

Local Government Division

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)



Annual Progress Report

January-December 2018



Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project

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Submitted on
February 19, 2019

“The document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union, Sida, UNDP and UNCDF. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union and Sida.”

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
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
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
JPMF	Joint Programme Monitoring Framework
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
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPD	National Project Director
PBCRG	Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
TBD	To Be Determined
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	Union Parishad

1. INTRODUCTION:

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 December 2020
Value of the Action (Total of two agreement with UNDP & UNCDF)	UNDP: USD 10,059,079 UNCDF: USD 9,211,033
Name of partner in Action:	Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLGRDC); 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, Country Director, UNDP-Bangladesh Mia Seppo, UN Resident Coordinator-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">▪ 200,000 most vulnerable households in 72 unions in seven districts.▪ 1008 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 for community-based climate change adaptation solutions.</p>

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND CONTEXT OF THE ACTION

2.1. Executive Summary

All components of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) became fully operational during 2018, the first year of the project. In the reporting period, the project offices were set up and functional linkages were established between its national and 7 district offices, as well as the 72 Union Parishads (UPs) being supported by the project. Notwithstanding the challenges posed by the turbulent political environment during the year, the planned activities made good progress and significant initial results were achieved in relation to the expected project outcome of “Improved and inclusive local level planning, and increased funding for community based CCA-DRR solutions, supported by a strengthened financing mechanism”.

From the reported results for 2018, it is evident that developing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) to integrate climate resilient investment plans and financing through community risk assessment, capacity building, and technical support is being transformed at a rapid pace. As of now a total of 8,820 vulnerable households have been finally selected for Community Resilience Fund (CRF) through an extensively participatory and a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism. LoGIC used digital platform like Open Street Map (OSM), Digital Elevation Model (DEM) as well as followed computerized formula-based selection process to identify the CRF beneficiary, which was most efficient process to targeting the most climate vulnerable households in the community. To measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community, LoGIC project has developed a web based comprehensive system (Adaptation Tracking and Measuring-ATM) which will track the progress at pre-intervention, intervention and post-intervention level. It's an innovative system to monitor the climate change adaptation. The baseline study has been completed, providing benchmarks against which progress and contributions of the project can be systematically assessed.

In 2019, LoGIC will focus on capacity development of Community and Union Parishads to plan and implement climate resilient actions at household and community level. Project will also provide grants support to households and Union Parishads. Local institutions and Civil Society Organizations will be mobilized and local level advocacy for climate financing will be strengthened.

2.1.1. Key Objectives and Envisaged Strategic Results of the Action

The outcome of this Joint Project is: Improved and inclusive local level planning, and increased funding for community based CCA-DRR solutions, supported by a strengthened financing mechanism. The Project includes three result areas, with associated outputs as follows:

Output 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
- Activity 1.2: Inclusive community based adaptation plans developed
- Activity 1.3: Community resilience fund operationalised to finance community based innovative solutions for households through the CSOs and local institutions

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

- Activity 2.1 Performance based climate resilient grants (PBCRG) system is developed and implemented through LGIs
- Activity 2.2 Performance of LGIs is assessed for compliance with mandatory requirements and superior performance
- Activity 2.3: Community Resilience Fund (CRF) operational
- Activity 2.4 CCA-DRR financing at local level enhanced by the active participation and scrutiny of communities and CSOs, local stakeholders and institutions

Output 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.
- Activity 3.2 Collecting and sharing of experiences supporting and hindering the process on local climate financing.
- Activity 3.3 Informing and advocating for adoption of national policies that embrace the proposed methodology.
- Activity 3.4 Integrate local climate fiscal framework lessons into the national climate fiscal framework.

2.1.2. Overall Key Achievements of the Action

All components of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) became fully operational during 2018, the first year of the project. The project offices were set up during the year, and functional linkages were established between its national and 7 district offices, as well as the 72 Union Parishads (UPs) being supported by the project. Notwithstanding the challenges posed by the turbulent political environment during the year, the planned activities made good progress and significant initial results were achieved in relation to the expected project outcome of “Improved and inclusive local level planning, and increased funding for community based CCA-DRR solutions, supported by a strengthened financing mechanism”.

The Development Project Pro-forma (DPP) of LoGIC has been approved by Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) on 21 June 2018. According the approved DPP, the LoGIC project will be implemented by Local Government Division (LGD). Project period is 1st January 2017 to 31st December 2020. Total budget of the project USD 20 million of which GoB contribution is of USD 744,417. The National Project Director (NPD) of LoGIC is onboard.

In 2018, 61 Union Parishads of targeted 72, representing 1.35% of Bangladesh’s lowest local government tiers, integrated Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP) into annual work plans with LoGIC’s support. Capacity development, coordination and direct engagement with local government institutions (LGIs) worked well. The community and Union Parishads in LoGIC working area are now informed about the climate risks and hazards through the community risk assessment (CRA) conducted by the project.

To measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community, LoGIC project has developed a web based comprehensive system (Adaptation Tracking and Measuring-ATM) to measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community in 7 most climate change vulnerable Districts. It will track the progress at 3 levels such as pre-intervention, intervention and post-intervention.

Preparatory activities for disbursement of the Climate Resilience Performance-based Grants were completed following the completion of Performance Assessment of UPs, which was initiated in 2017.

