid-term evaluation analyzed LoGIC's progress thus far to provide information and recommendations that are useful and relevant to support evidence-based program management and broader strategic decision-making. An international consulting entity IPE Global Ltd. was hired to conduct the mid-term evaluation. The evaluation report has been published and shared with the stakeholders.
- To evaluate the profitability analysis and assess the perception index of climate change adaptation interventions LoGIC project conducted a study on cost-benefit analysis of community-level climate change adaptation-linked schemes. The study reveals 62% direct benefit and 38% co-benefit of LoGIC investment in community level schemes.
- The locally led adaptation model of LoGIC is a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model. The project's exemplary contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh has been referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030. LoGIC project organized a side event in COP27 to share its learning and the model to the global audiences.

# Project Outputs

## 1. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

LoGIC envisioned forming cooperatives involving the Climate Resilient Fund (CRF) beneficiaries with a legal organizational structure. With the facilitation of LoGIC project, 247 Climate Smart Cooperative Society are formed to enhance the climate adaptive livelihood for the climate vulnerable people of LoGIC working areas. These cooperatives have already been registered under the Department of Cooperatives. This will help CRF beneficiaries to deposit a certain amount of periodic savings (61% of beneficiaries are in savings practice now). To form the cooperatives all beneficiaries of an Upazila came under the same umbrella. The cooperatives of the CRF beneficiaries allow them to get access to financial institutions such as banks, capital markets etc. The cooperatives can be owner of the limited company to foster large scale investment of value chain of climate resilient livelihoods (Crab Hatchery, Crab Processing Plant, Sheep Breeding Plant, Sheep Meat Processing, Sunflower-Sesame-Mastered Oil Processing Plant, Dry Food Processing Plant, etc.). A total of 247 ward-level climate smart cooperatives have been formed by 35,000 CRF beneficiaries. Total 215 Ward level cooperatives have already been registered with dept. of cooperatives.

In 2022, 34,476 CRF beneficiaries received training on climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). To ensure the capacity building on climate resilient means of livelihoods for CRF beneficiaries and linkage with private sector actors for scalable business opportunities a partnership between LoGIC and BRAC has been signed.

Newly elected 72 Union Parishads were provided training on climate change issues including positive and negative lists of investments, financial management, co-financing and execution of climate adaptive PBCRG schemes. LoGIC organized three workshops at the Union level in Khulna on nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation. Community beneficiaries, UP bodies, CSOs, officials of the forest department, and project staff participated in the workshops.

In 2022, 48 UPs updated their risk reduction action plans (RRAP) which were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP. LoGIC trained 388 participants of 15 Union Parishads on social audit. UP Chair, Members, CSO representatives and project front line staff attended the training. A social audit team was formed in each of the 15 Union.



## Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre (CCAIC)

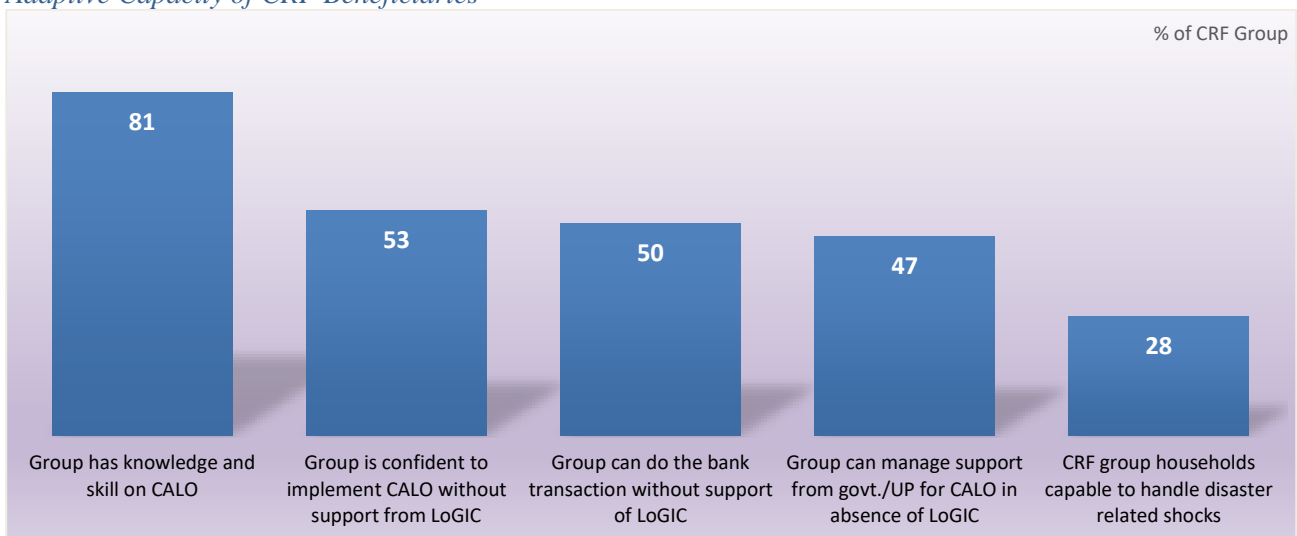
*“Accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development” - Article 10, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement.*

The Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre (CCAIC) is a unique initiative for the local communities. LoGIC initiated establishing a Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre to support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies. LoGIC will support communities to develop innovative adaptation products, test, roll out and scale up innovation through Adaptation Innovation Centre. The overall objective of this center is to provide a co-creating locally led innovation center for the beneficiaries, where they can demonstrate adaptation practices, as well as benefit from the best practices of adaptation according to their climatic condition, receive research and innovation support- with ownership and financial responsibility through climate financing and blended financing options. The innovation center will have potential of scalability and replication.

As part of the process, consultation meetings with project beneficiaries and different stakeholders took place followed by a day-long workshop with the participation of relevant experts and academicians in Khulna. The main objectives of the consultation and workshop were to identify the needs and scopes of establishing the Adaptation Innovation Centre, to understand the feasibility of the Adaptation Innovation Centre, to identify the features, components, and elements of the centre and to analyse the scopes of the organizational, structural, and operational framework for the Adaptation Innovation Centre. The key findings and recommendations generated from the consultation meetings and the workshop are as follows:

- The Adaptation Innovation Centre can be a local-level platform that can be used to interact with community people and other stakeholders to bring about a change.
- Youth involvement in day-to-day activities is necessary to establish the Centre.
- Incremental and bottom-up approach through beneficiary need assessment and systemic mapping is needed.
- Different Climate change adaptation innovation centres should be established at the Upazila level.
- A trustee board should be formed to safeguard the interests of the beneficiaries.
- The revenue generation model should entail technology transfer, renting out the research centre and paid research.

### Adaptive Capacity of CRF Beneficiaries



81% beneficiary groups have knowledge and skill on CALO. But 53% of them are confident to implement CALO without support from LoGIC. It’s found less in Bhola (43%) and Barguna (46%).

50% beneficiaries can do the bank transactions by themselves and 47% can manage support from Union Parishads and/or Upazila line department officials to implement their CALO. 28% of beneficiaries have the capacity to handle disaster related shocks.

**Provide mental health support to the climate change victims**

An initiative was taken jointly by the LoGIC project and Moner Bondhu (An NGO) to address the psychological crisis brought about by the impacts of climate change for the people in the coastal belt. An event was organised in Kamarkhola Union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna District to mark World Mental Health Day, where nearly 50 people, including men, women and adolescents were brought together to raise awareness about the correlation between climate change and mental wellbeing, as well as provide strategies to the victims to build psycho-social resilience in their day-to-day struggle with the impacts due to natural disasters. Climate change poses serious mental and emotional health risks, from distress to anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, grief, and suicidal behavior. Visit the link: <https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/5hehqlpqpg> and [https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undpbangladesh\\_logic-worldmentalhealthday-climatechange-activity-6987348695511961600-khkh?utm\\_source=share&utm\\_medium=member\\_ios](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undpbangladesh_logic-worldmentalhealthday-climatechange-activity-6987348695511961600-khkh?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios)



**UNLEASHING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE-VULNERABLE WOMEN THROUGH FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

Khulna which is located in the southern coastal belt of Bangladesh was once renowned for its bumper lush golden rice harvests. With the rising climate calamities, unprecedented flash floods, increased rainfalls, salinity intrusion in water along with cyclones and hurricanes occurring at regular intervals- the lush golden rice paddies have turned into endless stretches of barren land. Residing in the Tildanga Union of Dacope Upazila, Aarti Sana (38), has been fighting an unfair battle with climate calamities. This is the same for the majority of the coastal areas where its residents like Aarti and her family depend largely on natural resources for economic survival. As resources get depleted or destroyed due to climate calamities, so do their livelihoods which pushe them into deeper pockets of poverty. “We are extremely fearful about taking any risks in agriculture, but we have no option other than agriculture,” she said.

Poor people like Aarti and her family who have little to no land are more vulnerable to such uncertainty, increasing their displacement potential. There are minimal resources or funding mechanisms available to pursue alternative livelihoods or generate income. To ensure that the most climate-vulnerable women have the necessary resources, finances and capacity to build their resilience against climate change, LoGIC has opened bank accounts for each individual beneficiary to permanently include them within a financing system. Additionally, the project is providing a Community Resilience Fund (CRF) to each of those individual bank accounts as start-up capital to



alternate climate-adaptive livelihoods. Moreover, the beneficiaries are trained to utilize their bank accounts most efficiently, conduct transactions, and use existing financing mechanisms available at banks to strengthen their climate-adaptive business models even further moving forward.

Opening a bank account is the beginning of a new chapter for most of these women. This is not merely a bank account but an identity for them– the very first step to their empowerment and a mechanism to be resilient to climate calamities.

“I am the only one in my family who has a bank account. Every time I go to the bank, sign and deposit cheques, it fills my heart with pride and a sense of accomplishment, said Rikta Roy, bank account holder from Tildanga Union.

The beneficiaries are introduced to the many advantages of engaging into a formalized banking system by the support of the project. They are provided with training to conduct traditional and mobile wallet banking mechanisms such as bKash, Nagad etc. Through this long-term financial inclusion, the beneficiaries have access to credit profiling, long term bank loans for supporting alternative climate-adaptive livelihoods. Moreover, this long-term financial inclusion enables planning for future financial investments, unlocking a broad spectrum of business opportunities for these marginalized climate vulnerable women.

Financial inclusion not only equips these women to continue their fight against climate change impacts by developing alternative livelihood solutions, it also helps them to have better control and accountability of their finances. Moreover, this engagement opens up the doors to extensive possibilities of entrepreneurship, business planning and investment, beyond LoGIC projects’ tenure.

“Access to financial inclusion has brought a sense of reliance and security in our lives. Like previous times, we are not afraid to take risks in agriculture anymore.” said Nasima Begum, a resident of Sonatola village, Burirchor Union, in Barguna district and a beneficiary of CRF.

LoGIC’s unique model has gained the confidence of women like Nasima, Rikta and Aarti by including them in financial institutionalizations, enabling them to further scale up their climate-adaptive livelihood business development portfolio. By 2023, LoGIC aims to support about 4,00,000 vulnerable households in 72 unions of seven districts — Khulna, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Bhola.



## 2. FINANCING MECHANISM

### **Community Resilient Fund (CRF): LoGIC support to Household level adaptation**

LoGIC provided financial support (CRF) to 35,000 selected beneficiaries (99% women) who are implementing Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) and 80% of beneficiaries (1st & 2nd Round) have gained positive economic benefits. The financial security gained through these initiatives will ensure that vulnerable households are cushioned against shocks and disasters. CRF beneficiaries (1st & 2nd) are practicing 20 types of CALO. A maximum 25% are implementing sheep rearing and 19% are duck rearing, both following individual approaches. In groups, mainly fish (13%) & agriculture (16%) based CALO are in practice.

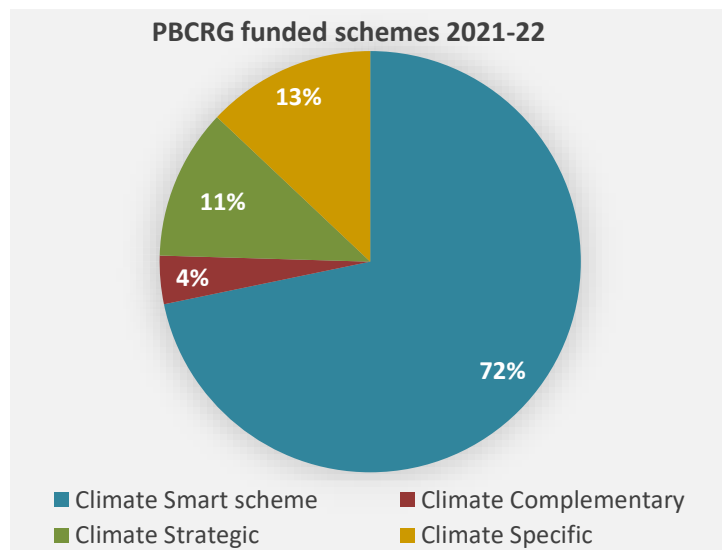
The economic benefit includes more income than investment (1>1). The benefit may be deposited to their bank account or be consumed. If beneficiaries have a loss in one cycle but gained more profit in the next cycle and that is more than the loss in the last cycle then the beneficiary group is considered as they have gained economic profit. Beneficiaries from Kurigram reported gaining 100% profit from practising CALO whereas Bhola only obtained 23%. Patuakhali also showed a low benefit of 66% but other 5 districts displayed a decent percentage of profit.

