

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION
Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



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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 |
| GED | General Economics Division |
| GoB | Government of Bangladesh |
| HHRRAP | Household Risk Reduction Action Plan |
| 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 |
| 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 |

| 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 1 st January 2017 to 31 st Dec 2022 |
| Value of the action (Total of two agreements with UNDP & UNCDF) | UNDP: USD 20176507.21 UNCDF: USD 15451195.56 |
| Name of 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: | Sudipto Mukerjee, 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"> ▪ 400,000 most vulnerable people in 72 unions in seven districts. ▪ 1,008 local elected representatives and officials in 72 Union Parishad of seven districts. <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 year 2020 marks a milestone for the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project. In preceding years, LoGIC, through its community facilitators, increased people's awareness on climate change adaptation, identified the most vulnerable households, assembled its women into small groups, and prepared them for utilizing the project's Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) grant in undertaking a climate-adaptive livelihood. Simultaneously, LoGIC mobilised respective Union Parishads (UPs), the lowest tier of Local Government, to invest in climate-resilient actions and allocate money from the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG). This year LoGIC brought about more dynamism in interventions through new initiatives, such as financial inclusion of beneficiaries, climate insurance, and nature-based solutions.

While the project has made considerable achievements in the past year, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic posed a grave challenge to LoGIC, resulting in the suspension of all its field level activities, as well as the project's livelihood initiatives. Project beneficiaries (72%) were not only affected by the spread of the virus but also by climate change hazards such as the cyclone "Amphan", as well as floods, which hit project areas in the months of May and August. More than 60% beneficiaries had inadequate food supply in their houses while 70% livelihood initiatives were completely halted. Moreover, 14% households, 56% livelihood initiatives and PBCRG-supported 11 schemes were damaged after the Amphan and long-lasting floods. LoGIC strategically overcame these challenges by adopting a different operative modality. For several months, all project work was undertaken online, while field visits were carried out with necessary precautions using personal protective equipment (PPE) and maintaining social distancing. The project conducted telephone interviews to assess the well-being and circumstances of its beneficiaries. LoGIC also worked closely with the District and Upazila administration to coordinate efforts in managing safe shelter, food, and emergency medicine for the affected people. LoGIC continued to provide capacity-building trainings for beneficiaries and UP, as well as offering guidance to local government representatives and project staff on CRF and PBCRG manuals.

Since the launch of the project, 17,000 beneficiaries received training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO). UP participants (2,269) received capacity development training while the cumulative number for district-level government officials (300), UP elected representatives (923), and UP secretaries (71) received orientations. Furthermore, LoGIC enhanced the financial inclusion of its most vulnerable female beneficiaries (16,716 women, i.e. 98% of a total 17,000 beneficiaries) by providing them access to individual bank accounts. In 2020, 61% of the women beneficiaries made at least one transaction in the bank and 22% of beneficiaries started personal savings which was a major step towards financial empowerment. LoGIC established links between CRF beneficiaries and government departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock) by organizing 19 Upazila meetings to ensure support services for climate-adaptive livelihood implementation.

Additionally, the project is the country's pioneer in introducing Climate Adaptive Insurance Coverage (Sheep Insurance) to help grassroots communities improve their resilience and the safeguarding of its vulnerable women. The insurance services covered 4,634 households in the targeted communities.

In 2020, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) actions were integrated and streamlined through UP schemes. This year, 72 UPs have planned 839 CCA linked schemes, of which 261 schemes were supported by PBCRG, signifying a three percent increase. The primary focus of the schemes was nature-based CCA solutions; but last year 75% of PBCRG funded schemes focused on infrastructures or construction works. In 2020, 47% of the UP CCA-linked schemes are for most climate-vulnerable poor; 32% schemes are for marginalized occupational groups; 35 % are focusing on climate change adaptation needs of vulnerable women and girls, and 1 % schemes are targeted towards climate change adaptation needs of climate refugee households. LoGIC helped 51 UPs (71 % of all project-targeted UPs) to mobilize additional resources from different sources for climate resilience schemes in 2020, which indicated a 7% increase from 2019.

LoGIC successfully identified 100% climate adaptive schemes in the 'Wardshava' (community level meetings). About 60% of the PBCRG schemes are being implemented to benefit gender-sensitive communities, and 71% schemes are targeted towards marginalized communities. LoGIC produced several knowledge products such as *Climate Analysis Report of LoGIC Working Area, Amphan and Flood Loss and Damage Report*, and *Risk Atlas* in LoGIC areas. These reports are aimed at increasing awareness on the nature of climate change, forecast future situations and alert communities about possible impacts of climate change and necessary prevention measures. As part of advocacy, an inter-ministerial dialogue titled *Policy Dialogue on Local Government Finance and Climate Change* was held on October 21, 2020. The policy dialogue proposed to formulate a 'Vulnerability Index' to assess the field's requirements to enable a need-based allocation rationale. LoGIC is currently preparing a policy brief on the dialogue. Through continuous advocacy and communication mediums, LoGIC has successfully profiled in the issue of climate change in the climate vulnerable areas, raised awareness in communities and local governments, engaged in broadcasting media and social media through press releases, media coverages, reports, case studies, blogs, website stories, factsheets, information and communication message. The communication and visibility efforts at the local level in project areas were targeted towards specific audiences such as climate vulnerable women, local community, local youth, local government institutions and representatives. At the national level, the communication and visibility focused on disseminating project achievements and outcomes, case studies targeting inter-ministerial stakeholders and policy makers by developing videos, newsletters, IEC materials, stand banners, leaflets, signboards, hazard maps, seasonal calendars. Given the current COVID-19 scenario, awareness raising messages, guidelines on community level meetings, PPEs and masks were provided to community facilitators, beneficiaries, UPs and local administrations. Additionally, IEC materials such as posters, X-banners, leaflets, stickers were disseminated at community, household, local government sphere.

LoGIC has developed and activated a local financing model/system to deliver climate finance to the most vulnerable people and UPs with lower transaction costs and higher adaptation

benefits. In 2020, LoGIC focused to build capacity on climate awareness and adaptation actions and strengthen operational and accountability processes.

While the year 2020 presented an enormous challenge, LoGIC was able to demonstrate its resilience by continuing to implement and improve its project activities, while expanding its project base to include an additional 28,000 new beneficiaries.

Moving forward, LoGIC sees a community optimally aware of climate change adaptation and equipped with the necessary means to sustain on their own. Meanwhile, it is expected that the government will be ready with the necessary policy and sufficient funds for climate finance.

I. INTRODUCTION

The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has had a detrimental socio-economic impact on Bangladesh, most drastically for its climate-vulnerable poor population. LoGIC beneficiaries, residing in the country's most climate vulnerable coastal areas, did not just suffer from the challenges posed by COVID-19, but also from the disastrous impacts of climate change hazards such as cyclones (e.g. Amphan) and recurring flash floods.

However, the project beneficiaries adapted alternative actions like buy inputs and sell products in group to reduce physical movement of all, communicate over mobile phone to the input seller, local buyers, and government line department officials to get support. Beneficiaries who were organized into groups and trained for economic activities received climate finance and used it productively. Local government institutions responded positively to climate-resilient infrastructure building. Knowledge was produced, and innovative activities were undertaken while two evaluations—EU evaluation and Bangladesh Government-operated mid-term evaluation—were carried out.

The year 2020 capitalized on the knowledge about climate change and adaptation developed globally and nationally in previous decades. In 2005, the Government of Bangladesh published a *National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA)*, which over the following years was translated into actions. The government has since been urging international committees under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol (KP) to do the same. LoGIC aligns itself with the NAPA, as manifested in its activities. Very recently, the Green Climate Fund April 2019 published a working paper titled *Adaptation: Accelerating action towards a climate-resilient nature*, which especially emphasized climate finance insurance while also highlighted the role of private sectors in climate change adaptation. Previously, already in 2018, European Union Climate Action published a report *Using insurance in adaptation to climate change*. As insurance is of prime importance in the context of climate change induced disasters, UNDP has embedded climate adaptive insurance within its program. Despite adaptive or mitigative measures undertaken to address climate change, some residual risk may still persist. Risk transfer mechanisms are a critical way to manage the residual risk and insurance is an essential instrument for risk transfer. UNDP Bangladesh provided technical support to design an insurance product and assisted LoGIC to sign an agreement with a national level organization Phoenix Insurance Company Limited. The insurance service covers any kind of death of sheep and was introduced as a Climate Adaptive Insurance Coverage (Sheep Insurance) to the most vulnerable 4,634 households in the project areas. LoGIC is the pioneer in the country to introduce Climate Adaptive Insurance.

II. CLIMATE VULNERABILITY IN LoGIC PROJECT AREAS

The LoGIC project is being implemented in 72 Unions in seven districts, which have been identified as the most climate vulnerable locations of Bangladesh. Selection of the targeted geographical locations included multiple stages and considerations of factors including: The area's exposure to climate risks and hazards i.e., salinity, sea level rise, cyclones, and floods.

Concentration of extreme poverty based on the poverty map of Bangladesh.

Household income and expenditure survey of the community.

UNDAF prioritized districts followed by the UN system for selecting its programming areas.

The location being identified as a hard-to-reach area.
A measure of local inequality to target the most vulnerable households.

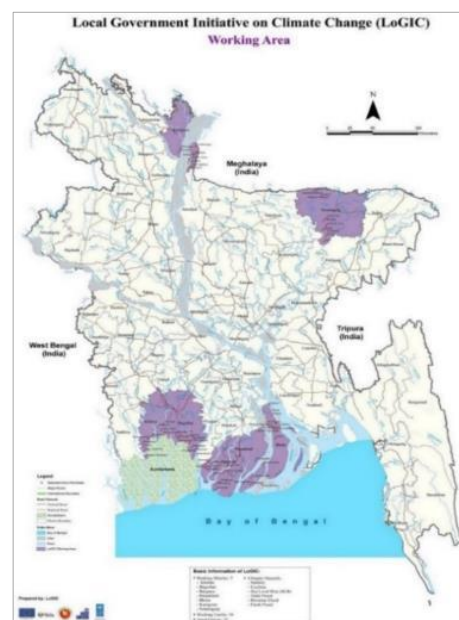


Table 1: List of selected districts and sub-districts for the action

| District | Upazila | Climate Hazard |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Khulna | Koira, Dacop | Salinity, Cyclone, Sea Level Rise (SLR) |
| Bagerhat | Mongla, Sharonkhola, Morelganj | Salinity, Cyclone, SLR |
| Patuakhali | Rangabali, Dashmina | SLR, Cyclone, Salinity |
| Barguna | Pathorghata, Sadar and Taltoli | Salinity, Cyclone, SLR |
| Bhola | Sadar, Doulatkhan and Borhanuddin | Cyclone, Tidal Flood |
| Kurigram | Char Rajibpur, Roumari, Chilmari | Riverine and Flash Flood |
| Sumanganj | Tahirpur, Dirai, Salla | Flash Flood |

The project areas have been classified into different categories, based on their exposure to salinity, SLR, flood and cyclone impacts, which include:

1. Flash Flooded Haor Area (Sunamganj)
2. Flooded Char Area (Kurigram)
3. South-West Coastal Area (Khulna & Bagerhat)
4. South-Central Coastal Area (Patuakhali, Barguna & Bhola)

Table 2: Statistics showing the socio-economic condition of households in LoGIC project locations

| Indicators | Flash Flooded Haor area (Sunamganj) | Flooded Char area (Kurigram) | South west coastal area (Khulna & Bagerhat) | South central coastal area (Patuakhali, Barguna & Bhola) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Women Headed Household ¹ | 38% | 31% | 33% | 30% |
| No source of regular income ² | 6.6% | 0 | 7.1% | 33.1% |
| Hard core poor ³ | 35% | 17.6% | 19.6% | 13.1% |
| Reported yield from crop lower than previous years due to impact of recent climatic disaster ⁴ | 17.7% | 22.4% | 6.7% | 16.5% |
| Salinity intrusion of main drinking water source ⁵ | 0.6% | 0.5% | 55% | 8.6% |
| Permanent relocation of any adult household members in last 5 years ⁶ | 1.4% | 0.2% | 7.2% | 1.8% |
| Faced significant problems with climate (Mainly flood, storm surge, draught, salinity) in the last 3 years ⁷ | 40.6% | 66.4% | 45% | 37.1% |

CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITIES⁸ AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Income. The average household income has been found to be Tk. 9,133 per month (~USD 108), which is about half of the national average household income (Tk.15,945 or ~USD 189, according to Household Income Expenditure Survey, 2016). The quality of life and widespread poverty among the surveyed households in climate-affected areas are intrinsically interwoven with their low level of income.

Occupation. 61% of the household heads depend on vulnerable occupations that generate low income. These occupations include agriculture and manual and unskilled labour in agricultural, as well as non-agricultural occupations. Moreover, two-thirds of beneficiary households do not have a regular income from secondary sources.

Financial inclusion. Widespread poverty and vulnerability persist among surveyed households due to a lack of financial assets or capital. Approximately 86% of the surveyed households have no savings, and nearly half (48%) of the respondents had to rely on taking out loans from sources like NGOs or development projects. However, nearly half of loan recipients were unable to repay the past loan due to poverty and lack of regular income. In addition, more than

¹ BBS Census, 2011

² LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

³ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁴ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁵ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁶ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁷ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁸ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

three-quarters of the surveyed respondents are not willing to take out loans in the future because of a lack of a viable alternative income sources.

Alternative livelihood options. Cash crops, handicrafts, cooperatives, and small enterprises are some of the viable alternative livelihood options available mentioned by the surveyed households. However, nearly all households chose not to opt for any alternative livelihood options.

Some of the households who remained unsuccessful in alternative options mentioned that inadequate capital, support and experience were some of the main reasons of such outcomes.

Source of drinking water. Salinity in drinking water is a major problem among the surveyed household locations. Ponds are the primary source and rainwater is the secondary source of drinking water in Bagerhat and Khulna

Housing quality. The quality of housing materials among the surveyed households is well below the quality of average rural households as per the HIES, 2016. About four percent of houses were made by CI sheets whereas the national average is 55% according to HIES, 2016. About 26% of households were made of mud and CI sheet. On the other hand, about 13 percent of houses were made of brick (wall) and CI sheet (roof) and only two percent of houses were entirely made of brick and cement (about 20% as per HIES, 2016).

Household assets. The surveyed households predominantly suffer from a lack of diversified economic assets that could provide regular income and support in the face of climate change adaptation and enhanced resilience. The main physical assets are solar power, mobile phones, televisions, and bicycles, while the main economic asset is livestock (30.6%); and the only natural asset is own land (46%).

Crop cultivation. Most of the households in the survey areas are found to be highly vulnerable due to a lack of agricultural diversification and less dependence on cash crops. They are overwhelmingly dependent on the cultivation of paddy (93%), followed by pulse (20%) and vegetables (10%). Paddy cultivation is susceptible to both extreme weather and the effects of climate change.

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Climate change causes internal displacement within vulnerable locations in Bangladesh. Climate change induced migration is caused by both slow onset and extreme natural disasters. These are impacts of climate change which cause the affected population to leave their homes, both temporarily and permanently. In the last five years, only 3% of adult household members were relocated permanently.



CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTION

A study titled⁹ 'Projection of Climate and Developing a Dashboard for Vulnerability and Risk Calculation and Spatial Data Management' in 2020 was conducted by LoGIC and prepared by the Institute of Remote Sensing & GIS. The study made climate projections of the seven districts under the LoGIC area.

The report predicts an increase in temperature (minimum, maximum and average) and rainfall in all the three considered future periods (2021-2050, 2051-2080 and 2081-2099) under both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. The increase will be higher for RCP8.5 and for the later period of 2081-2099. The temperature increase will be higher in the pre-monsoon period than the monsoon period, and the north-east (Sunamganj) and north-west (Kurigram) will witness more warming than the coastal or southern districts. In the pre-monsoon season, in the 2081-2099 period, minimum temperature may rise in Sunamganj by as much as 4.97 degree (4.58 degree for Kurigram) under RCP8.5 and 2.37 degree (2.31 degree for Kurigram) under RCP4.5. For all other districts (coastal districts), the increase in minimum temperature in the pre-monsoon season will be close to or less than two degrees under RCP4.5 and will be close to or less than four degrees under RCP8.5. For maximum temperature and average temperature, a similar trend of increase is seen. Moreover, for precipitation, there is a predicted increase in rainfall. Both Kurigram and Sunamganj will witness as much as an around 44 percent increase in pre-monsoon rainfall. Under RCP4.5, for Patuakhali and Bhola, rainfall might decrease in the pre-monsoon period, although under RCP8.5, it will increase. In the coastal areas, the precipitation could increase by as much as around 25% in the 2081-2099 period under RCP8.5.

Most of the precipitation extreme indices will increase significantly in the future periods. During the pre-monsoon season, under both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, CWD will increase significantly at 95% confidence level in the coastal areas along with a decrease in CDD under RCP8.5. There will be, however, a significant increase in CDD in the monsoon season for the coastal areas. This means that there will be intense rainfall in a very short span of time or days and no rainfall for some consecutive days. Thus, in future, we will witness more floods, flash floods in Sunamganj, cyclones due to increase in temperature, accompanied by the loss of infrastructure and crops. The significant increase in CWD, SDII and Rx5day in the pre-monsoon in Sunamganj will result into more flash floods. Moreover, this increase in rainfall will further exacerbate the river erosion crisis in Bangladesh.

III. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY: ADAPTING THE PANDEMIC

The project is being implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) and led by the National Project Director (NPD). The Project Coordinator heads the Project Management Unit (PMU). The project's day-to-day activities include (1) Programme, (2) Monitoring & Evaluation, (3) Policy Advocacy, Communications & Knowledge Management, and (4) Operations.

⁹ https://logicbd.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Final-Report_PROJECTION-OF-CLIMATE-AND-DEVELOPING-A-DASHBOARD-.pdf

Both the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) appraise and approve the project's key documents, such as its annual plans, budgets, and annual reports. The PIC reviews the project's progress on a quarterly basis.

The district level Deputy Director of Local Government (DDLG), assisted by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), carries out the field level coordination. The DDLGs, with support from PMU and project district officials and partner staff, lead the implementation of project activities. LoGIC district-level officials include District Climate Change Coordinator (DCCC) and District Climate Finance Coordinator (DCFC).

Furthermore, a partner NGO with experience in working with UPs was hired by UNDP, under their Responsible Party Agreement, to implement the community-level activities of the project. The partner NGO worked with LoGIC until June 2020 and was primarily responsible for the capacity development of UPs and households. The partner NGO, Helvetas, comprises seven project officers at the district level and 142 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) at the Union level to ensure a timely delivery, whilst still upholding quality.

As mentioned earlier, COVID-19 disrupted the regular activities of the project particularly due to the Government enforced lockdowns since mid-March. Although working modalities continued to be online, the field activities such as beneficiary meetings and trainings had to be temporarily put on hold as field visits were prohibited.



LoGIC strategically adapted to the situation and continued to support its beneficiaries in preventing and tackling the adverse impacts of climatic and non-climatic. During the lockdown, LoGIC carried out telephone interviews called "**Kemon Achen**" (*HowAreYou*), a light touch survey on the adaptation status of the climate-vulnerable people in cyclone Amphan, floods (Tidal, Flash,

and Riverine), and COVID-19 risk context. "Kemon Achen" provided the empirical basis necessary for operational adjustment. The survey reveals that 19% of vulnerable CRF beneficiaries received assistance, including food support, during pandemic-stressed disasters. Of which, 65% were provided from Local Government Institutions, and the rest were from other sources. LoGIC staff at the district were actively advocating on behalf of the most vulnerable people.

