

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

Yearly Progress Report January-December 2025

List of Acronyms

ATM	Adaptation Tracking & Measuring
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BARD	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
BHDC	Bandarban Hill District Council
CALO	Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAIC	Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CMF	Community Mobilization Facilitator
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVA	Climate Vulnerability Assessment
CVI	Climate Vulnerability Index
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCCC	District Climate Change Coordinator
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	Environmental Social Governance
ESG	European Union
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCA	Gender-Responsive Coastal Adaptation project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
LCFF	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institution
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
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
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature Based Solutions
NDA	National Designated Authority (to GCF)
NIM	National Implementation Modality

NPD	National Project Director
OEBG	Operational Expenditure Block Grants
PBCRG	Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RHDC	Rangamati Hill District Council
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SWAPNO	Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities
ToR	Terms of Reference
UF	Upazila Facilitator
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UNV	UN Volunteers
UP	Union Parishad

Project Summary Information	
Project Title	Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)
Quantum Project ID	00093426
Project Duration	July 2017 to Dec 2025
Gender Marker	GEN 2
Total Budget	USD 45.48 million
Donors (funding sources)	The Embassies of Sweden and Denmark
Budget (annual budget)	USD 3.79 million
Expenditure recorded for the reporting period	USD 3.67 million
Expenditure recorded for the total project	USD 44.19 million
Project Manager's Name	AKM Azad Rahman

1. Executive Summary (1000 characters maximum)

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) is a collaborative project implemented by the Government of Bangladesh in partnership with UNDP, UNCDF and the Embassies of Sweden and Denmark. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable communities and local government institutions in planning and financing climate change adaptation solutions.

During the reporting period (January–December 2025) the project was initially scheduled for closure by 30 June 2025. However, due to political instability in 2024 several activities were delayed, resulting in a backlog in the delivery plan. Consequently, the project has been granted for a no-cost extension until December 2025.

Despite these challenges, LoGIC made notable progress during this period. A total of 55 (Out of total 302) climate-resilient cooperatives received training on bankability, market linkages and operational management. Funding to cooperative members by the cooperative operations and green business activities has been further strengthened within these cooperatives across seven districts. Moreover, 350 beneficiary groups in Rangamati and Bandarban successfully completed the first cycle of their Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO), yielding tangible economic benefits. All 247 cooperatives have completed their annual audit and election with the help of the Cooperative division, a key milestone in their sustainability on this journey.

In the reporting period, number PBCRG schemes collectively reduced climate change vulnerabilities for 34,700 people including 14,471 women (41 per cent) and 257 persons with disabilities, from 9,451 households, implemented through a total of 50 climate-resilient schemes. The project has also reinforced through structured handover processes for PBCRG interventions and strengthened Operation and Maintenance (O&M) accountability mechanisms.

The PBCRG-supported interventions under the LoGIC Project during FY 2024–25 have significantly advanced gender equality and women’s empowerment in climate-vulnerable communities. By prioritizing women’s needs in the design and implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure, these schemes have reduced domestic work burden, enhanced safety, and expanded economic opportunities for women and girls.

LGD has, for the first time, allocated development funds to all LGIs, including Urban areas, in accordance with the Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI), and LoGIC has provided technical assistance in finalizing these allocations. LGD has reconfirmed its commitment to scale up LoGIC-II and finalized the Preliminary Development Project Proposal following a blended finance model.

2. Progress Review

a) Key results achieved (2000 characters maximum)

- Community resilience to climate change has been significantly enhanced through LoGIC's performance-based climate-resilient grant support. LoGIC provided technical and financial support to promote an ecosystem-based approach to 29 Upazila (LGIs) for the design and implementation of 50 nature-based community-level initiatives. As a result, these efforts benefited 34,700 climate vulnerable people including 14,471 women (41%) and 257 persons with disabilities, from 9,451 households.

 - Out of 50 implemented schemes, 23 are climate-resilient water supply interventions delivering approximately 260,000 liters of clean, reliable water daily to 4,427 climate-vulnerable households, benefiting 12,668 people across nine districts. Notably, 16 schemes provide treated drinking water for the first time to remote, ethnically marginalized communities in two hill districts. These supply 135,816 liters of safe drinking water and 104,153 liters of domestic water daily, directly benefiting 1,700 people, 47% women.
 - A total of 355.36 hectares of land were restored for year-round cultivation through solar-powered irrigation and other climate-smart interventions, contributing to enhanced agricultural productivity, economic stability, and improved food security.
 - Of the 50 schemes, many focused-on ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, including solar energy installations, tree plantation etc. Collectively, 32 schemes generated more than 218 kW of renewable, sustainable green energy.
- Through LoGIC, 85% of beneficiaries have knowledge and skills to implement Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO). 64% of them are confident in implementing CALOs without support from LoGIC. 70% of beneficiaries can make bank transactions independently (Source: ATM data).
- A total of 30,916 Community Resilience Fund (CRF) beneficiaries across 9 districts received diverse support through government line departments. These services included agricultural inputs, livestock vaccinations, deworming, fishery consultations, cooperative audits, vocational training and emergency support
- A total of 42,500 CRF beneficiaries of the LoGIC Project have formed and registered 294 climate-resilient cooperatives across nine districts. Among these cooperatives, 59% have developed business plans and 32% are currently implementing green businesses. The cooperatives have achieved a net profit of 10% on their investments.
- Total 41,650 LoGIC beneficiaries of 2,322 groups gained 69% economic benefit through the implementation of climate-adaptive livelihoods at individual and group level. Their average monthly household income increased by 0.30%.
- The LoGIC Project and Green Delta Insurance Limited have established a partnership to safeguard the livelihoods and green enterprises of climate-resilient cooperatives. Through this collaboration, LoGIC ensured financial protection to the most vulnerable communities by facilitating the transfer of climate-related risks. During the reporting period, beneficiaries of 18 cooperatives received a total insurance claim of BDT 476,880 for losses related to maize cultivation.

- ✦ To ensure sustainability and institutional ownership, the programme, under the LoGIC project framework, established O&M Committees for all 50 schemes, trained 340 community members (238 men and 102 women), reinforced coordination through upazila-level workshops and formalized the handover of all 1,001 PBCRG schemes to local authorities in December 2025 with clear operation and maintenance frameworks.
- ✦ LoGIC organized a two-day long training on bankability, financial resources, market mobilization, and investment menu for 247 cooperatives in 9 Districts. A total of 911 participants attended the sessions, including cooperative leaders, Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs), youth representatives, DCCC, and government officials. 80% of the participants were women.
- ✦ Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI), Innovation and Research Centre and UNDP jointly organized Green Start-up Challenge Fund Competition 2025. Two Cooperative green business initiatives- Plastic Recycling Factory of Sunamganj and Shobujer Chhoya Organic Coconut Oil Mill of Bhola were awarded with BDT 500,000 each as start-ups to scale-up their innovative green solutions.
- ✦ LoGIC organized a two-days long advance training on climate change for the LoGIC and UNDP other project staff. Resource persons from Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Ministry of Environment, and Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) facilitated the sessions.
- ✦ The LoGIC project, in partnership with CEGIS, assessed opportunities to enhance Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) schemes through Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and mainstream them within Local Government Institutions (LGIs). The study results highlight that most PBCRG schemes are highly effective in delivering community benefits, improving connectivity, water access, and disaster preparedness. The study also identifies significant potential to further strengthen ecological outcomes and paved the way with 33 well-positioned schemes for NbS enhancements such as bio-engineered structures, riparian buffers, and eco-friendly water management.
- ✦ LoGIC organized four regional workshops across Bangladesh, engaging 319 local government officials and policymakers, including 33 women. The workshops advanced integration of the National Adaptation Plan into Local Adaptation Plans of Action, strengthening unified, gender-inclusive, and climate-responsive local planning system.
- ✦ The LoGIC project, through the University of Dhaka, conducted an independent impact assessment in 2025 which confirmed that PBCRG investments have significantly strengthened climate resilience, service delivery and local institutional capacity in Bangladesh, demonstrating a scalable and gender-responsive model for integrating climate adaptation into subnational planning and budgeting processes.
- ✦ Local Government Division (LGD) has, for the first time, allocated development funds to all LGIs, including Urban areas, in accordance with the Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI), and LoGIC has provided technical assistance in finalizing these allocations. LGD has reconfirmed its commitment to scale up LoGIC-II and finalized the Preliminary Development Project Proposal following a blended finance model.