The return of investment (ROI) of CRF money is very poor in Kurigram (1%) and Sunamganj (2%). In these Districts, the beneficiaries withdraw CRF money from their account but at the end of the CALO cycle they don't re-deposit the capital or profit to the account rather they consume all. In some cases, the beneficiaries keep the money with them and invest them in the next CALO or cycle. Patuakhali (15%) and Bagerhat (19%) have improved a little. The ROI is high in Bhola and Barguna.

The source of income has been diversified among the CRF beneficiaries due to CALO. Now 26% of beneficiaries have more than one source of income. HH average income has decreased in Dec 2022 than last quarter. In August 2022 it was 9%. Seasonal migration has decreased and household savings has increased. Out of 35,000 CRF beneficiaries, 43% have gained benefit from CALO, but among the old beneficiaries (17,000) this rate is high, 80%. The new beneficiaries have started their CALO very recently and haven't reached at the stage of gaining benefit. 12% groups have lost capital due to climatic disaster or Covid19.

### **Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG): LoGIC support to Union Parishads for Climate Change Adaptation Actions**

LoGIC provided grant support to 72 UPs to implement 216 climate-resilient schemes. All schemes O&M committees are formed and 70% of them are trained on their roles and responsibilities to ensure sustainability. PBCRG has been invested in a wide range of potential investments in the following key intervention areas in seven districts, each with its own set of socioeconomic, environmental, and climate-related challenges. The below pie chart shows that 72% of the LoGIC funded schemes were climate smart and only 4% were climate complementary. Total 2,99,160 (Male-150159 & Female-14001) vulnerable people are benefitted through these community level schemes. 89% of the PBCRG funded schemes are co-financed from other sources.



In the reporting year LoGIC provided support to implement the following climate change adaptation schemes:

- Installed 68 climate-resilient safe water and sanitation solutions;

- Promoted climate-adaptive and environment-friendly irrigation systems and agricultural practices through 38 canal re-excavation and 16 solar-powered irrigation system;
- Implemented 5 vetiver grass plantation and 4 swamp forest schemes to demonstrate nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation;
- Installed 14 improved WASH facilities in cyclone & flood shelters flood resilient tube well in climate-vulnerable areas with a special focus on women’s needs;
- Improving access to cyclone shelters, flood shelters, and killas in climate-vulnerable areas through the construction of 58 schemes on roads and bridges;
- Reduced the impacts of climate change-induced floods and waterlogging with 13 schemes of culverts, drains, flood protection walls and guide walls;
- 16 schemes for improving the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity of vulnerable communities;
- Enhanced the safety of vulnerable people from climate change-related extreme weather events by providing safety equipment to sea-going fishing boats and lightning/flood shelter).



PBCRG supported scheme on Early Warning System

LoGIC designed a unique model of community level safe drinking water support system from rainwater harvesting. This is a nature-based rainwater harvesting system using biodegradable and sustainable microorganism protective bio bags, which is locally available or the user households can make it by themselves. With the PBCRG fund 5 schemes on vetiver plantation for nature-based slope protection, 3 schemes on mangrove plantation, 4 schemes on swamp plantation to protect riverbank erosion and different natural calamities have been implemented in Khulna, Kurigram and Sunamganj District. These schemes are very new in the area.

## Lightning sheds provide a refuge as deadly storms increase in Bangladesh

During the monsoon season, intense periods of lashing rains and storming skies ensure that the seasonal wetlands or haor region of north-eastern Bangladesh are flooded to become vast bodies of freshwater. Then, the region becomes a magnet for wildlife and local farming communities looking to boost meagre incomes by fishing. But as global temperatures rise and thunderstorms become more frequent in this part of Asia, the broad water expanses are increasingly a death trap that exposes fishers and their families to frequent and deadly lightning strikes.

Frightened of thunderstorms, many residents of Rafinagar Union of Sunamganj district scaled back their movements and limited after dark fishing sorties across the open water expanses during the monsoon season. Yet, they did not want to entirely abandon the fertile fishing grounds that boosted their incomes. Working with local government representatives, they found a way to adapt to their new reality with the construction of a series of ‘lightning sheds’ or refuges where people can shelter safely during a storm.

“Last year three people died in this haor in the rainy season because they did not find any shelter to survive,” said Shabana Khatun, wife of a fisherman in Mirzapur village of Rafinagar Union. “We have relatives but could not visit them because we were scared as it was not safe to visit them with kids and travel through this haor in the rainy season.”

“Now we can go without any fear as there is that lightning shed. The lightning shed make us feel safe in the haor, now men can earn more as they can do fishing at night,” she added.

Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of death by lightning on the planet with over three hundred recorded fatalities in any one year. As carbon emission build in the earth’s atmosphere and average global temperatures rise, the frequency and intensity of powerful storms is increasing in northern Bangladesh and nearby Nepal, leading to more lightning strikes.

The works with local government authorities and their communities to develop strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change using the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility approach. Rafinagar Union Parishad prioritise the building of a lightning shed with PBCRG support as a result of bottom-up consultations.

The sheds are constructed from concrete and stand some 10 metres high with a lightning rod on top that guides any strike safely into the earth. The sheds are accessible from the ground level via concrete steps during the dry season, when the hoar waters recede. Their two-storey design ensures that when the monsoon rains come and the wetlands return to a vast watery lake, boats can moor alongside the higher steps like a jetty, making it easy for passengers and fishermen to access the second-floor shelter. The structure has no walls, but it does have a roof to keep off the rain and a water pump to provide free fresh drinking water to anyone taking refuge. The sheds are also equipped with solar panels that power lights, so fishers and travellers can easily spot the shelters at night.

In the reporting year, the LoGIC project supported to construct three lightning sheds, which are now completed. The total cost of the investment is about USD 27,000 with co-finance of USD 480. Some 1,875 people are benefitting from the lightning sheds, 840 of which are women. The communities have set up an operation and maintenance committee to keep the lightning sheds operational.

An article about this lightning shade has been published in UNCDF global website - [Lightning sheds provide a refuge as deadly storms increase in Bangladesh - UN Capital Development Fund \(UNCDF\)](#)



### 3. POLICY ADVOCACY

LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union level. It will enable the Government to create a national database that maps the country's climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities, which can be used for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in the local government institutions.

To institutionalize the locally led adaptation planning and financing, the Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) model is developed based on LoGIC experience. LoGIC shared the LCFF with Local Government Division (LGD) to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF). LoGIC also strengthened the network and linkages between 35,000 CRF beneficiaries and 19 Upazila-level govt. line department officials i.e. livestock, fisheries, and agriculture departments to support the vulnerable households in climate resilient actions.

A workshop on 'Reporting on Climate Change and Climate Finance' was organized in Khulna District to engage media workers in information-based climate change-related reporting. Twenty-one media personnel participated in the workshop.

LoGIC project commissioned and managed mid-term evaluation by external organization. The mid-term evaluation analyzed LoGIC's progress thus far to provide information and recommendations that are useful and relevant to support evidence-based program management and broader strategic decision-making. The evaluation report has been published and shared with the stakeholders.

To evaluate the profitability analysis and assess the perception index of climate change adaptation interventions, LoGIC project conducted a study on cost-benefit analysis of community-level climate change adaptation-linked schemes. The study shows that the estimated overall direct benefit and co-benefit are 62% and 38% respectively in terms of all implemented climate change adaptation schemes. The calculated Benefit Cost Ratio is 3.91 for the total benefit consisting of direct (2.41) & co-benefit (1.50). Adaptive water & sanitation solutions get the highest rank considering total benefit.

The study recommends the implementation of more climate change adaptation plans so that residents of climate-vulnerable areas can easily maintain their way of life. The infrastructures must, however, be periodically monitored and, if necessary, maintained if they are to be used more widely and sustainably, given that they are located in relatively climate-vulnerable areas and regions.

The locally led adaptation model of LoGIC is a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model. The project's exemplary contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh, referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030 was presented at COP26.

LoGIC project hosted a side event on "Locally-Led Adaptation (LLA) Initiatives through Local Governance and Innovative Climate Financing" in the Bangladesh Pavilion at COP27. The event presented how the LoGIC project promotes LLA through innovative financing and adaptation solutions that increase the resilience of the most climate-vulnerable communities across Bangladesh. Overall, the side event successfully shared LoGIC's successes and learnings with an international audience and contributed to the broader discussions on adaptation and climate finance held at COP27.



### Engaging the youth in climate change adaptation actions

LoGIC developed a youth strategy to engage them in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) linked actions in the project working areas. Completed mapping and identified 8,872 youth from vulnerable communities and project beneficiaries to engage them with project activities including, social auditing and adaptation enterprise; and promotion of nature-based solutions.

## Crosscutting Priorities

Climate change affects everyone, but not equally. Women are among the most vulnerable to climate change due to inequality, marginalization, poverty and access to livelihoods. For that, women are at the greatest risk of climate-related hazards. LoGIC showed good results on gender across all areas of work, it can do more, for example creating diversified livelihood options to increase household income to women's economic empowerment. The project met significant progress in the performance indicators of the log frame for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

LoGIC adopted a 'gender transformative' approach and is supporting the most vulnerable women who have not been covered under any other programs other than normal disaster relief provided. Moreover, the project is being implemented in the remotest and most climate-vulnerable areas of the country with target beneficiaries coming from most marginalized groups such as women-headed households, persons with disability, ethnic minority groups, and small/marginalized occupational groups. LoGIC's commitment to gender equality is reflected in its beneficiaries. 99% of CRF grants recipients are climate-vulnerable women. In the reporting period, LoGIC trained the 34,953 vulnerable women on 23 types of climate adaptive livelihood options. Now the women can take on climate adaptive livelihood options (CALOs), increasing their social and financial security, as well as their independence and agency within their communities.

LoGIC also linked the women to Upazila level govt. line department officials, local government institutions and service providers, which promoted women's leadership in resilience building in the climate-vulnerable community.

To empower women, LoGIC provided training to 34,953 vulnerable women on climate adaptive livelihood options. LoGIC also linked the women to Upazila level govt. line department officials, local government institutions and service providers, which promoted women's leadership in resilience building in the climate-vulnerable community.

Women are adequately represented in the operations & management committee of 643 PBCRG funded schemes, Scheme Implementation Committee (SIC) & Scheme Supervision Committee (SSC), additionally the risk assessment of communities include the documentation of women's involvement in the communities' decision-making processes regarding the community-led adaptation project.

Self-employment, more income, financial inclusion and regular linkages with government officials and local government institutions helped build the communities' acceptance of beneficiary women as able and contributing members of the society.

#### Feedback Received

*From the support of this project, my mother has gained not just financial independence but also a sustainable way of life, breaking away from climate calamities. says 17-year-old Jayeda, daughter of speech impaired 44-year-old Dulia, residing in the climate-prone Taltoli Upazila of Barguna.*

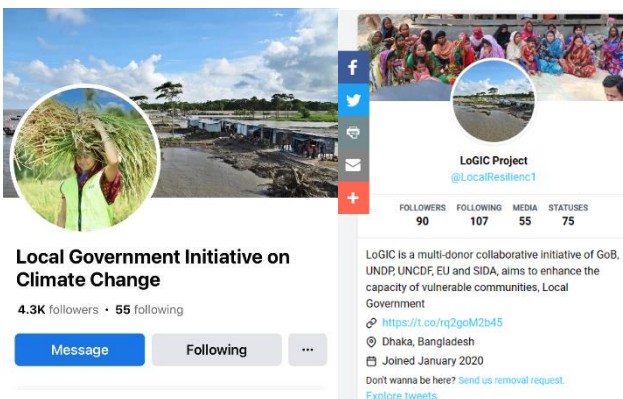
# Communication & Visibility

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) has maintained and effectively sustained communication and visibility throughout the year 2022. It has also projected all its development partners and internal-external stakeholders in this process of communication.



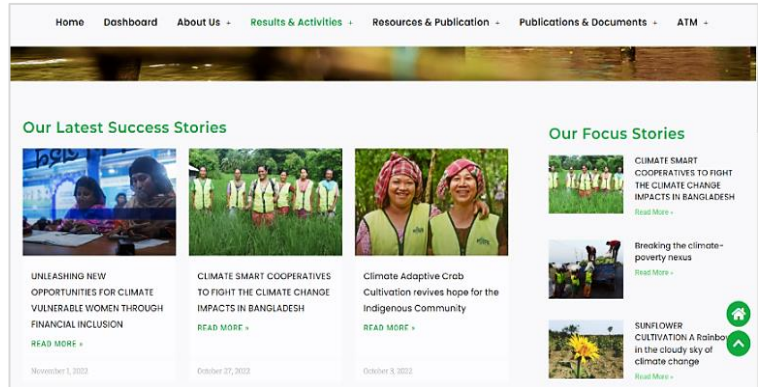
LoGIC project is utilizing the power of community radios in Kurigram, Bhola, Barguna and Bagerhat districts which was a continuation of last year’s campaign. It started with the objective to profile the issue of climate change and to highlight the sustainable solutions to climate change adaptation, by building knowledge and awareness within the community.