8,820 vulnerable households have been finally selected for Community Resilience Fund (CRF) through an extensively participatory and a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism. LoGIC used digital platform like Open Street Map (OSM), Digital Elevation Model (DEM) as well as followed computerized formula-based selection process to identify the CRF beneficiary, which was most efficient process to targeting the most climate vulnerable households in the community.

To measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community, which will track the progress at 3 levels such as pre-intervention, intervention and post-intervention. It’s an innovative system to monitor the climate change adaptation. The baseline study has been completed, providing benchmarks against which progress and contributions of the project can be systematically assessed.

The partner NGO Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation is onboard, started operating at the union level, will play a significant role in outreaching community and providing technical support to 72 UPs.

Given the early stage of the Action, the achievements during the reported period reflect initial steps towards the strategic results.

Staff Recruitment:

Despite initial delays, the project managed to finalize the recruitment of staff for field and the Central Office and established Project Management Unit (PMU) for project. As per approved project document (ProDoc) a total of 22 project staff has been recruited of which 6 are females. All staff are on board. Project staff are oriented on project and climate change issues.

Staff	Male	Female	Total
Central Office Staff	6	2	8
District CC Coordinator	6	1	7
District Grants Monitor & Facilitator	4	3	7
Total=	16	6	22

Climate Resilience Grants (CRF & PBCRG):

To utilize the strengthened capacity and implement the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans developed, the Project established two types of specific financing at the Union level: Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) and Community Resilience Fund (CRF). The PBCRG and CRF Operations Manual including beneficiary selection criteria have been developed. PBCRG will allocate additional resources to complement existing LGI budget with the specific purpose of strengthening resilience to negative climate and disaster impacts on development investment. It will be aligned with the current system of fiscal transfers to Local Government Institutions. CRF grants will be provided directly to the selected households using an electronic cash transfer mechanism based on the unique personal and mobile phone identity of the head of household.

Community Risk Assessment (CRA):

The project team has revised the CRA manual and is using it for LoGIC. Project team along with volunteers have completed community risk assessment (CRA) in the 72 targeted Unions.

District	Target UP	Total CRA Completed UP	No. of UP CRA Report done
Bagerhat	12	12	6
Barguna	12	12	6
Bhola	10	10	5
Khulna	10	10	1
Kurigram	10	10	10
Patuakhali	6	6	6
Sunamganj	12	12	6
Total	72	72	40

A consultant was hired who provided training on ‘Participatory Geo-Spatial Mapping’ to the CRA local facilitators in 7 Districts. The consultant is creating

a database using the GPS data collected during CRA. He is also updating CRA map of LoGIC project areas in Open Street Map (OSM). The community risk and vulnerabilities of LoGIC project areas will be accessible and visible universally through the OSM.

In addition, LoGIC has involved Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of Jahangirnagar University to scientific modelling (Digital elevation) and analysis of risk and vulnerabilities of LoGIC project area based on secondary data such as BMD, WARPO, LGED etc. The following activities are being done by the institute:

- Statistical modelling of extreme weather events including climatic anomaly of temperature and rainfall variables (statistical techniques and downscaling of GCM);
- Trend analysis of temperature and rainfall variables to forecast hazard events;
- Time series maps (land use, inundation, river bank erosion);
- Analytics platform to easily get information on community risk aspects;

- Field validation (triangulation) of the science products (Data);
- Data Analysing and modelling platform using “R” programming language.

Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) at Union Parishad:

LoGIC facilitated 61 Union Parishads (Target 72 UPs) to develop Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) to integrate climate resilience investment plans and financing through community risk assessment, capacity building, and technical support. The RRAP developing process was participatory, involved the Upazila level govt. officials, community people and civil society organizations.

Sl.	District	Total LoGIC Union	RRAP Workshop Completed in UP
1.	Kurigram	10	10
2.	Sunamganj	12	12
3.	Khulna	10	10
4.	Bagerhat	12	8
5.	Barguna	12	9
6.	Patuakhali	6	6
7.	Bhola	10	6
	Total	72	61

Partner NGO on board:

The project will support the Union Parishad to develop the necessary support mechanism by sub-contracted NGOs to assist households in developing the micro-grant proposals based on the RRAP, and to work with Union Parishad to review and approve the micro-grant proposals. This process will build household and LGI capacity to apply for CRF grants independently after the project ends.

UNDP has selected partner NGO for LoGIC project. The selection process was very comprehensive and competitive, total 18 nos. national and international NGOs participated in the bidding process. A contract has been signed in between UNDP & HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation on 16 October 2018. HELVETAS is on board and started working for implement the project activities according to LoGIC project plan. They are assisting households in developing the micro-grant proposals based on the Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) and working with Union Parishads to review and approve the HH micro-grant proposals. The procured NGO will carry out the household level monitoring.

CRF Beneficiary Household selection:

Based on the project baseline survey and community risk assessment (CRA) 68 wards of 33 Unions were selected in LoGIC working area for 1st tranche of CRF disbursement. A household census was conducted in the selected Wards and based on that 12022 households have been

District	Working UP	Selected UP for CRF	Selected Ward for CRF	Selected HH for CRF
Bagerhat	12	7	14	2052
Barguna	12	5	10	871
Bhola	10	5	10	1022
Khulna	10	5	12	1661
Kurigram	10	3	6	954
Patuakhali	6	4	8	1097
Sunamganj	12	4	8	1163
Total	72	33	68	8820

selected as primary beneficiary for CRF. In the next steps, the primary beneficiary households have been verified and validated through a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism. At the end of the process total 8,820 vulnerable households have been finally selected for CRF. A national level banking institution has been hired to ensure e-transfer of the grants to the individual accounts of the selected households.