Aligned with the government's COVID protection instructions, LoGIC formulated guidelines for carrying out meetings, as well as establishing other ways of reaching out to the community. The project provided Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) to the district officials to visit the field.

Community facilitators also received PPE support. One Board meeting, PIC meeting, and PSC meeting were held virtually during the reporting period.

Strategically responding to COVID and other disasters had two outcomes. The trust of the project beneficiaries increased as they felt not left behind or forgotten in this unanticipated crisis. Secondly, practicing protective measures wearing masks, keeping social distance while meeting made them cognitively and mentally stronger to protection and adaptation.

IV. APPROACH: BLENDING TOP-DOWN WITH BOTTOM UP

Adaptation is primarily viewed as a bottom-up approach whereby beneficiaries are encouraged to identify their climate change problems and adaptation solutions in their local context. However, activities that require scientific background, research, and policy support benefit from a top-down approach, as suggested by the EU delegation team in March 2020. The inclusion of such a top-down approach is likely to sensitize the local government officials on the need for climate change adaptation.

V. YEAR 2020 AT A GLANCE

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DISTINCTION OF 2020 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was an action-packed year – launching climate finance activities with the organized and trained beneficiaries and UPs. • Successfully combated non-climatic (COVID-19 pandemic) and climatic (cyclone and floods) disasters. • Additional resources – EU and SIDA provide an additional USD 17.52m to strengthen climate resilient actions at UP and household levels. GoB contributed USD 1.89m to build climate resilient housing for vulnerable households. • Year for expansion — There are currently 17,000 CRF beneficiaries in 151 Wards. In the top-up phase, an additional 28,000 new beneficiaries (18,000 s will receive CRF money and CALO training while 10,000 will receive CALO training) will be selected from new 74 Wards; the selection process will be completed in 2021. |
| APPROACH |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A top-up approach was integrated into the existing bottom-up approach. |
| TRAINING FOR CAPACITY BUILDING and AWARENESS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the initial launch of the project until December 2020, the following trainings were given: • 17,000 beneficiaries received training in CALO. • 2,269 participants from 71 UPs received capacity development training. • 300 District level govt officials, 923 UP elected representatives, 71 UP Secretaries received orientations. |
| CLIMATE FINANCE |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 5.94 million (Inception to Dec 2020) disbursed to 17,000 selected beneficiaries from CRF. • USD 5.31 million (Inception to Dec 2020) disbursed to 72 UPs to implement 474 (213 in 2019 and 261 in 2020) climate-resilient community-level schemes. • Twenty-three types of CALO were initiated. A total number of 2,504 beneficiaries completed the first Cycle of CALO. • CRF beneficiaries opened individual bank accounts, and 61 percent of the women beneficiaries made at least one transaction in the bank. • Introduce Climate Adaptive Insurance Coverage (Sheep Insurance) to ensure the safeguarding of vulnerable poor women’s livelihoods. • LoGIC built the knowledge and capacity of the beneficiaries and provided them with contextual and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to opt for climate adaptive (CCA) livelihoods. • 72 UPs planned 839 CCA linked schemes, a three 3 percent increase compared to last year. • LoGIC helped 51 UPs mobilize additional resources from different sources for climate resilience schemes in 2020. |
| COMBATING DISASTER |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resorted to alternative operational modalities in order to adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic, which includes remote work through online communication channels, maintaining social distancing, as well as using PPE in field work. LoGIC worked together with government and |

| |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| non-governmental organizations to combat and prevent the adverse effects of cyclone and floods, as well as conduct rehabilitation work. |
| INNOVATION |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable adaptations of innovative ventures included, smart boat scheme, climate tolerant agriculture, grass production through HYDROPONICS, and purifying rainwater. |
| POLICY ADVOCACY |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inter-ministerial dialogue titled <i>Policy Dialogue on Local Government Finance and Climate Change</i> was held on October 21. Ministries came to a consensus to formulate a 'Vulnerability Index' to assess the needs at the field level. |
| COMMUNICATION and VISIBILITY |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy prepared. • LoGIC website launched. • Facebook page launched. • English flyer produced. |
| KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kemon Achen</i> (How are you) survey conducted and its report published. • The Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Jahangirnagar University, prepared the Climate Analysis Report of LoGIC Working Area. • Risk Atlas for the LoGIC UPs. • District wise Seasonal Calendar for Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs) |

VI. MOBILIZATION, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND NETWORKING

LoGIC has identified vulnerable households, increased their awareness of adaptation, and sensitizes UP and government Upazila and District level officials through community mobilisation. In 2019, LoGIC selected 17,000 CRF beneficiaries, who were organised into 1,066 groups in order to implement the Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO). In 2020, LoGIC continued further mobilisation through capacity-building training of different stakeholders, networking, and institutionalisation.

AWARENESS RAISING

LoGIC supported the 72 UPs to organize 210 Wardshava (i.e. community level meeting chaired by UP elected members) to update climate risk-informed annual local development plans (LDP) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) based on the CRA findings.

CAPACITY-BUILDING TRAINING

In 2020, 9,072 climate vulnerable CRF beneficiaries were trained on climate adaptive livelihood options, and 4,636 CRF beneficiaries received a second round of training on CALO.

LoGIC provided trainings in 72 UPs (UPs) on CRF & PBCRG Manuals and Financial Managements including audit & accounts, finance & establishment, fiduciary risk, taxation, governance, and other related issues.

In order to keep records, as well as track and measure adaptation, LoGIC has developed and put in place an Accounting & Management Information System (MIS) and Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system. These systems ensure that climate funding is spent effectively, and that data is regularly entered and updated in the software which generates reports about the project activities. Refresher Trainings on ATM, MIS, and the accounting software were organized for 150 project staff in seven Districts. Field-level project staff was provided with hands-on training on field-level data entry through the ATM software.



The following table shows the number of training given under different categories to different stakeholders:

| Training Name | No. of Participants received (From inception to Dec 2020) |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Training on CRF & PBCRG Manual | 71 UPs (2,283 participants) |
| Training on Financial Management | 71 UPs (2,269 participants) |
| Training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) | 17,000 Beneficiaries |
| Orientation on LoGIC Project | 300 District level govt official, 923 UP elected representatives, 71 UP Secretaries |

LoGIC prepared 'Wardshava Facilitation Guidelines' and oriented 71 Union Parishad for practical local development planning discussions at the ward level through Wardshava. The Wardshavas were conducted through meetings with the residents of the Union. A total of 16,932 people participated in 204 Wardshavas to update the risk integrated development plans.

LIAISON, NETWORKING, AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION

LoGIC enabled financial inclusion of its most vulnerable 16,716 women beneficiaries by



“I am now a proud bank account holder. I never even dreamt of having a bank account in my own name let alone receive funds through it”
– Jahanara

providing them with access to their own individual bank accounts. 61 percent of the women beneficiaries made at least one transaction in the bank in the reporting period, and 22 percent CRF beneficiaries started personal savings, which are significant steps towards financial empowerment.

A performance audit of 71 UPs for FY 2018-19 was completed by an external firm. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the audit process was disrupted, but the project field staff collected softcopies of all necessary documents from UPs

so that the audit could be performed virtually. Overall, all the UPs passed the minimum requirements to receive basic block grants. Based on scoring in performance assessment, performance grants were disbursed on a formula-based allocation.

Furthermore, LoGIC organized 19 Upazila meetings to establish a linkage between CRF beneficiaries and the government’s extension departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock) in order to ensure support services for climate-adaptive livelihood implementation.

VII. CLIMATE FINANCE

People living in disaster-prone areas have developed strategies to cope with the adverse impacts of climate hazards, starting from storing food and water to constructing platforms to shelter livestock during extreme weather, as well as evacuation plans and, increasingly, migration. However, none of these strategies are sustainable solutions unless supported by adequate finances in order to strengthen their livelihoods. LoGIC's overall objective is to deliver climate finances to the most vulnerable households to enable climate adaptive sustainable livelihood opportunities, while simultaneously supporting local governments, i.e., UPs in developing climate-resilient infrastructure.

7.1 CRF: FINANCE FOR CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVELIHOOD OPTION

Through their respective groups, beneficiaries receive seed money from LoGIC in the form of the Community Resilient Fund (CRF). In 2020, USD 1.28 million were directly e-transferred to the individual bank accounts of 9,072 CRF beneficiaries.

The project drew on evidence-based knowledge that focused on common regrets options. Using leading climate science and weather forecasting tools and employing previously tested and successfully demonstrated climate-adaptive livelihood practices, LoGIC has made a Climate

Adaptive Livelihood Option (CALO) that encompasses 23 options. A finalized list of 2020 suggests the following CALO:

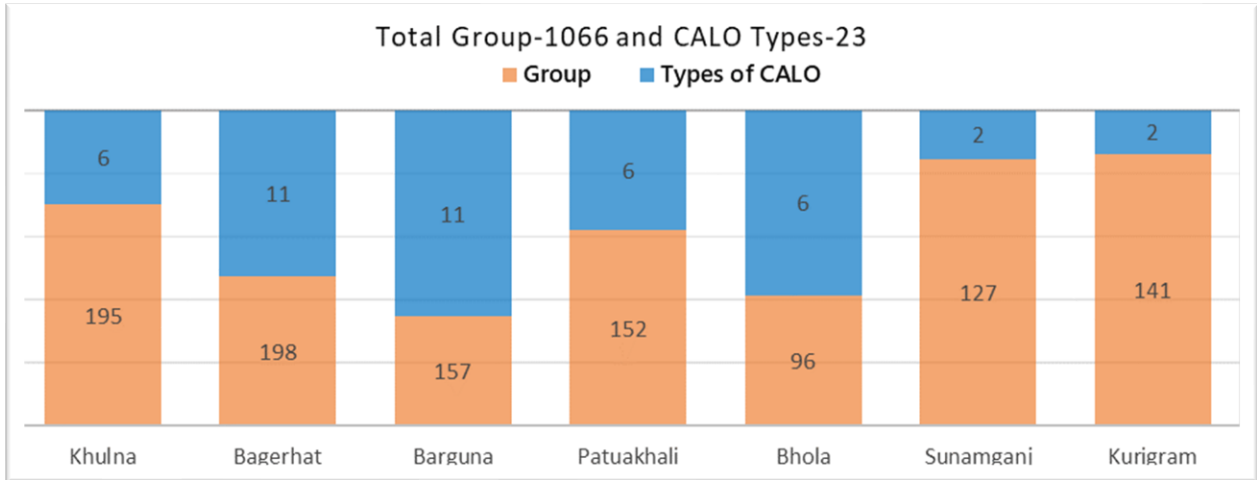
| Climate Adaptive Livelihood Option (CALO) | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Crab fattening | 14. Vermicompost |
| 2. Carp fish polyculture | 15. Saline water fisheries |
| 3. Sheep rearing | 16. Nursery development |
| 4. Pig rearing | 17. Banana |
| 5. Integrated Agriculture and Poultry | 18. Brackish water Fish Polyculture |
| 6. Native chicken Rearing | 19. Fish Fingerling Production |
| 7. Duck and Fish farming | 20. Grow out culture |
| 8. Integrated agriculture farming | 21. Resilient Agroforestry |
| 9. Green Job (Bamboo-based Handicraft) | 22. Stress (Saline & Flood) Tolerant Vegetable (brinjal, rice, red-amaranth, cucumber) |
| 10. Duck rearing | 23. Sunflower cultivation |
| 11. Maize Cultivation | |
| 12. Integrated vegetable cultivation | |
| 13. Mung bean cultivation | |

In 2020, all the selected CRF beneficiaries started their climate-adaptive livelihood options (CALO). 2,890 beneficiaries (17 %) completed the first cycle of their selected CALO, and 94% of them gained benefits from their CALO. Livelihood initiatives of CRF beneficiaries were affected differently by climate hazards or non-climate hazards (e.g. Covid-19). CRF livelihood initiative affected 3% of beneficiaries. This experience served as a warning to beneficiaries, requiring them to be more cautious and prudent when updating their business plan.

District Wise CRF Beneficiaries

| District | Working Union | Selected Ward | Total CRF Beneficiaries |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Khulna | 10 | 25 | 3,142 |
| Bagerhat | 12 | 24 | 3,078 |
| Barguna | 12 | 24 | 2,346 |
| Patuakhali | 6 | 12 | 1,502 |
| Bhola | 9 | 18 | 1,841 |
| Kurigram | 10 | 20 | 2,316 |
| Sunamganj | 12 | 24 | 2,775 |
| Total | 71 | 147 | 17,000 |

In 2020, all the CRF groups updated their business plan (climate risk integrated local development plan) to change or include new CALO. Project staff facilitated orientation sessions on developing a business plan.



According to the updated business plan, it is found that in Bagerhat and Barguna, the CRF beneficiaries selected diversified options, and in Sunamganj and Kurigram, it is reverse.

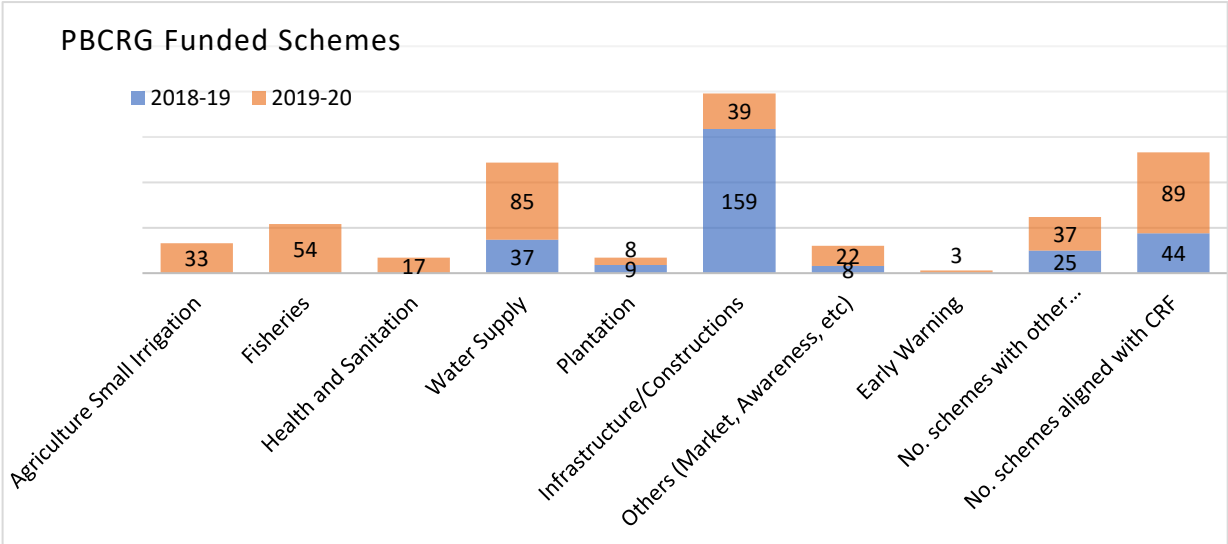
CRF also provided **technical assistance** to train beneficiaries in their selected livelihood options and supplied a seasonal calendar (see the attachment) to increase awareness on the year-long suitability of different Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options.

LoGIC designed and introduced Climate Adaptive Insurance Coverage (Sheep Insurance) to help the grassroots communities to improve the resilience and safeguarding of vulnerable women who own livestock, against the threats posed by harsh weather conditions, thereby threatening their livelihoods. The insurance service covers the most vulnerable 4,634 households in the targeted communities. LoGIC is the pioneer in the country to introduce Climate Adaptive Insurance.



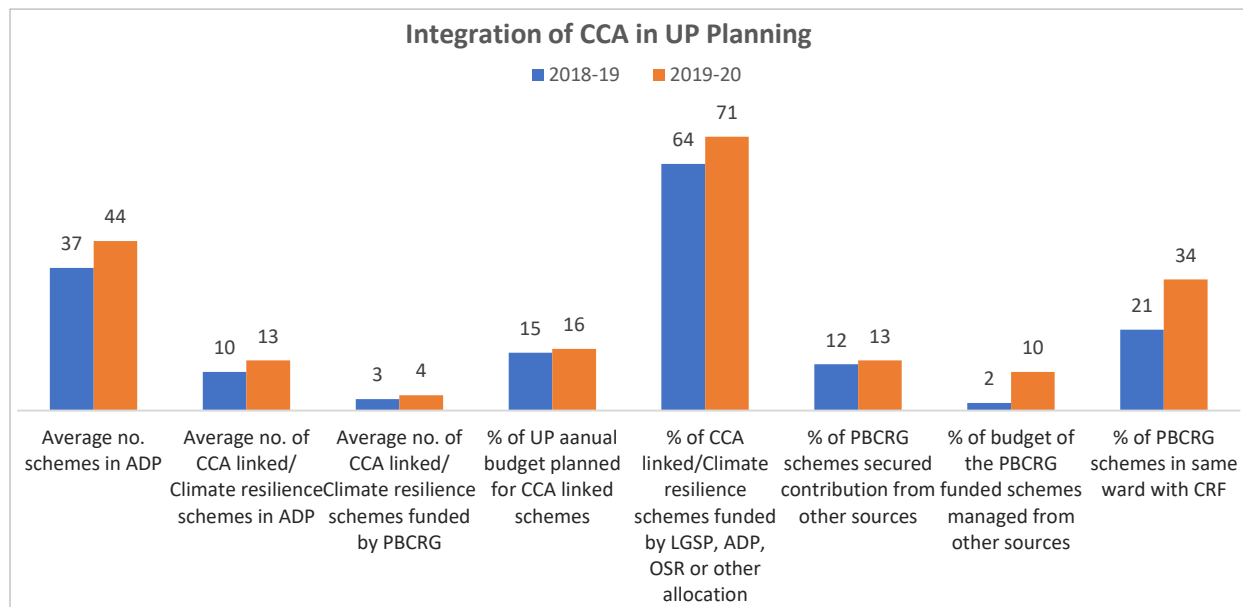
7.2 PERFORMANCE BASED CLIMATE RESILIENT GRANT (PBCRG)

The local government entities receive approximately USD 150 million yearly from the national budget. Additionally, more funds are channelled through different development projects, in addition to the UPs' Own Source Revenue (OSR) collected from e.g. land tax, issuance of different types of certificates, and registration. Hitherto, UPs are investing into infrastructure development without taking into account climate change. LoGIC has introduced its Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) to financially support UPs to make investments to strengthen climate resilience, covering infrastructure and public services for the poor. This grant creates an incentive for local governments to integrate climate change adaptation in its development plans and budgets. It is expected that the UPs will continue to invest in climate-adaptive projects once LoGIC ceases as a project.



In 2020, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) actions were integrated and streamlined through UP schemes. This year, 72 UPs planned 839 CCA schemes (an increase of 3% from last year) and LoGIC supported 261 projects through PBCRG. Nature-based CCA solutions were the primary focus of the schemes this year, while in the previous year, 75% of the PBCRG funded schemes targeted infrastructure or construction work.