b) Output progress

Output statement	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target (2025)	End of Project Target	Progress 2025	Means of verifications and comments to substantiate the selected response
Output 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. % of community people (Disaggregated by male, female, poor and marginalized) that participate in the formulation of Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA).	1.3% (LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)	40%	52%	20%	Source: LoGIC MIS
	1.2. % of target Union and Upazilas that integrate CCA solutions into the Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA) to support vulnerable households.	Union- 31.9% (2018) Upazila- 52%	UP- 100% UZP- 100%	UP-100% UZP- 100%	UP- 100% Upazila- 100%	Source: LoGIC MIS
	1.3 % of target cooperatives that integrate CCA solutions into their business plan to support vulnerable households.	0	70%	100%	57%	Source: LoGIC MIS
Output 2: Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.	2.1 % of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance.	10% (National) (2016)	60%	60%	83%	Source: Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM) of LoGIC
	2.2 % of target cooperatives implementing green climate businesses to benefit vulnerable households.	0	60%	60%	25%	Source: LoGIC MIS
Output 3: Established performance-based financing mechanisms for local	3.1 % of target Union and Upazilas that secure funding to support community adaptation schemes based on their performance.	Baseline: Union- 0% Upazila- 11%	UP- 100% UZP- 100%	UP-100% UZP- 100%	UP- 100% UZP- 100%	Source: LoGIC MIS

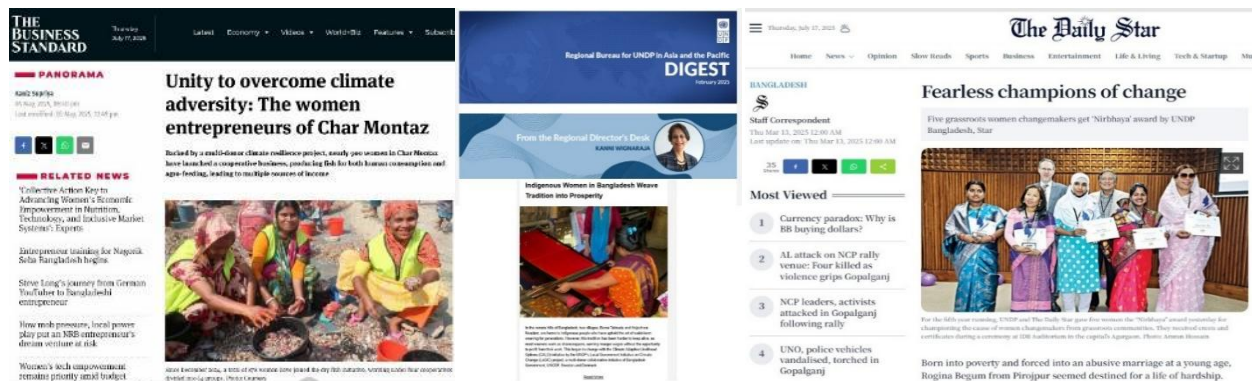
governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.	3.2 % of Union and Upazila discussed on climate change adaptation planning and budget in General (Open) Budget Session.	Baseline: Union-6.9% Upazila-24%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-77% UZP-79%	Source: LoGIC MIS
Output 4: Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing.	4.1. The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 8th Five Year Plan (8FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation.	0 (No) (2018)	NAP localization	Yes (Scale ¹ 4)	Initiated NAP localization through Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA)	Source: LoGIC MIS
	4.2. The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework.	0 (No) (2018)	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	Source: LoGIC MIS

3. Communications, visibility, and partnerships (1000 characters maximum)

LoGIC has garnered significant media coverage from various international, national and regional news media including NEXT BLUE which has provided crucial visibility. A roundtable discussion was hosted in partnership with The Daily Star on “Climate Resilient Cooperatives to Green SMEs: Enabling Resilience for Climate Vulnerable Women”. LoGIC is also making a strong presence on X (Twitter), LinkedIn, Facebook and YouTube. The social media posts are tagged by UNDP, development partners, youth groups and climate specialists for prolonging climate change issues, highlighting project outcomes and engaging people in discussions. LoGIC has produced four videos this year LoGIC’s outreach through its website and UNDP Facebook and YouTube where one of the videos on Youth Climate Activists garnered 1.7m views which is noteworthy.

LoGIC project has featured several impactful stories and initiatives highlighting women’s empowerment and climate resilience across Bangladesh. In Rangamati, a story titled [Indigenous Women in Rangamati Weave Tradition into Prosperity](#) showcased how women are preserving their heritage through waist-loom weaving under the CALO activity. For International Women’s Day, the experiences of female PBCRG and CRF staff working in remote areas were spotlighted in a feature titled [“Women breaking barriers in the fight against climate change,”](#) with individual stories shared as a Facebook series. A graphic story titled [“Women Who Rebuild”](#) told the journey of beneficiary Seema Rani Munda. Additionally, Tandra Mollik from Bagerhat and Kabita Banerjee from Koyra were among five women recognized with the “Nirbhaya” award, a joint initiative by UNDP and The

¹ Scale: Excellent-4, Good-3, Moderate-2, Need to improve-1



Daily Star, with their stories published under the title [“Honouring women leaders driving change.”](#) In a significant partnership, LoGIC/UNDP and Gazipur Agricultural University [signed an agreement](#) on March 16 to develop sustainable methods for converting fish waste into valuable products. A successful mission to CHT by SIDA and DANIDA was made in May. A learning sharing dialogue was held in collaboration with Amal Foundation on 29 June titled [Sowing Sustainable Future with Super-Crops](#) highlighting the benefits of cultivating chia and quinoa seeds.



LoGIC has continued to highlight impactful initiatives across Bangladesh, showcasing stories of resilience, innovation, and empowerment. A featured article in [Prothom Alo](#) highlighted transformative educational projects shaping the future of higher education in the country, underscoring how knowledge and skills are opening new pathways for young leaders. In a groundbreaking development, the UNDP Bangladesh published a story titled [From Vulnerability to Action: Why Bangladesh's Climate Vulnerability Index \(CVI\) Is a Game-Changer](#), detailing how the CVI is helping policymakers and communities identify risks and plan targeted climate action. Empowering women entrepreneurs remained a core focus, exemplified by the story of Jahanara, who turned plastic waste into livelihood opportunities. The feature [Jahanara Turns Plastic Waste into Prosperity](#) illustrated how waste management can intersect with economic empowerment and environmental sustainability.

Financial inclusion and local governance initiatives also gained attention. A story on the UNCDF website, [Driving capital to the local level brings vital services to remote villages in Bangladesh](#), highlighted how decentralizing resources enables essential services to reach communities previously isolated from development benefits. LoGIC also emphasized how planning translates

into tangible climate resilience. The UNDP feature [From Policy to Practice: How Local Plans Are Building Climate Resilience in Bangladesh](#) showcased local governments implementing strategies that strengthen disaster preparedness at the grassroots level. Finally, the journey toward safer and more resilient communities was captured in [Resilience in Action: How communities are Safeguarding Lives during disasters Through Climate-Smart Infrastructures in Bangladesh](#), demonstrating the role of innovative infrastructure in protecting lives and livelihoods during extreme weather events.