Quarterly newsletters or E-bulletins have been published and disseminated to all stakeholders at district and national levels, providing all the information on the project’s major highlights, events, achievements, learnings, report dissemination, media engagements, visits from local government representatives, and inaugurations of schemes. Photo documentation capturing project outcomes and processes has been used in multiple communication materials and reports. Additionally, online stories, blogs, human stories, and write ups contribute to highlighting the project’s progress and achievements. In the year 2022, many big events like joint mission (EU-Sweden-GoB-UNDP-UNCDF) to Bagerhat, field training, CRF data collection, and safety security equipment distribution took place and all the highlights from those events have been captured and showcased in these newsletters.



LoGIC has its own social media page on Facebook which is the most popular social media platform in Bangladesh, to circulate project outcomes and activities. It includes 4,390 followers till now. Throughout the year, the page has reached 203,386 audiences. This page is mainly contains video and success story content which were directly produced from the field. LoGIC Project is also making a strong presence on Twitter. The Twitter handle is called @LocalResilienc1 and is followed by Sweden Ambassador, Sweden Embassy, European Union in Bangladesh, Kyoko Yokosuka, Van Nyeguen, UNCDF Local, National Resilience Programme and more. The Twitter posts are updated regularly and tagged by UNDP for prolonging climate change issues, highlighting project outcomes and engaging people in discussions.

LoGIC’s outreach through its website is noteworthy as well. A total of 13 success stories have been posted in the website. In addition, recently the website has been updated and many dynamic features have been added to make it user friendly and to contain more issue focused content. It is regularly supervised and publishes new stories, events, photos and videos. It is basically a knowledge hub for both national and international people who are interested in climate change and adaptation-related issues and project related information.



### Media Workshop

A workshop was organized on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2022 at Khulna on Reporting on Climate Change and Climate Finance where 21 media personnel participated. Participating in the discussion, the media representatives said that the southern part of the country is most affected due to climate change. For this reason, the coastal area of Khulna deserves to be given priority in the use of climate funds. Durable embankments should be constructed to stop the intrusion of saltwater in coastal areas. Transparency and accountability should be increased in the use of climate fund money. At the same time, the media workers should be assisted in providing correct and information-based news by providing detailed information about the ongoing development activities in this sector.



## Challenges

1. In certain regions, households receiving CRF from the LoGIC may decline to engage in group activities or work outside their homes. This may be attributed to a traditional mindset of relying on relief aid and a conservative outlook. Such beneficiaries often perceive the monetary support provided by the government as a form of relief and tend to allocate it according to their individual needs.
2. Due to climate change, large-scale rainwater harvesting systems (RWHS) are facing challenges. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, average rainfall is decreasing every year. We should build relatively low-capacity RWHS by using existing school or mosque roofs.
3. The male mindset presents a challenge to allowing females to travel and work for their livelihood. Additionally, male representatives in Union Parishads are often reluctant to consult and listen to women when it comes to planning and implementation. To address this issue, LoGIC is working to minimize the gender gap by discussing it with male household members and Union Parishad members.
4. LoGIC CRF beneficiaries have been reluctant to access formal banking services due to their mistrust, lack of financial literacy, and the long distances they must travel. Although agent



banking is a way to extend a bank's presence into remote villages, these services are currently only available up to the Upazila level.

5. The CRF women beneficiaries are increasingly engaging in climate-adaptive livelihood activities, such as agriculture. However, they are also responsible for managing all household duties, commonly referred to as "women's work". As a result, these women are overburdened and severely limited in time. To promote household resilience, it is crucial to ensure an equitable distribution of both agricultural and household duties.
6. Sustaining the LoGIC results and impacts of climate change adaptation interventions presents a challenge due to the dynamic nature of climate change impacts, which are influenced by localized factors. As a result, effective solutions are context-specific and time-limited.

## Lessons Learned

1. Union Parishads and vulnerable communities are more familiar with disaster management actions rather than climate change adaptation (CCA) solutions. LoGIC's participatory and technology-based intervention has helped them to understand climate change and how to take actions for climate change adaptation.
2. The development of climate risk-informed Local Development Plans (LDP) by the Union Parishads requires significant capacity building support. LoGIC emphasizes means and opportunities by which Union Parishad can strengthen their capacities, systems and processes in adaptation planning and budgeting.
3. There remains a preference among stakeholders of traditional development approaches and livelihood options that offer shorter-term solutions in contrast to climate adaptation interventions that offer longer-term solutions to reoccurring climate-induced challenges. More awareness raising and capacity-building is needed to change this perception.
4. LoGIC has developed and utilized a participatory and technology-based beneficiary selection process, which enabled the project to select the most climate-vulnerable households, significantly reducing community grievances. The GoB can capitalize on this mechanism for other grants and safety-net programs.
5. Integrating a top-up method into the bottom-up approach has enabled innovation and dissemination of knowledge among the marginalized population and has made the project more comprehensive and holistic.
6. A more in-depth understanding of livelihoods of beneficiaries will be useful for the project to support them in their immediate, intermediate, and long-term strategy for achieving climate-resilient livelihood pathways.
7. The project needs to develop effective ways to remove the practical and strategic barriers to the take up of CALOs, such as the risk of beneficiaries repurposing the CRF to respond to other challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, cyclone, flood, or other emergency responses. This would take away the purpose of the climate change project. Safeguarding CALOs and ensuring close monitoring may minimize the risks.
8. There is an inequity in the CRF allocation, some people are receiving a substantial amount of financial assistance, while others are not receiving any at all. This could be addressed by creating different classes of eligible beneficiaries, each of which will receive different amounts and types of support.

## Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

The LoGIC M&E system plays an essential function for project implementation and programmatic improvement, providing valuable information on program targets and periodic progress, contributing to the overall achievement of the project's goals. The main objective of LoGIC M&E system is to facilitate the project management staff to:

- Ensure operational activities are planned and implemented on time and aligned with the project's overall objective.
- Establish a learning environment, identify potential shortfalls in the expected performance, and share successes.
- Develop appropriate remedial actions.

### Monitoring

LoGIC Monitoring system has been established on project's Log frame and Result Framework. The process emphasises on real-time feedback, more rigorous data collection, and quantifiable results, the spread and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Tab based data collection is one of the technologies LoGIC adopted for M&E. Visualizations of real time collected data in interactive dashboards help project management arrive at the right conclusions about programme implementation. LoGIC also used a virtual monitoring system i.e., video calling, to monitor community-level activities. The gathered information was shared in virtual meetings attended by stakeholders such as DDLG, UNO, Chairman, UP Secretary and LoGIC-PMU.

The project has created and maintained its Management Information System (MIS) and monitoring databases to capture and track beneficiary, household, Union Parishad and intervention level data necessary to calculate values for all indicators tracked quarterly and annually. The data captured in the databases was used to analyse project outputs and outcomes across geographic locations and findings were shared with project management on a quarterly basis.

The Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system is used to measure and monitor the climate adaptation and resilience progress of households and communities receiving support from the project. The ATM collects data from project-supported households every month against the set adaptation indicators. The project management has agreed on set standards for all project interventions. The LoGIC M&E system has prepared five process monitoring tools based on these set standards and conducted regular monitoring of sample interventions using the tools.

### Evaluation

#### ***Cost benefit analysis of LoGIC funded community level schemes***

To evaluate the profitability analysis and assess the perception index of climate change adaptation interventions LoGIC project conducted a study on cost-benefit analysis of community-level climate change adaptation-linked schemes. The study led by Professor Dr. Bazlul Haque Khondker of Dhaka University used participatory methods and collected both quantitative and qualitative information to assess the project's achievement. The study revealed 62% direct benefit and 38% co-benefit of LoGIC investment in community-level schemes.

#### ***LoGIC Mid-term Evaluation (MTE)***

LoGIC project commissioned and managed mid-term evaluation, which was conducted in accordance with UNDP's Evaluation Policy. The mid-term evaluation analysed project progress thus far to provide information and recommendations that are useful and relevant to support evidence-based program management and broader strategic decision-making. It covered the period from 2017 to Quarter 3 2021 (September). It applied the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, based on the project's strategic approach and emphasized the human rights and gender equality aspects as cross-cutting

themes. Contribution analysis was done by adopting a mixed methods research and evaluation design. The target audience for this MTE includes the LGD, MoLGRD&C, UNDP, and UNCDF, the donors, EU and Sweden, local governments in Bangladesh, other government agencies and development partners. The evaluation mentioned that -

- Overall LoGIC has demonstrated systematic interventions through training at various levels. LoGIC has contributed to changing the mindset of the local governments on the importance and need for climate adaptation in local planning, budgeting, and investment. Though LoGIC has established systems the capacity and willingness to sustain it at the local level is still a challenge.
- At the community level, LoGIC has selected ‘unique beneficiaries’ and has brought in high levels of transparency and objectivity and managed well potential ‘elite capture’ influenced by local politics. While the CALO options being promoted are like other livelihood diversification programs, LoGIC’s key differentiator is its attempt to demonstrate community-based climate change adaptation that is driven through government institutions while the others are more civil society-oriented.
- LoGIC adopted a ‘gender transformative’ approach and is supporting the most vulnerable women who have not been covered under any other programs other than normal disaster relief provided.
- LoGIC can be judged to have initiated and delivered results in many aspects of the intervention. It has introduced risk-informed LDP planning for UPs as well as helped to integrate CAA-DRR into the 5-year annual plans of LGIs. It has also piloted a model for decentralized performance-based fiscal transfers to 72 UPs for climate-resilient infrastructure and livelihoods, with strong fiduciary risk measurement to reduce leakages and nepotism.
- LoGIC (both PBCRG and CRF) is yet to be properly institutionalized at the national and local levels and needs to build strong multi-sector partnerships. The project will continue addressing gaps at local and national levels based on the designed results. Despite being a repository of local knowledge and information at the local level, the LGIs fall short of harnessing the potentials from the local community.
- The formulation of the LDPs has scope to engage the poor and vulnerable groups in a participatory way to reflect their climate-related needs and demands. Communities and households face difficulties in securing access to the planning and financing mechanism for sustainable development solutions. On the other hand, the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local institutions who have long been functioning at a local level for enhanced participation and accountability, also shy off the process owing to lack of appropriate capacity.

### **Reporting**

To document the project’s progress and challenges, as well as showcase LoGIC’s achievements, the following reporting documents were drafted in 2022:

- Quarterly Progress Reports
- Quarterly MIS Reports
- Quarterly Monitoring Reports
- MPTF Report (for Sweden)
- Six-Monthly report (for Local Government Division, GOB)
- Annual Progress Report 2022 (for EU)

## SMART SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

LoGIC project promoted smart solutions to ease the project results to the climate change adaptation. LoGIC initiated the following initiatives.

- **ATM-Adaptation Tracking and Measuring:** The LoGIC project has developed a system for tracking and measuring adaptation on the ground. The ATM contains a number of indicators for both monitoring and evaluation of project intervention to assess how those contribute to climate change adaptation. The ATM system is an android and web based application that regularly tracks the changes of 35,000 project beneficiary households. The ATM system is new and has unique features to monitor climate change adaptation. The ATM system pops up the findings in a graphical and real-time dashboard based on various criteria such as income status, expenditure pattern, food security, water and sanitation situation and adaptive capacity.
- **Web-based MIS:** The project has also developed a robust MIS with scale-up facility to manage the project-related data like 35,000 beneficiaries profiles, 200K+ ward census data, around 900 community level schemes profiles, 9,000 youth data, climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO) implementation status, beneficiaries' capacity building related data for generating periodic reports for the management to assist the decision-making process. The MIS is a role-based access system that enables access from different levels of users among project staff & Union Parishad either to provide data, monitor activities or generate reports in different layers.
- **LoGIC Website:** The project has developed a comprehensive and completely dynamic website with the web address [www.logicbd.org](http://www.logicbd.org). The website is accessible to all visitors and users and is a communication hub for all stockholders for sharing and publishing project activities, success stories, events, and knowledge products generated through project activities and outcomes.
- **Cloud-based project file management system:** LoGIC has established a cloud-based file management system to store and manage project documents, files, maps, images, and reports to share digitally which makes project operations more accessible, efficient, and transparent.
- **Distance/Virtual Monitoring system:** LoGIC project has introduced a distance monitoring system to know the progress & check the quality of interventions, verify the data quality and capture the beneficiaries' reflections. The system uses tabs of frontline staff (CMF), mobile phones of beneficiaries and laptops of stakeholders to build the mechanism. CMFs reached the CRF beneficiaries over the phone to follow up and collect information, project district-level staff follow up field activities through video call, meeting with CMFs using Zoom or Messenger or WhatsApp and collecting instant photos of activities. Regular zoom meetings with Upazila line departments officials, UNOs, DDLGs and PMU are organized for sharing field findings and taking decisions. This virtual and distant monitoring system was effective in the Covid-19 pandemic and disaster situation of cyclones Yaas, Fani, Amphan and flood.