In 2020, 47% of the UP CCA schemes targeted the most climate-vulnerable poor, 32% schemes targeted marginalized groups, 35% focused on climate change adaptation needs of vulnerable women and girls, and 1% schemes targeted climate change adaptation needs of climate refugee households. The CCA-linked plans budget was marginal, with an average of USD 7,125 each.



UPs mobilized funds from other sources to implement the CCA schemes. The mobilization of funds indicates that UPs are increasingly aware and educated about climate change issues. LoGIC helped 51 UPs (71% of all project-targeted UPs) to mobilize additional resources from different sources for climate resilience schemes in 2020, indicating a 7% increase from 2019. FY 2018-19 schemes for infrastructures or construction totalled 159 but were reduced to only 39 schemes in 2019-20. The number of safe water supply-related schemes has increased by 16% (37 to 85). In the past year, 44 schemes were planned in the same ward with CRF support, but in 2020 the scheme number was increased to 89 schemes. This change will strengthen the commentary role of PBCRG and CRF support in local-level climate change adaptation.

Climate change rationality of PBCRG funded schemes:

Climate specific: Interventions or schemes that focus specifically and almost exclusively on addressing climate change impacts. For example, embankment protection from high tide and tidal surge caused by frequent climate change-induced cyclones.

Climate-smart: Approaches that pursue development goals but whose actions need to be modified, changed, or adjusted to account for climate change – e.g., “climate proofing”. Most of the PBCRG schemes implemented fit this category. A good number of roads were repaired and elevated to ensure local people can access the cyclone shelter centre quickly during climate change-induced natural disasters. Culverts were constructed to solve waterlogging, and trees were planted for expanding green coverage. Basements of tube-well and toilets were elevated to make them usable during floods.

Climate-strategic: This group consists of interventions/schemes that are not particularly distinct from development business as usual but may be of greater priority because of climate change. A considerable number of rainwaters harvesting systems have been set up in coastal districts that will benefit people affected by salinity intrusion in groundwater caused by sea-level rise.

Climate change adaptation and awareness building: These interventions include efforts to educate, train and/or promote behaviour change regarding climate change. With PBCRG support, several schemes could be implemented for training, input provision, and demonstration support to promote climate adaptive fish variety or fish culture methods and

“We faced problems with collecting and purifying the polluted pond water as we could not afford to buy purifying chemicals. But we no longer spend hours each day carrying and fetching water for our families,”

--Hanufa Aktar Salma, who collect drinking water from PBCRG funded water plant.

hydroponics.

Climate complementary: Actions or interventions which are not specific to climate change but somewhat relate to underlying drivers of climate vulnerability. For example, fishermen working in a group of fishing boats were provided with early warning equipment and safety gear to protect them from climate change-induced frequent cyclones.

PBCRG for Management process facilitation

Institutional impact: UPs elected functionaries often lack adequate knowledge regarding climate change impacts, creating a tendency to select conventional development-focussed schemes, e.g. infrastructure building and relief work. To defuse that trend, government officials fielded at local administration, including Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs), Deputy Director of Local Government (DDLGs), and Deputy Commissioners, were involved in scheme planning and selection for 2019-2020 fiscal year PBCRG schemes. The project's Director played a vital role in this process. The joining of a new Project Director during the first quarter of 2020 paved the way for rapid implementation of pending schemes from the previous year.

Specialization impact: To ensure that future PBCRG schemes include more nature-based solutions and better climate change rationality, a technical specialist on climate change has been on board since the last quarter of 2020, thereby improving the scheme selection process. The integration of CCA in UP planning has significantly increased compared to the previous year, which is significant progress in achieving the LoGIC objective to establish a financial mechanism for climate-resilient action at the local level. The project, however, requires more focus on CCA-linked schemes in the UP annual plan.

According to the UP Act-2009, all UPs are supposed to organize open budget meetings once in every fiscal year to establish downward accountability. However, because of the pandemic, only a handful of UPs could arrange the open budget meeting in 2020. The participation of the

concerned officials and UP body was not satisfactory. LoGIC prepared guidelines for the annually organized open budget meetings to publicly discuss PBCRG and CRF funds' expenditure. Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, orientation of the guidelines could not be held.

Beneficiaries and UP elected persons have expressed satisfaction with the way in which the LoGIC's climate change adaption mechanisms have tangibly produced advantageous results. Many have acknowledged the benefits of climate finance and climate-resilient UP ventures. Some of the testimonials are highlighted below:



7.3 USING FINANCE FOR NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS (NBS)

LoGIC has developed and expanded knowledge and capacity of its beneficiaries by providing them with contextual nature-based solutions (NBS) to choose climate change adaptive (CCA) livelihood options. The CCA livelihood options concurrently contribute to the agro-ecosystem and aquatic ecosystem i.e., biodiversity and preventing biodegradation in the LoGIC project area. The activities include:

- 1,514 CRF beneficiaries are implementing crab fattening livelihood options. These crabs are collected from the shrimp farms, not from Sundarbans forests.
- Eight CRF beneficiaries are implementing vermicompost livelihood options based on all-natural ingredients without compromising the biodiversity.
- 3,114 CRF beneficiaries are implementing climate-resilient agriculture using rainwater.
- 3,486 CRF beneficiaries are implementing climate-resilient fisheries livelihood options suitable for saline water.
- 5,795 CRF beneficiaries are implementing climate-resilient livestock (Sheep and Pig) livelihood options.
- 2,923 CRF beneficiaries implement climate-resilient poultry (High temperature and low temperature resilient native chicken, Ducks in flooding areas) livelihood options.

The PBCRG support integrated climate resilience to infrastructures to reduce the climate risk at community and household levels. The schemes are gender-responsive and targeted poor and marginalized groups. Moreover, the PBCRG schemes are building technical capacity to support nature-based solutions to avoid harming the environment. LoGIC implemented 474 (261 are under implementation) community-level scenarios, including:

- 17 community-level schemes on Rainwater Harvesting System (RWHS).
- 79 schemes on social forestry.
- Five schemes on nursery for indigenous and stress-tolerant (salinity, cyclone) varieties of agroforestry.
- 11 schemes on surface water solar irrigation system.
- 26 community-level schemes on water treatment plant.
- 13 training schemes on saline tolerant seeds and farming. Six training schemes on flood-tolerant seeds and farming.
- Three schemes on the early warning system.
- 11 training schemes on safe driving and providing life jackets to boat drivers.
- 22 schemes on early warning system i.e., providing safety equipment to the fishing boats (Smart Boat).

In 2020, LoGIC developed a Nature-based Solution (NBS) for CRF beneficiaries and UPs, as described below:

| CRF Schemes | Nature-based Solution (NbS) Indicators | PBCRG Schemes |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hatchery dependent crab nursery, crab fattening, and crab feed processing 2. Vermicompost 3. Dry food processing 4. Climate resilient agriculture (crop, horticulture, sericulture, pisciculture) 5. Climate resilient fisheries 6. Climate resilient livestock 7. Climate resilient poultry 8. Climate resilient forestry 9. Hydroponics 10. Aqua geoaponics 11. Homestead gardening 12. Fodder production 13. Household based rainwater harvesting system 14. Climate resilient products retailing 15. Skills in climate resilient livelihoods 16. Value chain of climate resilient products. | <p>Integrated Environmental Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem regulations • Biodiversity • Regeneration of derelict areas and brownfields • Ecosystem disservices <hr/> <p>Health and Well Being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and mental health • Access • Impact on quality of life, happiness, and employment <hr/> <p>Citizens Involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in green implementation projects • Ownership and responsibilities • Sharing and adopting NbS in the community (media) <hr/> <p>Transferability and Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated governance • Long term viability • LGIs budget • Transfer of action | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-scale Rainwater Harvesting Systems 2. Community Social Forestry 3. Community Nursery for indigenous and stress tolerant (salinity, drought, cyclone) varieties of agro-forestry. 4. Plantation for windbreaker 5. Surface water solar irrigation system 6. Waste treatment system 7. Training on Saline tolerant farming system 8. Training on Flood tolerant farming system 9. Climate Resilient agro-forestry 10. Slope protection grassing/turfing 11. Erosion protection plantation (deep rooted species) 12. Crab hatching 13. Food processing plants 14. Water saving irrigation system in stressful areas. 15. Green job creation for women, PWDs, and indigenous people. 16. Community based early warning system. 17. Fishermen centric early warning system. 18. Climate resilient value chain |

As observed in 2020, climate finance has brought **two significant changes**, both relating to a transformation of mindset.

1. Vulnerable people, especially left-behind women in the most disadvantaged areas, now feel **knowledgeable** about appropriate livelihood options for which they received grants and technical assistance from LoGIC. They now know how to formulate a **business plan** and are **more confident** and well connected with other beneficiaries in order to expand their livelihood activities through their **funds** in the future.
2. The mindset of UPs is increasingly changing from an orthodox focus on infrastructure building methods to the pursuit and integration of climate-adaptive features including

water treatment plants and rainwater reservoirs, use of solar panels, as well as producing renewable energy for agriculture irrigationschemes are planned considering no or minimum impact on environment. LoGIC is a climate change adaption project, where adaptation without negative environmental impact is put at the forefront of adaptation planning. A water treatment plant on rainwater reservoir cannot be constructed without a cement or steel platform. Carbon footprint of steel or cement is very minimal compared to adaptation benefits affected people (suffering from lack of drinking water due to climate change induced salinity) receive. Construction of a solar panel in a river island affected by frequent floods is not possible without cement platform, which reduces the cost of fossil fuel by using renewable energy for agriculture irrigation. Climate change impact is country and context specific. Indicator/Result specific progress is attached in the annexes.

VIII. NEW INITIATIVES

Aligned with its commitment to be climate adaptive and resilient, LoGIC channels climate finance to innovative ventures. The following initiatives are some of the innovative ventures that were undertaken.

SMART Boat Scheme in Barguna

A Smart-Boat Scheme was inaugurated at Bainchutki Ferry Terminal in Barguna district. This smart-boat scheme was funded by PBCRG allocation considering the fishing community's requirements. Approximately 100 imaginative boat schemes were adopted from 12 UPs of Barguna Sadar and Taltali Patharghata. The scheme's main objective is to provide early warning and preventive measures, as well as provide emergency equipment to about 2,000 fishers and 100 fishing boat owners. The scheme caused a snowball effect, which increased awareness among other general fishermen and fishing boat owners. The smart-boat is equipped with necessary tools such as lifejackets, buoys, waterproof dual band radio (OG / EG), heavy duty torch light for night-time rescue, small mirrors for day-time rescue, heavy duty strobe light for position signalling, first aid kit, portable mini water filter, compass, and a solar panel to make sea salt water usable. The beneficiaries have contributed to the total project costs to ensure ownership and sustainability of the scheme.



Climate tolerant agriculture

300 farmers are cultivating about 300 acres of land in Rayenda Union through the Climate Adaptive Irrigation System. LoGIC has facilitated a long irrigation canal that flows through a vast harvesting field, changing many farmers' lives. Another innovative scheme at Sharankhola Upazila is a demo aquaculture project in a climate tolerant aquaculture system. The 405-square-foot project in Khontakata Union is cultivating cauliflower, eggplant, tomato, cabbage, and other summer season crops. The nutrients mixed in the water which flows through the pipes increase the vitality of these vegetables. Within the span of two months, farmers are able to harvest the crops. The innovative schemes were visited by Mr. Debprosod Paul, Deputy Director, Local Government, Bagerhat, and were highly appreciated throughout social media platforms.



Grass production through HYDROPONICS

Through the community group facilitation, the LoGIC beneficiaries have introduced grass productions through hydroponics. They are provided with spot learning sessions and demonstrations of the technology by community mobilization facilitators. This technology is climate resilient as it does not require land or soil for production, Flash floods and storm surges do not affect their livelihood now as they can grow grass through hydroponics which can be fed to their livestock.



Purifying rainwater

LoGIC's Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants channelled additional resources to local governments and supported their locally identified projects with technical expertise and capacity building. With the help of funds delivered to local governments, rainwater is captured and stored in tanks, providing freshwater that improves people health. As the ponds are inundated with salt water, the villagers no longer have to walk several kilometres under the extreme weather to get access to safe drinking water. They are now able to harness rainwater to provide their communities with clean and affordable drinking water.

IX. COMBATING NATURAL DISASTER

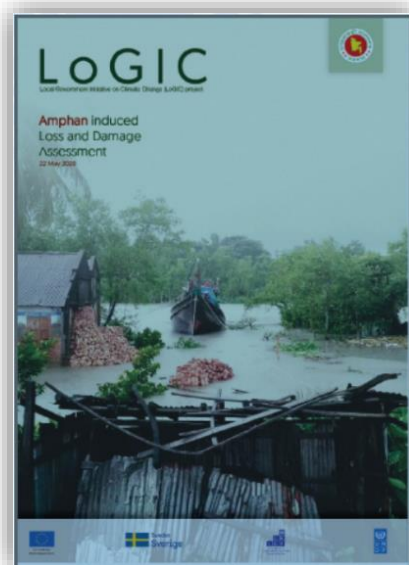
LoGIC beneficiaries have had to face climate hazards such as the **Amphan** cyclone, as well as riverine and flash **floods** in August 2020. Amphan hit the coastal districts the hardest, while floods affected both coastal districts and the north-east district of Sunamganj. These climate disasters damaged the communities' crops, roads, and houses.

LoGIC worked closely with the District and Upazila administration to manage safe shelter, food, and emergency medicine. District staff also coordinated with LoGIC CMFs and Union Parishad bodies for moving people to the clean and safe protection (ensured earlier), following COVID-19 safety guidelines.

While Community Facilitators worked together with the UP and other local government offices to provide immediate support to the victims, LoGIC prepared a loss and damage investigation. Five of the coastal districts – Bagerhat, Barguna, Bhola, Khulna, and Patuakhali - in LoGIC's project area were affected by the high tide. Houses, cattle, croplands, and fish enclosures were washed away, and embankments were damaged by the tidal flood. The high tide also severely affected some of the LoGIC supported climate-adaptive livelihood initiatives and Union Parishad schemes at the community level. In total, 89 wards in 31 unions of 13 Upazila were affected by the flood. Three CRF beneficiaries were injured. 77 beneficiaries have lost their houses entirely while houses of 803 CRF beneficiaries were partially damaged. 337 CRF beneficiaries have lost entirely their livelihoods while 140 beneficiaries have lost their livelihoods partially. 11 PBCRG funded infrastructure schemes were damaged partially by the high tide, which mainly includes protection walls to protect villages from disasters, constructed roads towards shelter centers, and renovation of embankments. These schemes were damaged from 10% - 40% in some cases. The flood created by high tide has damaged assets of 12 LoGIC CMFs.

X. ADVOCACY: INTER-MINISTERIAL MEETING

Policy advocacy and sensitizing government officials on climate change adaptation at national and sub-national level is a key priority of the LoGIC project. As part of LoGIC's advocacy efforts, an inter-ministerial dialogue titled *Policy Dialogue on Local Government Finance and Climate Change* was held on October 21, 2020. The discussion covered the reforming of financing and allocation policy. The existing fund allocation system is based on an equitable allocation by percentages of area and population size as main criteria. However, this system deprives certain vulnerable Unions with less allocation due to a smaller population or area size. The policy dialogue proposed to formulate a 'Vulnerability Index' to assess the field's

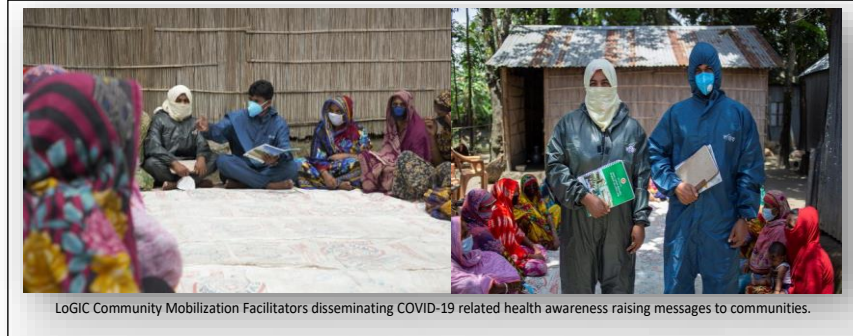


requirements to enable a need-based allocation rationale. The policy dialogue had two agenda items: (1) Revisiting allocation rationale from the perspective of climate change through the inclusion of a 'climate/disaster vulnerability' criteria within the existing set of criteria for accessing basic block grant (BBG). At present, the BBG is defined based on the size and population of the UP. (2) Consolidation of climate-informed planning and budgeting at the local level. Multiple issues to address for embedding climate change in the local development planning and financing systems and processes, National Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF 2014 and revised in 2020) is taking care of climate informed planning, budgeting, and reporting systems which need to be connected with local level development. Additionally, the workshop aimed at exploring lessons learned from the LoGIC project, which can inform climate adaptation measures beyond the project's lifetime. Hence, good practices from the project need to be embedded into the systematic transformation of the UPs and opportunities through which local government finance can be more climate resilient need to be further explored.

The discussants acknowledged that strengthening coordination between relevant ministries and the directorate is necessary. At the district level, DRRO and DDLG should coordinate to bring about the best outputs from climate-responsive schemes and projects. The discussion covered the reforming of financing and allocation policy. Fund allocation is informed by the size of the population, which means most vulnerable people who live in a smaller population area will not receive the grants. Considering this, it was proposed to formulate a 'Vulnerability Index' to assess the needs at the field level. This will help in the planning, monitoring, and budgeting of the UPs. Also, the emphasis given to formulating resource mobilization policy for the local level from the GoB will strengthen LGIs. LoGIC is currently preparing a policy brief on the dialogue. Proceeding is attached in the annexes.

XI. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

LoGIC has established widespread communication and visibility of the project and its development partners and all relevant stakeholders at the district and national level between January to December 2020. The project developed and distributed promotional materials including notebooks, notepads, project briefs, pens, climate friendly calendars, climate friendly glass bottles, mugs, and jute bags effectively to all district level and national level stakeholders to increase project visibility, create a strong presence and positioning among its target audiences.



In the current COVID-19 context, the project has distributed LoGIC branded masks and disseminated awareness raising messages related to local led climate adaptation to all beneficiaries, project staff and relevant stakeholders of the local government institutions. LoGIC also provided branded PPEs to community facilitators. Paired with climate change catastrophes such as Amphan and flash floods in the project areas, LoGIC ensured strong messaging on



resilience building and climate change adaptation targeting its project communities and households. LoGIC project branded vests were distributed to all 17000 beneficiaries.

To highlight the engagement of LoGIC at UPs, billboards were installed at each of the 72 Unions highlighting current beneficiary activities undertaken to build resilience and local led climate adaptation.

Additionally, PBCRG training manuals were distributed to all project areas. Hazard maps which are unique to each union identifying the specific hazard of the area were developed, designed, and displayed in 72 UPs. Subsequently, seasonal calendars identifying the conducive crops which could be

cultivated in accordance with the union’s climatic and geological condition were developed, designed and displayed in 72 UPs, local markets and bazaars, tea stalls, common places of community gatherings, and schools and youths joining locations. These communication and visibility materials not only effectively ensured strong branding, positioning, and visibility of the project and its development partners, it additionally created interest, initiated community mobilization, discussion, and planning among CSOs, local government authorities and beneficiaries on the particular hazards and conducive crops of each union.