4. Project risks and mitigation measures (1000 characters maximum)

Key Challenges

- The process of formulating climate-resilient cooperatives and implementing business plans for these cooperatives is very difficult in the CHT context due to geographic, ethnic, cultural and socio-economic diversity.
- It is challenging to find out and explore green businesses for cooperatives considering local contexts and business opportunities. Startup of bigger enterprises as cooperative don't have prior experiences, what they wish and select profitable, doesn't match with climate rationality. They remain panicked by fears though strong motivation is going on.
- Due to movement restrictions in Ruma and Thanchi, the LoGIC team was not able to visit Thanchi, Ruma, and partly Rowangchari Upazilas frequently.
- In the absence of project support, it becomes extremely difficult for cooperatives to operate their activities through their members' participation and under the guidance of their executive committees.

SI	Project Risk	Risk Category & Sub-category	Likelihood (High/ Substantial Moderate/ Low)	Mitigation Measure
1.	GoB staff positions related to the project remain vacant and changes in Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad political leadership may affect project delivery.	Organizational	Low	Flexibility in the project budget for additional capacity building support in case of change in the leadership.
2.	Risk of CRF beneficiaries' non-transformative resilience due to lack of a year-round calendar for seasonal and continuous adaptation of their livelihoods.	Financial	Moderate	A district-wise seasonal calendar of climate-adaptive livelihoods was developed and CRF beneficiaries were trained in relevant skills. Review the existing climate-adaptive livelihood options and prepare a diversified revised CALO list.
3.	Risk of the high scarcity of safe drinking water in the	Environmental	Moderate	Supply drinking water by relevant authorities and installation of water

SI	Project Risk	Risk Category & Sub-category	Likelihood (High/ Substantial Moderate/ Low)	Mitigation Measure
	coastal areas of the LoGIC project.			treatment plant with LoGIC PBCRG support. Conduct a study on the feasibility of different safe water options in different climate hotspots.
4.	Risk of damaging the CRF livelihood initiatives and PBCRG-supported schemes due to climatic and non-climatic disaster events.	Environmental	Moderate	Ensure early harvest of crops and necessary protection measures to the climate adaptive livelihoods. Conduct risk assessment and develop a support plan for PBCRG schemes and CRF livelihoods.
5.	Thundering is a risk for field implementation in the haor areas of Sunamganj.	Environmental	Moderate	Beneficiaries and CMFs are suggested to avoid open spaces or electric poles and move to safe places during thunderstorms.
6.	Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet cyclone & other emergency responses.	Financial	Moderate	Safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and ensuring close monitoring.
7.	Risk of slow progress of project activities due to Union/Upazila Parishad election.	Political	Moderate	Maintain careful relationships with UP/UZP and involve DDLG and UNOs in decision-making and implementation.
8.	If there are local conflicts, embargo from laws and regulations enforcement authorities in CHT areas, project staff movement in CHT areas might be restricted for follow-up and monitoring of project interventions.	Operational	Moderate	The project will design a remote monitoring system and a mechanism to support the field staff and beneficiaries remotely.

Most updated Offline Risk Register must be attached as an annex to the report.

5. Lessons Learned (800 characters maximum)

- Market integration is critical for scaling climate resilient cooperatives: Several climate-resilient cooperatives demonstrated strong potential to expand green businesses. However, long-term sustainability requires stronger market linkages and access to private capital, particularly through banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs), to transition from grant dependency to commercial viability.
- Participatory monitoring improves infrastructure quality and accountability: The active involvement of local community members in monitoring construction activities, along with joint site visits by LGED Engineers and the LoGIC District Team, significantly improved the quality of construction works of the PBCRG funded schemes.
- Specific technical partnerships strengthen adaptation quality: Planning, designing, budgeting and implementation are important determinant of effectiveness of adaptation measures. LoGIC hired some project engineers for infrastructural interventions related to adaption. However, certain interventions require very specific type of technical capacities which may not be available in the project. Therefore, the project may require entering into more partnerships with experts.

6. Way Forward (800 characters maximum)

The LoGIC project has been ended in Dec 2025. It is a proven model for climate change adaptation and the localization of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). LGD has prepared the PDPP (Preliminary Development Project Proposal), which is now awaited in ERD for fund source committee's clearance. The required feasibility study and other supporting assessments for LoGIC-II are under progress. To expand LoGIC project's impact at the national level, several multilateral banks have expressed interest in supporting LGD in scaling up this approach. The next phase of LoGIC is proposed to start from January 2027 to December 2031, aiming to enhance the adaptive capacity of 2.6 million climate-vulnerable households, benefiting 4.1 million people indirectly. This phase will be implemented across 300 Unions in 120 Upazilas spanning 33 Districts. The project's new phase will work in 6 NAP climate stress areas: Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT); Drought-prone and Barind Area (DBA); River, floodplain, and erosion prone area (FPE); Haor and flash floods area (HFF), Southeast and eastern coastal area (SEE); Southwestern coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM).

To develop the LoGIC Phase-II, participation and technical guidance are required in a co-design approach. The UNDP/LoGIC proposes a Focal Point from LGD and a small technical group comprising of representatives from divisions and ministries to the Local Government Division (LGD) to oversee proposal development for LoGIC phase 2.

UNDP has designed an Initiation Plan (IP) for the duration of 12 months (January – December 2026) and will be a transitioning phase between the completion of LoGIC I and development, approval and initiation of LoGIC II, which will lead to the full-scale national roll-out. The IP aims to provide technical assistance to LGD, strengthen institutional capacities, expand partnerships, and enhance private sector engagement linking value chains with vulnerable communities and strengthen institutional capacities and ownership, expand spectrum of constituencies and partnerships, and set the foundation for a sustainable and scaled-up LoGIC II as a transformative, nationally owned and financially viable model for local climate adaptation. The Initiation Plan also aims to provide technical, operational and policy support to the Local Government Division (LGD) to facilitate relevant community development processes, ensure participatory and inclusive decision making, involving all relevant societal groups and set platforms for efficient service delivery and sustainability of actions, leading to long-term climate resilience.

Priority actions for the project and other teams before the next reporting cycle

Issue/observation	Action to be taken	Responsible	Timeline
LoGIC AWP-2026 Approval	Submit the AWP to Cluster	Operations Team	March 2026
On board the project staff and Focal	Coordination with Cluster	PMU	March 2026

7. Annexures

Annex-1: Progress Against Project Outputs

Output 1: Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing.



Training on bankability, financial resources, market mobilization and investment menu for Cooperatives

LoGIC organized a two-day long training on bankability, financial resources, market mobilization and investment menu for 247 cooperatives in 9 Districts. A total of 911 participants attended the sessions, including cooperative leaders, CMFs, youth representatives, DCCC and government officials. 80% of the participants were women. The main objective of the training was to enhance management skills among cooperative leaders. The Upazila Cooperative Officers, Agriculture officer and the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) were present in the training and conducted sessions. The participants learned practical knowledge on financial literacy, including banking, investment readiness, proper documentation, climate-resilient business plan, green business and legal compliance. Participants also explored strategies for improving market access, branding, and supply chain linkages.