## Partnership

### ***Partnership with BRAC for capacity building of CRF beneficiaries***

To ensure the capacity building on climate resilient means of livelihoods for CRF beneficiaries and linkage with private sector actors for scalable business opportunities a partnership between LoGIC and BRAC has been built. BRAC has developed 17 training modules on climate adaptive livelihoods (CALO) which have support scalable business opportunities. The partnership is to provide training on most feasible adaptive livelihood and economically feasible adaptive livelihood options to 53,000 CRF beneficiaries.

### ***Partnership with PCC & MEC to strengthen market linkage & financial inclusion of CRF beneficiaries***

Financial inclusion of the most climate vulnerable people, especially women is one of the key priorities of the new strategy for low carbon climate resilient pro-vulnerable development. To establish market linkage & financial inclusion climate vulnerable households of CRF beneficiaries, LoGIC have made a partnership with Population Crisis Control and Mass Education Committee (PCC & MEC). The organization is providing support to facilitate the opening of individual and group bank accounts of newly selected 18,000 CRF beneficiaries, strengthen 35,000 beneficiaries' capacity and understanding of access to financial resources, mobile wallet opening, services & markets and establishment of market linkage and value chain for the 2013 beneficiary groups of LoGIC for their resilient livelihood products.

### ***Partnership with BUET and CNRS to strengthen nature-based solutions as PBCRG schemes***

Partnership is important to enhance effectiveness of resilience building efforts as it offers the opportunity of complementing existing knowledge, skills, capacity, and resources. Therefore, in 2022 the LoGIC project entered into partnerships with Bangladesh University of Engineering Technology (BUET) and Center for Natural Resources Studies (CNRS) to designing and implementing certain PBCRG schemes that provide nature-based solutions to some climate change induced hazards.

The LoGIC project has partnered up with the BUET to transfer the technology of reducing soil erosion using vetiver grass to the local government. Under the provision of the partnership Professor Dr. Mohammad Shariful Islam, Department of Civil Engineering, BUET is providing necessary technical support to the LoGIC project to demonstrate vetiver-based slope protection schemes.

On the other hand, CNRS worked closely with the Union Parishads for mangrove plantations for swamp afforestation. Mangrove plantation has been done to prevent the damaging impact of cyclone and tidal surge, and the swamp forest will protect human settlements from eroding effect of flood and flash flood.

The LoGIC Project expects that the partnerships will act as key driving force for the successful implementation of the mentioned nature-based solutions.

## Ways Forward

The current phase of LoGIC will end on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. The 6<sup>th</sup> Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting suggested a new phase on a larger scale with possible funding sources from Development Partners (DPs) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Planning and designing the new phase in alignment with GCF will require significant time, resulting in a gap between the two and may impact the critical investments that the LoGIC project has made over the last five years. Therefore, the current project period is proposed to be extended with top-up support from DPs. The proposed extension duration is two years, from July 2023 to June 2025. The Embassy of Denmark has expressed interest in joining as a Development Partner (DP) of LoGIC in this extension and the next phases. The DPs have indicated a top-up of the existing LoGIC budget, including expanding the working areas into two new climate-vulnerable districts (Bandarban & Naogaon) from two climate-stress areas according to the climate vulnerable index (CVI) matrix and climate vulnerability. During the extension period, LoGIC will emphasize impact, sustainability of results, resource mobilization, and proposal development for the new phase with GCF to support the transformation of the LoGIC model as per the directive of the Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh as SMART Bangladesh.

The LoGIC team has developed a roadmap and is working on the GCF proposal development. The GCF concept note will be prepared by June 2023, and the full funding proposal will be submitted to GCF by September 2023. LoGIC's next phase is proposed to start on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2025, and end on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2030, and will directly increase the adaptive capacities of one million climate-vulnerable households (4.1 million indirect beneficiaries) across 300 Unions of 120 Upazila in 33 Districts. The project's new phase will work in six NAP climate-stress areas: Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT); Drought-prone and Barind Area (DBA); River, floodplain, and erosion-prone area (FPE); Haor and flash floods area (HFF), Southeast and eastern coastal area (SEE); Southwestern coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM).

## Annexes

- ANNEX-1: PROGRESS OF THE ACTION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD
- ANNEX-2: PROGRESS AGAINST THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT
- ANNEX-3: ACTIVITY-WISE PROGRESS IN 2022
- ANNEX-4: RESOURCES AND BUDGET USED IN 2022
- ANNEX-5: PROJECT RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES 2022
- ANNEX-6: ACTIVITY SCHEDULE FOR OF JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2023

## ANNEX-1: PROGRESS OF THE ACTION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

### Result 1: Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management.

*Result-1 focuses on the capacity development of the government, CSOs, local institutions, local stakeholders and community members around climate change, and provides opportunities for climate change adaptation to be integrated into local plans through the activities under this component. The activities are developed through a participatory manner through Community Risk Assessments (CRA), which in turn informs the development of local Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP). This plan will subsequently be integrated into the local development planning process and be screened against current and emerging environment and climate and disaster risk priorities, to improve the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans, on an ongoing basis.*

#### **Activity progress:**

In 2022, total 35,000 new CRF beneficiaries were finally selected through grievance redress mechanism and endorsed by respective UP Chairman, Upazila Nirbahi Officer and DDLG. 99% of the selected new CRF beneficiaries are women.

34,476 CRF beneficiaries received training on climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). To ensure the capacity building on climate resilient means of livelihoods for CRF beneficiaries and linkage with private sector actors for scalable business opportunities a partnership between LoGIC and BRAC has been signed.

A total of 247 ward-level climate smart cooperatives have been formed by 35,000 CRF beneficiaries to implement climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). A total of 215 Ward level cooperatives have already been registered with dept. of cooperatives of Bangladesh.

LoGIC designed and introduced Climate Adaptive Insurance (Sheep Insurance) to improve the resilience and safeguarding of the most vulnerable 4,634 households. 1,824 beneficiary households received insurance benefits in the reporting year.

Newly elected 72 Union Parishads were provided training on climate change issues including positive and negative lists of investments, financial management, co-financing and execution of climate adaptive PBCRG schemes.

LoGIC organized three workshops at the Union level in Khulna on nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation. Community beneficiaries, UP bodies, CSOs, officials of the forest department, and project staff participated in the workshops.

In 2022, 48 UPs updated their risk reduction action plans (RRAP) which were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP. LoGIC trained 388 participants of 15 Union Parishads on social audit. UP Chair, Memberes, CSO representatives and project front line staff attended the training. A social audit team was formed in each of the 15 Union.

Developed youth strategy to engage youth groups in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) linked actions in LoGIC working areas. 158 youths were provided training on climate change issues.

LoGIC organized 4 episodes broadcasting of awareness on climate change and climate adaptive livelihood through community radio program in 4 Districts.

LoGIC used the popular social media platform in Bangladesh, Facebook, to circulate project outcomes and activities through social media mobilisation. Throughout the year, the page reached 203,386 audience members and engaged them in discussions on climate change. LoGIC Project making a strong presence on Twitter. The Twitter handle is called @LocalResilienc1 and is followed by Sweden Ambassador, Sweden Embassy, European Union in Bangladesh, UNDP, UNCDF Local, National Resilience Programme and more. Two quarterly newsletters or E-bulletins were



disseminated to all stakeholders at district and national levels, providing information on the project’s major highlights, events, achievements and learnings.

A Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cooperative, Leadership, Communication, Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusions was organized for the 143 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) of 7 Districts.

**Indicator (1):** % of women, poor and marginalized people that participate in the formulation of climate risk integrated LDPs

**Baseline:** 1.3% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)

**Target:** 52% (Project Total)

**Progress:**

100% of the selected 35,000 CRF beneficiaries (99% women, 6% representative of marginal occupational group, 4% Persons with Disability-PWD representatives and 1% indigenous people, 24% farmer, 4% fisherfolk, 49% day labor, 9% women headed, 77% landless (Agricultural), 43% living on or outside embankment) participated in the household risk reduction action plan (HH-RRAP) developing process.

LoGIC also supported the 72 UPs to organize 90% *Wardshava* (i.e. community level meeting chaired by UP elected member) to update climate risk informed annual local development plans (LDP) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP).

**Plan for 2023:**

- Capacity building of 35,000 CRF beneficiaries on cooperatives and financial inclusion services
- Establishing local market linkage of climate adaptive livelihoods implemented by CRF beneficiaries.
- Youth engagement and awareness raising in project areas.
- Training on climate change for youth groups
- Cross learning visits (within district) for the 2013 CRF beneficiary groups
- Development and dissemination of information and communication materials

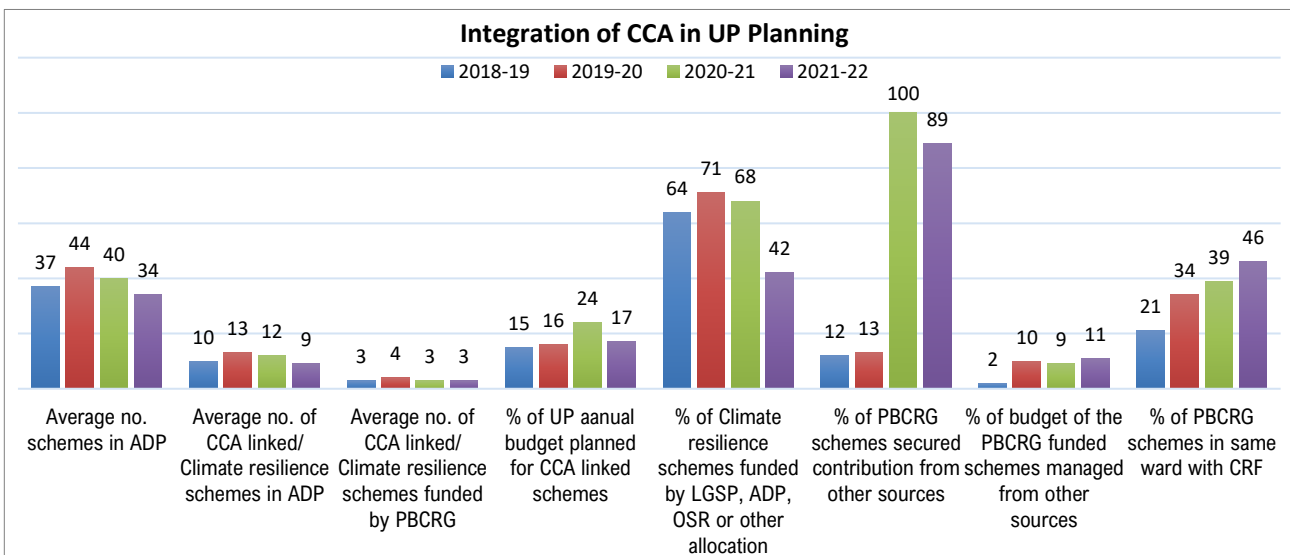
**Indicator (2):** % of target UPs that integrate CCA solutions into LDPs to support the most vulnerable households.

**Baseline:** 31.9% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)

**Target:** 90% (Project Total)

**Progress:** 100% of targeted 72 UPs integrated climate change adaptation (CCA) solutions into the local development plans (LDP).