LoGIC used the most popular social media platform in Bangladesh, Facebook, to circulate project outcomes and activities through a month-long social media mobilisation. Throughout the month of December, the page reached 600,000 audience members and engaged them in

discussions on climate change. LoGIC’s website is regularly supervised and updated with new stories, materials and is a knowledge hub to ensure national and international exposure on project related information. For the project to ensure widespread dissemination, project activities, key events, and successes at the district and national level are covered by the



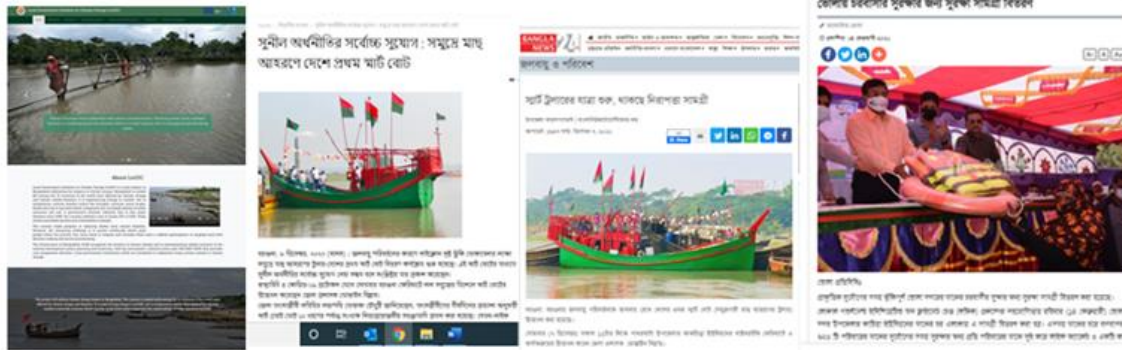
LoGIC Facebook Page and posts on social media.

local and national media including TV news, radio channels and offline and online media. Many project events, such as Union workshops, District level Inception Workshops, as well as MIS and ATM Training attracted local media.

Quarterly newsletters or E-bulletins have been disseminated to all stakeholders at district and national levels, providing information on the project’s major highlights, events, achievements, learnings, report dissemination, media visits, radio coverages, 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 highlight the project progress and achievements. Maturity of the project in the year 2020 has brought about a big positive change in branding, communication, and visibility along with knowledge management.



LoGIC project brief and quarterly newsletters

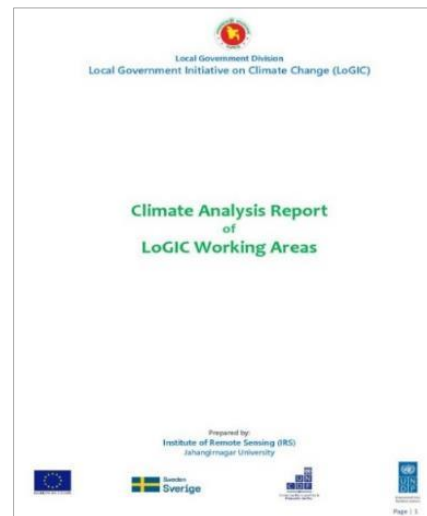


LoGIC were widely covered by the local newspapers. Presence of local government representatives is vital in promoting LoGIC.

XII. KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Much new knowledge on climate change and resilience was produced in 2020. Besides studies on damage assessment of Amphan and floods, a light touch survey, called **Kemon Achen** (How are you), was conducted, interviewing 426, randomly selected, project beneficiaries. The telephone-mediated survey was carried out to better understand the immediate impact of COVID-19 and climate hazards, on the health, income, livelihood, education, and social condition of the CRF beneficiaries. This empirical assessment helped determine the communities' most urgent needs and identified key priorities.

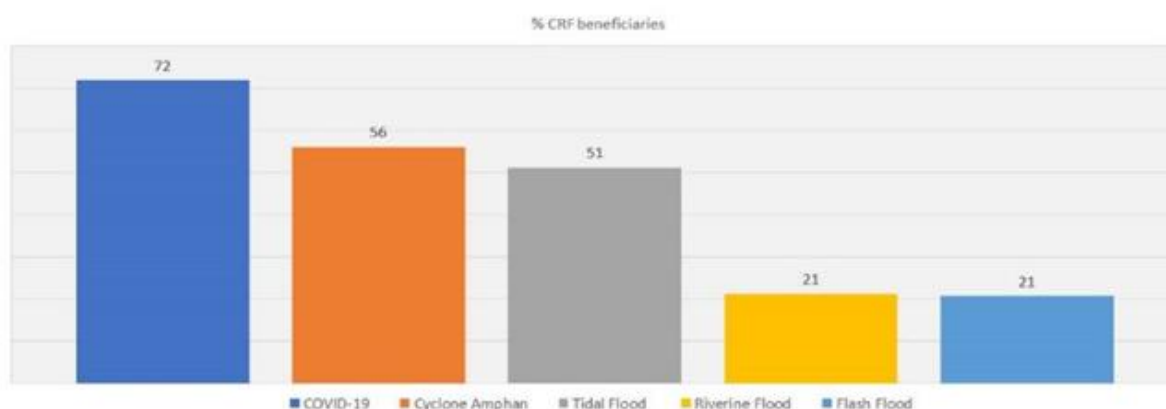
Furthermore, LoGIC produced two knowledge products—a Climate Analysis Report and a Hazard Map. The Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of Jahangirnagar University prepared the Climate Analysis Report of the LoGIC Working Area. Utilising historical data collected from BMD, in addition to satellite and analysis data, this document provides an in-depth analysis of the past and future climate situation of the seven LoGIC districts. It forecasts the future level of rainfall, and minimum and maximum temperature under different climate change scenarios called Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP). This analysis will guide future climate adaptation and infrastructure plans, to ensure climate resilience. Any further climate research and policy and development intervention are likely to draw from this knowledge product.



Another milestone was the production of a **Risk Atlas** for the LoGIC areas, depicting climate hazards and risk in each locality. Every UP will have their Atlas Map posted on the UP board for public viewing. This will alert people about possible risks and ensure proper preparation and mitigation. In 2020, such Atlas maps were prepared for six Upazilas, amounting to 30% of target.



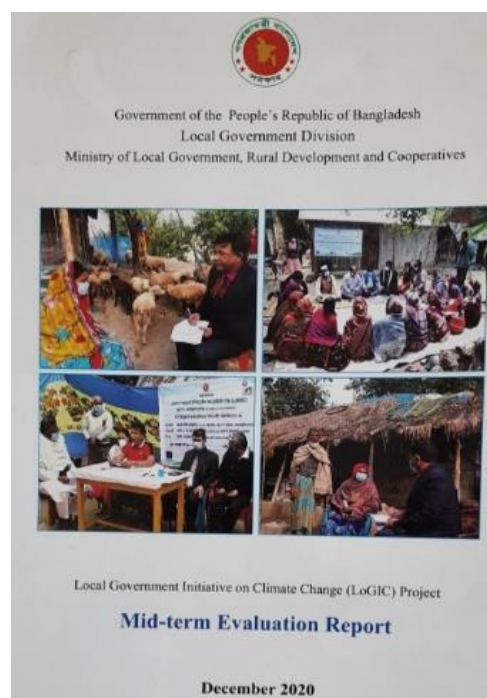
CRF beneficiaries affected by COVID-19, cyclone Amphan and Floods (Tidal, Riverine & Flash)



XIII. PROGRESS ACKNOWLEDGED: EVALUATION REPORT

Published in December 2020, the **Mid-term Evaluation Report** by the Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives of the People's Republic of Bangladesh praised the success and achievements of LoGIC: "***The LoGIC project has emerged as a climate financing system that finances 17,000 high-risk, geographically inaccessible 'hard to reach' households.***" The report explicitly identified 18 achievements, including awareness raising, knowledge building, sensitizing local governments on the importance of climate change adaptation, engaging communities in appropriate livelihood options through grant support, as well as using state-of-the-art technology and scientific knowledge.

Particularly the evaluation confirmed that 100 percent climate adaptation schemes have been identified in the ward assembly. About 60% PBCRG schemes being implemented for the benefit of gender-sensitive communities, and 71% schemes for the benefit of poor and marginalized communities. The Climate Adaptation Insurance, as well as strategic COVID-19 and climate hazard emergency support, were pointed out as notable achievement.



XIV. KEY CHALLENGES

In 2020, the project faced climate and non-climate challenges, as described below:

- The COVID-19 pandemic posed a great challenge to LoGIC, halting all its project activities, such as capacity building of UPs and households, livelihood initiatives of beneficiaries, PBCRG funded scheme constructions, for several months. LoGIC strategically responded to these challenges by resorting to operating virtually, raising awareness on social distancing and hygiene measures among beneficiaries, and providing field staff with PPE. With the help of these measures, project activities were able to resume.
- Cyclone Amphan, as well as flooding, affected most of the LoGIC project area, resulting in significant damage to livelihood means, schemes, and infrastructure. LoGIC, in collaboration with the District and Upazila administration, coordinated efforts in providing safe shelter, food and emergency medicine for people. A survey was carried out to assess the damage.
- As value chains—backward and forward linkage like seed, fertilizer, capital, and marketing support—are yet to be fully developed, some beneficiaries have challenges in marketing their produce. Developing a stronger value chain with concrete backward and forward linkage is necessary to ensure proper marketing.
- Many UP members still lack awareness on the importance of climate resilience and adaptation, as compared to conventional developmental and infrastructure projects. To increase awareness, LoGIC organized formal trainings on Climate Change Issues for the UP Chair, members, and secretaries, during which guidelines on climate resilient actions and nature-based solution were co-designed.
- Presently, there is no singular government policy for climate finance. Instead of standardised allocation systems, different ministries have different methods for allocation of climate finances. This poses a challenge for UPs to confidently allocate money to climate-resilient ventures. Against this backdrop, LoGIC organized a policy dialogue on Local Government Finance and Climate Change and proposed the introduction of a standardised ‘Vulnerability Index’ for climate finance allocation.
- It is hard to predict whether beneficiaries who have received CRF and invested in CALO will be able to sustain their climate-adaptive livelihoods in the future. Many of them have experienced setbacks due to adverse climate and non-climate impacts in the first year, which understandably have demoralized some. It is necessary to continue support, increase motivation and overcome any possible fears relating to CALO.

XV. LESSONS LEARNED

- The COVID-19 pandemic has proven the importance of being prepared for unanticipated crises through contingency plans and mitigation measures.
- Moreover, the pandemic has highlighted the need for operational flexibility. After having to halt all of its project activities, LoGIC swiftly developed an alternative operational strategy, helping the project accomplish the majority of activities planned for 2020, despite initial setbacks. A Covid-19 Business Continuation Plan and risk matrix

was developed. The annual project activities were re-scheduled and e-learning materials are being prepared to continue the development activities.

- The project's successes are a testament to the value and importance of collective efforts, as demonstrated by the communities' collaboration during times of crisis.
- Capacity development, awareness building and specific guidance from central and district level administration can collectively influence the local government's expenditure and investment in public goods. It is because all climate adaptation schemes were identified in the ward assembly. Furthermore, 71% of schemes were used for the benefit of the marginalized community.
- The diffusion of advanced technology for improved production benefits the community, as was the case for the women cultivating sunflower using advanced cultivation methods.
- Integrating a top-up method into the bottom-up approach has enabled innovation and disseminated knowledge among the marginalized population. made the project more comprehensive and holistic.

XVI. WAY FORWARD

LoGIC has developed and activated a local financing model to deliver climate finance to the most vulnerable people with lower transaction costs and higher adaptation benefits. The EU evaluation of the first quarter of 2020 and the Bangladesh Government's mid-term evaluation of December 2020 have appraised the system. Furthermore, the inter-ministerial meeting of October 2020 expressed support to mainstream the model. In 2020, LoGIC has successfully proceeded with two stages: (1) the mobilization and identification of beneficiaries, and (2) the disbursement of grants to beneficiaries and UPs. As LoGIC is expanding its beneficiary base, the project is able to draw on its past experiences. It is also time for capacity building on climate awareness and adaptation action, as well as on operational and accountability processes. At this stage, LoGIC emphasizes the following developments:

Policy advocacy

In order to mainstream the LoGIC model, it is essential to strengthen advocacy at the central government level. Over the past years, the project has identified specific policy issues which need to be addressed. The project aims to organize dialogues, workshops and produce knowledge content such as evidence-based policy briefs to encourage policymakers in formulating climate adaption policies. Moreover, inter-ministerial coordination is crucial, alongside networking with other national level players, such as INGOs, thinktanks, and climate change research organizations.

LoGIC has initiated policy advocacy on following two issues, that will require continuation of activities, the two issues are:

Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF): Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) is drafted based on the CRA-RRAP, PBCRG and CRF experience of LoGIC. LoGIC is jointly working with IBFCR project of UNDP and initiated advocacy efforts to revise the national climate fiscal framework (CFF) with the provision of LCFF to promote local resilience and adaptation.

Inclusion of climate rationale into the resource allocation to the LGD: (Climate vulnerability is the core criterion of resource allocation). A climate index to be developed and shared with the policy decision-making body followed by a national level consultation, possibly conducted by December 2021.

LoGIC has also identified issues that requires policy attention in future, such as:

1. Para-metrics cyclone and flood risk insurance for the assets of Local Government Institutions.
2. Financing the Climate vulnerable people: Innovative financing, blended financing, investment financing (mutual fund/bond). Dialogue and consultation with several institutions and expert individuals for gaining knowledge and better understanding, all throughout 2021.
3. Safeguarding the climate investment: a) Climate risk insurance, b) Environmental risk insurance, and c) Disaster risk insurance, including embankment insurance.

Also the following project activities have been planned:

Inception Workshop: An event with high-level participation from all stakeholders to share the achievements, good practices, and lessons learned in the last four years. Furthermore, a public announcement of top-up for the extension phase will be made. The event will be hosted virtually, possibly by June 2021.

Adaptation Mela: To disseminate good practices and lessons from past years, 'Adaptation Mela,' is an offline event in Dhaka, possibly held by November 2021.

Awareness-building

LoGIC will utilise digital and local media to increase awareness on climate change adaptation. Several community radios operate in the LoGIC areas, which can continue awareness-building work once the project ends.

Coordination with similar organizations

Several organizations are concentrating on climate-resilience and mitigation work using various means with diversified success. It is time to coordinate and integrate with those organizations and local CSOs in order to develop and use a wider range of activities towards encompassing success.

Value Chain

A concrete value chain - backward and forward support - needs to be developed to support the beneficiaries. Establish local market linkage to sell different climate resilient crops (For example, watermelon, sunflower, sesame, mung bean) pursued under climate adaptive livelihoods implemented by CRF beneficiaries.

Integrating private sectors

While developing a value-chain, it is crucial to include private sectors in strengthening climate-adaptive livelihood.

Capacity-building on accountability

As the project nears its end, it is important to develop the community's capacity for accountability. At this stage, LoGIC will fine-tune its capacity development trainings and add necessary new ones.

Project Sustainability

Several strategies have been adopted by the project for sustainability. Through capacity building and knowledge transfer, the vulnerable households will continue to utilize these strategies once the project has ended. Civil society engagement needs to amplify the demand for more investment for adaptation in an accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive manner. Similarly, the LGIs will continue to include climate change into their LDPs based on the knowledge and skills they would acquire from the project.

The Project will develop a clear exit plan to come into force at the end of the project period through the mobilizing resources and GoB's own means. The proposed timescale in the top up phase aims for approval of the project at the last Board Meeting of the GCF in 2022. This preparation first requires selecting an accredited entity (AE)¹⁰ who can operate both grants and loans. The light touch assessment report suggested a loan component in the GCF scale up phase, however, UNDP's accreditation does not cover loan instruments, and therefore requires either two different accredited entities (for loan and grants) or one accredited entity (accredited for both loan and grants). According to the project's assessment, IDCOL/ EIB are the entities with the most potential. Once the entity has been selected, a full concept note needs to be forwarded to the GCF through the accredited entity by October 2021. Based on GCF feedback, we will support the full feasibility study of the LoGIC and proposal development for the next phase. The country programme framework is now under revision and through engagement with NDA and potential AEs, LoGIC will be identified as a priority project from Bangladesh. A regular communication and dialogue between EU, SIDA, UNDP and UNCDF is planned for next 1.5 years to collaborate closely during this process. A fund is allocated in contingency to support the feasibility study and proposal development. Preparations for the phase out will start right after the mid-term evaluation with transparent communication to all stakeholders.

Looking forward, LoGIC predicts its communities to be aware of climate change adaptation and equipped with the necessary means to sustain themselves. The project's focus on increasing awareness and transferring knowledge will ensure that the government will implement necessary policies and allocate sufficient funds for climate resilience and adaptation measures in the future.

¹⁰ An accredited entity is a legal entity who can submit funding proposal to GCF after getting No Objection Certificate (NOC) from National Designated Authority (NDA) to GCF. The accreditation depends on types of financing instruments (loan, grants, equity, guarantee), size of fund (micro, small, medium, large), and legal status -national/international.

ANNEXES

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:

To review the climate change additionality of climate resilient actions funded by Performance Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) and Community Resilience Fund (CRF), monitor the climate risk, updating and registering the risks LoGIC has hired technical consultant and already developed risk atlas of six Upazila. This will help the project to understand whether the investment is climate adaptive.

LoGIC project provided training in 72 UPs (UPs) on CRF & PBCRG Manuals and Financial Managements including Audit & Accounts, Finance & Establishment, Fiduciary Risk, Taxation, governance and other related issues.

LoGIC supported the 72 UPs to organize 210 *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) based on the CRA findings.

In 2020, 9,072 CRF climate vulnerable beneficiaries were trained on climate adaptive livelihood options and 4,636 CRF beneficiaries have received a second round of training on CALO.

To keep effectively monitor and evaluate adaptation measures, LoGIC has developed and put in place a state-of-the-art Accounting & Management Information Systems (MIS), Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system for the project to ensure the climate budget expenditure has with a rationale, and that the data which is regularly entered can provided up to date information from the field level. Refreshers Training on ATM, MIS and accounting software were organized for 150 project staff and project staffs at the field were provided hands-on training on data entry in a changing context, future risks and use of grants in an app-based format. LoGIC enhanced the financial inclusion of 16,716 of most vulnerable women (98% of total 17,000), who had no previous experience of owning a bank account. The women CRF beneficiaries are now maintaining individual bank accounts and carrying out individual savings, which will enable greater independence.

Performance audit of 71 UPs for FY 2018-19 were completed by an external firm, although the process was disrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the project field staff were able to collect electronic copies of all necessary documents from UPs which allowed the audit firm to complete the audit virtually. The performance audit also built capacity of UPs around record keeping, fiduciary risk control, procurement process and compliance issues.

LoGIC organized 19 Upazila meetings to develop linkages between CRF beneficiaries and government departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock), for ensuring support services to implement measures promoting climate adaptive livelihoods.

The LoGIC project contributed to protection of local communities in the project areas from COVID-19 risks through awareness raising and behavioral changes, distribution of equipment, and development of guidelines on holding community meetings.

LoGIC conducted three rounds of light touch surveys of project beneficiaries through telephone interviews with 426 beneficiaries. The survey was an attempt to understand the immediate impact of COVID-19, cyclone Amphan and flood events (tidal, riverine and flash) on the health, income, livelihoods, education and social wellbeing of the beneficiaries. This study helped the project and relevant stakeholders understand the consequences of the climatic and non-climate related disasters, and its influence on immediate economic, social, cultural, and power dimensions of communities.