ATM Mechanism:

The adaptation tracking and measuring (ATM) is a comprehensive system to measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community. In the ATM there are two components e.g. a framework and the automation of the framework. By the framework it would be easy to evaluate how far and how well climate risks are managed at UP, Community and HH level. Project team has already developed the ATM framework. The Automation part contains Web based and mobile application which will be used for data collection, analysis and data presentation. An IT consultant has developed the ATM software (web & mobile apps) and the field test of the ATM has been done in September 2018.

Web Based MIS:

LoGIC project is going to implement several activities such as capacity development, awareness building and climate resilience grants for individual households, community and Union Parishads. The project needs to keep track of its operations e.g. programmatic and financial activities at different level on a regular basis. To ensure efficient and effective implementation of project a robust, smart and comprehensive Accounting and MIS is developed.

LoGIC Baseline Study:

A comprehensive baseline assessment, covering 108 Union Parishad (72 treatment and 36 control) and 4,827 households is completed, and the report is now ready for final printing. The baseline involving three levels of assessment, documents and records of UPs, interviews with UP officials and household surveys, in project and control areas, will create benchmarks for assessing project progress and impact.

Orientation of DGMF

A three days long orientation for District Grants Monitor and Facilitators (DGMF) was organized from 20-22 May 2018. In the orientation sessions project overview, operations, PBCRG, CRF, Fiduciary Risk Management, Local Climate Fiscal Framework, Capacity Development & Policy Advocacy, MIS, Project Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge sharing techniques and Communications issues were presented and discussed.

Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC

Draft Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC is developed. The final strategy will be shared and approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). In line with the strategy a capacity need assessment will be conducted to design the capacity building courses. Project has already developed area specific 31 training modules on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options. The modules are as below:

1. Crab fattening in salinity context
2. Comprehensive rice, fish and shrimp cultivation in saline prone area
3. Sunflower cultivation in salinity and drought context
4. Fresh water shrimp culture in waterlogging and low-lying/wetlands area
5. Saline tolerant rice cultivation in brackish water zone
6. Duck rearing in saline prone areas
7. Prawn culture in salinity context
8. Water tolerant rice cultivation in waterlogging area
9. Pond fisheries culture

10. Potato cultivation
11. Vegetable/fodder cultivation through vertical hydroponic system in salinity and drought context
12. Bottle ground cultivation in extensive rainfall
13. Brinjal cultivation in salinity/drought prone area
14. Green chili cultivation in salinity
15. Water melon cultivation in salinity context
16. Jute cultivation in saline prone area
17. Maize cultivation in saline prone area
18. Wheat cultivation in salinity and drought context
19. Red amaranth cultivation in saline and drought prone areas
20. Mung bean cultivation in salinity and drought prone area
21. Pigeon birds rearing as a resilient economic activity in saline prone area
22. Turkey birds rearing as a resilient economic activity in saline prone area
23. Vermicomposting as a resilient economic activity in saline prone area
24. Cage culture in floodplain areas
25. Water tolerant Aman rice cultivation in flood and flash flood prone areas
26. Short duration Boro rice cultivation in flood and flash flood prone areas
27. Technological adaptation through introduction of farm machineries in flood and flash flood prone areas
28. Fast growing fish culture in floodplain areas
29. Floating garden in waterlogging and flood prone areas
30. Rice seedling raising on Dapog method
31. Silage making for livestock as alternative fodder during flooding/rainy season

Boot Camp

To develop a common understanding on the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) and its delivery process e.g. finalizing the Household Survey tool, beneficiary HH selection and prepare an action plan a boot camp was organized from 9-13 September 2018, at Hotel Sedona in Barishal. All the project staff including Climate Change Specialist of UNDP attended the camp. The key outputs of the Boot Camp were:

Better understanding of the LoGIC: To clarify the basic issues of the project like key concept on climate change, project deliverables, implementation strategy, communication, networking, coordination and rapport building with Government. Two role play sessions were carried out that played coordination and information sharing approaches between the Union Parishads, Contracted NGO and other stakeholders and their play were followed up by the Q&A session by the other participants to reach a better consensus.

Understanding on the Project Strategic Approach: A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid facilitated the session. He discussed that climate change adaptation is our focus from the project. Through PBCRG we will ensure climate resilience to the public goods and through CRF we will make sure private goods are resilient. But we must make sure that public goods are not harmed. When we destroy any private goods for making public goods protected we must compensate private goods a couple of times higher than the market rate. Community Risk Analysis (CRA) has already been conducted in 57 Unions. CRA will be helpful for the project to identify the potential schemes for the community and households, develop Climate risk inclusive LDP of UP. For understanding on LDP, training will be conducted for the UP bodies soon.

Vulnerable people: People living on the river bank, persons with disabilities, marginalized and disadvantaged etc. are vulnerable to any disaster. Resilience capacity development for the vulnerable people, knowledge on climate change, linking people with the LGIs, engage in social audit and monitoring, adaptive livelihood enhancement options are the actions needed for addressing vulnerability.