Business Plan Development Workshop in CHT

LoGIC organized district-level business plan development workshop in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts. The Hill District Councils (HDCs) arranged all logistics and resources for the workshops. Total 125 participants including cooperative leaders, CRF beneficiaries, youth representatives, Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs), HDC Chairman, commissioner and government officials from relevant line departments, were present at the events.



The primary objective of the workshops was to strengthen participants' knowledge and skills in preparing viable cooperative business plans that reflect local climate risks, market dynamics, and resource availability. Participants were trained on green business models, financial forecasting, risk mitigation, value proposition development, and market analysis. Participants discussed in groups to identify and prioritize climate-resilient businesses. Representatives from line agencies actively engaged in providing feedback and linking cooperative members with ongoing government services and schemes. These workshops laid a foundation for improving cooperative planning in the CHT with a focus on inclusive, locally adaptive and financially viable livelihood options. The events further reinforced LoGIC's commitment to enabling community-led climate resilience through structured capacity development and partnership.

Workshop on Market Linkage, Processing and Preservation of Quinoa and Chia Seed

To establish robust, direct connections between Chia & Quinoa cultivators and local businessmen, expand opportunities for contract farming, as well as to strengthen the Chia & Quinoa market



ecosystem, ensuring that producers could directly engage with buyers and elevate product quality

through advanced processing and preservation methodologies the Amal Foundation, a partner of LoGIC, organized two workshops in Bagerhat and Kurigram. A total of 53 participants- LoGIC CRF beneficiaries, Youth, local entrepreneurs, local journalists, Upazila Agricultural Officers, LoGIC and Amal Foundation staff attended the workshops.

Workshop on Sowing Sustainable Future with Super Crops

To harness the transformative promise of climate-resilient agriculture, bringing together government officials, Development Partners, leading academics, private sector actors, and grassroots farmers, Amal Foundation organized a national-level workshop on ‘Sowing Sustainable Future with Super Crops’ on 29 June 2025 at Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (SAU), Dhaka. A total of 106 participants- government officials, researchers, business leaders, media, and community representatives- attended the workshop.



The event was inaugurated by the National Project Director of LoGIC, Mohammad Fazla Azim, and presided by Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Latif, Vice Chancellor of SAU. The event successfully elevated the discourse on climate-resilient agriculture in Bangladesh, transforming it from an initial idea to field-proven reality. Through powerful storytelling, multi- sector dialogue, and grounded insights, “Sowing Sustainable Future with Super Crops” advanced not only an agricultural agenda—but a narrative of dignity, innovation, and hope. As Bangladesh stands at the frontline of climate change, this event reaffirmed that its response must begin at the grassroots—with farmers who, if given the right tools and voice, can redefine what it means to cultivate a future.

Output 2: Established financing mechanisms for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods.

Plastic Recycling Factory in Sunamganj

Every year, thousands of visitors flock to the Haor to witness its natural splendor. But with them arrives an invisible crisis- plastic bottles, wrappers, and packaging materials left behind, accumulating over time. These non-degradable materials clog natural water channels, reduce soil fertility and severely disrupt the lives of both human and aquatic communities that rely on these wetlands. The women-led cooperative of LoGIC has launched a community-led plastic recycling factory, redefining waste management from a reactive, post-consumption clean-up activity into a proactive, climate-smart circular economy model.

in Uttar Sreepur Union of Tahirpur Upazila in Sunamganj District. 167 of the LoGIC beneficiaries invested BDT 397,135 to set up this factory. This initiative seeks to turn this environmental threat into an opportunity by establishing a state-of-the-art recycling facility that processes up to 10 tons of plastic waste annually. The objectives of the initiative are to reduce plastic waste and restore the fertility and biodiversity of haor lands, to generate employment and promote green entrepreneurship and to reduce carbon emissions through sustainable recycling practices. By converting waste into reusable materials, the factory not only provides an environmentally sound solution to pollution but also contributes to climate resilience, economic inclusion, and long-term sustainable development in the Haor region. To ensure the long-term sustainability of a plastic recycling factory, the cooperative involves economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Continuous skill development training and machinery upgrades are essential to maintain efficiency and product quality.



Implementation of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO)

In Rangamati and Bandarban, there are 7,000 CRF beneficiaries in 350 groups who are implementing 20 types of CALO. 53% the groups have completed their 1st cycle of CALO in this reporting period, and 93% of them have gained economic benefit. The CALO implementation status are as below:

LoGIC introduced Climate Risk Insurance

LoGIC project and Green Delta Insurance Limited made a partnership to protect the livelihoods and green businesses of climate-resilient cooperatives. This agreement is designed for two insurance products for Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO): (1) sheep rearing and (2) integrated agricultural (Crop) farming.

District	Sheep insurance coverage	Crop insurance coverage	Micro-health insurance coverage	Total CRF beneficiaries under coverage
Kurigram	422	2,538	0	2,960
Bagerhat	266	258	100	624
Total				3,584

Through this collaboration, LoGIC aims to financially shield the most at-risk communities by transferring the associated risks. This initiative is anticipated to reveal more opportunities to minimize risk and attract greater private financing.

Based on the analysis of the CHIRPS data for the insured regions (Char Rajibpur, Chilmari, and Roumari Upazila of Kurigram), specifically regarding the perils of Dry Spell and Excessive Rainfall for maize crop, the LoGIC beneficiaries of 18 Cooperatives have received BDT 476,880 as insurance claims.

Green Business Initiatives of Cooperatives

The 35,000 CRF beneficiaries of LoGIC formed and registered 247 climate-resilient cooperatives in 7 Districts. 59% of them have prepared their business plan, and 32% of the cooperatives are implementing green businesses. The cooperatives have gained 10% net profit on their investment by June 2025. In Patuakhali, 4 cooperatives of the Char Mamtaj union gained 62.5% economic benefit from the dry fish processing business. In Rangamati, 6 cooperatives have been registered, and in Bandarban, it is none to date, because due to scarcity and local context, the beneficiaries are less interested in the cooperative approach.



District	Cooperative (#)	Coop. Have Business Plan (%)	Implementing Green Business (%)	Name of Green Business	Total Investment for Business (BDT)
Bagerhat	40	78	38	Fish Culture & Rice Cultivation	3,560,000
Barguna	36	44	28	Vegetable Cultivation, Ring-slab, Fish culture, Chicken farming	1,951,552
Bhola	30	73	43	Organic coconut oil, Fruit Garden, Vegetable cultivation, Agricultural farming, Fish culture	10,580,827
Khulna	39	51	21	Natural Honey Marketing and Native Chicken Farming, Watermelon	1,067,040
Kurigram	32	69	44	Maize, Vermi Compost, Onion, Ginger, Chicken, Quinoa, Chia seed, Peanut, Handicrafts and Jute cultivation	9,399,531
Patuakhali	30	90	57	Egg hatching by Incubator, Agro-feed factory, Verme Compost, Fish Culture, Duck firming, Mug bean & Dry fish processing	8,353,031
Sunamganj	40	18	8	Plastic Recycling Factory, Handicrafts, Duck firming	667,635
Grand Total	247	59	32		35,579,616

Linkages with Govt. Line Department Officials

LoGIC has prioritized building strong coordination with government line and extension departments to ensure effective delivery of climate adaptive services and enhance the sustainability of project outcomes. Regular linkage with relevant departments—such as Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Social Welfare, Women's Affairs, and Cooperatives—enabled CRF

beneficiaries to access essential government resources, training, and technical support. Between January and December 2025, a total of **30,916 CRF beneficiaries** across **9 districts** received diverse support through government line departments. These services included agricultural inputs, livestock vaccinations, deworming, fishery consultations, cooperative audits, vocational training and emergency support. The details are as follows:

Key highlights include:

- **Kurigram:** 2,642 CRF beneficiaries received seeds, fertilizers, vaccinations, cooperative training and food assistance.
- **Barguna:** 7,455 beneficiaries benefited from livestock vaccination (over 4,500 animals), brackish water fish farming guidance and social protection programs.
- **Bhola:** Training and input support were provided in areas like cap-making, coconut plantation, and traditional craft preparation.
- **Khulna:** Over 4,000 beneficiaries received support in rice and watermelon cultivation, livestock management and vocational trainings (tailoring, computer skills).
- **Bandarban:** 720 beneficiaries trained in homestead gardening, pig and poultry rearing, with stronger CMF-line department coordination established.
- **Patuakhali:** Extensive input support in crops, livestock, and aquaculture; 150 fishers received 16,500 kg of rice during the fishing ban.
- **Rangamati:** 812 CRF members trained on Black Bengal Goat and pig rearing, pineapple and banana cultivation, and native poultry farming tailored to indigenous livelihoods.
- **Sunamganj:** 8,948 beneficiaries accessed seeds, fertilizers, paddy harvesting support, and cooperative management training.
- **Bagerhat:** 2,109 CRF households received training in livestock care, aquaculture, vegetable farming, cooperative audits and youth skill development.



LoGIC also facilitated Upazila-level coordination meetings and sensitization workshops to strengthen linkages between CRF groups and service providers. These networks ensured continuity in technical assistance, especially for 1st and 2nd round beneficiaries who had more direct engagement during capacity-building phases. Collaborative efforts contributed to operationalizing climate-smart cooperatives, strengthening local institutions, and ensuring service delivery even in hard-to-reach areas.

LoGIC Youth in the Bangladesh Investment Summit 2025

The Bangladesh Investment Summit 2025, held in Dhaka from April 7-10, 2025, aimed to showcase Bangladesh's evolving investment landscape and attract foreign investment. The summit, organized by the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA), highlighted economic reforms, policy improvements, and sector-specific opportunities in areas like renewable energy, digital economy, and textiles. The summit included the launch of an Investment Portfolio 2025 and an Innovation Fund, reflecting Bangladesh's commitment to sustainable economic growth. As part of LoGIC's ongoing support for youth-led, climate-resilient enterprises, 12 young entrepreneurs from the LoGIC Youth Platform participated in the Youth Entrepreneurship Expo at the Bangladesh Investment Summit 2025. Representing four climate-affected districts, Kurigram, Sunamganj, Rangamati, and Patuakhali, the showcased ventures included quinoa and chia seed cultivation, Nakshi Kantha embroidery, indigenous handloom products, and hygienically processed dry fish.

This platform elevated youth innovation rooted in local resources, created new avenues for market linkage, recognition, and investment toward inclusive green growth.

Cooperative Green Businesses awarded FBCCI Green Start-up Challenge Fund 2025

Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI), Innovation and Research Centre and UNDP jointly organized Green Start-up Challenge Fund Competition 2025. LoGIC assisted four cooperatives in Sunamganj, Kurigram and Bhola to take part in the event and present their green enterprises. The Climate Resilient Cooperatives presented four green businesses- (1) Plastic Recycling Factory (Sunamganj), (2) Shobujer Chhoya Organic Coconut Oil Mill (Bhola), (3) Aparajita Nakshi Palli (Kurigram) and (4) Nakshi Bangla Handicrafts Enterprise (Sunamganj). Among them, two green businesses have been awarded, finally, receiving BDT 500,000 each as a start-up to scale-up their innovative green solutions. This recognition is a milestone for all the climate resilient cooperatives of LoGIC to establish a community-led approach and promote the voices of marginalized. It will also create new opportunities, partnerships, and potential investment for them.

Output 3: Established performance-based financing mechanisms for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.

Climate Resilient Scheme Implementation with PBCRG

In FY 2024–25, a total budget of USD 1.17 million was utilized for the implementation of 50 climate-resilient schemes, of which USD one million (83%) was financed through PBCRG and USD 0.17 million (17%) was mobilized as co-financing, contributed by communities in the form of cash and in-kind support, including land and labour, reflecting strong community ownership and participation. The Interventions reduced climate risks for 34,774 people, including 14,471 women (≈41%) and persons with disabilities, benefiting 9,451 households through 50 climate-resilient schemes.



District-wise Implementation of PBCRG Schemes (FY 2024–25)



Sl.	District Name	No of Scheme in 2024-25	District-wise Scheme No. (FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25)
1	Khulna	5	122
2	Bagerhat	5	117
3	Barguna	5	170
4	Patuakhali	2	104
5	Bhola	6	139
6	Kurigram	5	151
7	Sunamganj	3	164

8	Bandarban	9	15
9	Rangamati	10	19
	Total	50	1,001

PBCRG Schemes Implementation (2024-25):

Category	Number of Schemes completed in 2025
Adaptive Water & Sanitation (RWHS, Integrated water plant etc.)	24
Climate Resilient Agriculture	13
Reduce impact of flood & waterlogging (Guide-wall, drainage, culvert etc.)	11
Reduce loss & damage of life & property (Smart Boat, live saving equipment etc.)	2
Grand Total	

Training of O&M Committees

LoGIC organized series of court-yard training for the Maintenance (O&M) Committees responsible for 50 schemes implemented during the 2024–25 fiscal year. The primary goal was to equip committee members with practical knowledge and skills to ensure the effective operation, regular maintenance, and long-term sustainability of the schemes. The objective was to orient the PBCRG O&M committee members with knowledge and skills to ensure the effective operation, maintenance and sustainability of the schemes. A total of 340 persons (102 females) attended the trainings.



Institutionalization of Sustainable O&M Mechanism

To ensure the long-term sustainability of PBCRG climate-adaptive schemes, the LoGIC project conducted coordinated actions at national, district, upazila, and community levels. A two-day Stakeholder Consultation Workshop in Khulna (3–4 November 2024) brought together district and upazila officials, elected representatives, line department staff, and LoGIC field teams from nine districts to identify O&M gaps, share best practices, and explore mechanisms for sustaining PBCRG schemes.

Following this, upazila-level workshops (August–November 2025) engaged government officials, Union Parishad representatives, O&M Committees, and LoGIC staff to address operational challenges, clarify coordination pathways, and reinforce institutional roles. At the community level, courtyard meetings guided O&M Committees and beneficiaries on routine maintenance, transparent fund use, and ownership of the schemes.



Based on the agreed unified approach; all 1,001 PBCRG schemes implemented during LoGIC project's tenure have been formally handed over to respective Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) via an official letter from the National Project Director. The handover included scheme lists and clearly defined roles for all stakeholders, institutionalizing O&M responsibilities and establishing a structured mechanism for sustainable fund management and maintenance.

From Policy To Practice: Scaling-up Lapa Implementation

In 2025, four regional consultation workshops were held in Cox's Bazar, Khulna, Sylhet, and Rangpur to advance the localization of Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050 through the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA). These events brought together local government officials, policymakers, and community representatives to reflect on how national adaptation priorities could be effectively translated into locally led climate action.

A major focus of the discussions was the Formulation of the LAPA Guideline, developed under the LoGIC project to ensure a unified and nationally accepted approach for preparing LAPAs across all upazilas. This guideline had already guided the development and endorsement of NAP-integrated LAPAs in 29 climate-vulnerable upazilas, marking a significant achievement in institutionalizing climate-responsive local planning.



Participants across the four regions examined lessons from these 29 LAPAs and discussed how their approaches—such as the use of the Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) for climate finance allocation—could be adopted nationwide. The workshops also emphasized the need to establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to link LAPA implementation with national reporting systems, including iBAS++.