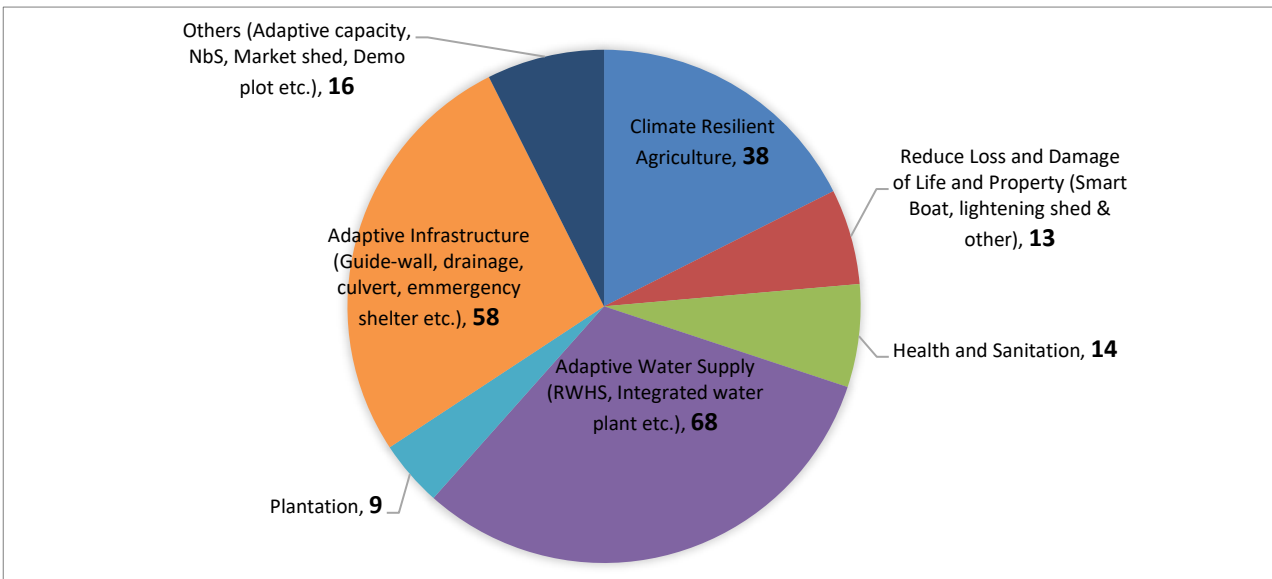
In 2022, CCA actions are integrated and streamlined through UP schemes. This year 72 UPs planned 654 CCA linked schemes and out of total LoGIC supported only 216 schemes through PBCRG. UPs



mobilized 89% fund from other sources to implement the CCA linked schemes. This indicates the UPs are more aware and educated about issues relating to climate change.

Data shows that the UPs planned for average 34 schemes in 2021-22 and 9% of the schemes are climate change adaptation (CCA) linked. 17% of the UP annual budget were allocated for schemes on climate change adaptation. 89% of the PBCRG funded schemes were co-funded from other sources.

In 2022, the UPs planned of total 216 CCA linked schemes with PBCRG support, the following pie chart illustrates that 38% schemes are focusing climate resilient agriculture, 13% are on reducing loss and damage of life and property, 14% Health & Sanitation, 68% for adaptive Water Supply, 9% Plantation, 58% Adaptive Infrastructure and 16% Others (Adaptive capacity, NbS, Market shed, Demo plot etc.). The schemes will benefit about 299,160 community people of which 50% are women. The budget of the CCA linked schemes were not larger and averaged at BDT 7.07 lac [USD 6,800] each.



**Plan for 2023:**

- Training for the 72 UPs, govt. officials, CSO and local institutions on the process of climate risk informed LDP and RRAP development/update process
- Capacity building of O&M committees of 643 UP schemes to ensure sustainability.
- Update RRAP of 36 UPs.

**Result 2: Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.**

*By strengthening capacity and implementing the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans, the project will establish two types of complementary grant financing at the Union level: 1) Performance-Based Climate Grant (PBCRG) and 2) household level Community Resilience Fund (CRF). PBCRG will allocate additional resources to complement existing LGI budget with the specific purpose of strengthening resilience around climate and disaster impacts on development investment (i.e., infrastructure and public services for the poor). CRF will channel grants directly to the households vulnerable to impacts of climate change ensued disasters.*

**Activity progress:**

72 UPs planned 654 CCA-linked schemes in 2021-22 and out of the total, LoGIC supported only 216 schemes through PBCRG. UPs managed (Co-finance through cash/kind) USD 2.56 lac (11% of the total scheme budget). USD 7.91 million (Inception to Dec 2022) disbursed to 72 UPs as PBCRG to implement 857 climate-resilient community-level schemes.

LoGIC ensured safe drinking water for the most climate vulnerable 27,000 households (116,000 people) in salinity prone area through installation of 74 safe water system (RWHS/PSF/Tube well).

LoGIC provided grant support to 72 UPs to implement 654 climate-resilient schemes. Out of total, 643 schemes needed O&M committee to ensure the sustainability of the schemes. All O&M committees are formed and 70% of them are trained on their roles and responsibilities.

USD 9.72 million (Inception to Dec 2022) disbursed to 35,000 selected beneficiaries as CRF. 58% of the 35,000 CRF beneficiaries are implementing Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO), 43% have gained economic benefit from CALO. 100% of the beneficiaries (Out of 17,000) completed their 1st CALO and 80% of them implemented 2nd CALO also. 37% of beneficiaries implemented 3rd CALO, which is high in Sunamganj, Khulna & Barguna. The diversity in CALO implementation is high in Sunamganj, Barguna and Kurigram, but lowest in Bhola. 80% of the beneficiaries (Out of 17,000) gained economic benefit (1>1) from their climate adaptive livelihoods. CALO. CRF beneficiaries (1st & 2nd) are practicing 20 types of CALO. A maximum 25% are implementing sheep rearing and 19% are duck rearing, both following individual approaches. In groups, mainly fish (13%) & agriculture (16%) based CALO are in practice.

18,000 CRF beneficiaries (Total 35,000) opened individual and group bank accounts, and 68 percent of the women beneficiaries made at least one transaction in the bank. 61% of LoGIC beneficiaries (Out of 35,000) in the practice of savings and mobilized USD 1 million in their implementation groups. The beneficiaries are using their own money in addition to project support to scale up and sustain their climate-resilient livelihoods. To facilitate the inclusion of CRF beneficiaries into the formal banking system, and their access to Mobile Financial Services (MFS) LoGIC ensured the opening of a mobile wallet of 35,000 beneficiaries.

LoGIC contributed to creating the pathway to increase climate resilience for 35,000 most vulnerable households in 72 UPs, of which 99% are women. With LoGIC's support, these beneficiaries formed 2013 groups and implemented 23 types of climate adaptive livelihood options to reduce their climate change vulnerabilities and increase incomes. LoGIC facilitated group approach in Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) implementation.

**Indicator (I):** % of 35,000 vulnerable households (women, poor and marginalized) who benefit from CCA finance.

**Baseline:** 10% (National)

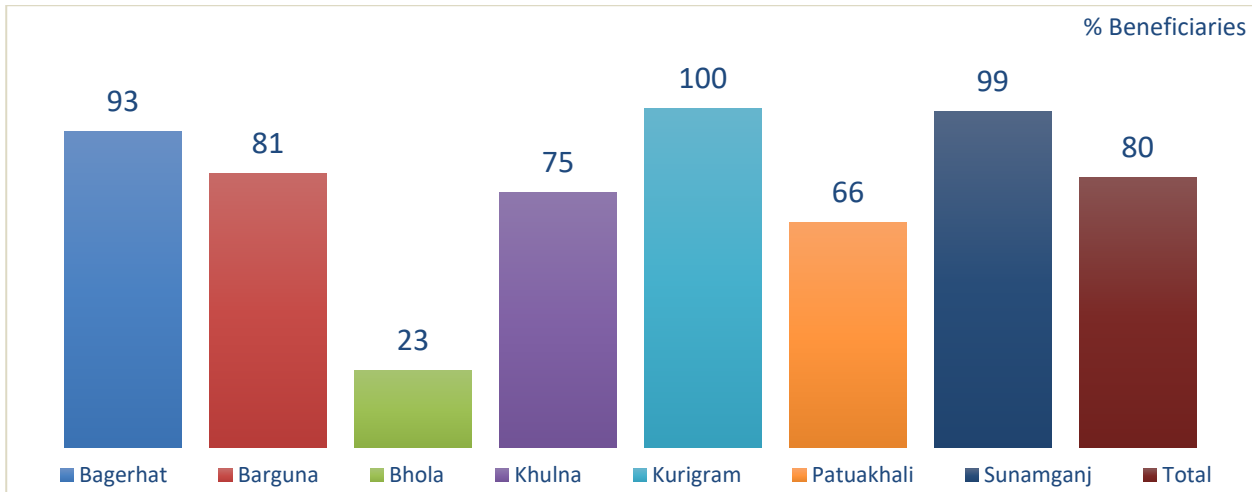
**Target:** 60% (Project Total)

**Progress:**

LoGIC provided financial support (CRF) to 35,000 selected beneficiaries (99% women) who are implementing Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) and 80% of beneficiaries have gained positive economic benefits. The financial security gained through these initiatives will ensure that vulnerable households are cushioned against shocks and disasters.

Currently, 67% of the old beneficiaries are implementing CALO. 2% (Only 20 groups- Bagerhat-3, Khulna-6, Patuakhali-1, Barguna-5, Kurigram-5) of new beneficiaries started CALO. CRF beneficiaries (1st & 2nd) are practicing 20 types of CALO. A maximum 25% are implementing sheep rearing and 19% are duck rearing, both following individual approaches. In groups, mainly fish (13%) & agriculture (16%) based CALO are in practice.

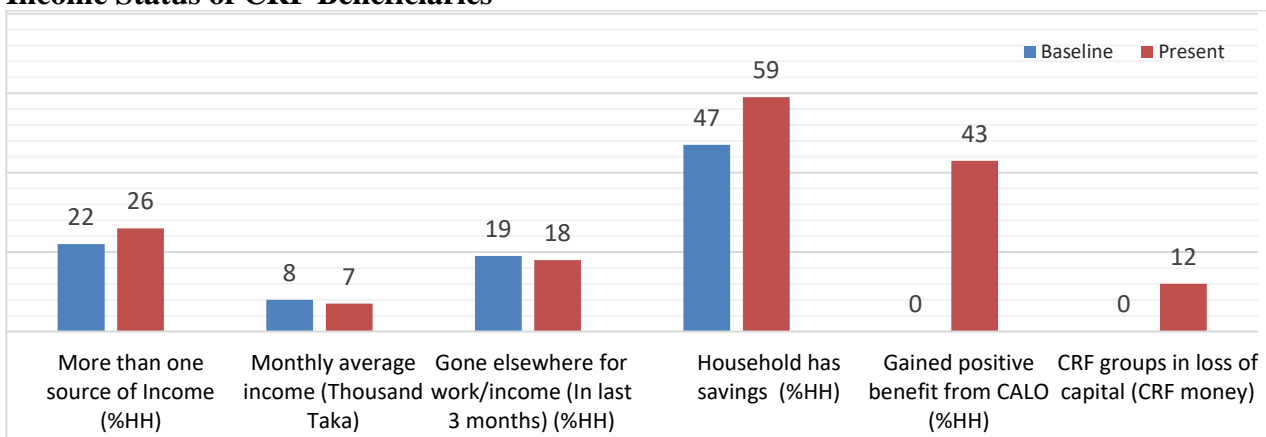
100% of the beneficiaries completed their 1<sup>st</sup> CALO and 80% of them implemented 2<sup>nd</sup> CALO also. 37% of beneficiaries implemented 3<sup>rd</sup> CALO, which is high in Sunamganj, Khulna & Barguna. The diversity in CALO implementation is high in Sunamganj, Barguna and Kurigram, but lowest in Bhola. Only 20 CRF groups (Bagerhat-3, Khulna-6, Patuakhali-1, Barguna-5, Kurigram-5) out of total 946 started their CALO.



The economic benefit includes more income than investment (1>1). The benefit may be deposited to their bank account or be consumed. If beneficiaries have a loss in one cycle but gained more profit in the next cycle and that is more than the loss in the last cycle then the beneficiary group is considered as they have gained economic profit. Beneficiaries from *Kurigram* reported to gain 100% profit from practiced CALO where Bhola only obtained 23%. *Patuakhali* also showed a low benefit of 66% but other 5 districts displayed a decent percentage of profit.

The return of investment (ROI) of CRF money is very poor in Kurigram (1%) and Sunamganj (2%). In these Districts, the beneficiaries withdraw CRF money from their account but at the end of the CALO cycle they don't re-deposit the capital or profit to the account rather they consumed all. In some cases, the beneficiaries keep the money with them and invest them in the next CALO or cycle. Patuakhali (15%) and Bagerhat (19%) have improved a little. The ROI is high in Bhola and Barguna. LoGIC introduced the household group approach in climate adaptive livelihood actions implementation which has been proved as beneficial for vulnerable people as well as the group approach promotes building group entrepreneurship.