A group exercise for delivering CRF of USD 1.75 million in 2018 was done in the sessions. There were two groups that worked on “Targeting CRF Beneficiaries” and “CRF Disbursement and Tracking”. At the end of group work and presentation a tool for the HH Survey was designed in a participatory way. On the next day a field visit was carried out to field test to identify the vulnerable households from Badarkhali Union of Barguna district. 15 households were interviewed, and information were collected to fit in the Household Risk Reduction Action Plan (HH-RRAP) form. On the next day the issue of developing HH-RRAP, CRF beneficiary HH selection criteria and, process of ward HH census were discussed in detail and a plan of actions prepared.

Gender Analysis Framework:

The project team has almost come to an end to develop the tool following the UNDP Framework of climate change, social and environmental screening tools for the LoGIC Project. This framework is to make sure that the project focuses on women’s meaningful participation, inclusion of the marginalized and disabled people in the local development planning. The project engaged one national and one international consultant to develop a gender analysis framework, screening tools and action plan for the project. Project team has been oriented on the gender analysis framework.

Gender Result:

- **Recruitment:** Gender equality mainstreaming by LoGIC project begins from the project management unit (PMU). The leadership role in the project is held by a female who is also a reputable gender specialist in the country. Out of 21 staffs of the project 5 are females (24%), though the project gave an extra ordinary effort in having more females in the team.
- **Operation Manuals and Methodologies:** To run the project operations smoothly, LoGIC has already developed Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Manual, Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) Manual, Fiduciary Risk Management Manual etc. These manuals elaborate gender sensitivity regarding economic empowerment, access to finance, capacity development and participation in decision making processes at the local development planning for the women, ethnic minority group, poor and disadvantaged groups.
- **Operation and Monitoring tools:** In addition to the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Result Management Framework the project has developed climate change, social and environmental screening tools based on the UNDP Framework of climate change, social and environmental screening tools. This framework is to make sure that the project focuses on women’s meaningful participation, inclusion of the marginalized community and persons with disabilities in the local development planning.
- **Community Risk Assessment (CRA):** The project has already expended on community risk assessment (CRA) at the Union Parishad level. 148 expert facilitators were trained and deployed for CRA and among them more than 21% were females. Women consulted at the CRA could not be figured out yet as it is ongoing, but there is a strong project motive to ensure engagement of vulnerable women, disabled and ethnic minority group in the assessment.

- **Gender Assessment:** LoGIC not only develops framework for gender mainstreaming and measuring impact, but also assesses the quality of gender equality using the established UNDP assessment tools. LoGIC ensures assessment of gender equality mainstreaming in the project by using the UNDP Gender marker. The project recently completed the Gender Assessment as of the initial stage of implementation. All the planning documents were scanned through gender lenses and it was well placed in the GEN 2 category that explains the project meeting gender significantly.

2.2. Brief Description of Context in which the Action was formulated

According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2019, Bangladesh ranks seventh among those 10 countries in the world that are most vulnerable to climate change-induced extreme-weather disasters.¹ The country has been experiencing changes in rainfall pattern, increased temperature, high frequency of extreme weather events (i.e. flooding in the river basins, widespread droughts in the North and cyclones in coast) which in turn, are exacerbating the long-term effects like salinity in water and crop land, extended water shortage, sea and river erosion, severe high tide and sea level rise etc. Regular annual flooding inundates 20% of the landmass while major floods like that in 1998 inundated two thirds of the country. The frequency of cyclones during November and May over the North Indian Ocean increased twofold in last 122 years².

Being home to the world's largest river systems and delta, the country has a very low and flat topography³. UNEP predicted (1989) 1.5 metre rise in sea level by 2030 submerging 22,000 square kilometres, or 16 percent of the country's total landmass, and affecting about 15 percent of the total population of Bangladesh. Using the Bay of Bengal in a hydrodynamic model, the World Bank has estimated an escalation of impact, whereby cyclone exposed areas in Bangladesh will increase by 26%, and the affected population will grow as high as 122% by 2050. It is estimated that between 1991 and 2000, 93 disaster events occurred resulting in 200,000 deaths and causing \$5.9 billion in damage. A Government report estimated the costs of abnormal monsoon flooding in 2007 at USD1.1 billion and the directly attributable costs of Cyclone Sidr at USD1.7 billion⁴. While the country made progress in reducing the death burden resulting from natural disasters, the remaining challenge is to protect livelihoods which push people below the poverty line, force them to migrate to urban areas in search of work and excludes them from a rightful participation in shaping local level decision making and service provisioning in favour of them. However, the sheer magnitude of poverty, underdevelopment and massive impact of climate change related events have compelled large sections of the population to continue to remain vulnerable, challenging the nation's dream to become a Middle Income Country (MIC) by 2021.

The Government of Bangladesh realised the importance of climate change threats to the desire of transforming itself into a MIC by 2021 and has been actively engaged in reducing this challenge. At the national level, the climate change agenda operates in a competitive policy environment,