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:

Household level risk reduction action plan (RRAP) was updated with the participation of 99% of the 17,000 CRF beneficiaries (98% women, 1% representative of marginal occupational group, 2% Persons with Disability-PWD representatives and 1% indigenous people).

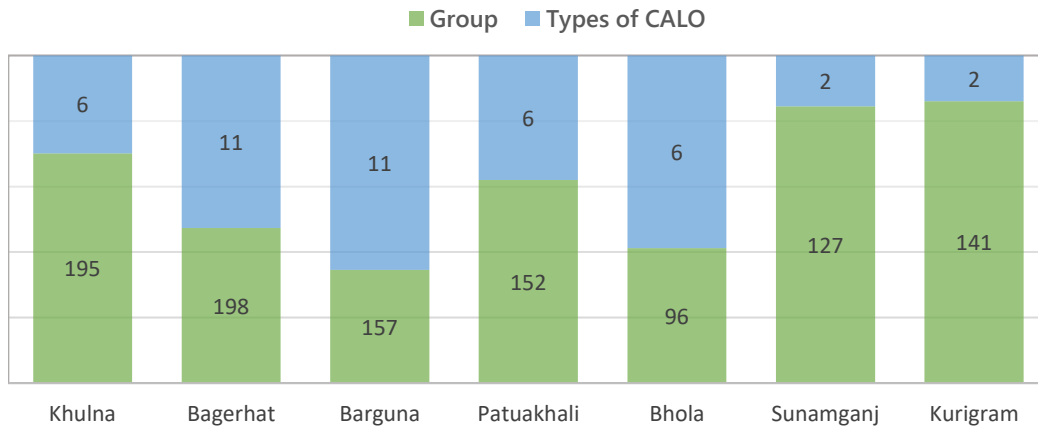
Analysis:

LoGIC completed the selection of 17,000 CRF beneficiaries in 2019, the beneficiaries formed 1,066 groups to implement the Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO). In 2020, all the CRF groups updated their business plan (climate risk integrated local development plan) to change or include new CALO.

Project staff facilitated orientation sessions on business plan. According to the updated business plan, it was found that whilst CFR beneficiaries selected diversified options in Bagerhat and Barguna, the case was opposite in Sunamganj and Kurigram.

In 2020, 71 UPs updated the risk reduction action plans (RRAP) which were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP. LoGIC contracted the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of Jahangirnagar University who prepared a district wise climate analysis report for the project area. Based on the climate prediction report, longer-term strategies and nature-based solutions at the UP level RRAPs were updated.

Total Group-1066 and CALO Types-23



LoGIC also prepared 'Wardshava

Facilitation Guidelines' and oriented 71 Union Parishad for effective LDP discussions at the ward level through the *Wardshava*. *Wardshava* conducted a meeting with citizens through the union. A total of 16,932 number of people participated in the 204 *Wardshava* to formulate development plans featuring the risk factors.

Key Lessons:

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 64% of CRF beneficiaries could not begin their CALO and amongst those who had already started, the majority got suspended due to lockdown. 56% CALO were impacted by cyclone *Amphan* in coastal Districts in May 2020, 51% beneficiaries from coastal area were reported to be affected by tidal floods severely, and 21% were affected by riverine flood. Flash flood affected 21% beneficiaries of Sunamganj. Livelihood initiatives of CRF beneficiaries were affected to varying extents by both climatic and non-climatic hazards. In almost all the districts, the CRF supported livelihoods initiatives were halted, affecting the beneficiaries economically, and also making them more cautious and prudent when updating their existing business plans.

Plan for 2021:

- Household survey (Ward census) for selecting CRF beneficiaries
- CRF beneficiary selection (3rd Round)
- Training on CALO for CRF beneficiaries
- Capacity building of CRF beneficiaries on financial inclusion services
- Establishing local market linkage of climate adaptive livelihoods implemented by CRF beneficiaries
- Youth engagement and awareness raising at schools in project areas
- Basic training on climate change for youth groups
- Organization of cross learning visits (within district) for the CRF beneficiary groups
- Risk updating, Risk prioritizing and develop climate model of 7 Districts, 13 Upazila and 72 Unions
- 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)

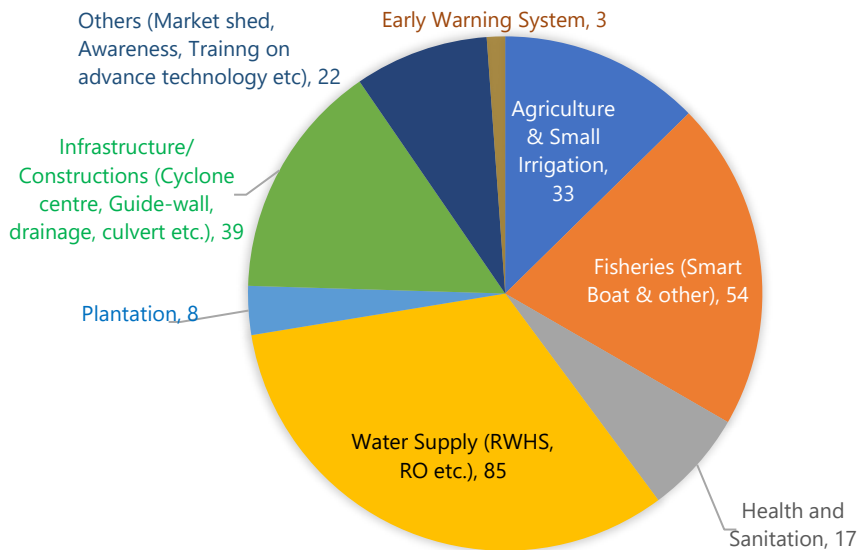
Target: 90% (Project Total)

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

Analysis:

In 2020, CCA actions are integrated and streamlined through UP schemes. This year 72 UPs planned 839 CCA linked schemes which is 3% more than last year and out of total LoGIC supported only 261 schemes through PBCRG. UPs mobilized fund from other sources to implement the CCA schemes. (what are those sources and to what percent?) This indicates the UPs are more aware and educated about issues relating to climate change.

In 2020, out of total planned 261 CCA linked schemes, the following figures illustrates the %



reduction of climate risk at the community level: 33% Agriculture Small Irrigation, 54% Fisheries, 17% Health & Sanitation, 85% Safe Water Supply, 8% Plantation, 39% Infrastructure/Constructions, 22% Others (Market, Awareness, etc.) and 3% Early Warning System. Unlike last year when 75% of the PBCRG funded schemes were infrastructures or construction works, this year focused more on nature based CCA solutions.

In 2020, 47% of the UP CCA linked schemes were mostly for the climate vulnerable poor, 32% schemes for marginalized groups, 35% for focusing on climate change adaptation needs of vulnerable women and girls and 1% of the schemes targeted adaptation needs of climate refugee households. The budget of the CCA linked schemes were not larger and averaged at BDT 6.5 lac [USD 7,125] each.

Key Lessons:

There are some issues like the preference of traditional development approach, political interests and inadequate knowledge on climate change in contrast to climate change adaptation interventions. In 2020, importance was given on top-down approach to overcome

the limitations. LoGIC project facilitated frequent discussions with local government authorities to share climate change information for a common understanding and provided a selection of nature based CCA linked schemes which helped UPs integrate the climate change adaptation actions. The project provided support on designing and estimation of CCA linked schemes which helped achieve the desired results. In future, there would be more added value if LoGIC could involve an expert on climate adaptive infrastructures.

Plan for 2021:

- Training for the UPs, govt. officials, CSO and local institutions on the process of climate risk informed LDP and RRAP development/update process
- Training of UPs to monitor expenditure and implementation of CCA schemes as the part of fiduciary risk management
- Training of 72 UPs on the process of social audit
- Training of UP Secretary, Union Digital Centre and Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) to manage their database with accounting software

[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:

LoGIC contributed to creating the pathway to increase climate resilience for 17,000 most vulnerable households in 72 UPs, of which 98% were women. With LoGIC's support, these beneficiaries formed 1,066 groups and implemented 23 types of climate adaptive livelihood options to reduce their climate change vulnerabilities and increase incomes.

LoGIC's support contributed to linking the beneficiaries to the key local government institutions and service providers, which enabled the beneficiaries to receive technical support on livelihood activities directly from the sub-district level government.

LoGIC piloted a Climate Adaptive Insurance Coverage (Sheep Insurance) in collaboration with Phoenix Insurance Co. Ltd. The initiative was based on a unique partnership model, whereby an insurance institution, Phoenix Insurance was not only a financial partner but a technical partner to LoGIC.

LoGIC capacity building support enabled 3% of 17,000 Climate Resilience Fund beneficiaries to create their savings and form a group fund in the communities for their climate adaptive livelihood apart from LoGIC's grants support.

LoGIC contributed to reducing impacts of cyclones and tidal surges by implementing 135 community level schemes on embankment cum road plantation along the costal belt of

Bangladesh in 2020. This reduced climate risk induced vulnerabilities, enhanced socio-economic conditions and ecological improvement of 50,000 households in targeted communities.

LoGIC helped 51 UPs (71% of all project-targeted UPs) to mobilize additional resources from different sources for climate resilience schemes in 2020, which indicated 7% increase from 2019.

LoGIC supported transformation of 248 traditional fishing boat to smart boat with fully safety equipment like high frequency radio, long lasting torchlight, life jacket, boya, water purifier etc. for climate change induced cyclone risk reduction for fishermen.

LoGIC engaged the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of Jahangirnagar University to conduct climate modelling and analysis of climate risk and vulnerabilities of the project area based on secondary data from Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Water and Resource Planning Organization, and Local Government Engineering Department. This partnership with the local university worked well to provide high-tech supports to communities and local government institutions for their planning, designing and implementation of climate change adaptation measures.

Indicator (1): % of 17,000 vulnerable households (women, poor and marginalized) who benefit from CCA finance.

Baseline: 10% (National)

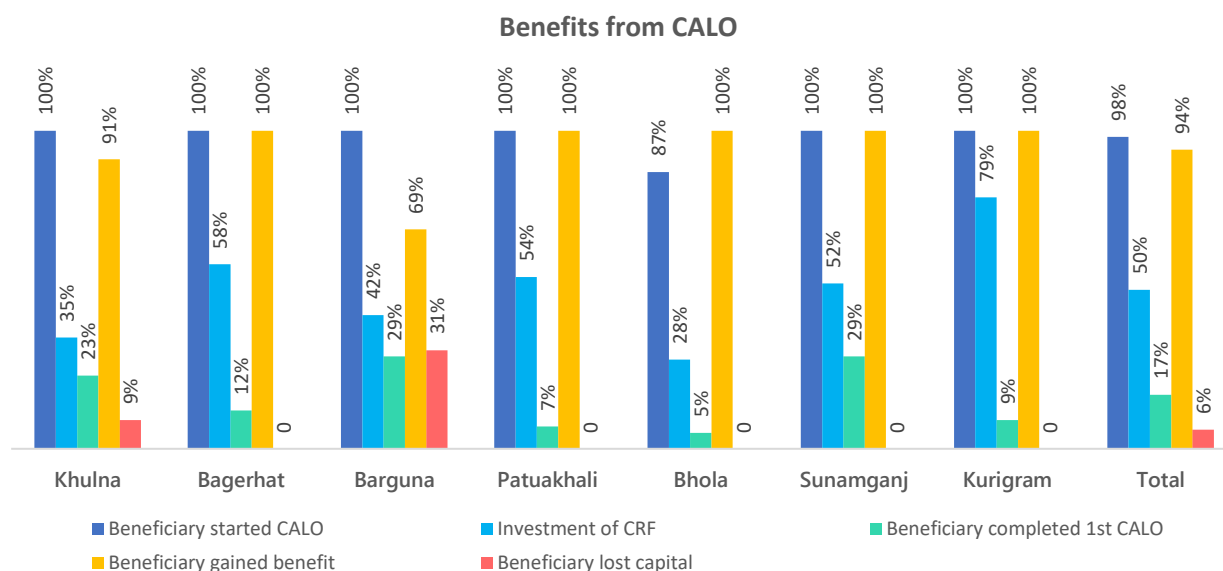
Target: 60% (Project Total)

Progress:

16% of total 17,000 CRF beneficiary households gained economic benefit from implementation of the 1st cycle of climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the beneficiaries were unable to start their planned livelihoods activities on time. The crop season (mainly agriculture and fisheries) had unfortunately passed by the time the COVID situation improved. Although there were some cases whereby the beneficiaries had started the livelihood options, the Amphan cyclone and floods damaged their initiatives fully or partially.

Analysis:

In 2020, 100% of the selected CRF beneficiaries started their climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). 2,890 beneficiaries (17% of 17,000) completed 1st cycle of their selected CALO and 94% of them gained benefits from their CALO. 72% of the CRF beneficiaries were severely affected by COVID-19, 56% were impacted by Cyclone Amphan, 51% beneficiaries by tidal flood severely and 21% were affected by riverine flood. Flash flood affected 21% beneficiaries of Sunamganj.



The data illustrates that except in Bhola, 100% of beneficiaries have started their CALO. A total of 23 types of CALO were selected by the beneficiaries, which was highest in Bagerhat and Barguna, and lowest in Sunamganj and Kurigram. 17% beneficiaries completed the 1st cycle of their livelihoods and 94% of them gained benefits from the CALO. The 6% who lost their capital money primarily because of COVID-19, cyclone Amphan and floods.

COVID-19 was a key factor in disrupting achievements in 2020. Until September, 14% CRF beneficiaries could not start their livelihoods activities due to various climate hazards as well as COVID-19. 6% were impeded by cyclone Amphan, and 4% of beneficiaries could not begin their activities because of tidal flood. Furthermore, the lack of momentum around this initiative were also attributed to riverine floods (1%) and flash floods (6%). 25% CRF beneficiaries even wanted to change the pathway of resilient livelihoods.

Indigenous beneficiaries were affected by all aforementioned factors aside from flash flood. They were not the recipient of social protection support and had not achieved any benefit from the livelihood initiative. They did not have any food stock at their households. Only 13% of marginalized group received Social Safety-Net support. 68% of them had not got any benefit from livelihood initiatives, 45% were in food crisis and 51% did not have adequate food at their households.

Key Lessons:

In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, 61% beneficiaries had no savings at their households for food purchase. 65% households have no cash at household. 47% people fell in debt and 11% were unable to repay loans. In the context safeguarding of the CRF, finance was a challenging aspect for LoGIC. However, the situation was overcome with the support provided by the field staff in conducting close monitoring.

Many of the CRF beneficiaries have reported they missed the seasonality of their planned CALO and they failed to develop a seasonal calendar to better utilize their funds. After the completion of the 1st cycle, the confidence to implement more than one CALO at a time increased among the CRF beneficiaries.

Wage dependent livelihoods of the CRF beneficiary households are at risk, and there is a need to create better livelihood profile of these households including traditional livelihoods, which can provide immediate returns on income and food security. There is also a need for more in-depth analysis of climate resilient livelihoods which can generate more support to beneficiaries in their immediate, intermediate, and long-term future, and help strategize a better climate resilient livelihood pathway.

Plan for 2021:

Project will:

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

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

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

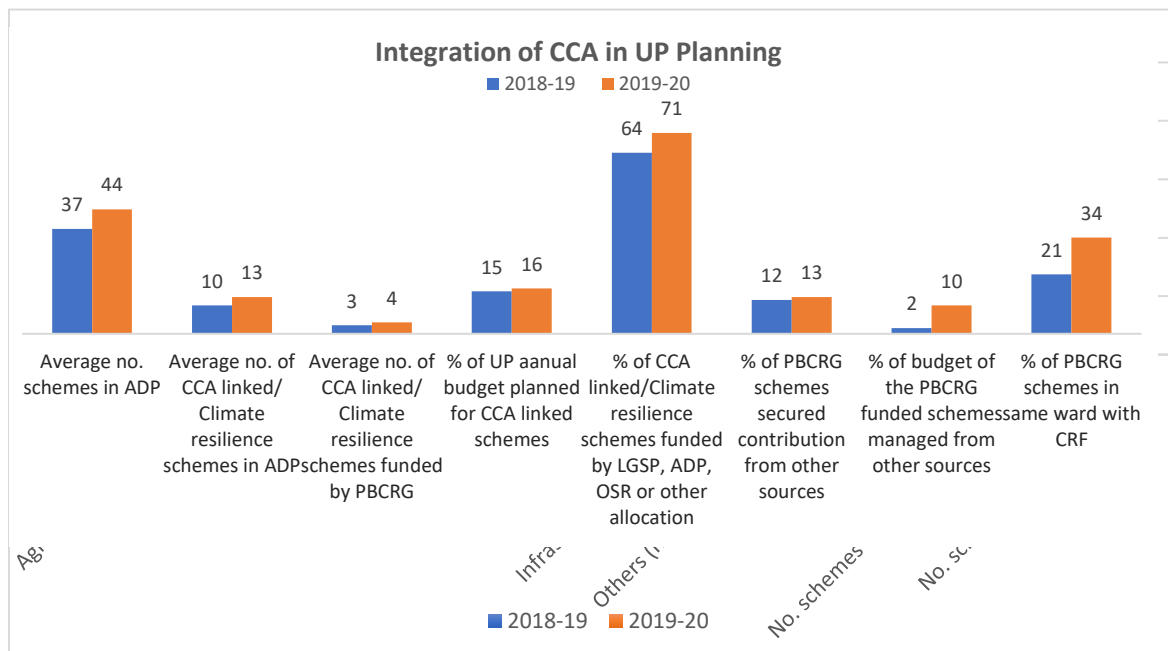
Target: 100% (Project Total)

Progress: 100% of 72 UPs have secured PBCRG funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance.

Analysis:

There were six (6) minimum conditions for UPs to be eligible for the PBCRG. Accordingly, in 2020 an indicative allocation was given to 71 UPs for selected 261 schemes. 72 UPs prepared 261 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.

Data shows that in FY 2018-19 schemes on infrastructures or construction was 159 (75% of total) but in 2019-20 it is reduced to 39 schemes only. Safe water supply related schemes number has been increased 16% (37 to 85). In last year 44 schemes were planned in the same ward with CRF support but in 2020 the schemes number was increased to 89 schemes. This change will strengthen the commentary role of PBCRG and CRF support in local level climate change adaptation.



Data shows that UPs are more informed and sensitized about the climate change. In FY 2019-20 it is found that budget for climate resilient schemes has been increased 1% than last year (2018-19). Also, the resource mobilization from different sources like LGSP, ADP, OSR etc. and for climate resilient schemes it is 8% more than last year. These are significant progress to achieve the LoGIC objective- to establish a financial mechanism for climate resilient action at local level. At the same time, LoGIC need to focus on facilitating more CCA linked schemes in UP annual plan.

Key Lessons:

Innovation is essential for adaptation. Climate change adaptations is contextual. LoGIC prepared an area (District) specific climate scenario based on the climate analysis report prepared by Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Jahangirnagar University and Upazila Risk Atlas prepared by District Climate Risk and Adaptation Monitor (DCRAM). Also, developed guidelines for nature-based solution so that local government (UPs) can define the climate change adaptation actions. The efforts made significant differences in scheme planning of FY 2019-20 than last year. LoGIC should focus on mobilizing resources from other sources as a co-finance or contribution. Need to strengthen local level advocacy through DDLG and project district team.