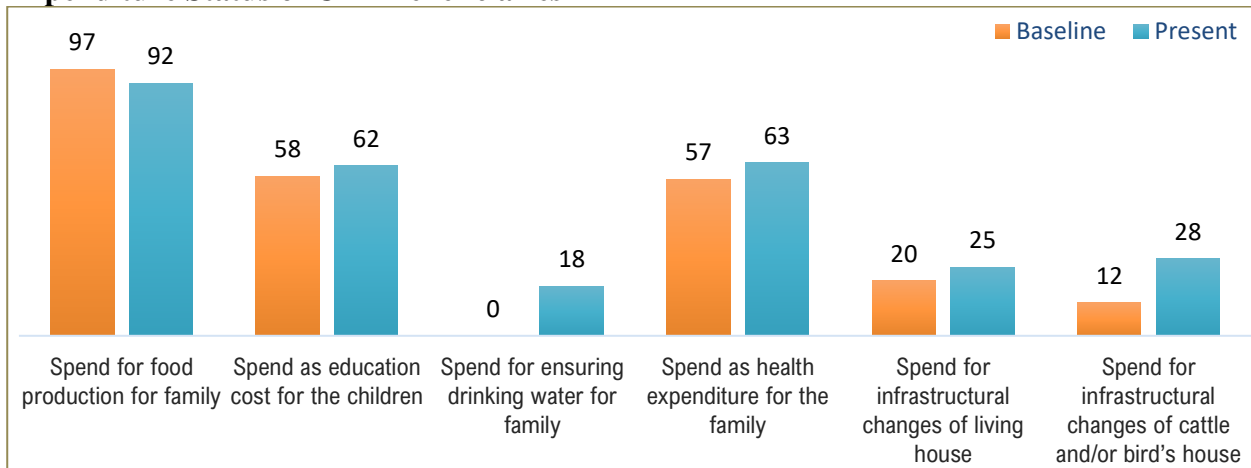
### Income Status of CRF Beneficiaries



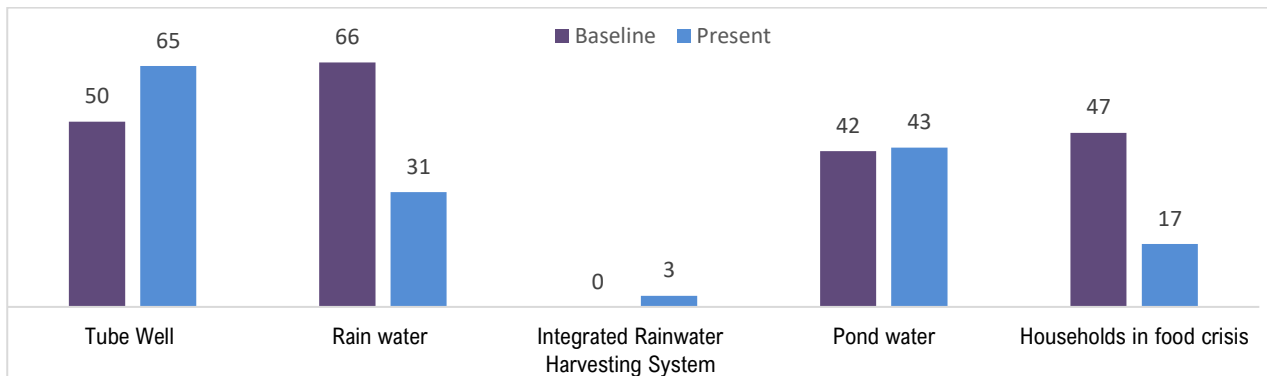
The source of income has been diversified among the CRF beneficiaries due to CALO. Now 26% of beneficiaries have more than one source of income. HH average income has been decreased in Dec 2022 than last quarter. In August 2022 it was 9%. Seasonal migration has been decreased and household savings has been increased. Out of 35,000 CRF beneficiaries, 43% have gained benefit from CALO, but among the old beneficiaries (17,000) this rate is high, 80%. The new beneficiaries have started their CALO very recently and haven't reached at the stage of benefit gaining. 12% groups have lost capital due to climatic disaster or Covid19.

The diversification of source of income has been found highest in Sunamganj and lowest in Kurigram. Monthly average income is also lowest in Kurigram, it is highest in Bagerhat. The seasonal migration for income is highest in Kurigram (37%) though the savings rate is highest in this District. Out of 35,000 CRF beneficiaries, the new 18,000 beneficiaries just started the CALO. Among the old beneficiaries (17,000) this rate is high in Kurigram and Sunamganj, 100% & 99% respectively and lowest in Bhola (23%). Maximum 71% groups (Old) of Bhola are in loss of capital, it is 46% in Patuakhali and 38% in Khulna.

### Expenditure Status of CRF Beneficiaries

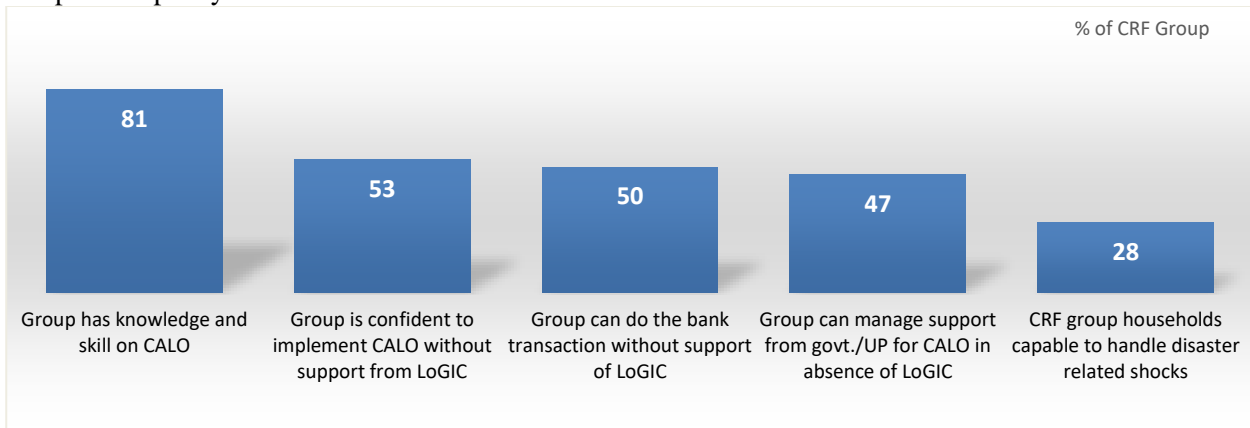


The expenditure pattern of the CRF beneficiary households has been changed to some extent. At baseline, the highest expenditure was for food but now it has been increased for education for children, drinking water, health/treatment, infrastructural improvement of living houses and houses for cattle/birds.



The overall access to safe drinking water has been increased. Use of TW water is increased by 15% and 3% of the use of rainwater harvesting systems. The use of rainwater is reduced by 29%. Pond water for drinking is still high in Barguna(72%), Bagerhat (71%) and Patuakhali (67%). The data also shows that the food crisis at the household level is reduced from 47% to 17%. The food crisis is highest in Bagerhat (24%) and Sunamganj (24%), and lowest in Kurigram (11%), Patuakhali (12%) and Bhola (12%). In Khulna District the safe drinking water is a critical problem. 49% beneficiaries use TW but the rest of have to depend on different sources like rain water, pond water or RWHS. In Bagerhat the crisis of safe drinking water is also very high. TW is not reliable in this District due to salinity. Rainwater and pond water is the main source. Kurigram and Sunamganj are in better situation comparatively.

### Adaptive Capacity of CRF Beneficiaries



81% beneficiary groups have knowledge and skill on CALO. But 53% of them are confident to implement CALO without support from LoGIC. It's found less in Bhola (43%) and Barguna (46%). 53% beneficiaries can do the bank transactions by themselves and 47% can manage support from Union Parishads and/or Upazila line department officials to implement their CALO.

#### Plan for 2023:

Project will:

- Strengthen coordination mechanism to make linkage with the government's extension departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock & PIO) for ensuring support services to 35,000 CRF beneficiaries
- Organize meeting of SMEs & private sectors with CRF beneficiaries to make linkage the off-farm producers with local producers

**Indicator (2):** % of 72 UPs that secure funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance.

**Baseline:** 0% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)

**Target:** 100% (Project Total)

#### Progress:

100% of 72 UPs have secured PBCRG funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance. As a regular practice the performance audit of FY 2020-21 was conducted by the enlisted independent audit firm. The audit report shows that all the 72 UPs complied with 6 minimum conditions. The performance of 4 areas e.g. quality of PBCRG funded schemes, PBCRG schemes targeting and beneficiaries, quality of PBCRG funded schemes implementation process and capacity for climate risk management was assessed.

2016 PBCRG funded climate change adaptation linked schemes have been selected for the FY 2021-2022 through discussion with community, UPs and DDLGs. The implementation of the selected schemes are under progress.

LoGIC focused on the PBCRG investments as adaptation or resilience actions to the vulnerable communities. The PBCRG schemes addressed the local climate change induced risks, local context, socio-ecologically viable and affordable and sustainable actions.

#### Plan for 2023:

- Disbursement of 4<sup>th</sup> round Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) to 19 Upazila
- Implementation of 216 PBCRG schemes of 2021-22
- PBCRG scheme selection for 2022-23
- Designing and cost estimation of the PBCRG schemes 2022-23
- Implementation of PBCRG schemes of 2022-23

- Indicator (3):** % of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure.  
**Baseline:** 6.9% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Survey 2018)  
**Target:** 90% (Project Total)  
**Progress:** 100% of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure.

All UPs were supposed to organize an open budget meeting once in every fiscal year as a step to establish downward accountability. In 2022, all the UPs organized open budget meeting, although the participation of the concerned officials and UP body was not satisfactory. 37% of the participants were female. LoGIC also supported the UPs to discuss the climate change issues in the 90% Wardshava held in the reporting period. The community people and UP representatives need to know the climate changes issues clearly. In most cases they can perceive only the disasters and its consequences. Also, they are not well informed about the process of local development planning and the of them in the process.

**Plan for 2023:**

- Facilitate the process of UPs to disclose or share planned expenditures with community at open budget meetings.
- Produced a report on the implemented PBCRG schemes of 2021-22.

**Result 3: Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to climate change adaptation.**

*The result focuses on the collection and consolidation of evidence from the implementation of the models, in accordance with a common knowledge management and learning framework set up under the project. For this, the project will implement extensive monitoring of processes, outputs and outcomes to build the necessary evidence to demonstrate relevance, effectiveness and potential for sustainability. This will form the basis for targeted advocacy to mainstream good practices of results into relevant planning and strategic decision-making processes. It is important to note that this evidence will be in place by year 3, so that project partners can focus activities in the last year of the project on promoting the scaling up of good practice models within the project areas and organizing more targeted evidence-based advocacy.*

**Activity progress:**

LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union level. It will enable the Government to create a national database that maps the country's climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities, which can be used for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in the local government institutions.

To institutionalise the locally-led adaptation planning and financing, the Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) model is developed based on LoGIC experience. LoGIC shared the LCFF to Local Government Division (LGD) to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF).

LoGIC strengthened the network and linkages between 35,000 CRF beneficiaries and 19 Upazila level govt. line department officials i.e. livestock, fisheries, and agriculture departments enhanced their support to the vulnerable households in climate resilient actions.

A workshop on 'Reporting on Climate Change and Climate Finance' was organized in Khulna District to engage media workers in information-based climate change-related reporting. Twenty-one media personnel participated in the workshop.

LoGIC project commissioned and managed mid-term evaluation. The mid-term evaluation analysed LoGIC's progress thus far to provide information and recommendations that are useful and relevant

to support evidence-based program management and broader strategic decision-making. An international consulting entity IPE Global Ltd. was hired to conduct the mid-term evaluation. The evaluation report has been published and shared with the stakeholders.

To evaluate the profitability analysis and assess the perception index of climate change adaptation interventions LoGIC project conducted a study on cost-benefit analysis of community-level climate change adaptation-linked schemes. The study shows that the estimated overall direct benefit and co-benefit are 62% and 38% respectively in terms of all implemented climate change adaptation schemes. The calculated Benefit Cost Ratio is 3.91 for the total benefit consisting of direct (2.41) and co-benefit (1.50). Adaptive water and sanitation solutions get the highest rank considering the total benefit. The estimated overall social benefit of the project is 82% indicating a very satisfactory level whereas a satisfactory level of benefit is found for overall environmental benefit.

The study recommends the implementation of more climate change adaptation plans so that residents of climate-vulnerable areas can easily maintain their way of life. The infrastructures must, however, be periodically monitored and, if necessary, maintained if they are to be used more widely and sustainably, given that they are located in relatively climate-vulnerable areas and regions.

The locally led adaptation model of LoGIC is a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model. The project's exemplary contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030. LoGIC project organized a side event in COP27 to share its learning and the model to the global audiences.

**Indicator (I):** The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation.

**Baseline:** 0 (No) (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)

**Target:** Yes (Scale 1-10) (Project Total)

**Progress:**

The locally led adaptation model of LoGIC is a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model. The project's exemplary contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh, referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030 that was presented at COP26.

LoGIC project hosted a side event on "Locally-Led Adaptation (LLA) Initiatives through Local Governance and Innovative Climate Financing" in the Bangladesh Pavilion at COP27. The event presented how the LoGIC project promotes LLA through innovative financing and adaptation solutions that increase the resilience of the most climate-vulnerable communities across Bangladesh. Overall, the side event successfully shared LoGIC's successes and learnings with an international audience and contributed to the broader discussions on adaptation and climate finance held at COP27.

**Plan for 2023:**

- Climate Change Adaptation Advocacy (National Policy Dialogue)
- Quarterly Progress Review meeting (LGD, DDLG, UNDP/UNCDF & Project team)
- Organize Policy review workshop on gap analysis of policy on climate change adaptation and local level climate financing
- Dialogue and consultation on Financing the Climate vulnerable people
- Meeting on Safeguarding the climate investment: a) Climate risk insurance, b) Environmental risk insurance and c) Disaster risk insurance



**Indicator (2):** The extent to which local climate financing framework is integrated into the national Climate Financing Framework.

**Baseline:** 0 (No) (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)

**Target:** Yes (Scale 1-10) (Project Total)

**Progress:**

Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) model is developed based on LoGIC experience. LoGIC shared the LCFF to Local Government Division (LGD) to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF). Once the LCFF model is recognized National Climate Financing Framework and tested, LGD with enhanced capacity will be able to scale up it to all vulnerable UPs.

**Plan for 2023:** Project will ensure

- LoGIC website management and upgradation
- Stakeholders' consultation at national level and policy advocacy event
- Media engagement for project visibility and highlight delegates/ reps
- Social media mobilization
- Compiling good practices and evidence
- Youth and Women engagement
- Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting
- Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting

## ANNEX-2: PROGRESS AGAINST THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Baseline (Jan, 2018)	Target (By 2022)	Achievements so far
<b>Specific Objective:</b>  Improved and inclusive local level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.	% of target UPs that incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans.	13.9%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% UPs have incorporated climate change adaptation into their annual and five-year's development plans through developing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP).</li> </ul> <i>In 2022, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) actions are integrated and streamlined through UP schemes. This year, 72 UPs planned 654 CCA linked schemes.</i>
	% of target UP plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable girls and women	6.9%	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of UPs have prioritized adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls.</li> </ul> <i>In 2022, 37% of the UP CCA linked schemes for climate change adaptation needs of vulnerable women and girls.</i>
	% of UP that established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system	0%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of the UP established and implemented the PBCRG with their own financing and accounting system and supported CRF interventions with their administrative system.</li> </ul> <i>Integration of CCA in UP planning has significantly increased compared to the previous year, which is a significant progress to achieve the LoGIC objective- to establish a financial mechanism for climate resilient action at local level.</i>
	% of target UPs that are allocating other resources to implementing CCA linked schemes.	0%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>42% of CCA linked/Climate resilience schemes funded by LGSP, ADP, OSR or other allocation.</li> </ul> <i>In 2022, the progress indicated 26% less from 2021.</i>
<b>Result 1:</b> Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions.	% of women, poor and marginalized people that participate in the formulation of climate risk integrated LDPs	1.3%	52%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of the selected 35,000 CRF beneficiaries (99% women, 6% representative of marginal occupational group, 4% Persons with Disability-PWD and 1% indigenous people) participated in the household risk reduction action plan (HH-RRAP) developing process.</li> </ul>
	% of target UPs that integrate CCA solutions into LDPs to support the most vulnerable households.	31.9%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of targeted 72 UPs integrated climate change adaptation (CCA) solutions into the local development plans (LDP).</li> </ul> <i>LoGIC conducted a study to evaluate the profitability analysis of the community level climate change adaptation linked schemes supported by PBCRG. The study shows that the estimated overall direct benefit and co-benefit are 62% and 38% respectively in terms of all implemented climate change adaptation schemes.</i>

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Baseline (Jan, 2018)	Target (By 2022)	Achievements so far
Result 2: Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.	% of target vulnerable (women, poor and marginalized) households who benefit from CCA finance	10% National	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76% of CRF beneficiary households gained economic benefit from implementation of their climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO).</li> </ul> <p><i>In 2022, 100% of the beneficiaries completed their 1st CALO and 80% of them implemented 2nd CALO also. 37% of beneficiaries implemented 3rd CALO, which is high in Sunamganj, Khulna &amp; Barguna. The diversity in CALO implementation is high in Sunamganj, Barguna and Kurigram, but lowest in Bhola.</i></p>
	% of target UPs that secure funding to support CCA-linked schemes based on their performance	0	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of 72 UPs have secured PBCRG funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance.</li> </ul> <p><i>In 2022, allocation was given to 72 UPs for selected 216 schemes. 72 UPs prepared 216 CCA linked schemes based on that allocation and received the PBCRG money. UP performance in CCA linked scheme implementation was considered to define the UP-wise PBCRG allocation.</i></p>
	% of open budget sessions in target UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure	7%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure.</li> </ul> <p><i>In 2022, all the UPs organized open budget meeting. 37% of the participants were female.</i></p>
Result 3: Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA	The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (7FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation	No	Yes (Scale <sup>1</sup> : 1-4)	The locally led adaptation model of LoGIC is a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model. The project's exemplary contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh, referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030 that was presented at COP26.
	The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework	No	Yes (Scale: 1-4)	Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) model is developed based on LoGIC experience. LoGIC shared the LCFF to Local Government Division (LGD) to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF). Once the LCFF model is recognized National Climate Financing Framework and tested, LGD with enhanced capacity will be able to scale up it to all vulnerable UPs.

<sup>1</sup> Scale:

1. Specific commitment to finance local adaptation mentioned
2. Allocations made to finance local adaptation mentioned
3. Specific commitment to finance local adaptation mentioned
4. Allocations made to finance local adaptation mentioned

### ANNEX-3: ACTIVITY-WISE PROGRESS IN 2022

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period (2022)	Cumulative achievements since 2017
<b>Result 1- Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions.</b>		
<b>Activity 1.1: Capacity enhancement plan developed and implemented</b>		
<p>1.1.1: Developing and implementing programme for vulnerable households to transfer skills, knowledge and technology for resilience building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate vulnerable 34,476 CRF beneficiaries were trained on climate adaptive livelihood options on CALO.</li> <li>▪ Selected 35,000 vulnerable households opened their mobile wallet.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC organized 19 Upazila meeting for making linkage between CRF beneficiaries and govt’s extension departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock) for ensuring support services to climate adaptive livelihood implementation.</li> <li>▪ A total of 247 ward-level climate smart cooperatives have been formed by 35,000 CRF beneficiaries to implement climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). A total of 215 Ward level cooperatives have already been registered with dept. of cooperatives of Bangladesh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Selected total 35,000 vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF</li> <li>▪ Training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood provided to 23,000 vulnerable households.</li> <li>▪ Selected 35,000 vulnerable households developed their household risk reduction plan (HRRAP)</li> <li>▪ Total 35,000 vulnerable households opened their group bank account and individual bank account.</li> <li>▪ Selected 35,000 vulnerable households opened their mobile wallet.</li> <li>▪ Training on business plan and value chain provided to selected 17000 vulnerable households.</li> <li>▪ CSO and Local Institutions mapping completed in all 71 UPs (average 20 CSO and Local Institutions per UP have been listed for capacity development).</li> <li>▪ Union Level inception workshop organized in 72 UPs out of 72.</li> <li>▪ District level inception workshop organized in 7 Districts.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC contracted the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of Jahangirnagar University who prepared district wise climate analysis report for the project area. Based on the climate prediction report, longer-term thinking and nature-based solution the UP level RRAPs were updated.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC conducted four rounds of light touch survey- Kemon Achen (How are you?) on project beneficiaries through telephonic interview with 426 beneficiaries. The survey was an attempt to understand the immediate impact of Covid-19, cyclone Amphan, Yaas and Floods on the health, income, livelihood, education and social condition of the project beneficiaries.</li> <li>▪ A total of 247 ward-level climate smart cooperatives have been formed by 35,000 CRF beneficiaries to implement climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). A total of 215 Ward level cooperatives have</li> </ul>

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period (2022)	Cumulative achievements since 2017
		already been registered with dept. of cooperatives of Bangladesh.
1.1.2: Developing and implementing a capacity enhancement strategy (risk informed planning and budgeting) for LGIs (including all standing committees)	48 UPs updated the risk reduction action plan (RRAP) and approved in their monthly general meeting. The RRAPs were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepared Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC.</li> <li>▪ Prepared 31 modules on climate adaptive area specific Livelihood options.</li> <li>▪ 72 UPs updated the risk reduction action plan (RRAP) and approved in their monthly general meeting. The RRAPs were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP.</li> <li>▪ 72 UPs organized open budget meetings and shared their expenditure with community.</li> </ul>
1.1.3: Build capacity of the CSOs, local institutions and stakeholders to design and implement accountability mechanism including social audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LoGIC trained 388 participants of 15 Union Parishads on social audit. UP Chair, Memberes, CSO representatives and project front line staff attended the training. A social audit team was formed in each of the 15 Union.</li> <li>• Newly elected 72 Union Parishads were provided training on climate change issues including positive and negative lists of investments, financial management, co-financing and execution of climate adaptive PBCRG schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training package has been designed; the training of UP, CSO and community will be started in next year.</li> <li>• A ToT on the process of Social Audit was organized on zoom platform for 3 Districts. The training was attended by 30 project district level staff, community and CSO representatives. It was a 2-days long event and followed by 4 days' PBCRG scheme visits. After the ToT, training on Social Audit was organized at 4 Unions for 100 persons of UP, community and CSO representatives.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 1.2: Inclusive community-based adaptation plans developed</b>		
1.2.1. Develop Community Risk Assessment Guideline (Revision)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Risk Assessment (CRA) guideline was revised in 2018 and accordingly LoGIC conducted the CRA.</li> <li>• LoGIC printed (Big size poster) the Union hazard maps and demonstrated at 72 UPs to visualize the climate risk to the community people.</li> </ul>
1.2.2. Conducting Participatory Risk Assessment (CRA)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community Risk Assessment (CRA) completed in 100% (72 UPs) Unions.</li> <li>▪ Developed digital map based on CRA information using the Open Street Map (OSM) platform.</li> <li>▪ To strengthen Climate Change Attribution through risk updating, risk prioritizing and climate modeling, LoGIC prepared Risk Atlas for 7 District, 18 Upazilas and 72 Unions of the working areas to help Union Parishads and community people understand the nature of climate change, forecast future</li> </ul>

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period (2022)	Cumulative achievements since 2017
		situations, and alert about the possible climate change risks.
1.2.3. Sharing and prioritizing actions from CRA at Ward Shava (sub-union level planning exercise required by Law).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2019, 100 Wardshava in 71 UPs were provided facilitation support to make it participatory to identify the PBCRG funded schemes and in the way 60% of the schemes are gender responsive.</li> <li>• LoGIC prepared 'Wardshava Facilitation Guidelines' and oriented 71 Union Parishad for effective LDP discussions at the ward level through Wardshava.</li> </ul>
1.2.4. Develop Local Development Plans of LGIs incorporating climate and disaster risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2022, 48 UPs updated their risk reduction action plans (RRAP) which were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP.</li> </ul>	Organized and facilitated 71 planning workshops at 71 UPs to develop climate risk informed annual development plans (LDP) and 5-year development plans. Updated Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) in 72 UPs and to incorporate climate resilience actions into annual development plans (LDP) and 5-year development plans.
<b>Activity 1.3:</b> Community resilience fund operationalised to finance community based innovative solutions for households through the CSOs and local institutions.		
1.3.1. Development of CRF manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cooperative, Leadership, Communication, Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusions was organized for the 143 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) of 7 Districts.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC organized 4 episodes broadcasting of awareness on climate change and climate adaptive livelihood through community radio program in 4 Districts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LoGIC developed a web-based comprehensive system (Adaptation Tracking and Measuring-ATM) to measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community in 7 most climate change vulnerable Districts in Bangladesh.</li> <li>▪ A two-days long residential training on CRF manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff.</li> <li>▪ Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual was approved by Project Steering Committee (PSC) on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019.</li> <li>▪ Hired international who developed the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual including household selection criteria. The manual was vetted by national experts and finally approved by Project Steering Committee (PSC).</li> <li>▪ Developed Accounting and MIS software. Project trained 71 UP secretaries and 142 partner NGO staff on the Accounting and MIS software and it is already functioning.</li> <li>▪ Training on ATM, MIS and accounting software were organized for 150 project staff. Field level project staffs were</li> </ul>

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period (2022)	Cumulative achievements since 2017
		<p>provided hands-on training on filed-level data entry in changing context, future risks, use of grants etc. in the app tab-based ATM software.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LoGIC organized training on personalized email system, cloud-based file management, ATM android app data entry, reporting and group communications (WhatsApp/ Messenger) for 94 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) in 4 Districts.</li> <li>▪ A Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cooperative, Leadership, Communication, Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusions was organized for the 143 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) of 7 Districts.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC organized 4 episodes broadcasting of awareness on climate change and climate adaptive livelihood through community radio program in 4 Districts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Result 2- Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.</b></p>		
<p><b>Activity 2.1:</b> Performance based climate resilient grants (PBCRG) system is developed and implemented through LGIs</p>		
<p>2.1.1. Determination of formula-based grants allocation to UPs, weighted by climate change vulnerability performance and other parameters. (Action: Development of a catalogue of climate adaptation and resilience related performance measures).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 72 UPs planned 654 CCA-linked schemes in 2021-22 and out of the total, LoGIC supported only 216 schemes through PBCRG. UPs managed (Co-finance through cash/kind) USD 2.56 lac (11% of the total scheme budget).</li> <li>▪ LoGIC provided grant support to 72 UPs to implement 654 climate-resilient schemes. Out of total, 643 schemes needed O&amp;M committee to ensure the sustainability of the schemes. All O&amp;M committees are formed and 70% of them are trained on their roles and responsibilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The formula-based allocation of PBCRG (FY 2020-21) provided to 72 UPs (UP).</li> <li>▪ PBCRG Operations manual developed.</li> <li>▪ Developed climate proofing and climate adaptive infrastructure menu for UPs.</li> <li>▪ Prepared fiduciary risk management manual.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC defined a formula-based grants allocation system for UPs.</li> <li>▪ Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) amount of USD 7.91 million was disbursed to 72 UPs for implementation of 653 schemes.</li> </ul>
<p>2.1.2. Development of a monitoring mechanism to track CCA-DRR funds flow at national and local levels, according to specific performance indicators</p>	<p>Conducted training of 72 UPs to monitor expenditure and implementation of CCA schemes as the part of fiduciary risk management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A workbook (UP performance evaluation tool) has been developed to conduct the UP-performance evaluation.</li> <li>▪ Grants monitoring mechanism has been included in project monitoring and evaluation framework.</li> </ul>

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period (2022)	Cumulative achievements since 2017
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A two-days long residential training on PBCRG manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff.</li> <li>▪ A workbook (performance evaluation tool) has been developed to conduct the UP performance evaluation.</li> <li>▪ Conducted training of 72 UPs to monitor expenditure and implementation of CCA schemes as the part of fiduciary risk management.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.2</b> Performance of LGIs is assessed for compliance with mandatory requirements and superior performance		
2.2.1. Support to the annual performance assessment of LGIs for compliance with mandatory requirements and superior performance.		An auditor's firm had been hired to audit the annual performance of the UPs. Project provided day-long training to the auditors on UP performance assessment tool.
2.2.2. Transfer of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) to qualified UPs		Total PBCRG amount of USD 7.91 million has been disbursed to 72 UPs for the implementation of 653 schemes.
<b>Activity 2.3:</b> Community Resilience Fund (CRF) operational		
2.3.1. Develop Community Resilience Fund for LGIs and CSOs and local institutions to support vulnerable households.		A two-days long residential training on CRF manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff.
2.3.2. Disbursement, result and compliance monitoring of resilience grants for adaptive livelihoods of vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Selected 18,000 vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Selected total 35,000 climate vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF. Disbursed total USD 9.72 million to the CRF beneficiaries.</li> <li>▪ Developed a participatory and technology-based vulnerability assessment and computerized method (algorithm) for Community Resilience Fund beneficiary selection.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.4:</b> CCA-DRR financing at local level enhanced by the active participation and scrutiny of communities and CSOs, local stakeholders and institutions		
2.4.1. Engagement of CSOs and local institutions in the oversight of LDPs on community-based planning, grant utilization, and schemes' implementation to assure quality, accountability and community ownership.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local institutions/CSOs selection criteria has been drafted for identifying local institutions and CSOs for this support. The criteria are approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</li> <li>▪ Prepared 71 Union wise list of CSO and Local Institutions.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC developed the Social Audit protocol to engage the CSO and local institutions at UP level.</li> </ul>



Activities	Achievements during the reporting period (2022)	Cumulative achievements since 2017
2.4.2. Delivery of grants monitoring report by CSOs and local institutions		
2.4.3. Inclusion of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) into PMU.	Organized Annual Planning Meeting 2022 with the participation of Sr. Secretary LGD, NPD, DPD, DDLG, UNDP, UNCDF and project staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organized quarterly progress review meeting (Total 6 meeting) with the participation of project staff and stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Project Management Unit (PMU) and District level staff regularly conducted monitoring visits to the UPs and beneficiary household level.</li> <li>▪ Completed project baseline study. (The report was published)</li> <li>▪ Developed strategic result framework for LoGIC.</li> <li>▪ Developed LoGIC M&amp;E framework and guidelines.</li> <li>▪ A mid-term evaluation (Formative) of LoGIC project was conducted by Implementation, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Department (IMED), Ministry of Planning.</li> <li>▪ UNDP, UNCDF, PMU and District level staff regularly conducted monitoring visits to the UPs and beneficiary household level.</li> <li>▪ Organized quarterly progress review meeting virtually with the participation of project staff and stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Result 3: Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA</b>		
<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Designing and implementing systems to learn lessons at the local level and informing the policy dialogue at the national level.		
3.1.1. Review current policy provisions and develop a strong policy case for financing local level adaptation and disaster risk reduction.	LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union level. It will enable the Government to create a national database that maps the country's climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities, which can be used for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in the local government institutions.	LoGIC organized policy dialogue focused on (1) Revisiting allocation rationale from the perspective of climate change, (2) Consolidation of climate informed planning and budgeting at local level. LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union level. It will enable the Government to create a national database that maps the country's climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities, which can be used for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in the local government institutions.
3.1.2. Publish a synthesis policy notes for senior policy makers and parliament.		

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period (2022)	Cumulative achievements since 2017
<b>Activity 3.2:</b> Collecting and sharing of experiences supporting and hindering the process on local climate financing.		
3.2.1. Develop and publish issue-based policy briefs.		
3.2.2. Develop and publish knowledge products based on field evidence and lessons.	A workshop on 'Reporting on Climate Change and Climate Finance' was organized in Khulna District to engage media workers in information-based climate change-related reporting. Twenty-one media personnel participated in the workshop.	A workshop on 'Reporting on Climate Change and Climate Finance' was organized in Khulna District to engage media workers in information-based climate change-related reporting. Twenty-one media personnel participated in the workshop.
<b>Activity 3.3:</b> Informing and advocating for adoption of national policies that embrace the proposed methodology.		
3.3.1. Local level policy discussions		
3.3.2. District level policy discussions		
3.3.3. National level policy discussions	LoGIC project commissioned and managed mid-term evaluation. The mid-term evaluation analysed LoGIC's progress thus far to provide information and recommendations that are useful and relevant to support evidence-based program management and broader strategic decision-making. An international consulting entity IPE Global Ltd. was hired to conduct the mid-term evaluation. The evaluation report has been published and shared with the stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NAP has started in 2020 and completed in 2022.</li> <li>▪ Therefore, most feasible indicator will be to integrate the LoGIC lessons into NAP and 8<sup>th</sup> FYP with better cross-integration of NAP and 8<sup>th</sup> FYP.</li> <li>▪ LoGIC project commissioned and managed mid-term evaluation. The mid-term evaluation analysed LoGIC's progress thus far to provide information and recommendations that are useful and relevant to support evidence-based program management and broader strategic decision-making. An international consulting entity IPE Global Ltd. was hired to conduct the mid-term evaluation. The evaluation report has been published and shared with the stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3.4:</b> Integrate local climate fiscal framework lessons into the national climate fiscal framework.		
3.4.1. Establish partnership amongst Finance Division, Planning Commission, Local Government Division, Ministry of Environment and Forest, and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.		
3.4.2. Policy discussion with Finance Division for inclusion of LCFF into CFF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) was drafted based on the CRA-RRAP and PBCRG and CRF experience of LoGIC.</li> </ul>

**ANNEX-4: RESOURCES AND BUDGET USED IN 2022**

Result	Budget in 2022 (USD)			Expenditure in 2022 (USD)		
	UNDP	UNCDF	Total	UNDP	UNCDF	Total
1. Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions	243,490	140,459	<b>383,949</b>	241,648	140,459	<b>382,107</b>
2. Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures	6,256,526	1,849,348	<b>8,105,874</b>	5,769,165	1,849,348	<b>7,618,513</b>
3. Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA	277,322	95,233	<b>372,555</b>	278,373	95,233	<b>373,606</b>
<b>Total USD</b>	<b>6,777,338</b>	<b>2,085,040</b>	<b>8,862,378</b>	<b>6,289,186</b>	<b>2,085,040</b>	<b>8,374,226</b>

Total expenditure rate is 94.49%

**ANNEX-5: PROJECT RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES 2022**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Project Risk</b> <i>This is mandatory. Please add project risks which your project has identified during the reporting period.</i>	<b>Likelihood (High/Moderate/Low)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b> <i>Each mitigation measure should respond to the project risk in the left column.</i>
1	GoB staff positions related to the project remain vacant and Changes in UP political leadership may affect project delivery.	Low	Flexibility in the budget for additional capacity building support in case of change in UP leadership.
2	Risk of non-transformative resilience of CRF beneficiaries due to the fact that a year-round calendar for seasonal and continuous adaptation of their livelihoods is available.	Moderate	A yearlong district wise climate adaptive livelihood seasonal calendar was developed and skill transfer to the CRF beneficiaries was ensured.
3	Risk of the high scarcity of safe drinking water in the coastal areas of LoGIC project.	Moderate	Supply drinking water by relevant authorities and installation of water treatment plant with PBCRG support.
4	Risk of damaging the CRF livelihood initiatives due to flood and waterlogging	Moderate	Ensure early harvest of crops and necessary protection measures to fish and livestock.
5	Thundering is a risk for field implementation in the haor areas of Sunamganj.	Moderate	Beneficiaries and CMFs are suggested to avoid open spaces or electric pole and move to safe places during the thunderstorm.
6	Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet cyclone & other emergency responses.	Moderate	Safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and ensure close monitoring.
7	Risk of slow progress of project activities due to Union Parishad election.	Moderate	Maintain careful relationship with UPs and involve DDLG and UNOs in decision making and implementation.

**ANNEX-6: ACTIVITY SCHEDULE FOR OF JANUARY TO JUNE 2023**

Code	Activities/Sub-activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Responsibility	Support
<b>Result 1</b>	<b>Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management.</b>							
1.1	Capacity building of CRF beneficiaries on financial inclusion services and market linkage	35000					PCC & MEC	CMF, DCCC, CBO
1.2	Facilitate the opening of Mobile Wallet for beneficiaries	35000					PCC & MEC	CMF, DCCC
1.3	Providing training to beneficiaries' group leaders on access to financial resources, services and markets	8000					PCC & MEC	CMF, DCCC, CBO
1.4	Facilitate communication and rapport building between project beneficiaries and markets	19 Upazila					PCC & MEC	CMF, DCCC, CBO
1.5	Strengthen linkages between project beneficiaries and Upazila level govt. line department officials e.g. agriculture, livestock, fisheries etc. (Firm)	19 Upazila					CMF, DCCC	CBO, AIE
1.6	Share knowledge and guidance on business plan with the beneficiaries (Firm)						CMF, DCCC	CBO, AIE
1.7	Organising consultation meeting with stakeholders, local project officials and local cooperative officers on cooperative formation and registration	19 Meeting					CMF, DCCC	CBO, AIE
1.8	Formation of Upazila based Cooperatives of CRF partners	19					CMF, DCCC	CBO, AIE
1.9	Legal registration of the formed cooperatives						CMF, DCCC	CBO, AIE
1.10	Workshop on cooperative management, resource mobilization, business planning, record keeping and accounts keeping	7 Workshops					CMF, DCCC	CBO, AIE
1.11	Training on cooperative formation - responsibilities and priorities for group leaders and co-group leaders	28 batch					CMF, DCCC	CBO, AIE
1.12	Organize cross learning visits (within district) for the CRF beneficiary groups	72 UPs					DCCC	CBO, AIE
<b>Result 2</b>	<b>Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.</b>							
2.1	Disbursement of Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG)	72 UPs					PMU	UNCDF
2.2	PBCRG scheme selection	72 UPs					DCFC	TE(C), PE

2.3	Designing and cost estimation of the PBCRG schemes	72 UPs					PE	DCFC, TE(C)
2.4	Implementation of PBCRG schemes	72 UPs					DCFC	
2.5	Conduct Annual UP performance audit by external firm	19 Upz					TE(C)	DCFC
<b>Result 3</b>	<b>Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to climate change adaptation.</b>							
3.1	Quarterly Progress Review meeting (Participated by LGD, DDLG, UNDP/ UNCDF & Project)	3 Meetings					MS, OM	PC
3.2	Coordination meeting with different level stakeholders at District level	7 Meetings					DCCC	CBO
3.3	Organize advocacy meeting with different ministries, CSO and other stakeholders on climate financing	1					PMU	
3.4	Media engagement for project visibility and highlight delegates/ reps	2					KM&CO	
3.5	Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting	4					PMU	
3.6	Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting	2					PMU	
3.7	National-level consultation on the inclusion of climate rationale into the LGD resource allocation	1					PMU	
3.8	Meeting on Safeguarding the climate investment: a) Climate risk insurance, b) Environmental risk insurance and c) Disaster risk insurance including embankment	As per need					PMU	
3.9	LoGIC website management & upgradation						PMU	
3.10	Social media mobilization (Facebook, Twitter) for result promotion and visibility						PMU	
3.11	National Media Engagement						PMU	
3.12	Media/journalist visits						PMU	
3.13	Promotional Items (calendar, folders, notebook, pens, jute bag, cap, T-shirts etc.)						PMU	
3.14	Local IEC Materials- LoGIC stickers, posters at schools, community households and UPs						PMU	