Inclusive adaptation remained at the center of every dialogue. Stakeholders highlighted women's leadership, meaningful youth engagement, and community-driven innovations as essential components of successful LAPAs. Financing options, from PBCRGs and BCCTF to climate risk

insurance, were also explored to ensure sustainability. The insights generated from the regional events culminated through the national-level validation in December 2025, where government ministries and development partners endorsed a shared roadmap for scaling up LAPA implementation.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PBCRG IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of PBCRG schemes, conducted by a team of independent consultants in the year 2025, confirms that the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) under the LoGIC project has been highly effective in strengthening climate resilience, service delivery, and institutional capacity at the local level. PBCRG-funded climate-adaptive infrastructures—covering water supply, sanitation, irrigation, roads, shelters, and nature-based interventions—have significantly reduced vulnerability to floods, waterlogging, salinity intrusion, lightning strikes, and water scarcity across climate-vulnerable districts.

The schemes are well aligned with national and local policy frameworks, including the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA), and Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP), and are successfully mainstreamed into Union and Upazila development planning and budgeting processes. Strong community participation, particularly of women and marginalized groups, has enhanced local ownership, inclusiveness, and relevance of interventions.

Most PBCRG schemes demonstrate high performance in durability, functionality, adaptability, resilience, and replicability, while capacity-building initiatives have strengthened LGIs' ability to plan, manage, execute and finance climate-resilient infrastructure. The establishment of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) committees further supports sustainability and local accountability.

Overall, the PBCRG model represents a scalable, locally led, and results-oriented approach to climate adaptation, delivering tangible livelihood, environmental, and resilience benefits for vulnerable communities in Bangladesh.

Enhancing PBCRG Impact with Nature-Based Approaches

The LoGIC project, in partnership with CEGIS, assessed opportunities to enhance Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) schemes through Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and mainstream them within Local Government Institutions (LGIs). Covering nine climate-vulnerable districts, the study evaluated 58 representative interventions—including roads, embankments, water systems, and solar irrigation—using OECD/DAC criteria for functional performance and the IUCN NbS Standard for ecological integrity.

Results highlight that most PBCRG schemes are highly effective in delivering community benefits, improving connectivity, water access, and disaster preparedness. The study also identifies significant potential to further strengthen ecological outcomes and paved the way with 33 well-positioned schemes for NbS enhancements such as bio-engineered structures, riparian buffers, and eco-friendly water management.

With targeted capacity building, governance support, and community engagement, LGIs can successfully integrate NbS, transforming PBCRG schemes into sustainable, climate-resilient, and nature-positive interventions that amplify both social and environmental benefits across vulnerable communities.

Output-4: Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing.

Hon'ble Secretary, LGD in Bandarban

The Local Government Division (LGD) Secretary, Rezaul Maksud Jahedi, undertook a two-day field mission on October 4–5, 2025, to Bandarban District under the LoGIC project, visiting PBCRG and CRF sites, including water treatment plants and livelihood schemes. He visited Suyalok Headman Para (PBCRG), Minjhiri Para (CRF), Empopara (PBCRG), and Dingt Mro Para (PBCRG).

He expressed genuine satisfaction, describing the LoGIC implementation as "incredible and exemplary." The Secretary praised the community's active participation and the technical excellence of innovative water systems like the Gravity Flow System and solar-powered schemes, which tackled severe water scarcity. He suggested replicating the successful LoGIC model and similar projects in other hill districts to ensure sustainable water access and strengthen local capacity for climate adaptation.



Joint Mission Visit to Rangamati

As part of efforts to strengthen climate resilience in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, representatives from Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the LoGIC project team conducted a joint field visit to Rangamati from 7- 8 May 2025. The mission observed several livelihood initiatives supported by the Community Resilience Fund (CRF), including culantro (Bilati dhonia) cultivation and traditional waist loom weaving. These interventions have created income-generating opportunities, particularly for women, while promoting indigenous knowledge and cultural preservation. Beneficiaries shared how CRF support has enhanced their economic resilience, diversified household livelihoods and strengthened community solidarity. However, ongoing challenges like water scarcity and erosion underscore the need for sustained, locally led adaptation measures in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.



Sida Delegation Visit to Bhola

As part of oversight and support, a high-level delegation of Sida visited Bhola District to observe the LoGIC interventions in Bhola. The team included representatives from the Swedish Embassy in Dhaka, UNDP Headquarters, UNDP Country Office, UNRCO, and Local Government Division. The visiting team consulted with the community and stakeholders to know their



feedback on the project approach and results. The mission delegates noted that the community needs for continued support and scaling up LoGIC interventions to sustain the results they have achieved.

NORDIC Ambassadors' Visit to Bandarban

On 29 April 2025, Ambassador from the Nordic Embassy along with the Resident Representative (RR) of UNDP visited the Kanaijopara Water Scheme, a key project under the LoGIC initiative addressing severe water scarcity in Bandarban hilly areas. The delegation observed how this community-driven water supply system is providing reliable access to clean water, particularly during the dry season when shortages are most critical.



The ambassadors expressed appreciation for the project, noting its importance in improving livelihoods and reducing the hardship faced by local communities. They highlighted how such locally-led solutions can effectively tackle climate-induced water challenges in hard-to-reach hilly regions. The success of Kanaijopara's scheme serves as a model for future climate-resilient water projects in similar areas.

In spite of this, the District Administration (DC & DDLG) and Upazila Administration (UNO, Upazila LGED Engineer) visited the Kanaijopara PBCRG scheme and expressed their appreciation to the LoGIC Project for implementing such a useful scheme.

French Ambassador's Visit in Kurigram

The French Ambassador, Jean-Marc Séré-Charlet, visited Rangpur in October 2025 on a UNDP mission to observe UN interventions. He toured the Solar Powered Water Treatment Plant at Nurani Madrasha in Thanahat Union, Chilmari Upazila. The Ambassador was highly impressed by the scheme's overall benefits and the reliable access to clean water it provided to the local community. He noted how the clean water supply was particularly beneficial to young children, whose health is often vulnerable to waterborne illnesses, underscoring the success of this sustainable and innovative solution in promoting public health and local empowerment.



SIDA HQ Team in Bagerhat

In April 2025, the SIDA HQ Team, along with members of the Embassy of Sweden, UNDP, UNCDF, and the Local Government Division (LGD), undertook a mission to Bagerhat District. The visit observed the climate-adaptive livelihoods, community resilience projects (CRF and PBCRG schemes), and green enterprises. Ms. Louise Hermann, Lead Climate Policy Advisor, Sida HQ; Mr. Esse Nilsson, Climate Policy Advisor, Sida HQ; Ms. Nayoka Martinez-Bäckström, Embassy of Sweden, and Ms. Tomas Wörlund Rylén, Embassy of Sweden were present in the mission.

Nordic youth political leaders in Khulna

Nordic youth political leaders visited Khulna in October 2025 to witness how LoGIC project is empowering local communities to adapt, thrive, and lead on climate resilience.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON LoGIC PHASE-II



To engage key government officials and development partners in discussions on the draft PDPP, design, outputs, and implementation strategy of LoGIC Phase-II, UNDP Bangladesh and UNCDF organized a Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on 19 March 2025 at Hotel Intercontinental, Dhaka. The event was participated by the Govt. Officials, Development Partners, INGOs, LoGIC staff and UNDP & UNCDF Bangladesh representatives. The consultations aimed to collaboratively discuss the key frameworks for designing the PDPP, outputs for Phase-II, donor fund strategy, fund design, and financing plan for the LoGIC Phase-II. Recognizing LoGIC's unique model, the stakeholder engagement process was essential in gathering diverse perspectives to ensure that proposed strategies are well-informed, relevant, and locally grounded for Phase-II initiation.