Plan for 2021:

- Disbursement of Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) to UPs
- Implementation of PBCRG schemes of 2019-20
- PBCRG scheme selection for 2020-21 & 22
- Designing and cost estimation of the PBCRG schemes 2020-21 & 22
- Implementation of PBCRG schemes of 2020-21 & 22
- Conduct Annual UP performance audit by external firm
- Feasibility study of climate resilient business enterprises (jointly by UNCDF & UNDP)

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: 78% of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure.

Analysis:

According to the UP Act-2009, all UPs are expected to organize an open budget meeting once in every fiscal year as a step to establish downward accountability. In 2020, all the UPs could not organize such a meeting due to the pandemic. However, some UPs had organized the meetings before COVID induced lockdown, although the participation of the concerned officials and UP body was not satisfactory.

Key Lessons:

The local administrations like Upazila and District level government officials could guide the UPs to organize the meeting virtually or in an alternative way. If communities are not well informed and engaged with the UP activities, there is risk of corruption, lower quality of works and ineffective progress.

In order to identify key stakeholders (including: beneficiaries, community members, civil society organizations, service providers, responsible government officials, employees, contractors, volunteers, donors, etc.), there needs to be a better understanding of relevant administrative structures, to help define methods of independently tracking the expenditures of PBCRG and CRF funds. This will promote integration of local public accountability. LoGIC prepared a guideline for the annual open budget meetings to ensure the outcomes were coordinated effectively. LoGIC also developed a manual on conducting social audit of climate change adaptation actions implemented by the UPs.

Plan for 2021:

- 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 2018-19
- Produce a report on the implemented PBCRG schemes of 2019-20 (including data collection)
- Recruitment of Upazila Facilitator
- Recruitment of Project Engineers

[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's focus on policy advocacy worked well to increase awareness of the government policymakers on local government finance and climate change. LoGIC supported 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 effectively mobilized additional resources from the Government of Bangladesh (USD 1.2 million) and EU and SIDA (USD 17.22 million) to enhance the commitment of the government and development partners on climate change adaptation actions and establish local climate financing mechanism.

LoGIC's continuous consultation with the respective ministry and LGIs to increase their understanding of climate resilient infrastructures and the government's obligation to address the climate change issues ensured 213 nature-based climate adaptive schemes in 71 UPs (2% of the total UPs in Bangladesh).

Indicator (1): 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:

Progress was not measured in the reporting period. NAP preparation is under progress by MOEFCC and NDA to GCF for Bangladesh. General Economics Division (GED) is formulating the 8th FYP. Therefore, lessons of the LoGIC need to be shared with GED and NAP team to integrate in both planning. In the mid-term evaluation in 2021 the progress will be assessed.

Plan for 2021:

- Climate Change Adaptation Advocacy National Level Event (National Policy Dialogue)
- Round table discussion on Climate Change Adaptation Policy Strategy
- Quarterly Progress Review meeting (Participated by LGD, DDLG, UNDP / UNCDF & Project team)
- Coordination meeting (half yearly) with different level stakeholders at District level
- Organize meeting with different ministries, CSO and other stakeholders on climate financing
- Organize Policy review workshop on gap analysis of policy on climate change adaptation and local level climate financing
- Publish policy brief on climate issues in newspapers and website
- Update and enhancement of web-based Accounting & MIS
- Conduct Project Mid Term Evaluation
- Conduct Project Annual Progress Review
- Develop and publish policy notes for national level
- Inception Workshop (Learning sharing and public announcement of the extension phase)
- Organize Adaptation Mela (Offline event in Dhaka)
- National level consultation on inclusion of climate rationale into the LGD resource allocation
- 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) draft is developed based on LoGIC experience. In partnership with IBFCR (UNDP funded project implemented by Finance Ministry) working on to develop a Climate Financing Framework model. LoGIC has taken effort 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 2021: Project will ensure

- LoGIC website management and upgradation
- Stakeholders' consultation at national level and policy advocacy event
- Community radio to profile issue of climate change
- Media engagement for project visibility and highlight delegates/ reps
- Social media mobilization
- Compiling good practices and evidence
- Youth and Women engagement
- Project Board Meeting
- 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 2020) | Achievements so far |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Specific Objective:</p> <p>Improved and inclusive local level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.</p> | % of target UPs that incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans. | 13.9% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% UPs have incorporated climate change adaptation into their annual and five-year's development plans through developing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP). <p><i>In 2020, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) actions are integrated and streamlined through UP schemes. This year, 72 UPs planned 839 CCA linked schemes which is 3 percent more than last year, Nature based CCA solutions were given focus in this year.</i></p> |
| | % 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"> 100% of UPs have prioritized adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls. <p><i>In 2020, 47% of the UP CCA linked schemes supported for the most climate vulnerable poor, 32% schemes for marginalized groups, 35% for climate change adaptation needs of vulnerable women and girls and 1 percent for climate change adaptation needs of climate refugee households.</i></p> |
| | % of UP that established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system | 0% | 80% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99% of the UP established and implemented the PBCRG with their own financing and accounting system and supported CRF interventions with their administrative system (understand the CRF mechanism, fully engaged in the process, redress the grievances mechanisms and aware about the types of work CRF beneficiaries are undertaking in curving down their climate change vulnerabilities). <p><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-</i></p> |

| Intervention Logic | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) | Baseline (Jan, 2018) | Target (By 2020) | Achievements so far |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | <i>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"> 71% of target UPs that mobilized additional resources from different sources for climate resilience schemes. <i>In 2020, the progress indicated 7% increase from 2019. This also indicates the UPs are more aware and educated about the climate change issues.</i> |
| Result 1: 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"> 99% of the 17,000 CRF beneficiaries (98% women, 1% representative of marginal group, 2% Persons with Disability-PWD representatives, 1% indigenous people and 29% marginal groups) participated in the household level risk reduction action plan (RRAP) updating process. |
| | % of target UPs that integrate CCA solutions into LDPs to support the most vulnerable households. | 31.9% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of targeted 72 UPs integrated climate change adaptation (CCA) solutions into the local development plans (LDP). <i>The strategic poverty and political economy analysis of PBCRG schemes is under progress, it will help to better understand how PBCRG are benefitting the most vulnerable.</i> |
| Result 2: Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures. | % of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance | 10% National | 60% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16% of CRF beneficiary households gained benefit from implementation of their climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). <i>In 2020, 100% of the selected CRF beneficiaries started their climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). 2890 beneficiaries (17% of 17,000) completed 1st cycle of their selected CALO and 94% of them gained benefits from their CALO.</i> |
| | % of target UPs that secure funding to support CCA- | 0 | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of 72 UPs have secured PBCRG funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance. |

| Intervention Logic | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) | Baseline (Jan, 2018) | Target (By 2020) | Achievements so far |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | linked schemes based on their performance | | | <i>In 2020, an indicative allocation was given to 72 UPs for selected 261 schemes. 72 UPs prepared 261 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> |
| | % of open budget sessions in target UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure | 7% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure. <i>In 2020, all the UPs couldn't organize the open budget meeting due to Covid-19 pandemic.</i> |
| 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 th Five Year Plan (7FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation | No | Yes (Scale ¹¹ : 1-4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAP has just started in 2020 and will be completed in 2021. The 8th FYP will be finalized in 2021. <i>Therefore, most feasible indicator will be to integrate the LoGIC lessons into NAP and 8th FYP with better cross-integration of NAP and 8th FYP.</i> |
| | The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework | No | Yes (Scale: 1-4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) is drafted based on the CRA-RRAP and PBCRG and CRF experience of LoGIC. <i>Advocacy effort is initiated to revise the CFF with the provision of LCFF to promote local resilience and adaptation. Need further effort and advocacy to promote LoGIC model as financing local resilience to national CFF and other policy decisions.</i> |

¹¹ 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: RESOURCES AND BUDGET USED IN 2020

| Result | Budget in 2020 (USD) | | | Expenditure in 2020 (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 | 238,040 | 102,648 | 340,688 | 230,280 | 98,155 | 328,435 |
| 2. Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures | 2,320,786 | 2,425,132 | 4,745,918 | 1,576,568 | 2,771,464 | 4,348,032 |
| 3. Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA | 131,154 | 150,430 | 281,584 | 151,788 | 144,256 | 296,044 |
| Total USD | 2,689,980 | 2,678,210 | 5,368,190 | 1,958,636 | 3,013,875 | 4,972,511 |

ANNEX-4: ACTIVITY-WISE PROGRESS IN 2020

| Activities | Achievements during the reporting period | Cumulative achievements since 2017 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Result 1- Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions. | | |
| Activity 1.1: Capacity enhancement plan developed and implemented | | |
| 1.1.1: Developing and implementing programme for vulnerable households to transfer skills, knowledge and technology for resilience building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate vulnerable 9,072 CRF beneficiaries were trained on climate adaptive livelihood options and 4,636 CRF beneficiaries 2nd round training on CALO. ▪ Provided training to 71 UPs (UPs) on CRF & PBCRG Manuals and Financial Managements including Audit & Accounts, Finance & Establishment, Fiduciary Risk, Taxation, governance and other related issues. ▪ Performance audit of 71 UPs for FY 2018-19 were completed by an external firm. ▪ 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. ▪ LoGIC project contributed to protection of local people in the project areas from COVID-19 risks through awareness raising and behavioral changes of local people, distribution of equipment, situational analysis, and development of guidelines on community meetings. ▪ LoGIC conducted three rounds of light touch surveys of project beneficiaries through telephonic interview with 426 beneficiaries. The survey was an attempt to understand the immediate impact of Covid-19, cyclone Amphan and Floods (Tidal, Riverine & Flash) on the health, income, livelihood, education and social condition of the project beneficiaries. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected total 17,000 vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF (7928 in 2018) ▪ Selected 17,000 vulnerable households developed their household risk reduction plan (HRRAP) (7928 in 2018) ▪ Selected 9072 vulnerable households opened their group bank account and 7928 households opened individual bank account in 2018. ▪ Training on business plan and value chain provided to selected 17000 (7928 in 2018) vulnerable households. ▪ Training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood provided to selected 7928 vulnerable households. ▪ CSO and Local Institutions mapping completed in all 71 UPs (average 20 CSO and Local Institutions per UP have been listed for capacity development). ▪ Union Level inception workshop organized in 71 UPs out of 72. ▪ District level inception workshop organized in 5 Districts. ▪ 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. |
| 1.1.2: Developing and implementing a | 71 UPs updated the risk reduction action plan (RRAP) and approved in their monthly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepared Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC. |

| Activities | Achievements during the reporting period | Cumulative achievements since 2017 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| capacity enhancement strategy (risk informed planning and budgeting) for LGIs (including all standing committees) | general meeting. The RRAPs were also integrated in the 5-years plan of UP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepared 31 modules on climate adaptive area specific Livelihood options. ▪ 71 UPs organized open budget meetings and shared their expenditure with community. |
| 1.1.3: Build capacity of the CSOs, local institutions and stakeholders to design and implement accountability mechanism including social audit | | Training package has been designed; the training of UP, CSO and community will be started in next year. |
| Activity 1.2: Inclusive community-based adaptation plans developed | | |
| 1.2.1. Develop Community Risk Assessment Guideline (Revision) | LoGIC printed (Big size poster) the Union hazard maps and demonstrated at 72 UPs to visualize the climate risk to the community people. | Community Risk Assessment (CRA) guideline was revised in 2018 and accordingly LoGIC conducted the CRA. |
| 1.2.2. Conducting Participatory Risk Assessment (CRA) | Prepared Risk Atlas of 6 Upazila of LoGIC working area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Risk Assessment (CRA) completed in 100% (72 UPs) Unions. ▪ Developed digital map based on CRA information using the Open Street Map (OSM) platform. |
| 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"> • LoGIC prepared 'Wardshava Facilitation Guidelines' and oriented 71 Union Parishad for effective LDP discussions at the ward level through Wardshava. • 210 Wardshava (i.e. community level meeting chaired by UP elected member) organized through a meeting with citizens of the Union. A total of 16,932 number of people participated in the Wardshava to develop the risk integrated development plans. | 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. |
| 1.2.4. Develop Local Development Plans of LGIs incorporating climate and disaster risks | Updated Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) in 71 UPs and to incorporate climate resilience actions into annual development plans (LDP) and 5-year development plans. | Organized and facilitated 71 planning workshops at 71 UPs to develop climate risk informed annual development plans (LDP) and 5-year development plans. |
| Activity 1.3: 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"> ▪ Training on ATM, MIS and accounting software were organized for 150 project staff. Field level project staffs were | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LoGIC developed a web-based comprehensive system (Adaptation Tracking and Measuring-ATM) to |

| Activities | Achievements during the reporting period | Cumulative achievements since 2017 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>provided hands-on training on field-level data entry in changing context, future risks, use of grants etc. in the app tab-based ATM software.</p> | <p>measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community in 7 most climate change vulnerable Districts in Bangladesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A two-days long residential training on CRF manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff. ▪ Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual was approved by Project Steering Committee (PSC) on 6th March 2019. ▪ 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). ▪ 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. |
| <p>Result 2- Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.</p> | | |
| <p>Activity 2.1: 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"> ▪ The formula-based allocation of PBCRG of FY 2019-20 was provided to 72 UPs (UP). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The formula-based allocation of PBCRG (FY 2018-19) provided to 71 UPs (UP). ▪ PBCRG Operations manual developed. ▪ Developed climate proofing and climate adaptive infrastructure menu for UPs. ▪ Prepared fiduciary risk management manual. ▪ LoGIC defined a formula-based grants allocation system for UPs. ▪ Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) amount of USD 1.79 million was disbursed to 71 UPs for implementation of 228 schemes. |

| Activities | Achievements during the reporting period | Cumulative achievements since 2017 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.1.2. Development of a monitoring mechanism to track CCA-DRR funds flow at national and local levels, according to specific performance indicators | 7 Project staff and 25 External Auditors were provided training on revised UP performance evaluation tool. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A workbook (UP performance evaluation tool) has been developed to conduct the UP-performance evaluation. ▪ Grants monitoring mechanism has been included in project monitoring and evaluation framework. ▪ A two-days long residential training on PBCRG manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff. ▪ A workbook (performance evaluation tool) has been developed to conduct the UP performance evaluation. |
| Activity 2.2 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 | PBCRG amount of USD 1.73 million was disbursed to 72 UPs for the implementation of 261 schemes. | Total PBCRG amount of USD 5.31 million has been disbursed to 72 UPs for the implementation of 474 schemes. |
| Activity 2.3: 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. | There is no cumulative impact |
| 2.3.2. Disbursement, result and compliance monitoring of resilience grants for adaptive livelihoods of vulnerable households. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected 9,072 vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF. ▪ Disbursed CRF an amount of 1.28 million USD. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected total 17,000 climate vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF. Disbursed total USD 5.94 million to the CRF beneficiaries (7,928 in 2018). ▪ Developed a participatory and technology-based vulnerability assessment and computerized method (algorithm) for Community Resilience Fund beneficiary selection. |

| Activities | Achievements during the reporting period | Cumulative achievements since 2017 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Activity 2.4: 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. | LoGIC developed the Social Audit protocol to engage the CSO and local institutions at UP level. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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). ▪ Prepared 71 Union wise list of CSO and Local Institutions. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A mid-term evaluation (Formative) of LoGIC project was conducted by Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation Department (IMED), Ministry of Planning. ▪ UNDP, UNCDF, PMU and District level staff regularly conducted monitoring visits to the UPs and beneficiary household level. ▪ Organized quarterly progress review meeting (Total 2 meeting) virtually with the participation of project staff and stakeholders. ▪ Field staff were guided over phone, texts in messenger group, emails and online meetings in messenger/WhatsApp group for better understanding data collection. The front-line staff were provided PPE and Tabs. Tabs are being used for data collection including photos. These helped the project to continue monitoring of regular project activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. ▪ We used the virtual monitoring system i.e. video calling through skype or messenger for community level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organized quarterly progress review meeting (Total 6 meeting) with the participation of project staff and stakeholders. ▪ Project Management Unit (PMU) and District level staff regularly conducted monitoring visits to the UPs and beneficiary household level. ▪ Completed project baseline study. (The report was published) ▪ Developed strategic result framework for LoGIC. ▪ Developed LoGIC M&E framework and guidelines. |

| Activities | Achievements during the reporting period | Cumulative achievements since 2017 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | activities monitoring. The monitoring information are shared in virtual meetings where project stakeholders like DDLG, UNO, Chairman, UP Secretary and LoGIC-PMU attended. | |
| Result 3: Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA | | |
| Activity 3.1: 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 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. | |
| 3.1.2. Publish a synthesis policy notes for senior policy makers and parliament. | | |
| Activity 3.2: 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. | | |
| Activity 3.3: 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 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NAP has started in 2020 and will be completed in 2021. The 8th FYP will be finalized in 2021. ▪ Therefore, most feasible indicator will be to integrate the LoGIC lessons into NAP and 8th FYP with better cross-integration of NAP and 8th FYP. |

| Activities | Achievements during the reporting period | Cumulative achievements since 2017 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Activity 3.4: 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"> ▪ Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) was drafted based on the CRA-RRAP and PBCRG and CRF experience of LoGIC. |

ANNEX-5: PROJECT RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES 2020

| Sl. | Project Risk <i>This is mandatory. Please add project risks which your project has identified during the reporting period.</i> | Likelihood (High/Moderate/Low) | Mitigation Measure <i>Each mitigation measure should respond to the project risk in the left column.</i> |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Fiduciary risks: Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet COVID-19, cyclone, and other emergency responses. | High | Safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options were implemented through close monitoring. |
| 2 | Non-transformative resilience: 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 | Long-term impact of COVID-19: Risk of continuation and M&E of project interventions under the current COVID-19 situation. | Moderate | The project ensured project preparedness and modeling of interventions considering the pandemic situation. Alternative ways of data collection to assess the project progress are being sought. |
| 4 | Administrative process: Risk of further project delay due to slow administrative processes in approval of revised DPP and other related documents | Moderate | The project discussed the issue with the PIC and DPs to expedite the administrative process. |