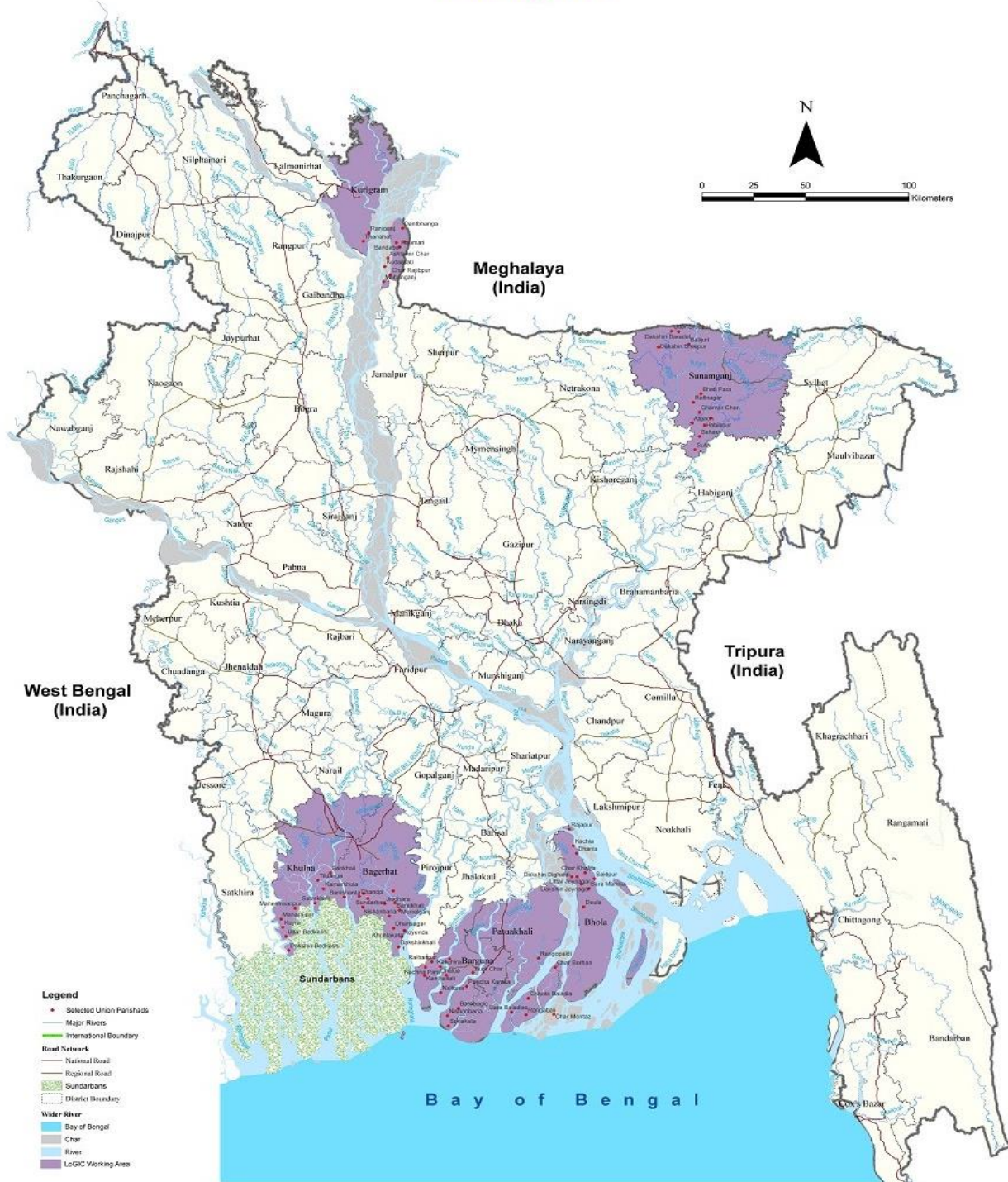
¹ David Eckstein, Marie-Lena Hüfils and Maik Wings (2018), *Global Climate Risk Index 2019: Who Suffers Most From Extreme Weather Events? Weather-related Loss Events in 2017 and 1998 to 2017*, Bonn: Germanwatch.

² Seventh Five Year Plan Background Paper on Climate Change and Disaster Management, 2014.

³ About 10% of the country is hardly one meter above the sea level, Windston et al., 2010

⁴ UNDAF 2012-16, page24

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Working Area



- Basic Information of LoGIC:**
- Working District: 7
 - Khulna
 - Bagerhat
 - Barguna
 - Patuakhali
 - Bhola
 - Kurigram
 - Sunamganj
 - Climatic Hazards:
 - Salinity
 - Cyclone
 - Sea Level Rise (SLR)
 - Tidal Flood
 - Riverine Flood
 - Flash Flood
 - Working Uazilla: 19
 - Total Unions: 72



climate change as an item of expenditure. This highlights an absence of a systematic approach to integrate climate change into planning and budgeting both at the national and local level.

The vulnerable population is experiencing climate change impact but most often do not have adequate access to information and analytical ability to explain circumstances, their causes and adopt long term remedies. Access to information, financial resources and technology are major challenges for people to adapt to climate change both at household and local level.

A recent analysis of the expenditure pattern on climate change⁶ indicates that the Local Government Institutions (LGIs)⁷ receive regular development finance and other safety net resources (e.g. food) from different sources. They also generate their own revenue. The LGIs have been drawn into the implementation of several regular development programmes and provide a platform for long term interventions. Their growing involvement in working closely with national programmes has enabled a gradual improvement in capacities and systems, albeit with significant limitations in own financial resources and technical competencies.

However, the existing development schemes of LGIs at the community level remain confined to infrastructure. As a result, the vulnerable households face two fold challenges in addressing climate risks at their level: firstly, they do not have direct access to resources and secondly, they cannot adequately influence the planning and budgeting of the local government. Lessons from UNDP and UNCDF experience suggest that integration of climate change in the actions of LGIs, CSOs and the local institutions working at the local level can help deliver climate change resources at scale.

The project will be implemented in 72 Unions covering 19 Upazilas in seven districts identified from the most vulnerable locations of Bangladesh. A multiple stage of selection process was utilised to target the geographical locations for the project which include the following:

- Exposure to climate hazard and risk i.e. salinity, sea level rise, cyclone and flood.
- Concentration of extreme poverty based on poverty map of Bangladesh and household income and expenditure survey.
- UNDAF prioritized districts followed by the UN system for selecting its programming areas.
- Identified as a hard to reach area and
- A measure of local inequality will also be used to target the most vulnerable households.

The current locations are though inadequate in comparison to needs at local level in Bangladesh to address climate change, but the project with current funding wants to focus on these areas for notable adaptive capacity at LGI and Household level. If the other development partners join at the later stage of this project or can leverage new funds from domestic and international climate funds, the project will gradually expand to drought, riverbank erosion, waterlogging and flood vulnerable areas.

3. REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND PERFORMANCE TO DATE

3.1. Progress towards achieving expected project results

⁶ Public Expenditure for Climate Change: Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure and institutional review, General Economic Division, Planning Commission Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in 2012. This is further confirmed by Finance Division's Climate Fiscal Framework in 2014.

⁷ A two tier local government structure of which 4500 Union Parishads constitute the lowest structure with both an elected body as well as a civil administrative unit.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievements so far
Specific Objective: Improved and inclusive local level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.	% of target UPs that have incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans.	85% Union Parishads have incorporated climate change adaptation into their annual development plans through developing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP)
	% of target UP plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls.	Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period
	% of UP that have established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system	Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period
	% of target UPs that are allocating other resources to implementing CCA linked schemes.	Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period
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	18% women, 3% representative of marginal group, 3% Persons with Disability (PWD) representatives and 4% extreme poor representatives were ensured in the RRAP workshop at UP level
	% of target UPs that integrate CCA solutions into LDPs to support the most vulnerable households.	85% of targeted UP integrated CCA solutions into LDPs
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	52% of targeted vulnerable households have been selected for CRF
	% of target UPs that secure funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance	Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period
	% of Open Budget sessions in target UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure	Progress was not measured because no field activities started during the reporting period
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	Progress was not measured because no field activities started during the reporting period
	The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework	Progress was not measured because no field activities started during the reporting period

3.2. Activities carried out during the reporting period (Jan-Dec 2018)

Table below summarizes the activities carried out during the reporting period in relation the three results envisaged in the project. As mentioned, this is the first reporting period of the project. Hence, cumulative achievements are not reported.

Activities	Achievements during the period	Cumulative achievements
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		
Activities	Achievements during the period	Cumulative achievements
1.1.1: Developing and implementing programme for vulnerable households to transfer skills, knowledge and technology for resilience building	Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC is developed	
1.1.2: Developing and implementing a capacity enhancement (risk informed planning and budgeting) strategy for LGIs (including all standing committees)	Prepared 31 Modules on Climate Adaptive area specific Livelihood Options	
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. Conducting Community Risk Assessment (CRA)	Community Risk Assessment (CRA) guideline has been revised. CRA has been completed in targeted 72 Unions.	
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	Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual including household selection criteria have been prepared.	
Result 2- Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.		
Activity 2.1: Performance based climate resilient grants (PBCRG) system is developed and implemented through LGIs		
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).	Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) Operations manual is developed.	
2.1.2. Development of a monitoring mechanism to track CCA-DRR funds flow at national and local levels, according to specific performance indicators	Grants monitoring mechanism has been included in project monitoring and evaluation framework.	

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 audit firm has been hired to conduct the performance assessment of 72 Union Parishads annually.	
2.2.2. Transfer of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) to qualified UPs	PBCRG of 2018 is planned to disburse in 1 st quarter of 2019.	
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.	Plan for Capacity development of CSO, local institutions and vulnerable households has been planned in 2019.	
2.3.2. Disbursement, result and compliance monitoring of resilience grants for adaptive livelihoods of vulnerable households.	8,820 vulnerable households are selected as CRF recipient from 68 Wards of 33 Unions. Grants disbursement and relevant compliance issues monitoring are included in Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual.	
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.	Local institutions/CSOs selection criteria has been drafted for identifying local institutions and CSOs for this support. The criteria to be approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC)	
2.4.2. Delivery of grants monitoring report by CSOs and local institutions	No report prepared as grants are not disbursed during the reporting period	
2.4.3. Inclusion of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) into PMU.	The guidelines on project monitoring mechanism is developed.	
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.	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	
3.1.2. Publish a synthesis policy notes for senior policy makers and parliament.	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	
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.	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	

3.2.2. Develop and publish knowledge products based on field evidence and lessons.	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	
Activity 3.3: Informing and advocating for adoption of national policies that embrace the proposed methodology.		
3.3.1. Local level policy discussions	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	
3.3.2. District level policy discussions	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	
3.3.3. National level policy discussions	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	
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.	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	
3.4.2. Policy discussion with Finance Division for inclusion of LCFF into CFF	Not applicable because there was no activity planned for the reporting period	

3.3. Resources and Budget used in 2018

Sl.	Result	Budget Forecasted for 2018 UNDP	Budget Forecasted for 2018 UNCDF	Expenditure (USD) UNDP	Expenditure (USD) UNCDF
1.	Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions	423,720	75,030	330,720	66,556
2.	Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures	2,416,268	308,633	2,373,487	292,847
3.	Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA	196,399	150,541	231,715	101,503
	Total USD	3,036,387	534,203	2,935,922	460,906

Expenditures of Year 2018

Output	UNDP (USD)				UNCDF (USD)				Project Total \$ (UNDP+UNCDF)
	EU	SIDA	UNDP	Total	EU	SIDA	UNCDF	Total	
Output 1	184,092	146,594	33	330,720	43,054	23,501	-	66,556	397,275
Output 2	749,975	1,605,505	18,007	2,373,487	106,016	186,831	-	292,847	2,666,334
Output 3	97,790	133,531	394	231,715	49,780	51,723	-	101,503	333,218
Total \$	1,031,857	1,885,630	18,435	2,935,922	198,851	262,055	-	460,906	3,396,827

3.4. Management, Coordination & Financing Arrangements

National Project Director (NPD)

The Development Project Pro-forma (DPP) of LoGIC has been approved by Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) on 21 June 2018. According the approved DPP the LoGIC Project period is 1st January 2017 to 31st December 2020. Total budget of the project is USD 20 million in which GoB will contribute USD 744,417. GoB has designated a National Project Director (NPD) who is a Senior Official (Joint Secretary) from the LGD. The National Project Director for LoGIC is onboard. NPD is responsible for overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of project outputs.

Meeting of Project Implementation Committee (PIC)/Project Board

The 1st PIC meeting was held on 6th December 2018. A brief presentation was made on the project, climate change context, it's operation, partnerships, budget and grants for the Local Government Institutions (LGIs) and the most vulnerable households. PIC members participated wholeheartedly and asked for some clarifications on some points which were resolved with reference documents. PIC members opined that though the ECNEC approval of the project is delayed but with the guidance and support of UNDP and UNCDF, the project has completed the inception works and it will boost up achieving the project results further. The Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2019 is shared and discussed in the meeting.

Field level Coordination

According the guidance of NPD, at the district and Union level, the Deputy Director of Local Government (DDLG) and Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) are supervising the implementation of the project supported by project staff. The project has completed a contractual agreement with Partner NGO (HELVETAS) through a competitive procurement mechanism. The partner NGO will assist to implement the community level activities. A coordination mechanism lead by DDLG has been followed by project. This coordination mechanism will facilitate to avoid duplication of the infrastructural work, oversight the quality of the work at UP and community level, and provide guidance for better implementation of the PBCRG and CRF schemes.

3.5. Key Difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome

Some significant initial delays were encountered in initiating full scale implementation of the project. After the project document was signed between the relevant stakeholders, internal approval by the Government to initiate project activities required several months. This was a procedural matter, which was addressed through follow up by the UNDP Country Office.

The key difficulties encountered by the project during the reporting period are given below with mitigating measures:

Challenges encountered:

1. 2018 was year of national election. Political situation hampered smooth implementation of planned project activities like RRAP workshop at UP, PBCRG disbursement, Capacity development of UP in November and December. Project also faced interruption because of political influence from UP in CRF beneficiary selection.
Measures to overcome: Project rescheduled the activities and PBCRG disbursement plan to adjust situation.
2. Due to the delay in organizing the PSC meeting, project couldn't place the funding request to donors. The situation still exists, and it will create difficulties in project operations in the 1st quarter of the year 2019.
Measures to overcome: NPD is onboard. The meeting of Project Implementation Committee (PIC) took place and NPD is now working to fox the PSC meeting date.
3. As the partner NGO was not onboard within the planned time, project team had to organize the field activities by themselves. To implement the activities, LoGIC hired a big number of local community volunteers to conduct Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and household survey. Payment to the volunteers smoothly and in timely fashion was not possible due to use of the bKash system instead of direct cash payment. Also, it was an over burden for the project team to manage the huge number of cash voucher and relevant tasks.
4. Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) process were prolonged due to delay in contracting partner NGO to facilitate the process. This delay caused exclusion of climate risk issues in UP annual development plan for the year 2018-19.
Measures to overcome: Partner NGO has been on board and field activities were rescheduled to completed the task within short time.
5. Delayed start of project led to rollover of major activities and budget from 2018 to 2019.

Potential Challenges:

1. The disbursement of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) will be transferred to the Union Parishads, along with the increasing responsibility for climate resilience actions/schemes. Given the limited human resources and technical skills of the Union Parishad might generate fiduciary risk in efficient grants management.
Measures to overcome: LoGIC will provide capacity development support to UPS and ensure regular monitoring and follow-up to minimize the fiduciary risk.
2. Strengthened technical capacity of Local Government Division for effective policy review, monitoring, lesson learning and capacity development of LGIs for enhanced climate risk reduction actions.
Measures to overcome: LoGIC will organize discussions, dialogue and learning sharing with Local Government Division.

3.6. Linkages with other ongoing operations/activities

Linkage with SWAPNO and IBFCR

The potential for the LoGIC to work in close partnership with SWAPNO and IBFCR projects of UNDP. Steps are being initiated to operationalize the collaboration and coordination. The process through which the projects are working strategically to promote a sustainable basis for identifying, maximising and managing resources for financing climate resilient actions, develop climate related capacity, strengthening ability of poor rural women in livelihood is a good example.

3.7. Key Lessons and it's use

- ❑ The government approval of DPP was unexpectedly delayed which hampered implementation of the field level activities as planned. Follow up and coordination with government counterparts is essential to accelerate the DPP approval process within reasonable time. High level engagement throughout the project development phase (ProDoc and DPP) is necessary to support a fast-tracking of the approval process.
- ❑ The community risk assessment (CRA) and Household survey for CRF beneficiary selection were conducted following a participatory approach and engaging a big number of community volunteers, which reduced grievance, ensured transparency and authenticity.
- ❑ LoGIC used Digital Elevation Model (DEM), Hazard Maps as well as followed computerized formula-based selection process to identify the CRF beneficiary, which is found as the most efficient process to targeting the most climate vulnerable households in the community.
- ❑ Climate risk informed Local Development Plan (LDP) by Union Parishad– need significant capacity development support and tools. LoGIC emphasizes means and opportunities by which Union Parishad can strengthen their capacities, systems and processes in planning and budgeting.

4. UPDATE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

4.1 Communication Strategy:

UNDP Bangladesh, UNCDF and EU have their own established guidelines and strategies in place for communication and branding which continuously is followed in the work. During the reporting period, all activities were performed in a manner to make LoGIC project visible with the logo of the EU, Sida, UNDP and UNCDF.



5. SUMMARY OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR 2018:

Sl.	Result	Expenditure UNDP	Expenditure UNCDF	Total Expenditure (UNDP+UNCDF)
1	Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions	330,720	66,556	397,276
2	Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures	2,373,487	292,847	2,666,334
3	Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA	231,715	101,503	333,218
	Total USD	2,935,922	460,906	3,396,827

6. A SUMMARY OF CONTROLS CARRIED OUT:

Expenditure incurred during the reporting period has gone through systematical review and verification process as per organizational policy of UNDP and UNCDF. No major weakness or error identified. Audit has not yet been conducted on this project by UNDP or by Government.

7. WORKPLAN AND FORCAST BUDGET FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD (ANNUAL PLAN):

7.1. Results to be delivered in 2019

- 8820 most climate vulnerable households demonstrated pathway to graduate from vulnerabilities to resilience regime.
- 72 Union Parishads are enabled in identification and targeting vulnerable households for climate resilient development expenditure and services.
- A transparent and accountable system developed and used to measure adaptation on the ground.
- Strengthen local level advocacy for climate financing to UP level through establishing climate fiscal framework at national level.

7.2. Activity Schedule for the reporting period of January to December 2019

Sl.	Activity	When			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	<i>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</i>				
1	Training for CRF recipient HH on Formal Livelihood Based Skill and Market/ Value Chain	✓			
2	Community Outreach for climate change awareness		✓		
3	Training and Orientation on CRA, RRAP, LDP process for UP body, standing committee & CSO representatives, Upazila Govt. Officer, NGO and project staff	✓	✓		
4	Orientation on UP planning process and Social Audit for CSO, local institution & other stakeholders			✓	✓
5	Updating Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and develop Climate Change Adaptation Prediction Model based on CRA information			✓	✓
6	UP Planning meeting to develop Annual Development Plan (ADP) incorporating climate and disaster risks	✓			
7	Training on CRF & PBCRG Manual for DDLG, DCC, DGC, NGO staff, UP and CSO	✓			
8	Develop Social Audit Protocols and conduct at UP level			✓	✓
9	Training on ATM protocol, Web based MIS for UP Secretary, project and partner staff	✓			
10	Training workshop on project monitoring system for DDLG, Project & NGO staff		✓		
	<i>Output 2: Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures</i>				
11	Transfer of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) to qualified UPs	✓			✓
12	Conduct Annual UP Performance Audit			✓	
13	HH survey for selecting CRF beneficiary			✓	
14	Disbursement of Community Resilience Fund (CRF) to selected Households (Mostly in Group Approach)				✓
15	Disbursement of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) to UPs	✓			✓
16	Orientation on grants monitoring, quality assurance, accountability and reporting for CSO and local institutions	✓	✓		
17	Conduct project Annual Progress Review (By external)			✓	
18	Field Monitoring visits	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Publication of Progress Report, Manuals, Guidelines, IEC materials	✓		✓	
20	Quarterly progress review meeting	✓	✓	✓	✓

<i>Output 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</i>					
21	Organize Policy review workshop on gap analysis of policy on climate change adaptation and local level climate financing				✓
22	Organize policy discussion at district level to include the local dimension of climate change adaptation and DRR into the national policy and planning			✓	✓
23	Organize national level strategic partnership meeting with GoB/Ministries				✓
24	Publish policy brief on climate issues in newspapers and website				✓
25	Organize policy discussion meeting with Finance Division				✓
26	Organize national level dissemination workshop on LoGIC baseline findings, achievements and learning	✓			

7.3. Resource schedule and Budget for 2019

Sl.	Result	UNDP Planned Budget (USD)	UNCDF Planned Budget (USD)	UNDP Expenditure (USD)	UNCDF Expenditure (USD)
1.	Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions	390,026	108,525	-	-
2.	Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures	4,232,349	3,857,530	-	-
3.	Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA	170,172	129,941	-	-
	Total USD	4,792,547	4,095,996	-	-

7.4. Risk Management & Sustainability

Due to delay of completion of community risk assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan in a participatory way before the union level annual development process is challenging and there is a risk to integrate the climate issues in local plan.

The project envisages sustainability of efforts beyond its stipulated life through the capacity development of primary stakeholders to utilise the knowledge and skill gained for better performance at their respective levels. The vulnerable households and the community at large will continue to derive benefits by using the knowledge transferred. Besides, the civil society engagement would amplify the demand for more investment for adaptation in an accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive manner.