The consultations yielded several critical findings, including:

- **Interconnectivity and Inclusion:** Stakeholders highlighted the need for amalgaming governance sectors for the Climate Finance Coordination Mechanism, one that includes representatives from all key sectors to ensure a comprehensive approach to climate finance.
- **Transparency and Monitoring:** A strong framework for monitoring and reporting climate finance was considered crucial for fostering trust among stakeholders and ensuring the efficient allocation of resources.
- **Alignment with and National and Local Priorities:** Strategies should align with Bangladesh's national guidelines and priorities, while also addressing the country's financing needs to improve their relevance and effectiveness.
- **Concentration on Blended Financing:** LoGIC Phase-II should focus both on grants and concessional loans for articulating development goals and effective implementation of the project.

Major Recommendations with Key Insights: The following insights and recommendations were made throughout the sessions.

FCDO:

- The model should focus on vertical expansion (cost-effective, sustainable, and innovative) and horizontal expansion (systematic and integrated). Horizontal expansion should include: Alignment with govt. policies & priorities, considering evolving frameworks, Aligning local knowledge with scientific knowledge – especially in LLA/NbS, Institutionalization at both community and central levels, Multi-sectoral integration, involving local govt., MoEFCC, MoAFL, MoF and other key stakeholders.
- Ensure a balanced top-down and bottom-up approach, securing policy-level buy-in while strengthening community-driven adaptation. Bridge local and scientific knowledge to enhance the effectiveness of locally led adaptation.

- Integration and partnership with other development programmes that are already working on local level climate adaptation and climate finance to avoid any overlapping and make effective synergies.

Planning Wing, LGD:

- Phase-II proposes USD 225 million, primarily as a concessional loan, but priority should be on grant financing, with limited concessional loans for this community-driven project. The priority will be in securing grant funding from development partners that would benefit the Local Government Division, however we can then explore concessional loan and financing from the private sector.
- Greater focus should be on high-vulnerability areas, especially coastal regions with higher poverty rates.
- Climate budget tagging at the local level needs to be more effective. We can think of implementing Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Framework through third-party verifiers
- Strengthen integration of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) into the Local Adaptation Action Plan.

MIE Wing, LGD:

- Expand risk insurance by exploring institutional mechanisms from the GoB to support local communities and integrating multiple insurance companies into the project, rather than relying on just one.
- Broaden geographical coverage by targeting more Union Parishads and districts to ensure a more inclusive approach to addressing local vulnerabilities.

European Union:

- From EU, European Investment Bank (EIB) is working with renewable energy. UNDP can explore this opportunity for funding support. EIB is looking for some mature projects and is looking to see whether it can facilitate the fund for loan assistance– the LoGIC beneficiaries and the cooperatives can access the local facilities, guarantees, grants, etc. EIB is providing 88% loan and 12% grant financing.
- Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) is working with the loan facilities, they are providing loan through their partner organization. UNDP can consider leveraging these soft loan opportunities for project funding.

MoEFCC:

- The LoGIC Phase-II project must be designed and implemented sustainably so that communities continue to benefit after its completion. There should be a strong focus on capacity building.

ERD UN Wing:

- At the national level there is a risk of losing the control in scaling up such a large-scale programme, it is important to place effective governance mechanisms to rightly manage the large project.
- We need to calculate the amount of loan and grant required, along with defining the modality, requirement schedule, disbursement schedule, maturity date, and interest rates.
- The model's replication should extend beyond national boundaries, with media promotion and international adoption. ERD can play a key role in attracting donors, investors and the private sector for innovative financing.
- Financing should adopt a blended approach, minimizing de-risking factors to attract investments. ERD should prioritize grant funding first, followed by concessional loans.

Embassy of Sweden:

- A joint proposal involving LGD, MoEFCC, ERD/FD, and the Planning Commission to explore practical implementation of adaptation financing programs. LoGIC II will be more widespread implementation through the CRF and PBCRGs.
- Sweden is in discussions with the World Bank and ADB, having signed a significant guarantee facility that could potentially be applied in Bangladesh.
- We need to think of a sustainable exit upon empowering local institutions.
- Insurance and blended finance are two major initiatives that can be integrated

LoGIC Scale Up without GCF process:

While there has been sustained interest in pursuing financing through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for LOGIC II, recent developments have prompted a strategic shift. Specifically, the saturation of GCF allocations to UNDP in the Asia-Pacific region, coupled with evolving GCF Board priorities and communicated funding constraints, has led UNDP to reconsider its approach.

As a result, GCF will no longer be considered a viable financing pathway for LOGIC II. Instead, UNDP is actively exploring alternative blended modalities that align with both the project's objectives and the current funding landscape. These modalities include:

- Grants from bilateral and multilateral development partners;
- Concessional loans from IFIs;
- Government co-financing, including national contributions;
- Private sector engagement, to catalyze climate resilience and innovation.

This strategic pivot aims to ensure financial sustainability and scalability of LoGIC II, while maintaining alignment with national priorities and maximizing impact across Bangladesh.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

The LoGIC Monitoring system is based on the project's Log frame and Result Framework, prioritizing real-time feedback, meticulous data collection, and measurable results through the utilization of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). One of the technologies adopted by LoGIC for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is tab-based data collection. The real-time data collected is visually represented in interactive dashboards, aiding project management in drawing accurate conclusions about program implementation. Additionally, LoGIC has employed a virtual monitoring system, including video calling, to oversee community-level activities. Information gathered is shared in virtual meetings attended by stakeholders such as DDLG, UNO, Chairman, UP Secretary, and LoGIC-PMU.

The project has established and maintained its Management Information System (MIS) and monitoring databases to capture and track data at beneficiary, household, Union Parishad, and intervention levels. This data is crucial for calculating values for all indicators monitored quarterly and annually, enabling the analysis of project outputs and outcomes across different geographic locations. Findings from these analyses are shared with project management on a quarterly basis.

The Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system is used to measure and monitor the climate adaptation and resilience progress of households and communities receiving support from the project.

Visit of EU Evaluation Team

On 13 May 2025, the European Union Evaluation Team conducted a field visit to Maheshwaripur Union of Koyra Upazila in Khulna to assess the progress and effectiveness of the LoGIC project intervention. The team interacted with a CRF beneficiaries group, a Climate Resilient Cooperative and observed a Rain Water Harvesting System. During the visit, the discussions focused on operational practices, sustainability strategies, impact on livelihoods and O&M issues of the water

plant. The Evaluation Team provided their feedback and conducted an in-depth review, recognizing the community's role in driving local development and resilience-building efforts.

Visit of Independent Country Program Evaluation (ICPE) of UNDP

The Independent Country Program Evaluation (ICPE) initiative of the UNDP Headquarter conducted the country program evaluation in Bangladesh. The LoGIC project was selected for the ICPE assessment. The ICPE Evaluator from the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of UNDP conducted field visits in the LoGIC Districts Khulna and Bagerhat from 21-22 June 2025. The evaluator visited a PBCRG-funded scheme— the Rainwater Harvesting System (RWHS)— at Moheshwaripur Union in Koyra Upazila and Cooperatives, CRF Groups and Youth group in Bagerhat.





ANNEX: OFFLINE PROJECT RISK REGISTER TEMPLATE

Project Title: Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)					Project Number: 00093426		Date: 30-Dec-25	
#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
937	The approval and implementation of PBCRG-funded schemes may be delayed within July 2023 to Sep 2025.	If the DDLGs and UP Chairpersons are changed within the first 6 months of the fiscal year	The implementation costs of the PBCRG-funded schemes will increase at least by 10%. This will affect the progress of output-3.	3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	Maliha MUZAMMIL Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: The project will keep an additional 10% of the total budget as a contingency of each scheme for the PBCRG funded schemes. Responsibility for Treatment: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
5909	Political turmoil might be increased at the community level for the Oct to Dec 2025 period.	As the national election is scheduled in Feb 2026, the community people will be active in political movements for the Oct to Dec 2025 period.	CRF-related project activities will be hampered and affect the project Output-2.	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political instability) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 01-Jan-18 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: The project will keep less activities and target in Oct-Dec quarter. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
5911	The CRF-funded livelihood initiatives might be destroyed during the monsoon.	If there are extreme climatic disasters like cyclones, excessive rain, high tide in April to Dec of every year	The project beneficiaries will loss of capital or get low production of crops, fish and livestock	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level:	From: 01-Jan-20 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: Project will facilitate to select the integrated, innovative adaptation livelihood option. Like saline tolerant agriculture option, integrated farming

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
			livelihoods. This will delay the achievement of project output-2.		MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			like floating vegetable culture and Floating farming of Fruit, fish, Duck and vegetable in one floating structure. etc. Also early harvest of crops and necessary protection measures to fish and livestock-related livelihoods. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
7819	The GoB allocations to Union Parishads and Upazila Parishads may reduce in every FY.	If GoB has no specific policy/ guidelines on climate financing by Dec 2025	Upazila Parishads will have not enough money to co-finance of the PBCRG funded climate resilient schemes. This will delay the achievement of project output-3.	2. FINANCIAL (2.5. Delivery) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-18 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: Advocacy at the central level, as well as close monitoring of the GoB allocation of resources to local government, will be in place. Risk Treatment Owner: Md. Fazla Azim, NPD of LoGIC
15658	The implementation and assessing quality of project interventions from July 2023 to Dec	If there is any pandemic in July 2023 to Dec 2025 period.	The project will not achieve it's expected results of project output-	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.6. Community health, safety and security) - UNDP	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 4 - Extensive	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: Ensure project preparedness and modelling of interventions considering the

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	2025 period might be hampered.		1, output-2, output-3 and output-4.	Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			pandemic situation. Find alternative ways of data collection to assess the project progress. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
16374	High scarcity of safe drinking water in the coastal areas (Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali & Barguna District) might be a serious challenge for the project beneficiaries.	If there is less rain in project areas between July-Sept 2025.	The safe water plants installed by the Project will be not functioning and there will be a high prevalence of water borne diseases. This may hamper the achievement of project output-2 and output-3.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)	From: 01-Apr-21 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: The installation of alternative options of safe water rather than RWHS will be increased. Risk Treatment 1.2: Cluster basis in CRF Communities, a climate smart rainfed pond with PSF can be installed to mitigate safe water crisis. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
16132	Identification and inclusion of climate resilient schemes in the local adaptation plan of action (LAPA) for	If the Upazila Parishads are not provided training on the process of local adaptation plan of action	The PBCRG money which is disbursed to Upazila Parishads will not be utilized	3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor	From: 01-Sep-23 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: Project will provide training on LAPA to the Upazila Parishads by Nov 2025.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	FY 2023-24 might be hampered.	(LAPA) within Dec 2025	properly. This will affect on the progress of output-3.		Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)			Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
19866	The efficient and effective use of climate finance (Both the GoB and Project) may be unattainable.	If the GoB policy/ Guidelines on Public Financial Management (PFM) is not functional at Upazila level within Dec 2025.	Misuse of GoB allocation and PBCRG money will increase at the Upazila level. This will affect on the progress of output-3.	6. REGULATORY (6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)	From: 01-Jul-17 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: Project will enhance the capacity of Upazila Parishads on PFM. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
26166	Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries might be increased.	If there is Covid-19 pandemic or any climatic or non-climatic disaster event in the project areas within the period of July 2021 to Dec 2025.	This may take away the purpose of the project and will affect on the progress of output-2.	3. OPERATIONAL (3.2. Leadership and management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)	From: 01-Jul-21 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 8: The project will ensure safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and close monitoring. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
26168	There is a risk of non-transformative resilience of CRF beneficiaries by the year 2025.	If there is not enough knowledge, skills & technology on climate adaptive livelihood options by Dec 2025.	The project beneficiaries will not gain adaptation of their livelihoods. This will affect the	3. OPERATIONAL (3.2. Leadership and management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level:	From: 01-Jan-19 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 8: Project will build the capacity of the beneficiaries on climate adaptive livelihoods and facilitate them to develop year-long climate adaptive livelihood

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			achievement of output-2.		MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			seasonal calendar so that beneficiaries can select the livelihood options in a proper way. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
26818	The agriculture-based livelihood initiatives of project beneficiaries may be damaged.	If there is any heatwave in project areas within the period of April to June 2025.	The project will experience less yield production and loss of capital. This will affect the achievement of output-2.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jan-20 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 9: The project will facilitate early harvest of crops and necessary protection measures to agriculture based livelihoods Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
26819	The progress of project activities may be slow.	If the UP/ Upazila Chairmen and members are busy with political activities within the period of Oct-Dec 2025 due to the national election.	The targets and activities which are planned for AWP 2023 will not be achieved. This will affect the achievement of output-1, output-2 and output-3.	3. OPERATIONAL (3.2. Leadership and management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)	From: 01-Sep-23 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 9: The project will maintain careful relationships with Union Parishads and Upazila Parishads and involve DDLG and UNOs in decision-making and activities implementation. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC

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	There might be a risk of elite capture of PBCRG funded solar-based irrigation scheme.	(If) there are no regular monitoring and follow-up from local administration, elected representatives and CSO.	Social conflict will increase, and the poor small-scale farmers and vulnerable people will be deprived. This will affect the achievement of output-3.	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.5. Monitoring and oversight) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-20 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: O&M committee comprised of beneficiaries, local administration and LGI representatives will be formed to operate the scheme. Also, community consultation will be done at the beginning of the scheme to ensure participation of all. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
	The climate-adaptive livelihood options initiated by the beneficiaries in CHT might be damaged.	If there are frequent landslides in CHT areas due to heavy rain or climatic disasters.	The CRF beneficiaries will experience losses due to low crop production, which could hinder the achievement of project output-2.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: Project field staff will ensure the necessary protection measures for the crops of the CRF beneficiaries. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
	Project staff movement in CHT areas might be restricted for follow-up and monitoring of	If there are local conflicts, embargo from laws and regulations enforcement body in CHT areas.	The project may not achieve the expected results of targeted	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.5. Civil unrest) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: The project will design a remote monitoring system and a mechanism to support

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	project interventions in remote areas.		output-2 and output-3.		Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			the field staff and beneficiaries remotely. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
	The implementation progress of PBCRG funded schemes may be slowed.	If there are transfers of UNOs and dismissal of Upazila Parishads.	The project may not achieve the expected results of targeted output-3.	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political instability) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 05-Aug-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: The project will organize orientation on LoGIC project for the Upazila Parishads. Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC
	The project have limited oversight or monitoring	If there are remote or hard-to-reach project locations.	The project may have more Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) cases.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labour and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 08-Jul-23 To: 31-Dec-25	Maliha Muzammil, Programme Specialist - Climate Change, UNDP	Risk Treatment 1.1: The project will display code of conduct and reporting mechanism at project sites (CRF groups, PBCRG Schemes, Union Parishads and Upazila Parishads). Risk Treatment Owner: AKM Azad Rahman, Project Coordinator, LoGIC