ANNEX-6: PROJECT ISSUES & REMEDIAL ACTIONS

| Sl. | Project Issue <i>This is mandatory. Please add project issues which your project has faced during the reporting period</i> | Remedial Action <i>Each remedial action should respond to project issue in the left column.</i> |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Covid-19 Pandemic: Due to COVID-19 crisis, all field level activities (e.g. follow up support to CRF beneficiaries, training of UPs, community-level awareness activities, adaptation technology demonstration, field monitoring, staff coordination meeting etc.) have currently been suspended, which will have a negative impact on project delivery as well as achievement of targets of the logical framework. | The project developed COVID-19 Business Continuation Plan and risk matrix. The annual project activities were re-scheduled and e-learning materials are being prepared to continue the capacity development activities. |
| 2 | Vulnerable livelihood of CRF beneficiaries: 74% of the CRF beneficiaries are severely impacted by COVID-19. They are facing different challenges in crop, vegetable, fish, poultry and livestock production/rearing in this lockdown situation. Wage income is affected due to movement restriction, decrease of wage opportunities, and reduction of daily wage rate. | The frontline staff had been provided PPE so that they can provide technical support as needed and ensure follow up of the climate adaptive livelihood options initiated by beneficiaries. |
| 3 | Food crisis: There is food crisis at CRF beneficiaries and neighborhood households. 90% of the respondents reported that their food consumption decreased in terms of the amount of food intake, number of times in a day, and diversity of meal. Immediate support is required to CRF beneficiaries in ensuring the adequate food intake, which is significantly reduced. | Safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options were implemented. |
| 4 | Limited coverage of government social safety net: 82% LoGIC beneficiaries are remaining out of government social safety net and have not received any assistance yet. | National Project Director (NPD) of LoGIC provided the project beneficiaries list to the District Administrations to ensure government social safety net support for them. |
| 5 | Delay in UP performance assessment: The UP performance audit by the auditor firm through physical verification has been partially impacted by COVID-19. This situation also affects the second-round of PBCRG allocation and schemes selection. | The field staff communicated with UPs through phone and online and collected soft copies of necessary documents and evidences. The auditor firm completed assessments, based on which allocation of PBCRG was disbursed. |
| 6 | Cyclone Amphan: 5 coastal districts, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Bhola and Patuakhali under LoGIC project areas were impacted by the cyclone Amphan. The loss and damage were as below: | LoGIC worked closely with the District and Upazila administration for coordinated efforts in managing safe shelter, food and emergency |





| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households of 318 CRF beneficiaries were fully damaged and household of 2134 beneficiaries were partially damaged. • The CRF-supported livelihood initiatives of 45 beneficiaries were fully damaged and livelihood of 649 beneficiaries were partially damaged. • The PBCRG-supported 2 UP schemes were fully damaged and 17 schemes were partially damaged. | <p>medicine for people. LoGIC district staff also coordinates with the project's CMFs (Front liner) and UPs for taking people to the clean and safe shelters (ensured earlier), following the COVID-19 safety guidelines.</p> |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

ANNEX-7: SEASONAL CALENDAR FOR CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS

| Season | Climate Adaptive Crop Name | June | | | | July | | | | August | | | | September | | | | October | | | | November | | | | April | | | | May | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|----|----|------|--------|----|----|--------|--------|----|----|-----------|--------|----|----|-------------|-------------------|----|----|----------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|----|----|-----|--------|----|----|--|
| | | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | 1W | 2W | 3W | 4W | |
| Climate Analysis (According to RCP4.5; Prepared by IRS, JU) | x | Precipitation (mm) (2021-50) | 548.04 | | | | 550.35 | | | | 391.55 | | | | 339.17 | | | | 176.11 | | | | 72.37 | | | | 93.8 | | | | 200.01 | | | |
| | y | Max Temperature (°C) (2021-50) | 32.01 | | | | 31.16 | | | | 31.66 | | | | 32.16 | | | | 32.57 | | | | 30.72 | | | | 34.59 | | | | 33.96 | | | |
| | z | Min Temperature (°C) (2021-50) | 26.53 | | | | 26.19 | | | | 26.33 | | | | 26.27 | | | | 25.04 | | | | 21.61 | | | | 25.73 | | | | 26.98 | | | |
| Stresses [Hazard Event] (Source: Hazard Calendar of CRA Report) | a | Cyclone | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b | Salinity | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c | River Bank Erosion | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d | Flood | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | e | High Tide | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | f | Hail Storm | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | g | Drought | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | h | Tidal Surge | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | i | High Temperature | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | j | Nor'wester | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | k | Cold Wave | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | l | Waterlogging | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | m | Thunderstorm | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | n | Heavy Precipitation | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | o | Excessive Fog | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop (Rabi-Nov/Dec - Mar/Apr) and Vegetable) | 1 | Sunflower Cultivation | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Yellow bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Land preparation and seed sowing | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Yellow bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Sunflower grow-out phase | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Sunflower harvesting | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Blue bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | Sweet Potato Cultivation | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Purple bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Land preparation and tuber root sowing | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Purple bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Sweet potato grow-out phase | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Sweet potato harvesting | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Blue bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Mug Bean Cultivation | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Light Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Land preparation and seed sowing | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Light Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Mung Bean grow-out phase | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Mung Bean harvesting | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Blue bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | Potato Cultivation | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Light Blue bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Land preparation and seed sowing | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Light Blue bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | # Potato grow-out phase | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | # Potato harvesting | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Blue bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Watermelon | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | # Land preparation and seed sowing | [Grey bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Red bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | # Watermelon grow-out phase | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | # Watermelon harvesting | [Green bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | [Blue bar] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This is a sample, not complete Seasonal Calendar

Colour Indication

- # Land preparation and seed sowing/shed making/inputs purchase 
- # Crop/fish/livestock grow-out phase 
- # Partial harvesting 
- # Final harvesting 

ANNEX-8: COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PROGRESS 2020

LoGIC project has promoted widespread communication and visibility of activities, and measures have also been taken to ensure visibility of the donor visibility and other relevant stakeholders at both district and national levels. Some of the promotional materials the project developed includes environmentally glass bottle and calendar, jute bag, mugs, and other stationary items to help generate a stronger presence and visibility amongst the target audiences.



LoGIC Community Mobilization Facilitators disseminating COVID-19 related health awareness raising messages to communities.

In response to the current COVID-19 context, the project distributed LoGIC branded masks which highlighted key messages related to local led climate adaptation and featured logos of all development partners to all 17,000 of its beneficiaries, project staff and all relevant stakeholders of the local government institution. During this crisis period, the project also ensured branded PPEs to workers on the ground and disseminated COVID-19 related health awareness raising messages to the communities. Faced with climate change catastrophes such as Amphan and flash floods in the project areas, LoGIC project ensured strong messaging at household and communities on resilience building and climate change adaptation as well.



LoGIC project displayed billboards at Union Parishad

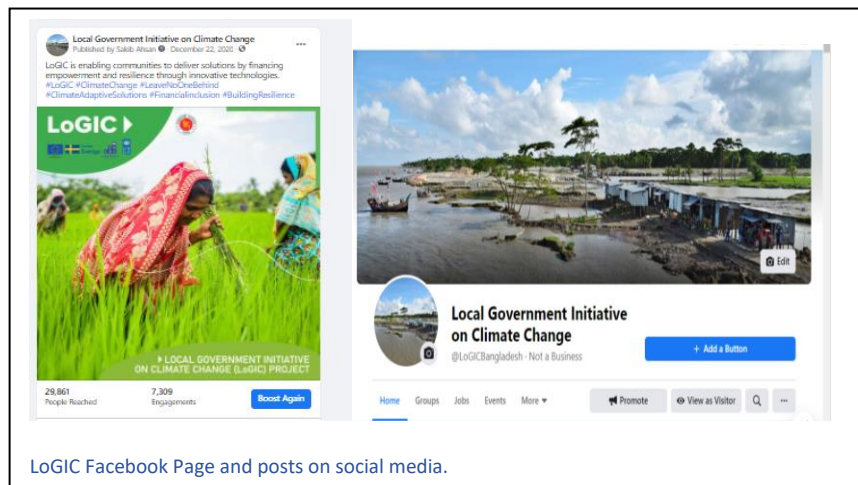
The project also distributed LoGIC project branded vests to all 17,000 beneficiaries which increased visibility and strengthened positioning in the implementation areas and helped create a sense of ownership by CSOs and beneficiaries themselves.



To highlight the presence and engagement of LoGIC project at the Union Parishad level, the project ensured billboards at each of the 72 Unions. The billboards ensured strong visibility of the development partners and stated the current activities that LoGIC project is undertaking to build resilience and local led climate adaptation of the vulnerable people. LoGIC ensured that all schemes under PBCRG have scheme display boards installed in the scheme site containing brands. LoGIC has developed and disseminated PBCRG training manuals with LoGIC and development partner branding to all UPs that the project is affiliated with.

Hazard maps which are unique to each union identifying the specific hazard of the area were developed, designed, and displayed in 72 UPs. Subsequently, seasonal calendars identifying the conducive crops which could be cultivated in accordance to the union's climatic and geological condition were developed, designed and displayed in 72 UPs, local markets and bazaars, tea stalls, common places of community gatherings, and schools and youths joining locations. These communication and visibility materials not only effectively ensured strong branding, positioning, and visibility of the project and its development partners, but it also created interest, initiated community mobilization, discussion, and planning among CSOs, local government authorities and beneficiaries on the particular hazards and conducive crops of each union.

LoGIC used the most popular social media platform in Bangladesh which is Facebook to circulate project outcomes and activities through a month-long social media mobilization. A series of informative and creative designs were developed and circulated on the LoGIC page on Facebook. The social media posts were aimed at engaging the audience on climate change discussions, create awareness and profile the issue in the context of Bangladesh. The posts depict the importance to act on climate change adaptation and disaster shocks, specifically through a nature-based adaptation at local areas as a key solution. Until December, 16 posts were posted on Facebook which had an effective response with a collective reach of over 600,000 audiences.



LoGIC Facebook Page and posts on social media.

The LoGIC website is regularly supervised and updated with new stories, materials and is a knowledge hub to ensure national and international exposure and portal for project related information. For the project to ensure widespread dissemination, project activities, key events, and successes at the district and national level are covered by the local and national media including TV news, radio channels and offline and online media. The following events generated wide spread coverage in the local media: Union workshops, District level Inception Workshops, MIS and ATM Training for the Union Parishad Secretaries and Community Mobilization facilitators (CMFs), adaptive livelihood trainings, and Inauguration of CRF and PBCRG schemes with local government representatives, The events ensured visibility of development partners like European Union, SIDA, GoB, UNDP and UNCDF and highlighted their contributions accordingly.

LoGIC branding was ensured with consistent use of LoGIC’s Banner at all the trainings and workshops at national and district level. The national stakeholder’s policy dialogue facilitated by LoGIC project communicated and demonstrated the success of the project through video documentations, stand banners and LED banners capturing project activities, outcomes, quotes from project beneficiaries, success stories and relevant photos. The participants were provided with LoGIC promotional items and knowledge products which further reinforced project visibility. All relevant communication materials that were displayed and dispersed within the multi-ministry stakeholder policy dialogue highlighted the contribution and support of the development partners.

Quarterly newsletters or E-bulletins for each quarter of 2020 have been disseminated to all stakeholders at district and nationally which captured the major highlights, events, achievements, learnings, report dissemination, media visits, radio coverages, visits from local government representatives, inauguration of schemes and more. Photo documentation has been undertaken to capture project outcomes and processes which have been used in multiple communication materials and reports. Additionally, online stories, blogs and write ups have been critical to highlight the project with its development partners, and other stories of interest from the field.



LoGIC project brief and quarterly newsletters

Given the current COVID-19 pandemic, LoGIC project successfully profiled the issue of climate change in the project area and nationally among relevant stakeholders through strong visibility, branding, and effective communication strategies. Maturity of the project in the year 2020 has brought about a big positive change in branding, communication, and visibility along with knowledge management.



PROCEEDINGS

Background

Since 2017, Local Government Division is implementing a project titled Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) with support from UNDP, UNCDF, EU, and SIDA. The project has successfully demonstrated a climate adaptive local financing mechanism in 72 UPs across 7 climate vulnerable districts of Bangladesh. After implementation of first round of its adaptive schemes and household livelihood options, several issues and challenges were highlighted that needed to be addressed immediately. However, in the absence of a functional market structure and value chain, the Union Parishad development plans are often meant for constructing physical infrastructures only without emphasis on livelihood options.

In addition, duplication of the efforts and resources due to parallel investment streams from the government (for example, MoDMR schemes through DRRO/PIO, LGD through DDLG, NGO coordination through DC/UNO), Development Partners, CSO/NGO development projects are making it difficult for the UPs to prepare an unified local development plan. There exist a few public financing streams to UPs through both operating (functions) and development budgets (ADP) of the government. Those include: some special activity, support activity, and transfer to local governments from the operating budget, and union parishad development assistance, Local Governance Support Programme (LGSP-3), safety net programmes through development budget. Among these funding streams, basic and performance grants from LGSP-3 are the most significant funds that flow directly to the UPs.

Objective of the workshop

The policy dialogue had two agenda items: (1) Revisiting allocation rationale from the perspective of climate change, (2) Consolidation of climate informed planning and budgeting at local level. Additionally, the workshop aimed to explore lessons learnt from LoGIC project which could be continued beyond the project's lifetime. Hence, good practices from the project need to be embedded into systemic transformation of the UPs and further explore opportunities through which local government finance can be more climate resilient.

Opening remarks

The policy dialogue started by opening remarks from Ms Saila Farzana, Joint Secretary, Local Government Division and National Project Director of LoGIC. The remarks are highlighted below.

- It is important to build capacity of local government
- LoGIC is contributing to establish itself as a system to ensure allocation of climate change investment within the local level.
- Bangladesh incurs loss of 2.5% of GDP (roughly) each year, due to natural disasters.
- While Bangladesh has made robust progress in resilience, its ability to reach the disaster affected people and risk reduction is severely constrained by several contextual realities, compounded by the ongoing pandemic and the influx of 1.2 million Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar.

- 72% of LoGIC beneficiaries have been affected by COVID, 50% by Amphan and 42% by flood while 40% of beneficiaries have been impacted by either of the three disasters. To tackle complex problems like poverty, food security, rural to urban migration in Bangladesh, climate change needs to be looked at as a significant factor for Bangladesh, for the local government – for the poor people.
- To that, she welcomed all participants to discuss how climate change investments can be made more robust and effective and the critical role of local government in doing so.
- Bangladesh’s local government remains at the front line of government entities that support people on the ground. The local government’s capacities are key to support climate and disaster victims or the vulnerable people. However, if they fail, fiscal burden upon the government increases.
- Local government is one of the most trusted partners of the people – If we fail to build capacity of local government and cannot integrate climate sensitivity within its planning and budgeting, the wide-ranging impacts of climate change cannot be addressed.

Ms. Saila Farzana introduced LoGIC project: as a mechanism of delivering climate finance to the most vulnerable populations, likely to be affected by increasing flood, flash flood, cyclones, sea level rise, salinity, tidal flood and waterlogging; how LoGIC project is contributing to enhance risk-based adaptation planning capacity at local level through UP (CRA-RRAP), help UPs to mainstream climate change into their local development, support them to finance adaptation actions towards climate proof local development and finance their climate change additional requirements to support adaptation needs at community and household levels. LoGIC is delivering around BDT 50 crore to 72 UPs for this additional requirement of community level adaptation. LoGIC is also supporting 17,000 households – each household with BDT 30,000 grant to make their livelihoods climate resilient. LoGIC is also prototyping climate resilient model housing in cyclone and salinity context so that it can be scaled up by national stakeholders. In addition, the project is facilitating policy advocacy to help create enabling environment to accelerate the local resilience building against climate change.

The opening remark by Ms Saila was followed by a presentation on public finance governance for UPs by Mr. Md. Abu Sumon, Climate Change Expert, UNDP Bangladesh.

- Revisiting allocation rationale from the perspective of climate change: by embedding climate change/ disaster as a priority criterion to create incentives in the allocation decision making, additional allocation to reduce climate/disaster induced forced migration: (a) employability (mostly from agriculture and fisheries/livestock); (b) safe shelter (c) wellbeing and creating policy incentives to improve adaptive capacity of the communities, enhance resilient infrastructure & markets, other fiscal incentives.
- Proposal for improvements: Inclusion of a ‘climate/disaster vulnerability’ criteria within the existing set of criteria for accessing BBG, UP’s ability to successfully implement comprehensive schemes/projects that deliver maximum benefits to the marginal communities should be given more weight than the performance in the areas of fiscal operation.
- Consolidation of climate informed planning and budgeting at local level: Multiple issues to address for embedding climate change in the local development planning and financing systems and processes, National Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF 2014 and revised in 2020) is taking care of climate informed planning, budgeting, and reporting systems which need to be connected with local level development; All these agenda items may be forwarded in a concerted manner

through the adoption of a Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) which will be linked with national CFF.

Open Discussion Session:

The floor was opened for discussion with two main agenda: (1) Revisiting allocation rationale from the perspective of climate change; (2) Consolidation of climate informed planning and budgeting at local level.

“We should think of making a climate resilient society rather than climate resilient nation. And for that we should strengthen and well-equip Local Government Institutions (LGIs) as the impacts of climate change is mainly observed in rural area. LoGIC Project gave two major inputs to the climate affected 72 unions: capacity building and financial support. The inputs have brought qualitative and quantitative changes in these 72 unions.”- Mr. Khurshid Alam

The open discussion was moderated by **Mr. Khurshid Alam**, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh. The discussion was solution-driven, forward looking in implementing three visions of the government: i. Vision 2041, ii. Vision to reduce poverty to zero, and iii. Graduation from LDC.

Discussant 1: Ms. Kazi Tasmin Ara Ajmery, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR):

- Lack of cooperation between GoB institutions at local level. There should be enhanced coordination between Local Government Division (LGD) and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) at local level so that the best result can be achieved. The way of ensuring better coordination should be explored.

Discussant 2: Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, Deputy Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD)

- Using the existing allocation system for exploring new allocation system is time consuming for current project.
- If LoGIC and LGSP Project can work together, it might bring good results in case of climate change adaptation strategies.
- Good practices and interventions of the project should be mainstreamed so that government can replicate them all over the country.

Discussant 3: Mr. Abu Md. Mohiuddin Quadery, Joint Secretary, LGD

- Population of the country's coastal belt is either constant or decreasing as convenient environment for living in the area is being deteriorated by climate change impacts. The solution of this issue is exploring and arranging diversified means of climate resilient income for the local people. We also can arrange climate resilient housing for the people. Climate resilient housing will prevent coastal people from migration to urban areas.
- Necessary steps should be taken to increase the income of Union Parishad so that they should not look for infrastructural development like- buildings, roads, culverts, bridges, and others. Non-infrastructural development to combat climate change impacts is also vital in climate vulnerable areas.

- If the UPs are self-dependent, their outlook towards development will also be changed. Self-dependent UPs will assess their problems and impediments themselves, and act accordingly. Resource mobilization at the local level is essential in this regard.

Discussant 4: Mr. Md. Emdad Ullah Miah, Director General (Additional Secretary) of LGD

- The lessons and changes experienced during project intervention should be disseminated to the Local Government Division by arranging another policy dialogue. It will help the local government policymakers to take essential reform measures.
- LGSP can learn from LoGIC how to include climate change issues in their planning and allocation. Considering climate change issues while planning any scheme is one of the mandates of LGSP. If LoGIC can share its lessons and experience with LGSP, their planning and allocation will be more climate responsive.
- To ensure housing for homeless climate affected beneficiaries, LoGIC can be linked with other relevant projects of GoB like- '*Amar Bari, Amar Khamar*', '*Ashrayan Prakalpo*' etc. This initiative can prevent migration from climate vulnerable areas.
- Experimenting and exploring the effectiveness and viability of the climate resilient livelihood options considering geographical location of the area is crucial to choose the best practice of livelihood initiatives. Demonstration of the 'Best Practices' will encourage beneficiaries to practice that livelihoods. Other inhabitants of the locality will be encouraged to practice that as well. This will have positive impact on the local economy.
- If we want to scale up this project to national level, we should share the best practices from the project with LGD.
- He suggested to LGD and development partners to fund LoGIC project for ensuring housing in climate vulnerable zones alongside CRF and PBCRG schemes. It will ensure a parallel reflection of the vision of the GoB to arrange 'Housing for All'.

Discussant 5: Mr. Shouldakim Billah Faruqui, Additional Secretary, UP Wing of LGD

- Migration from coastal area happens not only because of climate change, there are other issues too.
- Government is thinking what changes in policy and planning level can incorporate climate change impact issues and SDGs in budgeting and allocation. They are also thinking on localization of budgeting and allocation.
- He requested LoGIC to do a general study which will be more acceptable at policy level.
- If national level climate change issues aren't classified and identified properly, it will be very tough to provide effective suggestions for policy change. A useful suggestion regarding this can be formulated by LoGIC.
- Without proper coordination at local level, formulation of the best plan is impossible. Among the 39 tasks of Union Parishad, planning is at the top. Priority is given on Annual Development Plan (ADP), Five Years Plan (FYP) etc. Every issue of climate change should be incorporated in these plans.
- Interlinking behavioral change and capacity building is very difficult for Union Parishad (UP) as there is no skilled workforce except UP secretary who cannot document data and information appropriately. So, LoGIC can suggest LGD to employ skilled human resources and build capacity of the present workforce at the UPs all over the country.
- Not only population, 'Natural characteristics of the area' should be considered during allocation.

Discussant 6: Mr. AKM Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP Bangladesh

- If we consider vulnerability be the basis of allocation, the basic should be built first which is- 'Data on Vulnerability'. We don't have data on vulnerability. UNDP advocated with Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to collect data on climate change and disasters. BBS will collect them in the next census.
- With support from LOGIC, LGD can send questionnaire to all the UPs of Bangladesh to collect vulnerability data. Data from satellite images and UPs can help to create a 'Nationwide Proxy Vulnerability Index'.
- If vulnerability is considered as the major factor of allocation, then this 'Nationwide Proxy Vulnerability Index' will help to make a proper allocation. After that, we will be able to alter the existing Basic Block Grant (BBG) allocation criteria (e. g. vulnerability- 70%, population- 30%). It is possible to create the index within 6 months. As LGSP is doing that in a small range, LoGIC and LGSP can work together in this regard.
- As some ministries like- Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief work together with Local Government Division; LGD Senior Secretary can do an advocacy that every ministry should consider vulnerability as a major factor in providing support to local level.
- At the district level, DRRO and DDLG should have coordination regrading program implementation when funds are delivered by two channels. If this happens, then climate adaptation purpose will be served appropriately.

Discussant 7: Mr. Dharitri Kumar Sarker, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

- LoGIC project is beautifully associated with the 6 thematic areas of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009, and the 13th goal of SDGs.
- To meet the vision of Mujib Centenary- 'Housing for All', MoDMR is providing disaster resilient houses all over the country. LoGIC can take assistance from MoDMR on housing for effectively implementing the scheme. The countrywide network of MoDMR will also be helpful for capacity building of LoGIC beneficiaries.
- The training institute of Directorate of Disaster Management can also help to build capacity.

Discussant 8: Mr. Mohammad Iftekhar Hossain, National Resilience Program (NRP)

- The aim of Finance Division is localization of Climate Fiscal Framework. Localization of Climate Fiscal Framework is mandatory to bring out the best results from CCA schemes.
- UP secretary and other officials of Union Parishad are not expert in financing, budgeting, and accounting. They should be capacitated and well informed about the coding of Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS) of Finance Division as climate tagging is being done using Climate Fiscal Framework at iBAS System.
- A matter of alarming is that- as we are graduating from LDC, we won't get soft loan in near future, though we will remain climate vulnerable.
- In order to get further funding from Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other foreign funds after graduating from LDC, we should establish a well-maintained Local Financial Framework at Union parishad/local level.
- We haven't been able to bring representation from local level to climate budget yet.

Discussant 9: Mr. Mohammad Jahangeer Kabir, Director General, IMED

- We need large fund to address climate change issues in the coastal areas. Contrastingly, fund of LoGIC is very small.
- Strengthening LGIs (including planning and budgeting system) to combat climate change impact has no alternative. But repeatedly we are failing to strengthen them. In this case, the main obstacle is that, the chairmen and members of UPs are reluctant and uninterested to learn new things. And for that reason, we should ensure a good monitoring system.

NEXT STEPS:

Mr. Shouldakim Billah Faruqui, Additional Secretary, UP Wing of LGD

- Submitting a study paper at the policy level of the LGD from LoGIC Project with adequate suggestions on budgeting, allocation, and planning system.
- Build capacity of the Local Government, recruiting skilled workforce/support staff to UPs is very crucial; without skilled workforce, localization of fiscal framework will be fruitless.
- Formulation of '**Vulnerability Index**' is important to assess the situation at the local level. This will help in planning, monitoring, and budgeting system of the UPs.
- Considering vulnerability in allocation will effectively work to make people climate resilient.

Mr. Md. Emdad Ullah Miah, Director General (Additional Secretary) of LGD

- Need more workshops from LoGIC as brainstorming sessions help to generate new ideas for policy intervention.
- Forming a '**Inter-ministerial Working Group**' with inclusion of the Secretaries of all the relevant ministries of the project.
- Need political commitment from policy-making level to execute the suggested reforms.
- Newly designed iBAS++ System should be included in Union Governance System so that budget allocation from different channels to UPs can be monitored easily as the allocations will be channelized in a self-generated mode. After that, it will be smooth to incorporate budgeting/allocation system with UP's ADP and FYP.

Summary of the Open Discussion:

Major building blocks to formulate Climate Fiscal Framework at the local level:

Coordination: Strengthening coordination between relevant ministries and directorate is important. At the district level, DRRO and DDLG should coordinate with each other to bring the best output from climate responsive schemes and projects.

Capacity building: It is not enough to disseminate climate change knowledge to the LGIs to build their capacity. The gaps in fundamental capacity building should be addressed. National Institute of Local Government (NILG) and the training institute of Directorate of Disaster Management can jointly work together to build capacity. Recruitment of skilled workforce/support staff to the UPs is required. Without skilled workforce, localization of fiscal framework will be fruitless. Steps should be taken to increase the income of 'Union Parishad' so that they do not focus only on physical infrastructures like- buildings, roads, culverts, bridges, and others.

Reforming financing and allocation policy: Considering vulnerability more than population and area in allocation- will effectively work to make people climate resilient. For that reason, formulation of 'Vulnerability Index' is important to assess the needs at the field level. This will help in planning, monitoring, and budgeting system of the UPs.

Newly designed iBAS++ System should be included in Union Governance System so that budget allocation from different channels to UPs can be monitored easily as the allocations will be channelized in a self-generated mode. After that, it will be smooth to incorporate budgeting/allocation system with UP's ADP and FYP and LGIs will be able to ignore duplication of allocation.

Resource Mobilization Policy: Formulating resource mobilization policy for local level from the GoB will strengthen LGIs.

Suggestions to LoGIC from the participants:

The best practices and lessons learned from the project should be shared with LGD. The learning and 'changes experienced' from the project implementation should be shared with the Local Government Division by arranging another policy dialogue. It will help in taking necessary policy directives. More workshops from LoGIC will also help to generate new ideas for policy intervention. LoGIC can submit a study paper to the LGD where suggestions on budgeting, allocation, and planning system will be included. LoGIC also can suggest employing skilled human resources and build capacity of the present workforce at the UPs all over the country. LoGIC can advocate to form a 'Inter-ministerial Working Group' with inclusion of the Secretaries of all the relevant ministries.

To ensure housing for homeless climate affected beneficiaries effectively, LoGIC can be interlinked with other relevant projects of GoB like- '*Amar Bari, Amar Khamar*', '*Ashrayan Prakalpo*' etc. This initiative can prevent migration from these areas.

The open discussion was followed by remarks by Mr. Jesmul Hasan, Country Focal Point, of UNCDF

Jesmul Hasan thanked the organizers for arranging the event and referred to LOGIC's three major components which include capacity, financing and policy. UNCDF started working on the PBCRG model 10 years back and over the years its test models have been emulated later by other donors such as World Bank and JICA. For LOGIC, UNCDF plays a key role in the financing area, particularly in financing performance-based climate resilient grant (PBCRG) in 72 unions across Bangladesh. However, although the presentation mentioned that climate change vulnerability of the UPs is not considered as a criterion in Basic Block Grant allocation or performance grant allocation from LGSP III, LOGIC project has included it. 20% of the PBCRG goes equally to all UPs, 40% based on population and backwardness, 20% on climate vulnerability and 20% on performance. The presentation mentioned that the performance indicators that are currently used place greater focus on strength of financial and institution mechanisms. However, in PBCRG, UNCDF uses indicators such as quality of PBCRG funded schemes, PBCRG schemes climate vulnerability targeting and beneficiaries, quality of PBCRG scheme implementation process, and capacity for climate risk management. If climate vulnerability index of all unions is developed, UNCDF is willing to recalibrate

the allocation formula used in the model to incorporate climate vulnerability. LGSP and LOGIC's criteria can be merged, and the criteria included in LOGIC can be incorporated in other programs. Segregated funds coming from multiple channels/sources can be merged and co-financed for other projects as well. This can be used for local level fund accumulation for larger size intervention in future.

Ms. Van Nguyen, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh then gave her remarks

Van Nguyen, DRR UNDP posited that according to the book, migration is a forced displacement because majority of people do not want to leave behind their homes, communities, and localities. They should go because there is no other option. It is important to understand the differences in context. When we talk about best practices, models and neighboring UPs learning from one another, neighboring states like Vietnam who are also disaster-prone can learn from Bangladesh. Within the UNDP regional network, we will communicate/disseminate the initiatives taken in Bangladesh. Since we should focus on the most vulnerable people, it automatically aligns itself with SDG motto 'leave none behind' which is also reflected in the government's strategy of equitable budget allocation. We at UNDP have been trying to emphasize on coordination, cooperation and planning and it is great to see it upfront. UNDP now looks at climate change from a governance angle, from capacity building, coordination, evidence-based planning and learning from best practices are all governance measures.

Ms. Lisa Andersson, First Secretary, Embassy of Sweden, Dhaka

Lisa Andersson stated that Sweden along with the EU has supported the development and implementation of LOGIC project which was set up as a delivery mechanism for climate finance in most vulnerable areas of Bangladesh. After the first phase, the project has done a reflection exercise to consolidate the findings. For development partners like us setting up this pilot project was seen a mechanism for future upscaling of climate finance and its integration into the national plans. LOGIC is a form of evidence-based learning for the government which is trying to implement large scale climate financing. One of the findings of the project has been that vulnerability is not considered as a performance criterion, and it is an important finding. Bangladesh, as a champion for climate resilience and adaptation should have strengthened LGIs to replicate its achievements at the local level. It is therefore important to revisit the existing policies and update them keeping in mind the evolving nature of the climate change and disaster context in Bangladesh.

Mr. Dipak Chakrabarti, Additional Secretary, (Administration), LGD

Mr. Dipak Chakrabarti stated that Article 59 and 60 of Bangladesh Constitution empowered our LGIs. Following our Constitution, LGIs are empowered and mandated to impose tax and formulate their own budget where other institutions cannot do that. So, UPs are the foundations of our local government. For that reason, building their capacity is essential. As part of building capacity, GoB has built Union Parishad Complex all over the country to ensure 'One Umbrella' service.

Allocation of fund to the LGIs should be revisited. 'percentage of Vulnerability/Vulnerable Population to that Union' should be the main criteria to get allocation. Risk Mapping and Vulnerability Mapping can play a significant role here. 'Slumization' is happening in the city areas as

people are migrating to cities but not getting urban facilities, rather living in slums. This can be prevented if the rural people can have access to diversified means of income. A well-coordinated working group including representatives from different ministries, development partners, and other stakeholders can recommend policies for sustainable livelihoods for people in the marginalized areas of Bangladesh which will prevent migration from those areas.

Government is working to develop volunteerism across the country. In consequence, 'National Volunteer Policy' is on the way to be formulated. The volunteers can be employed to work as support workforce at the UPs when needed. National Institute of Local Government (NILG) and Disaster Management Training Institute of Directorate of Disaster Management can help to build capacity of the volunteers. As Local Government Division (LGD) supervises all the UPs, if relevant ministries of the government inform LGD about their respective annual allocation to the UPs, coordinated planning as well as implementation can be ensured. Synergistic effort will confirm balanced development. An Inter-ministerial Working Group will be effective for policy formation. LoGIC should explore options for livelihood enhancement activities more widely which can be replicated.

Finally, the Honorable Chief guest of the Program, Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Local Government Division – thanked the NPD, UNDP counterparts and partners of the program.

He reiterated that Bangladesh is constantly exposed to a range of natural disasters. However, the government has made large strides to tackle climate change through infrastructure, capacity building which includes establishing cyclone shelter in coastal belt which can be used for other purposes. He mentioned that MOEFCC has been working with the other ministries proactively, but it is notable that the fatalities and damage has reduced over the years. Bangladesh experienced disaster in Bhola killing 5 lac people earlier; in the 1991 cyclone 3 lac people died – but losses have been reducing – because the government internalized experiences and - death rate is reducing because various ministries and local government have been working diligently. He also pressed to ensure migration rate reduces and that shelter and livelihood are needed to be ensured to limit migration. He also advised that development should be distinguished from climate change adaptation – this is important to ensure that projects addressing cyclone, storm surge etc. are emphasized. He also referred to sustainable development and that a certain portion of the development fund should be allocated towards climate change

The dialogue was closed by Ms Saila Farzana with a note of thanks to the distinguished guests and assurance of sharing the discussion points with the participants.

ANNEX-10: ACTIVITY SCHEDULE FOR OF JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2021

| Code | Activities/Sub-activities | Annual Target | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. | Household survey (Ward census) for selecting CRF beneficiaries | 74 wards | | | | | | 74 | | | | | | |
| 1.2. | CRF beneficiary selection (3 rd Round) | 28,000 | | | | | | | 28000 | | | | | |
| 1.3. | Training on CALO for CRF beneficiaries | 52,000 | | | | | | | | | 9000 | 14000 | 15000 | 14000 |
| 1.4. | Capacity building of CRF beneficiaries on financial inclusion services | 17,000 | | | | | | | | | 1000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| 1.5. | Establish local market linkage of climate adaptive livelihoods implemented by CRF beneficiaries | 7 Districts | | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1.6. | Youth engagement and awareness raising at schools in project areas | 7 Districts | | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1.7. | Basic training on climate change for youth groups | 7 Districts | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | |
| 1.8. | Organize cross learning visits (within district) for the CRF beneficiary groups | 1066 Groups | | | | | | | 100 | 100 | 166 | 300 | 200 | 200 |
| 1.9. | Risk updating, Risk prioritizing and develop climate model of 7 Districts, 13 Upazila and 72 Unions | 92 Maps | | | 6 | 6 | | 7 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 7 |
| 1.10. | Training for the UPs, govt. officials, CSO and local institutions on the process of climate risk informed LDP and RRAP development/update process | 72 UPs | | | | | | | | | | 72 | | |
| 1.11. | Training of UPs to monitor expenditure and implementation of CCA schemes as the part of fiduciary risk management | 72 UPs | | | | | | | 72 | | | | | |
| 1.12. | Training of 72 UPs on the process of social audit | 72 UPs | | | | | | | | | | 72 | | |

| Code | Activities/Sub-activities | Annual Target | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.13. | Training of UP Secretary, Union Digital Centre and Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) to manage their database with accounting software | 72 UPs | | | | | | | | | 72 | | | |
| Result 2 | Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. | Strengthen coordination mechanism to make linkage with the government's extension departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock, PIO) for ensuring support services to CRF beneficiaries | 19 Upazila | | | | | | | | 19 | | | | |
| 2.2. | Organize meeting of SMEs & private sectors with CRF beneficiaries to make linkage the off-farm producers with local producers | 19 Upazila | | | | | | | | 19 | | | | |
| 2.3. | Disbursement of Community Resilience Fund (CRF) to the selected households | 18,000 | | | | | | | | | 18000 | | | |
| 2.4. | Disbursement of Performance Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) to UPs | 72 UPs | | | | | | 72 | | | | | | |
| 2.5. | Implementation of PBCRG schemes of 2019-20 | 48 | 20 | 15 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.6. | PBCRG scheme selection for 2020-21 & 22 | 72 UPs | | | | | | | 72 | | | | | |
| 2.7. | Designing and cost estimation of the PBCRG schemes 2020-21 & 22 | 72 UPs | | | | | | | | 72 | | | | |
| 2.8. | Implementation of PBCRG schemes of 2020-21 & 22 | 72 UPs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.9. | Conduct Annual UP performance audit by external firm | 72 UPs | | | | | | 72 | | | | | | |
| 2.10. | Facilitate the process of UPs to disclose or share planned expenditures with community at open budget meetings | 72 UPs | | | | | | 72 | | | | | | |

| Code | Activities/Sub-activities | Annual Target | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2.11. | Produced a report on the implemented PBCRG schemes of 2018-19 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.12. | Produce a report on the implemented PBCRG schemes of 2019-20 (including data collection) | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2.13. | Recruitment of Upazila Facilitator | 16 | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | |
| 2.14. | Recruitment of Project Engineers | 5 | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| 2.15. | Feasibility study of climate resilient business enterprises (jointly by UNCDF & UNDP) | As per need | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. | Quarterly Progress Review meeting (Participated by LGD, DDLG, UNDP / UNCDF & Project team) | 4 Meetings | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 3.2. | Coordination meeting with different level stakeholders at District level | 7 Meetings | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | |
| 3.3. | Organize meeting with different ministries, CSO and other stakeholders on climate financing | As per need | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.4. | Update and enhancement of web-based Accounting & MIS | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 3.5. | Conduct Project Mid Term Evaluation | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 3.6. | Project Annual Progress Review | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3.7. | Organize Policy review workshop on gap analysis of policy on climate change adaptation and local level climate financing | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 3.8. | Develop and publish policy notes for national level | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 3.9. | Publish policy brief on climate issues in newspapers and website | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

| Code | Activities/Sub-activities | Annual Target | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3.10. | LoGIC website upgradation | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.11. | Stakeholders' consultation at national level and policy advocacy event | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 3.12. | Community radio to profile issue of climate change | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.13. | Media engagement for project visibility and highlight delegates/ reps | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 3.14. | Social media mobilization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.15. | Compiling good practices and evidence | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 3.16. | Youth group orientation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.17. | Project Board Meeting | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 3.18. | Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| 3.19. | Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| 3.20. | Inception Workshop (Learning sharing and public announcement of the extension phase) | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 3.21. | Organize Adaptation Mela (Offline event in Dhaka) | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 3.22. | National level consultation on inclusion of climate rationale into the LGD resource allocation | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 3.23. | Dialogue and consultation on Financing on the Climate vulnerable people | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3.24. | Meeting on Safeguarding the climate investment: a) Climate risk insurance, b) Environmental risk insurance and c) Disaster risk insurance | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |

ANNEX-11: EVENT CALENDAR

| National Level Annual Event List 2021 | Annual Target | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Policy Dialogue on Local Government Finance and Climate Change | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Stakeholders' consultation at national level for learning, sharing, and next steps | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Multi collaborative Adaptation Fair with side events for donor and government consultation (Offline event in Dhaka) | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Project Steering Committee Meeting (Government engagement on project activities, progress, outcomes, and way forward) | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Project Board Meeting with engagement of donors and project management unit | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting (National Project Director, government representatives, local government, project field staff | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |