

Local Government Division
Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project

Annual Progress Report

January-December 2019



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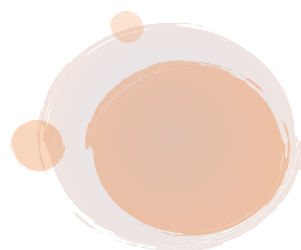


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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GED	General Economics Division
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HHRRAP	Household Risk Reduction Action Plan
LCFF	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGSP	Local Government Strengthening Project
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPD	National Project Director
PBCRG	Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TBD	To Be Determined
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	Union Parishad

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project has emerged as a system to deliver climate finance to the most vulnerable households (HHs) and to the local government institutions/Union Parishads (UPs). As such, it has established itself with prominent visibility and responsiveness of the central Government, particularly at higher levels for more effective buy-in.

Through 2019, LoGIC has been successfully transferring climate resilient grants to 71 UPs and 17,000 vulnerable households, through the Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Community Resilience Fund (CRF). The grants helped to implement CCA actions at community and HH levels. Ensuring “whole of society approach” and engagement of UPs with diverse stakeholders in the process of Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and developing risk reduction plans at community level has been a critical success factor towards achieving the notion of “*leaving no one behind*”. This diverse stakeholder community includes ethnic minority groups, fisherfolks, persons with disability, marginal occupational groups, adolescent mothers etc.

Compared to the first and second year, CRF now demonstrates more structured scheme, with various disbursements and activities pursued, such as stress-tolerant crops to tackle increased salinity. 98% of the CRF beneficiaries were exclusively women. Shared knowledge and top-down approach through providing a “menu” has been proved to be a good idea since there are currently more global picture on climate adaptation. As co-benefit, LoGIC enhanced the financial inclusion of the most vulnerable 17,000 women, who never thought of having access to the formal banking system. It has resulted in enhanced confidence among the women beneficiaries, expressed through their empowerment and internalizing meaningful ways in building resilience.

The PBCRG schemes are now more structured and the results are visible, through the culvert, hydroponics and rainwater harvesting instruments in different areas. The PBCRG support added climate change additionality to the infrastructures so that those can reduce the climate risk at community and household levels. In 2019, 62% schemes were gender responsive and 71% targeted poor and marginalized groups. However, there are rooms for improvements in building technical capacity particularly to support nature-based solution, in order to avoid harming the environment.

European Union (EU) conducted an independent study in 2019 to assess the absorption capacity of LoGIC. The assessment report identified LoGIC as a promising approach to the climate change adaptation problem that has a large potential as a climate finance project and to be mainstreamed into government policies. The study also highlighted that LoGIC is mature and ready for a top-up but requires strengthening of its climate change narrative and core processes, and therefore advocates for a modest top-up during a 2-year period in which the core processes of LoGIC can be fully optimized.

The project requires also to strengthen three key areas to become innovative and sustainable. These includes, (1) reaching all eligible vulnerable groups with different grants packages or reaching the most vulnerable people with common grant package; (2) scaling-up of the most viable climate resilient livelihood options with formal credit market with higher environmental safeguard (i.e. crab fattening); and (3) facilitating private sector actors and co-design business case for scalable business opportunities on climate resilient means of livelihoods, where vulnerable people would secure income, backed-up by skill training and social guarantee.

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, Resident Representative, UNDP-Bangladesh
EU Contribution Agreement:	ENV/2016/380-240 ENV/2016/380-241
Purpose of the Action	GCCA+ support for enhancing communities' resilience to climate change and related disasters.
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 towards community-based climate change adaptation solutions.</p>

CLIMATE VULNERABILITY IN LoGIC PROJECT AREAS

The LoGIC project is being implemented in 72 Unions in 7 districts, which are characterised as the most vulnerable locations of Bangladesh. Selection of the targeted geographical locations included multiple stages and considerations of factors including:

- The area's exposure to climatic risks and hazards i.e. salinity, sea level rise, cyclone and flood.
- Concentration of extreme poverty based on poverty map of Bangladesh
- Household income and expenditure survey of the community
- UNDAF prioritized districts followed by the UN system for selecting its programming areas.
- The location being identified as a hard-to-reach area and
- A measure of local inequality to target the most vulnerable households.

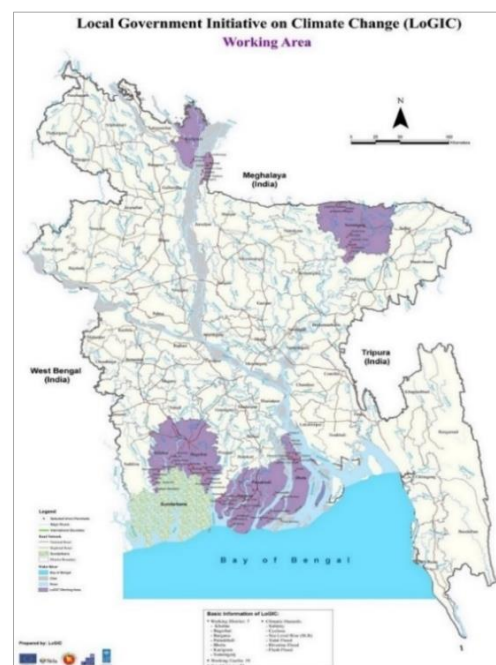


Table 1: List of selected districts and sub-districts for the action

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

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

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

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

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

Migration and Displacement

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

For one-fourth of the total households, the reason behind relocation is the lack of livelihood options. 61% of total respondents were relocated for marriage and 4.2% of total household were relocated for education. On the other hand, 3.5% households were relocated due to damaged housing by natural disaster, 6.3% household relocated because of crops failure and 4.9% mentioned that they were relocated because of other reasons.

Climate change vulnerabilities⁸ at household level

Income. Average household income has been found to be only Tk. 9,133 per month (~USD108), which is about half of national average household income (Tk.15,945 or ~USD 189, according to Household Income Expenditure Survey, 2016). The quality of life and widespread poverty among the surveyed households in climate-affected areas are intrinsically interwoven with their low-level of income.

¹ BBS Census, 2011

² LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

³ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁴ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁵ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁶ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁷ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

⁸ LoGIC Baseline Survey, January 2018.

Occupation. 61% of the household heads depend on vulnerable occupations that generate low income. These occupations include agriculture, manual and unskilled labor in agricultural non-agricultural occupations. Also, there is no regular income from secondary sources in two-thirds of treatment households.

Financial inclusion. Widespread poverty and vulnerability persist among surveyed households due to lack of financial asset or capital. It has been found that about 86% of the surveyed households have no savings, and nearly half (48%) of the respondents took loan from sources like NGOs or development projects. However, nearly half of them did not repay the past loan due to poverty and lack of regular income. In addition, more than three-quarters of the respondents are not willing to take loan in the future because of lack of a viable alternative income source.

Alternative livelihood options. Cash crops, handicrafts, cooperatives and small enterprises are some of the viable alternative livelihood options available according to the households. However, nearly all households did not opt for any alternative livelihood options. Some of the households who remained unsuccessful in alternative options mentioned that inadequate capital, support and experience were some of the main reasons of such outcome.

Source of drinking water. Salinity in drinking water is a major problem among the surveyed household locations. Pond is an important primary source of drinking water in Bagerhat and Khulna, and on the other hand, rainwater is an important secondary source of water in Khulna, Bagerhat and Khulna.

Housing quality. Quality of housing materials among the surveyed households is well below the quality of rural average of the country as per the HIES, 2016. About 4% of the total houses were made by CI sheet whereas the national average is 55% as per HIES, 2016. 26% of total household were made of mud and CI sheet. On the other hand, about 13% of total house were made of brick (wall) and CI sheet (roof) and only 2 percent houses were completely made of brick and cement (20.2% as per HIES, 2016).

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

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

4. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY OF THE PROJECT

The project is being implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM). The National Project Director (NPD) was appointed by the Local Government Division (LGD) and was on board in October 2018, continuing up to December 2019. The new NPD has been appointed in January 2020. Two committees were formed in 2018 including the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Implementation Committee (PIC). This was to appraise and approve the project's key documents, including its annual plans, budgets, annual reports etc. This was also to ensure the delivery of the intended results and address critical risks and issues that cannot be addressed by the implementing partners alone.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is headed by Project Coordinator and the project's day-to-day activities are carried out with support of three components, which include (1) Programme component, (2) M&E, Communications & Knowledge Management component and (3) Operations component.

In addition, a partner NGO with experience of working with Union Parishads has been hired by UNDP under Responsible Party Agreement to implement community level activities of the project. It is mainly responsible for capacity development of Union Parishads and households. The partner NGO, Helvetas, comprises of seven (7) project officers at the district level and 142 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) at Union level to ensure the deliverables timely with quality.

The main responsibilities of the NGO are:

- Conducting capacity building activities and facilitating social mobilization of beneficiaries;
- Facilitating Community Risk Assessment (CRA) process and updating Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) at UP and household level;
- Conducting regular visit to the CRF beneficiaries and PBCRG schemes for quality implementation its management functions;
- Supporting the PMU in supervision and monitoring of household and community level climate change adaptation schemes using Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system;
- Facilitating advocacy with local administration and local stakeholders in mobilizing local financing for CCA-DRR linked scheme plan and implementation.

Project Implementation Committee (PIC)/Project Board:

The second PIC meeting (the only one being held in 2019) was on 13 October 2019, and was chaired by the NPD. The PIC members including the representatives of different ministries, European Union (EU), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) attended the meeting. The meeting reviewed the project progress to date and provided guidance to revise Annual Workplan 2019 and prepare Annual Workplan 2020 for submission to the PSC. The PIC meeting also suggested how to proceed for approval of Honorable Prime Minister on the revised activity plan.

Project Steering Committee (PSC):

The second PSC meeting (the only one being held in 2019) was held on 3rd November 2019. The Secretary of LGD chaired the meeting. Representatives of different ministries, European Union (EU), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) attended the meeting. The meeting approved the revised Annual Workplan 2019. PSC approved the inclusion of Moudubi UP of Rangabali Upazila in Patuakhali district instead of Deula UP of Borhanuddin Upazila in Bhola district. The meeting also discussed about PM's observation of climate resilient housing and suggested to coordinate and arrange a meeting with development partners and relevant stakeholders to explore resources.

Field level Coordination:

Field level coordination is conducted by the District Deputy Director of Local Government (DDLG), assisted by Upazila level Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO). DDLG with support from PMU and district officials, along with partner staff, lead the implementation of project activities. These district levels officials, include District Climate Change Coordinator (DCCC) and District Grant Monitor and Facilitator (DGMF).

PROGRESS OF THE ACTION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

Result-1 focuses on the capacity building of the government, CSOs, local institutions, local stakeholders and community members on climate change awareness, opportunities for adapting to climate change and the specific mechanisms and activities proposed under the project. The improved capacity and guidance provided through the project will undertake the participatory Community Risk Assessments (CRA), which will inform the development of local Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP) and the plan will then be integrated into the local development planning process and regularly screened against current and emerging environment, climate and disaster risk priorities to improve the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans on an ongoing basis.

Activity progress: The project provided training in 72 Union Parishads (UPs) and 148 community volunteers (21% being females) to conduct Community Risk Assessment (CRA) in the 72 Unions in a participatory manner.

LoGIC supported the UPs to organize 147 *Wardshava* (i.e. community level meeting chaired by UP elected member) and 71 workshops at Union level to develop climate risk informed annual local development plans (LDP) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) based on the CRA findings.

LoGIC completed 17,000 CRF beneficiary selection and facilitated selected households to develop their Household Risk Reduction Action Plan (HHRRAP) based on the CRA findings, own knowledge, skills and resources. The beneficiary selection process was technology-based and participatory.

LoGIC developed capacity development strategy, training packages for UP, CSO and area specific 31 training modules on climate adaptive livelihood options. In the reporting period, 7,928 CRF beneficiaries were trained on climate adaptive livelihood options and 72 UPs were trained on MIS and Accounting software.

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

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

Target: 52% (Project Total)

Progress: 28% of the poor and vulnerable people⁹ (18% women, 3% representative of marginal group, 3% Persons with Disability (PWD) representatives and 4% extreme poor representatives) participated in the RRAP workshop at UP level and *Wardshava* (LDP formulation meeting).

Analysis: In 2018, CRA was conducted and subsequent RRAPs in 71 UPs have been developed. Following the RRAPs in 2019, LoGIC facilitated LDP discussions at the ward level through *Wardshava*. *Wardshava* proposed the specific priority risk reduction schemes of respective wards. This is typically conducted through a meeting with citizens of the Union. A total of 9,849 number of people participated in the *Wardshava* to develop the risk integrated development plans.

Key Lessons:

Union Parishads and community are well familiar with disaster management actions. However, they struggle to differentiate disaster management actions from CCA. LoGIC's participatory risks and vulnerability assessment process using technology-based Digital Elevation Model (DEM)¹⁰, Drone, Remote Sensing and Open Street Map helped them to understand the climate change and how to define actions for climate change adaptation. Although it is challenging to ensure participation of the poor and vulnerable people at the *Wardshava* owing to their engagement in daily livelihood activities, some incentives provided encourage them to join the Union level planning meeting.

Plan for 2020:

- The project aims to ensure more participation of community and UPs in LDP preparation: the project has planned to organize awareness activities like discussions on environmental issues at schools, water points and community, fair at Union level, dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on climate change issues at breaking points, community and schools.
- The project aims to develop guidelines on facilitation of *Wardshava* and share the guidelines with UPs.

⁹ Poor who are economically unable to enjoy the minimum standard of living. Vulnerable means who (irrespectively poor and non-poor) are at risk due to climate change.

¹⁰ Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is the digital representation of the land surface elevation with respect to any reference datum. DEM is frequently used to refer to any digital representation of a topographic surface. GIS applications depend mainly on DEMs.

- The project aims to conduct orientation on RRAP development process based on CRA findings to the CSOs and local institutions.

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

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

Target: 90% (Project Total)

Progress: 99% of targeted UP integrated CCA solutions into LDPs.

Analysis: In 2018, RRAPs were developed in 72 UPs. Based on the RRAPs, in 2019, the 71¹¹ UPs planned for 228 CCA linked schemes (76% schemes on climate adaptive infrastructures, 16% on alternative source of safe drinking water, 4% on plantation to reduce carbon emission and 4% on the demonstration of alternative adaptation technology like hydroponics, reverse osmosis, rain water harvesting etc.) to reduce climate risk at community level. 100% of the CCA-linked schemes were identified in the *Wardshava*. 60% PBCRG schemes were gender responsive and 71% of the schemes benefits poor and marginalized groups. The budget of the CCA linked schemes were not bigger, on an average it was Taka 8 lac [USD 9,500] of each.

Key Lessons: There is still an issue regarding the preference of traditional development approach and livelihoods options in contrast to climate adaptation interventions. From now onwards, due to the importance of having a common understanding with local government authorities about the particular angle of the LoGIC programme, focus should be given to shared knowledge and perhaps a more top-down approach through providing a “menu”, as we currently have a more global picture on climate adaptation.

The PBCRG funded UP schemes are more focused in infrastructures, such as road, culvert, embankment and rainwater harvesting. However, integrated discussion and information sharing with UP, increasing technical capacity and more engagement of woman are contributing to change and decrease this trend. In addition, more nature-based schemes are visible in 2nd round scheme selection. When choosing interventions for the grants, a system to ensure innovation and longer-term thinking should be applied.

Plan for 2020:

- There will be training for the UP body, relevant govt. officials, CSO and local institutions on the process of climate risk informed LDP and RRAP development following the CRA findings.
- The project aims to support UPs for organizing participatory and inclusive *Wardshava* for CCA schemes identification and developing climate risk informed LDP.
- The project aims to organize orientation on CRF and PBCRG for UP body, CSO & Local Institution.

¹¹ One UP, Moudubi in Patuakhali had no-administrative set up establish by GoB.

- The project aims to conduct or update CRA in the changing context of climatic risk.
- The project will support UPs for adaptation technology demonstration

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

Strengthened capacity and implement the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans, the project will establish two types of specific financing at the Union level Performance-Based Climate Grant (PBCRG) and household level Community Resilience Fund (CRF). 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, i.e., infrastructure and public services for the poor. CRF to channel grants directly to households vulnerable to negative climate change and disaster impacts. The two grant mechanisms are complementary.

Activity progress: A total of 228 CCA linked schemes were planned with an allocation USD 1.79 million for 1st round PBCRG to 71 Union Parishads (UP). The allocation was based on the criteria of geographic size, population, climate vulnerability & audit findings. These schemes were approved by the Block Grant Coordination Committee (BGCC) at Upazila Govt. Executive Office. PMU ensured social and environmental screening of all the schemes and verify the technical design and estimation. The project developed the UP-performance evaluation tool and hired an auditor's firm to audit the annual performance of the Union Parishads. Project and Partner NGO staff regularly visited UPs for backstopping support and organized orientation sessions on PBCRG funded scheme implementation process for the UPs.

In the reporting period, LoGIC conducted household census in 79 wards of 38 Unions and selected 9072 vulnerable households based on the climate vulnerability criteria. A comprehensive grievance redress mechanism was followed and community participation was ensured to make the households selection authentic. 3.9% of the households of 72 UPs are enrolled in the CRF programme. In the reporting period, LoGIC disbursed CRF amount of USD 2.88 million to 17000 beneficiary bank account through a national level banking institution.

The total number of Wards in LoGIC working area is 468, however, the number of selected most vulnerable Wards is 147 (31.41%) with a total number of households 98115. This is to mention that LoGIC did not support all HHs of these 147 wards, rather first identified highly vulnerable HHs with at least 0.5 HH vulnerability index; then further filtered out those who is getting substantial support from other entities including government to combat climate change vulnerabilities are identified. This process ends up with 44,679 HHs (46% of the total HHs of 147 wards) as eligible beneficiary HHs for LoGIC project. A further filtration was required, as the allocated fund was inadequate to support all the eligible vulnerable HHs. Then based on the relative vulnerability score (.55 to .80) to each ward, a list of 17000 HHs were selected along with a waiting list of 9000 HHs developed.

This list of 17000 were shared with UPs and community people for registering grievances. A total of 2837, grievances were registered, of which 1683 grievances

were redressed from the waiting list, and other 1154 non valid grievances were settled through field verification and further information check. Though the process of CRF beneficiary HHs selection are transparent and consultative, there are huge number of HHs who remained left out and it was difficult for LGIs representative to redress the grievances.

LoGIC developed the project M&E framework and guidelines to ensure regular monitoring of the UPs and CRF households. The project also organized quarterly progress review meetings with the participation of project staff and stakeholders to review progress, sharing lessons learnt and discussions on quality assurance.

Indicator (1): % of 17000 vulnerable households (women, poor and marginalized) who benefit from CCA finance.

Baseline: 10% (National)

Target: 60% (Project Total)

Progress: 0% (The vulnerable household selection was completed but benefit measurement is not done as it is too early)

Analysis: In 2018, 7928 households (98% women, 20% of marginal group and 19% extreme poor) were selected for the 1st round CRF and they were provided training on alternative livelihood options in 2019. However disbursement of CRF to the beneficiaries were delayed by 4 to 5 months due to prolonged household verification and lack of operational capacity of hired national bank. The beneficiary households just initiated climate adaptive livelihood with the CRF support and therefore it is too early to understand the benefits at present.

Key Lessons: Despite being economically encouraging, some activities may pose an additional impact on local environment, if the roots of sourcing are not thought properly. Many of the CRF beneficiaries have reported they will use the additional funds gathered for their climate adaptive livelihoods. LoGIC should think ahead about this forthcoming issue.

A loan with limited interest could be more appropriate to decide where to use grant schemes to local authorities as there is a potential raising issue about increased inequality among communities. Especially in case the land used for the activities is leased from third parties is a concern.

Use of local banks than centrally recruited national level bank is more convenient for opening beneficiary bank account and disbursement of the CRF money. The 1st round of CRF money transfer was delayed due to use of single banking institution.

The group enterprise approach helped create a climate resilient pathway for the vulnerable households, particularly women. The groups were formed based on homogeneity, geographic proximity and communication. A total 1070 CRF groups were formed with 17000 CRF beneficiary to initiate the alternative livelihoods to reduce business risk, skills sharing and gain more profit

Plan for 2020: Project will organize:

- Training for CRF beneficiary HH on Climate Adaptive Livelihood based skill and market/ value chain.
- Training on more climate adaptive livelihood options for the CRF beneficiary.
- Make linkage with the government's extension departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock, PIO) for ensuring support services to CRF beneficiaries.
- Organize meeting with SMEs & private sectors with CRF beneficiary HH to make linkage the off-farm producers with local producers.

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

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

Target: 100% (Project Total)

Progress: 99% of 72 UPs have secured PBCRG funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance.

Analysis: There were six (6) minimum conditions for UPs to be eligible for the PBCRG. Accordingly, in 2019 an indicative allocation was given to all UPs for selected schemes. 71¹² UPs prepared 228 CCA linked schemes based on that allocation and received the PBCRG money. The performance was not considered for the allocation as this was the 1st round of PBCRG. From 2nd round, performance would be a criterion to define the UP-wise PBCRG allocation.

Key Lessons: Selection of climate adaptive schemes with the PBCRG support was somewhat difficult due to conventional development thinking of UP leaders. UPs are mostly interested to implement the infrastructures like road, culvert, embankment etc. The elected body of UPs think that these are visible to people and will be helpful for increasing peoples support in election.

Plan for 2020:

- Training on CRF & PBCRG manual, fiduciary risk management manual, Investment menu and UP performance assessment conditions for UP body, CSO & NGO.
- Conduct Annual UP performance audit.
- Training for the UPs on Climate risk informed LDP development process.
- Training for the UPs on role of standing committee in quality monitoring and scheme implementation.

Indicator (3): % of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure.

Baseline: 6.9% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Survey 2018)

Target: 90% (Project Total)

Progress: 99% of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure.

Analysis: According the UP Act-2009, all Union Parishads are supposed to organize open budget meeting once in every fiscal year as a step to establish downward

¹² One UP, Moudubi in Patuakhali did not receive the PBCRG in 2019 due to administrative reason (no-administrative set up establish by GoB) but will receive in 2020 and 2021.

accountability. In 2018, open budget meetings were held in all UPs but there were no specific discussions on climate change related budget and expenditures. In 2019, LoGIC facilitated structured discussions on climate change adaptation in the open budget meetings.

Key Lessons: Due to inadequate monitoring of local administrations like Upazila and District level govt officials don't pay their necessary visits to UPs as well as attend the annually organized open budget meetings, as a result the meetings were not always conducted in effective manner. However, if the UP secretaries are supported with guidelines the events may be more fruitful in the future.

Plan for 2020:

- Training of UPs on the process of social audit and facilitate to conduct social audit at UP level.
- Facilitate the process of UPs to disclose or share planned expenditures with community at open budget meetings and internally with concerned standing committees/DMCs to allow scrutiny.
- Training of the CSO and local Institutions on CRA, RRAP, LDP, UP planning process and social audit.

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

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

Indicator (1): The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation.

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

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

Progress: Progress was not measured in the reporting period. NAP is yet to start by MOEFCC and NDA to GCF for Bangladesh. General Economics Division (GED) is formulating the 8th FYP. Therefore, lessons of the LoGIC need to be shared with GED and NAP team to integrate in both planning. In the mid-term evaluation in 2020 the progress will be assessed.

Plan for 2020:

- Project will hire a national consultant to develop the advocacy materials and facilitate the advocacy activities at local and national level.
- Organize policy discussion at district level to include the local dimension of climate change adaptation and DRR into the national policy and planning.

- Organize national level policy dialogue with key national stakeholders and development partners on local level risk informed planning, local climate financing and mainstreaming climate adaptation actions.
- Develop and publish policy notes for national level.

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

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

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

Progress: Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) draft is developed based on LoGIC experience. In partnership with IBFCR (UNDP funded project implemented by Finance Ministry) working on to develop a Climate Fiscal Framework model. LoGIC has taken effort to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF). Once the LCFF model is recognized National Climate Fiscal framework and tested, LGD with enhanced capacity will be able to scale up it to all vulnerable UPs.

Plan for 2020: Project will ensure

- Organize Policy review workshop on gap analysis of policy on climate change adaptation and local level climate financing

OVERALL KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ACTION

All components of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project became fully operational in 2019. The planned activities made 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”.

Rolling out the LoGIC Model as delivery mechanism:

LoGIC has emerged as a system to deliver climate finance to the most vulnerable households and to the local government institutions (Union Parishads). The selection process undertaken to identify the 72 most vulnerable, physically disconnected and hardest-to-reach Union Parishads frequently affected by environmental hazards (particularly cyclone, sea level rise, salinity, flood and flash flood) is justified by the national vulnerability ranking and hard-to-reach areas mapping, and is acknowledged by the government and the other stakeholders in general. The facilitation provided by the project for carrying out the technical and participatory CRA has supported the design of long-term strategic climate actions for the Local Government Institutions (LGIs).

Enhanced the financial inclusion: The direct transfer of grants to the vulnerable institutions for implementing project actions (through PBCRG) and individual households (through CRF) made the process roll. At the same time, the effectiveness of the PBCRG and CRF in curbing down the climate vulnerability of the people in high risk areas is yet to be measured. However, as co-benefit, the LoGIC project enhanced the financial inclusion of the most vulnerable 17,000 women, who never thought of having access to the formal banking system. It has resulted in enhanced confidence among the women beneficiaries expressed, through their empowerment and internalizing meaningful ways in building resilience.

Economic and social empowerment: Women are not alone while they implement their adaptive livelihood options, but are in groups with unified business plans to reduce their investment risks. This has created enthusiasm among the local stakeholders to engage in the process of resilience building.

Mainstreaming adaptation at the local level: LoGIC, through the CRA process, facilitated the participatory representation of the LGIs and the vulnerable communities. The CRA process helped brainstorming and identifying the risks with a bottom-up approach, which was prioritized while planning and incorporating the long-term strategic plan of the UPs. UPs have received PBCRG grants (amounting to USD 1.79M) for implementing 228 climate change adaptation (CCA) schemes from their RRAP to create climate resilient public goods. 17,000 vulnerable households of the community received USD 4.64M and came up with 22 types of gender-responsive adaptive livelihood options. Both the grants support (PBCRG & CRF) is promoting adaptation actions to reduce the vulnerability to climate change and both followed the community risk assessment methodology. However, such links between households to community level require further strengthening and be informed from science-led predictions and scenarios of climate-induced risks.

Use of innovation for tracking and measuring adaptation: LoGIC demonstrates a comprehensive approach to ensure climate resilience. To keep records, track and measure adaptation, LoGIC has developed and put in place the state-of-the-art Accounting & Management Information Systems (MIS), Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system for the project to make sure all the climate funding is spent with rationale, the data is regularly entered and updated in the software which generates reports and tell stories of change in the field. Tapping upon innovation towards maximizing results, project has successfully trained 71 Union Parishads Secretary on Accounting & MIS software. Field level project staffs have been provided hands-on training on field-level data entry in changing context, future risks, use of grants etc. in the app tab-based ATM software. This approach has started to evolve as a transparent and accountable tool to measure climate change and adaptation data on the ground.

Leaving No One Behind: LoGIC followed participatory approach for developing climate change risk reduction action plan to engaging ethnic minority groups, fisherfolks, Persons with Disability, marginal occupational groups, and adolescent mothers in climate risk assessment and Risk Reduction Action Plan at household and Union Parishad level. In the CRF beneficiary selection the ethnic, marginal e.g. disadvantaged groups were also emphasized and out of 17,000 CRF beneficiaries 14,110 are from the disadvantaged groups.

The following table gives a clear progress against the Logical Framework of the project.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	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 incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99% UPs have incorporated climate change adaptation into their annual development plans through developing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) - Whether this integration will continue without LoGIC is yet to understand.
	% of target UP plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable girls and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of UPs have prioritized adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls. - However, 98% of the CRF schemes are gender responsive and 60% of the PBCRG are gender responsive. - More effort is required to make the PBCRG with higher gender marker.
	% of UP that established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of the UP partially established and implemented the PBCRG (fully from their own financing and accounting system) and CRF with their administrative system (understand the CRF mechanism, fully engaged in the process, redress the grievances mechanisms and aware about the types of work CRF beneficiaries are undertaking in curving down their climate change vulnerabilities). - Climate Resilience Financing mechanism for CRF is yet to fully establish in the UP system. This requires higher fiduciary risk management and corruption reduction in the selection of beneficiaries.
	% of target UPs that are allocating other resources to implementing CCA linked schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% of target UPs that are allocating other funding resources to implementing CCA linked community schemes.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18% women, 3% representative of marginal group, 3% PWD representatives and 4% extreme poor representatives were ensured in the RRAP workshop at UP level. - Deliberate effort is required to increase the CRF beneficiaries in <i>Wardshava</i> meeting to select PBCRG schemes.
	% of target UPs that integrate CCA solutions into LDPs to support the most vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99% of targeted UP integrated CCA solutions into LDPs. - However, need more strategic poverty and political economy analysis of PBCRG schemes to better understand how these are benefitting the most vulnerable.

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Achievements so far
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of targeted 17000 vulnerable households have been selected for CRF and received tranches of the grants. - However, the benefits of the CRF is early to say. This is yet to capture in 2020 and 2021.
	% of target UPs that secure funding to support CCA-linked schemes based on their performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99% of target UPs have secured PBCRG funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance. - More effort required to promote down scaled model-based climate risk informed nature-based solution in PBCRG schemes.
	% of open budget sessions in target UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99% of open budget sessions in target UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure. - Participation of vulnerable people in the Open Budget session need to increase.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAP has just started in 2020 and will be completed in 2021. The 8th FYP will be finalized in 2021. - Therefore, most feasible indicator will be to integrate the LoGIC lessons into NAP and 8th FYP with better cross-integration of NAP and 8th FYP.
	The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) is drafted based on the CRA-RRAP and PBCRG and CRF experience of LoGIC. - Advocacy effort is initiated to revise the CFF with the provision of LCFF to promote local resilience and adaptation. - Need further effort and advocacy to promote LoGIC model as financing local resilience to national CFF and other policy decisions.

KEY CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The key difficulties encountered by the project last year are bulleted below with mitigating measures:

- During the Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) approval of Development Project Proposal (DPP) of LoGIC, the Hon'ble Prime Minister mentioned that the project can contribute to reducing migration of climate vulnerable people through developing improved housing, tree plantation, sanitation etc. It was very difficult to address the observations and revise the activity plan, because as a climate change adaptation project, LoGIC has no specific budget allocation for housing construction.

Measures to overcome: The issue was discussed in the PSC, PIC and with DPs. Following the discussion, a note was prepared and submitted to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) through Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD) Minister and Local Government Division (LGD) Secretary. Finally, the Hon'ble PM approved the revised project activity plan. Project will build low-cost climate resilient houses for the prospective migrants following the concept of existing "Ashrayan" and other housing related projects of GoB. LoGIC will explore additional resources for climate resilient housing.

- While government ownership over the project at the local level (district and Upazila level) is impressive, lack of technical guidance and financial support climate change induced risks to ensure quality of the climate schemes selection was compromised.

Measure to overcome: LoGIC planned to organize a workshop on building knowledge and skills on climate change and its induced risks, quality resilience planning and quality assurance of the adaptive actions at the local level.

- Due to country-wide Upazila election, the progress of PBCRG and CRF related activities such as RRAP workshop, scheme selection, bank account opening for HH/UP was delayed.

Measures to overcome: The field activity plan was revised to overcome the gaps and make it manageable.

- The influence and pressure of UP Chairman, UP members and local elites in the CRF beneficiary selection process interrupted the process to some extent.

Measures to overcome: LoGIC engaged the government officials to deal with the local influencers. District officials of the project also initiated rapid discussions with UPs and community people about the unique beneficiary selection process adopted by LoGIC.

- Delay in the CRF beneficiary bank account opening caused by the lack of capacity with Dutch Bangla Bank.

Measures to overcome: Project staff provided extended support on the ground to expedite the process and explored more options for agent banks operational in working area.

- As the UPs are not well-oriented on PBCRG and CRF processes, they faced problems in selecting climate adaptive schemes and ensure preparatory activities. Hence, they could not support enough and provide guidance in facilitating the CRF beneficiary selection process.

Measures to overcome: The project team provided regular supports to the UPs so that they are well acquainted about all the aspects of project activities especially in selecting beneficiaries.

Potential Challenges

- The results and impact of LoGIC depend largely on the utilization of PBCRG by UPs and CRF by the beneficiary households. While many of the schemes and livelihood options respectively taken up by the UP and households are aligned with the CCA, the quality and performance of UPs as well as households in this regard pose both risks and challenges. The limited understanding of CCA both by UPs and HHs poses an important risk to quality implementation of the proposed schemes to achieve expected results and outcomes.

- The timing of grants release can be an issue, which is now tied to the pace of the implementation of last year's schemes to conduct UP's performance audit. Since the performance audit results are often delayed, the grants from LoGIC are likely to be made available only at the end of the fiscal year, leaving little time to implement the same within the Fiscal Year.

LESSONS LEARNED

Government and Community ownership of LoGIC is high: Government ownership and community engagement in the LoGIC project is high, effective and integrated. Among the most positive elements of the project, the ownership of the government and the engagement of the communities score among the highest. Newly appointed National Programme Director (NPD), the National Focal Point, field-level administrators like Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Director of Local Government (DDLG) and several district-level officials own the project as a core government function. This has been reflected by their acknowledgment and presentation of LoGIC as a government intervention, demonstrating a full buy-in.

Advancements on the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) is higher: Compared to the first and second year, in this year CRF is now a more structured scheme, with various disbursements and activities pursued, such as climate-adaptive crops to tackle increased salinity. Several communities have demonstrated a good understanding of the scheme and some data managing instruments. At the second phase, when the communities will reinvest the money gained, more instability may appear, and this should be monitored to avoid internal tensions. Furthermore, the programme should establish a clearer system to provide inputs from the CRF groups to the PBCRG.

Advancements on the Performance Based Climate Resilient Grants (PBCRG) is there: PBCRG is also relatively higher than last year. The PBCRG is more structured and the results are visible, such as culvert, hydroponics and rainwater harvesting instruments in different areas. However, during the mission undertaken in March 2020 the discussions at the local level were perceived as less structured, and woman were less able to take the floor. Technical capacity should be improved, particularly to support nature-based solution, to avoid harming the environment.

Development versus adaptation interventions need to be considered: There is still an issue regarding the traditional development approach and livelihoods options as opposed to climate adaptation interventions. Due to the importance of having a common understanding with local government authorities about the particular angle of the LoGIC programme, focus from now on, should be given to shared knowledge and perhaps a more top-down approach through providing a "menu", since we currently have a more global picture on climate adaptation. This should be done allowing the parties to understand the idea underneath, for instance, setting up a "functioning mechanism" that can be scaled up in the future. Such an approach will also help the application to the GCF.

Risks of negative environmental impacts need to be reduced: Many of the CRF beneficiaries have reported they will use the additional funds gathered for sheep, duck or chicken rearing. These activities, despite being economically encouraging, may pose an additional impact on local environment, if the roots of sourcing are not thought properly. LoGIC should think ahead about this forthcoming issue.

Increased inequality by the CRF needs to be considered: There is also a concerning issue about increased inequality by the CRF grants among communities, especially in case the land used for the activities is leased from third parties. In those cases, a loan with limited interest could be more appropriate to decide where to use grant schemes to local authorities.

Complexity of the PBCRG system should be addressed: The selection and decision-making process regarding the second scheme remains more complicated and should be streamlined/simplified. All this, particularly as “political influences” may impact the process while they should not distort the aim of the initiative including the identification of targeted groups.

Selection of PBCRG schemes should be well thought-out: When choosing interventions for the grants, a system to ensure innovation and climate-smart longer-term thinking should be applied, through specific assessments or similar. Nature-based solutions should be kept in mind, avoiding the excessive use of concrete for gray infrastructural works.

Managing Government and beneficiaries expectation on LoGIC needs to be sorted out strategically: The project is not a panacea. It must be commonly understood that the benefit of the project, apart from bringing funding and capacity building to the local authorities, is to have a long-term thinking when it comes to adaptation activities. Additional effort in this view should be put.

Visibility and responsiveness of the Government at central level needs to be strengthening. The project structure remains complex and beneficiaries are not fully aware about who is funding the project. LoGIC is a system that must be emphasized throughout the system, particularly at higher levels for more effective buy-in.

Need to limit the administrative frictions. Ways have to be figured out to avoid bottlenecks such as delays in starting the activities or signing key documents. These delays have already happened in several occasions in the past and should not create frictions in future implementations. The facilitation of NPD with the line Ministries is critical in this regard.

Trickling down issues. The staff at the local level must work more together (Helvetas and UNDP). Apparently, passing through the HQ is a common habit of Helvetas and may slow down implementation, and lead to creating misunderstandings. At the same time, the changes should not hamper the field activities.

Quality of the reports. Given the fact that now the project has more to showcase and the system is now in place, the quality of the reports (such as annual reports) has to be improved, as this is the strongest supporting system we have to advocate in favour of the mechanism and to showcase the results achieved.

Expectations from beneficiaries. Transparency and clarity are needed with an effort to avoid conflicts and tensions within the community. There is also the need to be careful regarding the expectations that is raised around the LoGIC project, acknowledging that not all the potential beneficiaries will be part of it, and pointing out that the system is not a plethora.

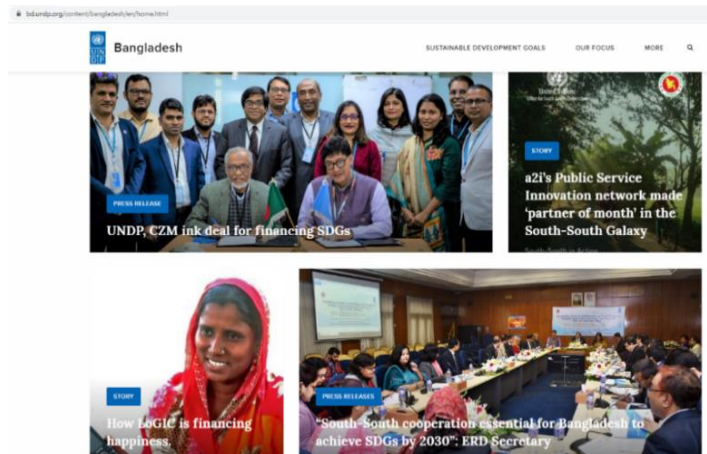
WAY FORWARD

- LoGIC developed a participatory and advanced technology-based vulnerability assessment process (via DEM, Drone, Remote Sensing, Open Street Map) and used a formula-based computerized method (algorithm) for CRF beneficiary selection, which enabled the project to select the most climate-vulnerable households that reduces community grievances significantly. GoB can capitalize such mechanism for other grants and safety-net programs.
- LoGIC facilitated the CRF recipient, i.e. 17,000 vulnerable households to form groups to initiate the alternative livelihoods in group-approach to reduce business risk, skills sharing and gain more profit. Based on homogeneity, geographic proximity and communication, a total of 1,070 CRF beneficiary groups were formed. The group enterprise approach for promoting climate-resilient sustainable livelihood diversification and resilience helped create a climate resilient pathway for the vulnerable households, particularly women.
- To promote financial inclusion of the most vulnerable people through agent banking, LoGIC explored local banking institutions for providing extended banking supports to beneficiaries at the community level. The banking institution, centrally selected so far, is not enough for supporting financial inclusion of large number climate-vulnerable and poor beneficiaries in geographically-remoted areas.
- At present, the project needs to measure the impact of the PBCRG and CRF in reducing the climate change induced vulnerability of the most vulnerable people. When the system is established, it is important that the climate change attribution to the model is strengthened. It is also important that it ensures to proof the model in relation to the reduction of vulnerabilities in the next two years, so that it is scalable to more than 200 climate vulnerable UPs in 2023, with support from Green Climate Fund (GCF), Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and other development partners.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT VISIBILITY AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

LoGIC in its 3rd year remains committed towards continued assurance to ensure visibility of the development partners. With planned communication and visibility materials (Notebook with year planner, Calendar, Flyer, Pen, File Folder, notepad etc.), the project covered all the district level stakeholders to create positioning in their minds. The branding was ensured with the consistent use of LoGIC's banner at all the trainings and workshops. LoGIC ensured that all the schemes under PBCRG have the scheme display boards installed in the scheme site containing brands. LoGIC website has been finalized to ensure national and international exposure and dissemination of the results through creation of links to the news, stories aligned with the social media (Facebook and Twitter). For the project to ensure widespread dissemination, project activities in the districts are covered by the local media.

LoGIC events contained wide presence of the participants and subsequently attracted local media to report them. These events include Union Inception workshops, District level Inception Workshops, MIS and ATM Training for the Union Parishad Secretaries and the Community Mobilization facilitators (CMFs), adaptive livelihood trainings for the CRF Group beneficiaries etc. The events acknowledged the efforts and contributions of LoGIC's partners like European Union, Sida, GoB, UNDP and UNCDF and the support the project has been receiving. Partner logos have been used during the branding of the events. Year 2020 is planned to be the most important year as it plans to implement the major partition of the LoGIC's visibility plan. Activities in this year will also utilize maximum resources in documenting the impact results towards knowledge development from local to global levels.



LoGIC stories are covered in the UNDP Bangladesh website- Story at the end of the report

A number of knowledge and innovation materials are going to profile for LoGIC project in the area of climate change adaptation. This includes video documentation, knowledge and innovation of LoGIC practices, toolkit for community stakeholders, visibility and branding materials impacting from local to national level, conducting media orientation and visits from national and international arena for compiling and reporting on the best LoGIC practices, use of local level community radio for message dissemination and building massive awareness creation among the school children. Maturity of the project this year is anticipated to bring about massive changes in the branding, visibility and knowledge management of the project.



LoGIC project got widely covered by the local newspapers. Presence of District administrators (DC/DDLGs) is vital in promoting LoGIC.

RESOURCES AND BUDGET USED IN 2019

Result	Budget Forecasted for 2019 UNDP	Budget Forecasted for 2019 UNCDF	Expenditure (USD) UNDP	Expenditure (USD) UNCDF	Total Expenditure (USD) UNDP+UNCDF
1. Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions	390,026	81,027	612,096	67,714	679,810
2. Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures	3,683,994	4,486,301	3,368,771	2,194,034	5,562,805
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	101,628	110,684	56,532	167,216
Total USD	4,244,192	4,668,956	4,091,551	2,318,279	6,409,830

WORKPLAN AND EXPECTED KEY RESULT FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

Results to be delivered in 2020

- 17,000 most climate vulnerable households (80% women-headed) demonstrated pathway to graduate from vulnerabilities to resilience regime.
- 72 Union Parishads mainstreamed climate actions into Local Development Plan (LDP) implementation.
- LoGIC has leveraged excess amount of money outside project sources for climate actions
- 17000 most climate vulnerable households get access to financial inclusion.

Activity Schedule for the reporting period of January to December 2020

Code	Activities/Sub-activities	Annual Target	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	District level inception workshop	2	2											
1.1.1.8	Training for CRF beneficiary HH on Climate Adaptive Livelihood based Skill and Market/ Value Chain	9072	5000	4072										
1.1.1.10	Make linkage with the govt's extension departments (fisheries, agri, livestock, PIO) for ensuring support services to CRF beneficiaries (Non-budgetary activity)													
1.1.1.11	Organize meeting with SMEs & private sectors with CRF beneficiary HH to make linkage the off-farm producers with local producers	19												
1.1.1.	Adaptation Technology Demonstration (Union wise)	72		50	22									
	a. Climate Resilient Livelihood Fair (Union wise)	72			50	22								
	b. Orientation session for nursery owner (Union wise)	72				30	22	20						
	c. Orientation session for rural mason on climate resilient infrastructure (Union wise)	72				30	22	20						
	d. Discussion session at Water collection points (monthly at public waterpoints-non budgetary activity by CMF)	TBD												
	e. Village Transect, problematization and solution exchange (Quarterly 1 event per UP-non budgetary activity by CMF)	288												
	f. Breaking/Crossing Points (IEC Materials-Billboard/wall painting per UP)													
1.1.2.	Review and Finalizing Capacity Building Strategy/Manual (Non budgetary activity)													
1.1.2.2	Orientation meeting on CRA, RRAP, LDP process for Upazila Govt. Officer, NGO and project staff at District level	19				19								
1.1.2.3	Training for the UP body, relevant govt. officials, CSO and local institutions on the process of Climate Risk Informed LDP and RRAP development following the CRA findings	72		22	50									
1.1.2.4	Training of UPs on financial management including Audit & Accounts, Finance & Establishment, Fiduciary Risk, Taxation, governance and other related issues	72		22	50									
1.1.2.5	Training of UPs' relevant standing committees, specially of the Disaster Management Committees to monitor expenditure and implementation of schemes as the part of fiduciary risk management	72							30	22	20			
1.1.2.	Capacity building of UPs (refer to Union Digital Centre) to manage their data base	72				72								

Code	Activities/Sub-activities	Annual Target	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.1.2.7	Facilitate CRA process for UPs including relevant data gathering from different organisations	72				72								
1.1.2.	Training of UPs on the process of social audit	72				72								
1.1.2.9	Facilitate the process of UPs to disclose/share planned expenditures with community at open budget meetings and internally with concerned standing committees/DMCs to allow scrutiny	72				35	37							
1.1.2.10	Facilitate UPs for organizing participatory and inclusive Ward Sava for CCA schemes identification and developing climate risk informed LDP (Non budgetary activity)	72				35	37							
1.1.3.1	Training of the selected CSO and local Institutions on CRA, RRAP, LDP, UP planning process and social audit	72				30	22	20						
1.1.3.2	Developing IEC materials (Reading/pictorial) on CC for School children (design & printing)													
1.1.3.3	Community awareness session on climate change at school, market/hat, samity/club, health center, religious place/centre, recreation places, UP premises (1 camgn/UP)	72												
1.2.2.1	Conducting/updating Community Risk Assessment (CRA) including training of CMF and data collection	72												
1.2.3.1	Facilitate Ward Shava for sharing, prioritizing and validation of CRA (Non-budgetary Activity)													
1.3.1.	Translation and Printing of CRF and PBCRG Manual													
1.3.1.4	Orientation on CRF manual (Including PBCRG Manual) for UP body, CSO & Local Institution	72		50	22									
1.3.1.5	Develop Social Audit Protocols and Facilitation Guideline (National Consultant)	1												
1.3.1.	Facilitate to conduct social audit at UP level (1 event/UP)	72							30	22	20			
1.3.1.11	Backstopping and facilitation support to UPs, Households and CSOs for enhancing local resilience of most poor and vulnerable (Non-budgetary)	72												
1.3.1.1.2	Tab Based ATM data collection on a regular basis (From each CRF HH once and PBCRG scheme twice in month)	72												
2.1.2.	Conduct Annual UP Performance Audit by external firm											30	22	20

Code	Activities/Sub-activities	Annual Target	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2.1 2.	Facilitate the follow-up process of UPs to implement PBCRG (Non-budgetary)	72												
2.2.2.1	Transfer of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) to qualified UPs	72												
2.3 2.	Disbursement of Community Resilience Fund (CRF) to the selected households	9072												
2.4.3.5	Quarterly Progress Review meeting (by LGD, DDLG, NGO, UNDP /UNCDF & Project team)	4	1			1			1			1		
2.4 3.	Field Monitoring visit (Project, UNDP, UNCDF, LGD)													
2.4 3.	Conduct project baseline survey, 2 Annual Review & End-line survey	1												
3.1.1.1	Identify effective means for knowledge transfer among the targeted groups and beneficiaries	1												
3.1.1.2	Organize Policy review workshop on gap analysis of policy on climate change adaptation and local level climate financing (at national level)	1												
3.1 2.	Develop and publish policy notes for national level	2												
3.2 1.	Publish policy brief on climate issues in newspapers and website	2												
3.2 2.	Documentation and publication on LoGIC innovation	2												
3.3 1.	Document the lessons learnt and share it at different forums	4												
3.3.2.1	Organize policy discussion at district level to include the local dimension of climate change adaptation and DRR into the national policy and planning (7 districts -Daylong)	7				4	3							
3.3.3.1	Organize national level policy dialogue with key national stakeholders and development partners on local level risk informed planning, local climate financing and mainstreaming climate adaptation actions (3 dialogue)	3								1				
3.3.3.2	Organize national level launching/learning dissemination meeting with participation of local and national level stakeholders	1		1										
3.4 2.	Organize Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting	2			1						1			
3.4 2.	Organize Project Implementation Committee (PIC)/Board Meeting	2		1						1				

RISK MANAGEMENT

#	Risk	Date Identified	Risk Type	Impact & Probability (1=low & 5=high)	Countermeasures / Management	Owner	Status
1	Political unrest that may prevent/delay the implementation of the action.	January 2017	Political	Delay in initiating planned activities. P =3 I = 4	Impact on local level activities will be mitigated through a comprehensive contingency plan.	National Project Director	No change
2	GoB staff positions related to the project remaining vacant affecting project delivery. Change in LGI political leadership may require additional capacity building and cause delays.	January 2017	Organizational	Delay in field activities and approval/ transfer of PBCRG/CRF allocation P =2 I = 3	Flexibility in the budget for catering to the additional capacity building support in case of change in LGI leadership.	National Project Director	No change
3	Political influence on geographical targeting of the implementation.	January 2017	Political	Climate change vulnerable areas may be excluded from project geographical coverage. P =2, I = 2	Identify project areas based on agreed selection criteria and endorsement of that by all key parties.	Project Manager	Dead
4	Reduction in allocations of development funds at the LGIs level.	January 2017	Financial	Targeted beneficiary couldn't be reached & project expected result may not be achieved. Engagement of LGIs in project operations may reduce. P =2, I = 3	Advocacy at central level as well as close monitoring of the allocation of resources to local government will be in place.	National Project Director	No change
5	Improvements in Government Public Financial Management (PFM) processes do not take place to the extent expected, affecting the availability of finance at local levels.	January 2017	Regulatory	Weak management of PBCRG and CRF may increase misuse of funds at LGI level. P =3, I = 3	Capacity building support for LGI on government system and financial audits will be undertaken.	National Project Director	No change

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The project envisages sustainability of efforts beyond its stipulated life through the capacity development of primary stakeholders' households, UPs, Civil Society Organization (CSO) etc. in order to utilize the knowledge and skills gained for better performance at their respective levels.

The vulnerable HHs and the community, at large, will continue to derive benefits by using the knowledge transferred. In addition, the civil society engagement would amplify the demand for more investment for adaptation in an accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive manner. A top-up from current development partners are under consideration for 2 more years to gain expected level of maturity.

The current geographical coverage of the project is inadequate, in comparison, to the needs at local level in Bangladesh to address climate change vulnerabilities. But once the financial mechanism is established, the project may explore gradual expansion to drought, riverbank erosion, waterlogging and flood vulnerable areas with more development partners joining later can leverage new funds from domestic and international climate funds.

Annex-1 Activity-wise progress in 2019

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period	Cumulative achievements since 2017
Result 1- Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions.		
Activity 1.1: Capacity enhancement plan developed and implemented		
1.1.1: Developing and implementing programme for vulnerable households to transfer skills, knowledge and technology for resilience building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District level inception workshop organized in 5 Districts. ▪ Union Level inception workshop organized in 71 UPs out of 72. ▪ CSO and Local Institutions mapping completed in all 71 UPs (average 20 CSO and Local Institutions per UP have been listed for capacity development). ▪ 9072 vulnerable households selected for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF ▪ 9072 vulnerable households developed their household risk reduction plan (HRRAP) ▪ Selected 9072 vulnerable households opened their group bank account. ▪ Training on business plan and value chain provided to selected 9072 vulnerable households. ▪ Training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood provided to selected 7928 vulnerable households for CRF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected total 17,000 vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF (7928 in 2018) ▪ Selected 17,000 vulnerable households developed their household risk reduction plan (HRRAP) (7928 in 2018) ▪ Selected 9072 vulnerable households opened their group bank account and 7928 households opened individual bank account in 2018. ▪ Training on business plan and value chain provided to selected 17000 (7928 in 2018) vulnerable households. ▪ Training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood provided to selected 7928 vulnerable households.

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period	Cumulative achievements since 2017
1.1.2: Developing and implementing a capacity enhancement strategy (risk informed planning and budgeting) for LGIs (including all standing committees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71 UPs organized open budget meetings and shared their expenditure with community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC. Prepared 31 modules on climate adaptive area specific Livelihood options. 71 UPs organized open budget meetings and shared their expenditure with community.
1.1.3: Build capacity of the CSOs, local institutions and stakeholders to design and implement accountability mechanism including social audit	Content development of IEC materials for school children is under progress.	Training package has been designed; the training of UP, CSO and community will be started in next year.
Activity 1.2: Inclusive community-based adaptation plans developed		
1.2.1. Develop Community Risk Assessment Guideline (Revision)		Community Risk Assessment (CRA) guideline was revised in 2018 and accordingly LoGIC conducted the CRA.
1.2.2. Conducting Participatory Risk Assessment (CRA)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Risk Assessment (CRA) completed in 100% (72 UPs) Unions. Developed digital map based on CRA information using the Open Street Map (OSM) platform.
1.2.3. Sharing and prioritizing actions from CRA at Ward Shava (sub-union level planning exercise required by Law).	100 Wardshava in 71 UPs were provided facilitation support to make it participatory to identify the PBCRG funded schemes and in the way 60% of the schemes are gender responsive.	There is no cumulative impact
1.2.4. Develop Local Development Plans of LGIs incorporating climate and disaster risks	Organized and facilitated 71 planning workshops at 71 UPs to develop climate risk informed annual development plans (LDP) and 5-year development plans.	There is no cumulative impact
Activity 1.3: Community resilience fund operationalised to finance community based innovative solutions for households through the CSOs and local institutions.		
1.3.1. Development of CRF manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual was approved by Project Steering Committee (PSC) on 6th March 2019. A two-days long residential training on CRF manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff. LoGIC developed a web-based comprehensive system (Adaptation Tracking and Measuring-ATM) to measure and monitor climate change adaptation and resilience progress of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hired international who developed the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual including household selection criteria. The manual was vetted by national experts and finally approved by Project Steering Committee (PSC). A two-days long residential training on CRF manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff. LoGIC developed a web-based comprehensive system (Adaptation

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period	Cumulative achievements since 2017
	<p>household and community in 7 most climate change vulnerable districts in Bangladesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized training on ATM for 150 partner staff. Developed Accounting and MIS software with the support of hired IT firm. Project has trained 71 UP secretaries and 142 partner NGO staff on the Accounting and MIS software and it is already functioning. 	<p>Tracking and Measuring-ATM) to measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community in 7 most climate change vulnerable Districts in Bangladesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized training on ATM for 150 partner staff. Developed Accounting and MIS software with the support of hired IT firm. Project has trained 71 UP secretaries and 142 partner NGO staff on the Accounting and MIS software and it is already functioning.
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).	The formula-based allocation of PBCRG provided to 71 Union Parishads (UP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PBCRG Operations manual developed. Developed climate proofing and climate adaptive infrastructure menu for UPs. Prepared fiduciary risk management manual. LoGIC defined a formula-based grants allocation system for UPs. Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) amount of USD 1.79 million was disbursed to 71 UPs for implementation of 228 schemes.
2.1.2. Development of a monitoring mechanism to track CCA-DRR funds flow at national and local levels, according to specific performance indicators	A workbook (UP performance evaluation tool) has been developed to conduct the UP-performance evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants monitoring mechanism has been included in project monitoring and evaluation framework. A two-days long residential training on PBCRG manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff. A workbook (performance evaluation tool) has been developed to conduct the UP performance evaluation.
Activity 2.2 Performance of LGIs is assessed for compliance with mandatory requirements and superior performance		
2.2.1. Support to the annual performance assessment of LGIs for compliance with mandatory requirements and superior performance.	An auditor's firm had been hired to audit the annual performance of the Union Parishads. Project provided day-long training to the auditors on UP performance assessment tool.	There is no cumulative impact
2.2.2. Transfer of Performance Based Climate	PBCRG amount of USD 1.79 million was disbursed to 71 UPs for the implementation of 228 schemes. Project	There is no cumulative impact

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period	Cumulative achievements since 2017
Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) to qualified UPs	could not reach one (1) UP in Bhola as there were some administrative problems.	
Activity 2.3: Community Resilience Fund (CRF) operational		
2.3.1. Develop Community Resilience Fund for LGIs and CSOs and local institutions to support vulnerable households.	A two-days long residential training on CRF manual was organized for project and partner NGO staff.	There is no cumulative impact
2.3.2. Disbursement, result and compliance monitoring of resilience grants for adaptive livelihoods of vulnerable households.	<p>Developed a participatory and technology-based (DEM, Drone, Remote Sensing, Open Street Map) vulnerability assessment and a formula-based computerized method (algorithm) for CRF beneficiary selection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected 9,072 vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF. Disbursed an amount of 2.9 million USD. 	<p>Selected total 17,000 vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF. Disbursed total USD 4.6 million to the CRF beneficiaries (7,928 in 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a participatory and technology-based vulnerability assessment and computerized method (algorithm) for Community Resilience Fund beneficiary selection.
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 are approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
2.4.2. Delivery of grants monitoring report by CSOs and local institutions		
2.4.3. Inclusion of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) into PMU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU and District level staff regularly conducted monitoring visits to the Union parishads and beneficiary Households level. Organized quarterly progress review meeting (Total 4 meeting) with the participation of project staff and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed project baseline study. (The report was published) Developed strategic result framework for LoGIC. Developed LoGIC M&E framework and guidelines. Project Management Unit (PMU) and District level staff regularly conducted monitoring visits to the Union parishads and beneficiary Households level. Organized quarterly progress review meeting (Total 4 meeting) with the participation of project staff and stakeholders.

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period	Cumulative achievements since 2017
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.		
3.1.2. Publish a synthesis policy notes for senior policy makers and parliament.		
Activity 3.2: Collecting and sharing of experiences supporting and hindering the process on local climate financing.		
3.2.1. Develop and publish issue-based policy briefs.		
3.2.2. Develop and publish knowledge products based on field evidence and lessons.	Project has been developing a knowledge booklet for CMFs (Union level Partner NGO staff) containing practical information on climate change and community facilitation.	Household survey form prepared and updated according to the learning to identify and determine the community beneficiaries. Project has been developing a knowledge booklet for CMFs (Union level Partner NGO staff) containing practical information on climate change and community facilitation.
Activity 3.3: Informing and advocating for adoption of national policies that embrace the proposed methodology.		
3.3.1. Local level policy discussions		
3.3.2. District level policy discussions		
3.3.3. National level policy discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAP has just started in 2020 and will be completed in 2021. The 8th FYP will be finalized in 2021. - Therefore, most feasible indicator will be to integrate the LoGIC lessons into NAP and 8th FYP with better cross-integration of NAP and 8th FYP. 	- There is no cumulative impact
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		

Activities	Achievements during the reporting period	Cumulative achievements since 2017
Disaster Management and Relief.		
3.4.2. Policy discussion with Finance Division for inclusion of LCFF into CFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) is drafted based on the CRA-RRAP and PBCRG and CRF experience of LoGIC. - Advocacy effort is initiated to revise the CFF with the provision of LCFF to promote local resilience and adaptation. - Need further effort and advocacy to promote LoGIC model as financing local resilience to national CFF and other policy decisions. 	- There is no cumulative impact

ANNEX-2

Success stories:

How LoGIC is bringing happiness through financing adaptation

When 26-year-old Jahanara Begum, mother of 11-year-old Jahid and his six-year-old sister Mourani, received the text message on her outdated mobile phone, she was preparing lunch for her family of six, including her in-laws. Due to her limited knowledge of English, she could not interpret the message correctly but her grade-4 school education helped her identify the numbers at least.

Jahanara immediately linked the number, BDT 16,800.00 (\$210), with a training on sheep-rearing that she received a month back, along with a few other women from her village. She ran to her neighbor, a graduate from Chilmari college, to confirm the message and within minutes went out running through the village path screaming “*Teha aise, teha aise*” which means, the money has arrived. A woman resident of Notarkandi village beside the mighty river Brahmaputra in Ashtomir char Union of Chilmari Upazila under Kurigram, could hardly imagine having a bank account under her own name let alone receive funding through it. However, the very example of empowerment through this incident cemented her belief and confidence to become self-dependent and worthy of further growth.



Trained by UNDP’s LoGIC project, many more like Jahanara are being empowered in the hardest to reach climate vulnerable areas across the districts of Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Sunamganj and Kurigram. LoGIC under its Community Resilience Fund

(CRF) provides grants to those trained women who need it the most. Although, Bangladesh has long been a success story for women's financial inclusion, where 90% of the 21 million clients served by Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) are women, a large segment of population is still deprived of the basic financial services in Bangladesh, despite the expansion of the formal bank network. However, this also shows that banks have been unable to reach the unprivileged population, especially in the hardest to reach areas. Jahanara received training on adaptive livelihood options from the LoGIC project along with learning about the various causes of the negative impacts of climate change on livelihood.

Upon confirmation of her selection, she opened her bank account along with other women in her group with support from the project. She also has plans with her peers for sheep rearing as a suitable adaptive livelihood initiative and is eagerly waiting to start their own business. Jahanara Begum is now a proud bank account holder. This is not mere a bank account but an identity for herself – the very first step for her empowerment in the way to be resilient. However, to her disappointment, there are many more women in her village whom she considers are equally vulnerable but have not been selected for the grant yet. To that, LoGIC is on its path towards mobilizing more resources to cover all the vulnerable households to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change through financial empowerment.

Annex-3 Vulnerability Scoring Matrix used in CRF Beneficiary Selection Process

Indicators	Weight
Baseline Indicators (Poverty)	15%
Household Asset/Capital Score	15
- Natural	3
- Physical	3
- Financial	3
- Social	3
- Human	3
Exposure Indicators (climate variability and extremes)	25%
Household's exposure to climate change variabilities and climate extremes	10
Household assets' exposure to climate change variability and extremes	10
Household's location in a vulnerable geographical location	5
Sensitivity Indicators (of the elements to climate variability and extremes)	30%
Degree of fragility of the household assets to the climate variabilities and extremes	15
Degree of fragility of the household's livelihood means to the climate variability and extremes	15
Adaptive Capacity Indicators	30%
Income	5
- Diversified means of income	2
- Main mean of income is sustainable in climate variabilities and extremes	3
Health	5
- Ability to anticipate and understand new dimensions of health risk due to climate change	1
- Have knowledge about the service available for the new risk	2
- Have ability to avail the remedy of the risks	2
Housing	5
- Have ability to build the resilient housing	

Education	5
- Have knowledge to pursue new livelihoods/ technology	2
- Have skills to pursue the new livelihoods/ technology	3
Early Warning	5
- Ability to respond to the early warning	3
- Ability to understand to the early warning	2
Social Capital	5
- Have network with market actors work in climate change	2
- Have relationship with social actors work in climate change	3

Annex-4: Climate Resilience Grants

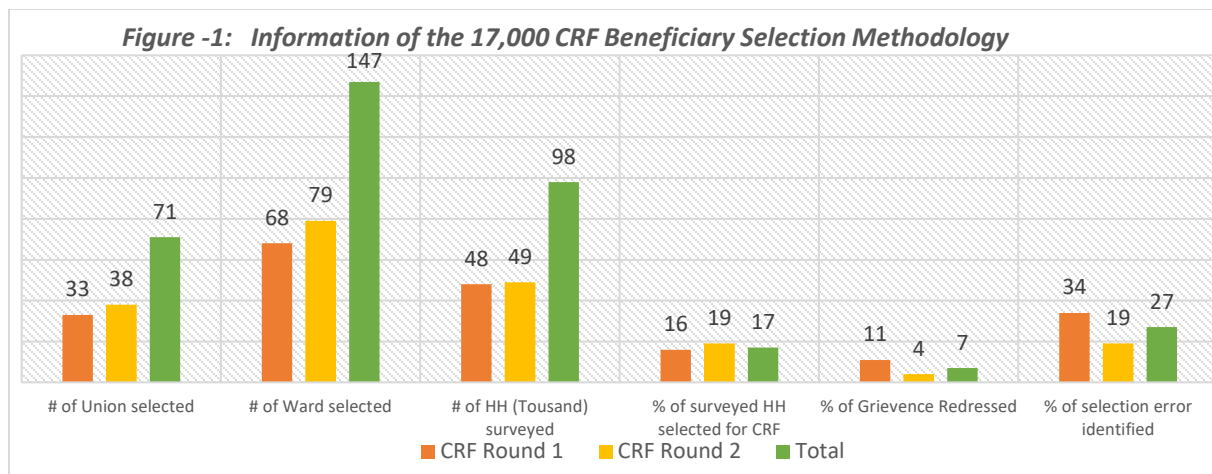
Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Beneficiary

In the reporting period LoGIC completed 2nd round of CRF beneficiary selection in 38 Unions, a total of 79 Wards were identified as most vulnerable based on climate vulnerability, Digital Elevation Model (DEM), poverty rate, housing status and employment scopes. The whole CRF beneficiary selection process was technology based, comprehensive and participatory. The selection criteria were- poverty, exposure to climate variability and extremes, sensitivity of the households to climate variability and extremes and adaptive capacity of the households. Based on the criteria total 10,488 most climate vulnerable households were primarily selected. According the LoGIC grievance redress guidelines the primarily selected household lists were hanged for 7 days at different places of ward and shared with UP Chairman, Members and Secretary. The Community Mobilization Facilitators (Union level staff of Partner NGO) also visited physically all the primarily selected households to collect and revise necessary information. At the end of process 9,072 vulnerable households were finally selected.

The core process of the selection of vulnerable households include:

- CRA and RRAP,
- based on CRA, identification of two/three vulnerable wards from each UP,
- conducting the census in these 147 wards,
- identifying eligible beneficiaries (46,000) by minimum 0.5 vulnerability scores¹³,
- selection of relatively most vulnerable (26,000) households, with a primary shortlist (17000) and a waiting list (9000 HHs),
- run a grievance register and redress mechanism and
- finalize the 17000 HHs as final beneficiaries for the CRF.

¹³ A detailed vulnerability score matrix is attached as Annex-3



In Figure 1, data show that in 1st and 2nd round LoGIC has covered 71 Unions for CRF beneficiary. Out of total 648 wards 147 have been reached and in the selected 147 wards total 98115 households have been surveyed. Only 17% of the total surveyed households are selected as CRF beneficiaries. The community grievance has been significantly reduced 11% to 4% because of involvement of LGI, strong follow up & quality assurance in data collection and using computerized formula-based mechanism. The errors in data accuracy and authenticity was also less than 1st round.

Figure 2: CRF beneficiary profile

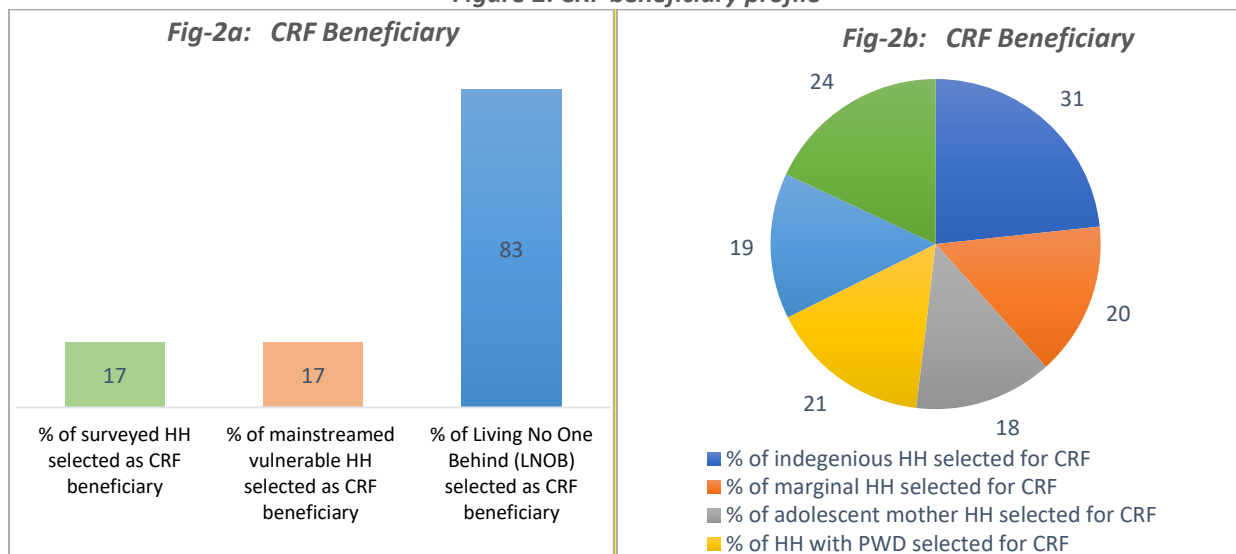
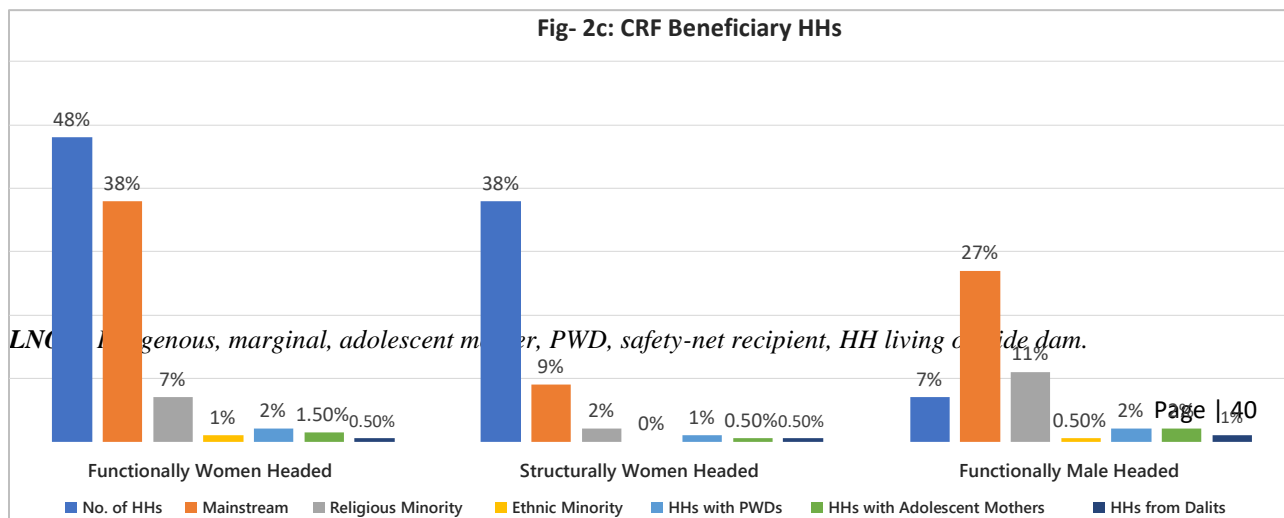


Fig- 2c: CRF Beneficiary HHs



In the figure-2a, 2b and 2c data shows that LoGIC selected total 147 wards in 71 Unions for CRF beneficiary selection. In the selected 147 wards total 9,8115 households were surveyed and 17% (17000 HH) of the surveyed households were selected as CRF beneficiaries. Among the 17% selected households 17% are mainstreamed vulnerable households and the rest of 83% are the people beyond the mainstream. In LoGIC working area there are a number of ethnic minority group such as *Munda, Mahato, Rakhaine* who are more climate vulnerable than mainstreamed people. In 1st round 9% of the indigenous groups were covered but in 2nd round it was significantly increased to 42%. LoGIC also focused on marginal groups e.g. Blacksmith, Potter, Weaver, Barber, Cobbler, *Behara*, washer-folk, swineherd etc. and the households which have person with disability (PWD) as targeting the CRF beneficiaries, reached about 20% of both. The households who live outside the dam or embankment are most climate vulnerable due to high exposure and sensitivity to climate variability and extremes. However, LoGIC could provide CRF support only 24% of them. About 25000 (76%) households who live outside dam are beyond the support. It is documented that women are more disadvantaged than men in terms of their access to assets, credit, employment, and education. Consequently, it is often assumed that female-headed households are poorer than male-headed ones, and are less able to invest in livelihood, health or education of the children. Typically, the group includes widows, divorced and/or single women, abandoned women and women whose husbands have migrated away in search of employment.

98% of these HHs identified women member of the household as primary participant in the CRF and therefore, 16,660 are women as primary beneficiaries of CRF. These beneficiaries are pursuing 22 different types of climate resilient livelihoods in group enterprises, as a follow-up of the choices of the means of livelihoods and start-up grant support from the project in two tranches¹⁴. There are three options to scale-up these livelihoods:

- (1) reaching to all eligible vulnerable groups (46,000 HHs) with different grants packages or reaching to all most vulnerable people (26,000 HHs) with common grant package;
- (2) scale-up of the most viable climate resilient livelihood options with formal credit market with higher environmental safeguard (i.e. crab fattening); and
- (3) facilitate private sector actors and co-design business case for scalable business opportunities on climate resilient means of livelihoods where vulnerable people secured income with backed-up skill training and social guarantee. A few examples include hydroponics, bio-flake, aquaponics, sunflower, crab-fattening, saline tolerant pulse, fruits and oil seeds production.

¹⁴ Last tranche of 9072 beneficiaries are due in June 2020.

Performance Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) Schemes:

To mainstream climate change adaptation actions into development plans of Union Parishads and improve the climate change responsiveness of public goods LoGIC provided PBCRG to 71 Union Parishad in FY 2018-19. A total of 228 schemes had been finalized in 71 Unions with the support

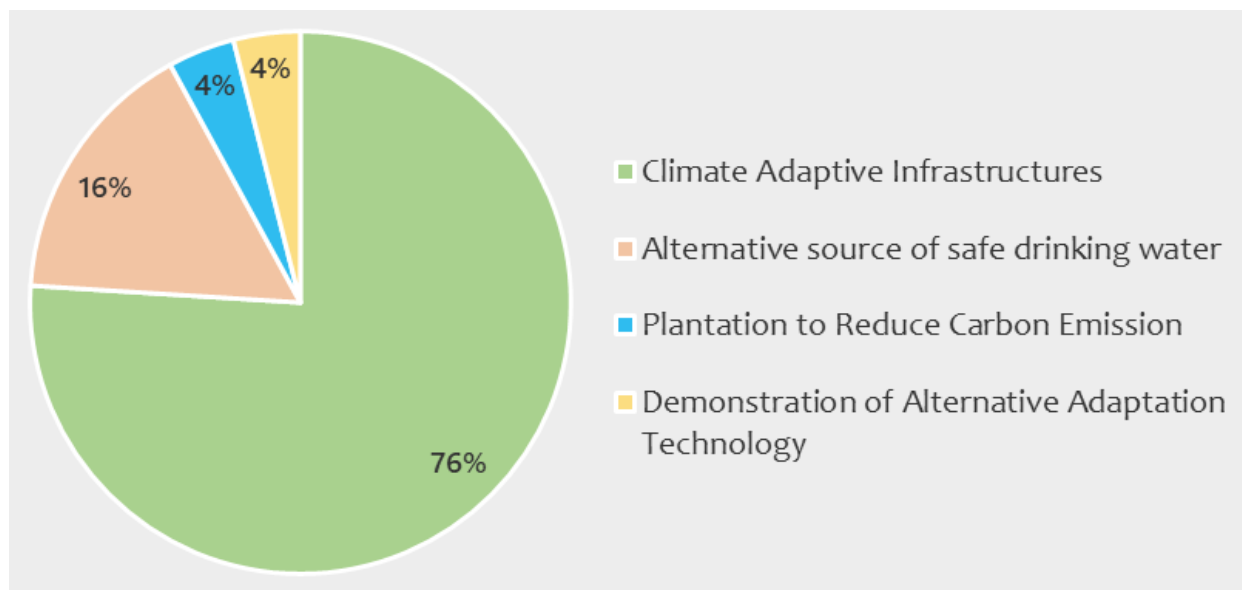
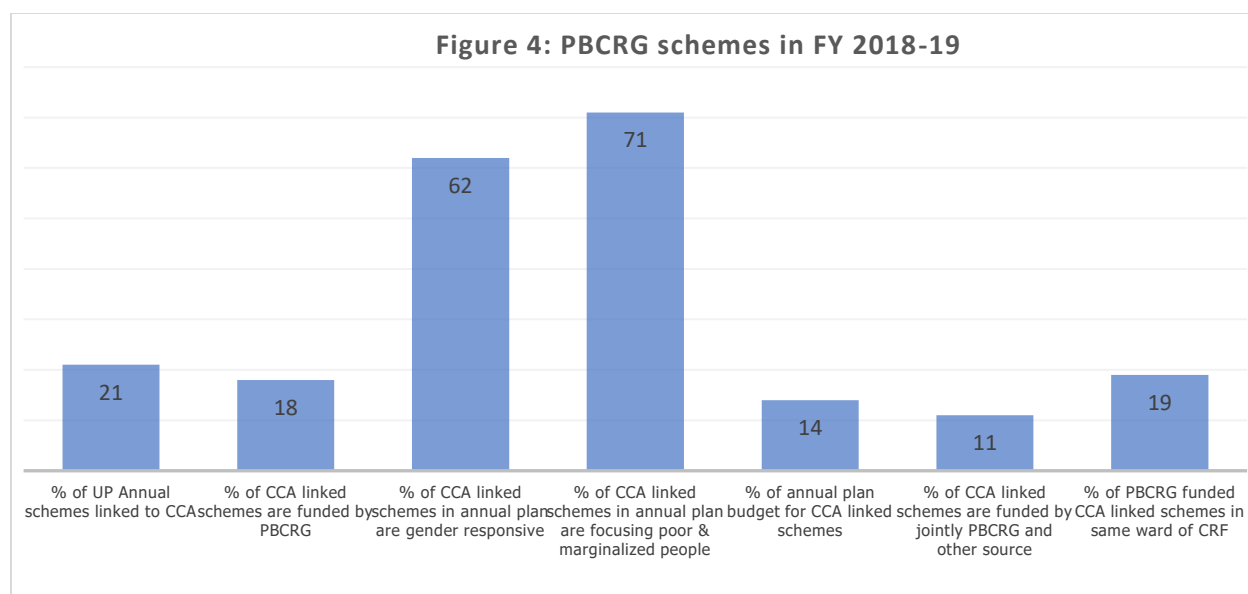


Figure 3: PBCRG scheme typology

of PBCRG 2018-19. The schemes were selected from the CRA report followed by RRAP at Union Parishad level. Earlier, UP identified the schemes and discussed at Wardshava. The schemes were selected considering the local climate change context, hazard and livelihoods of the vulnerable poor. Following graph illustrates the PBCRG funded Schemes by in FY 2018-19:

In the first round of PBCRG, the stake was for climate adaptive infrastructures which mainly included reconstruction of dam/embankment, guide wall, elevation of roads, u-drain, culvert etc. The PBCRG support added climate change additionality to the infrastructures so that those can reduce the climate risk at community and household levels. Out of 228, 174 are such schemes. Alternative source of drinking water was one of the focus issues for identifying the schemes in Khulna and Bagerhat Districts. But in that case, challenges, among many, were to define appropriate technology and prepare design and estimation. Most of the Upazila Engineers who provide support to prepare and approve the design are not well aware about the climate adaptation. Here, the demand on capacity building of the engineers were also identified. However, there are some innovations like hydroponics and Reverse Osmosis (RO) which are promoted through PBCRG but as UPs are not familiar with them, they remained less motivated.



According to the UP MIS report, there are total 5930 schemes in FY 2018-19 Annual Development Plan of 71 UPs but 21% of them are only climate change adaptation (CCA) linked and of which 18% are PBCRG funded. So, UPs are still focused on development schemes and for climate change schemes depend on PBCRG. Very few UPs mobilized money from other sources to implement climate change adaptation actions. In this year, 62% schemes are gender responsive and 71% targeted poor and marginalized groups. The budget of the CCA linked schemes were not bigger, on an average it was USD 9500 of each. Small budgeted schemes are less likely to create expected impact on climate adaptation.

Annex-5: GoB-EU-Sida-UNDP-UNCDF Joint Mission Report

Introduction:

The three day long Joint Field Mission to Patuakhali conducted by the delegates from EU, Sida, GoB, UNDP and UNCDF was held during 16 to 19 September 2019 to see the progress of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project. Visiting the most vulnerable and hardest to reach areas of Char Borhan and Char Montaj Union was a justifiable option to anticipate the overall actions taken by the project to tackle climate change impacts and resilience building.

The details of the field mission are reported below.

Key Objective of the Mission:

To know the process and progress of the project interventions at Community and Household level in Patuakhali district.

Specific Objectives:

- Discuss with the project beneficiary group to know how they are planning to implement climate change adaptive livelihoods as well as their readiness.
- Explore the CRF beneficiary selection and PBCRG funded scheme identification process.
- Observe CRF and PBCRG funded climate resilient scheme implementation status.

Mission to Patuakhali:

Patuakhali district is located in the south- western coastal area of Bangladesh. The region was once under the ancient kingdom of “Chandradip” and Kachua under Bauphal upazila was the capital of the Chandradip. Due to natural calamities in very often on the coastal area and the frequent attacks of Magh pirates, the capital was transferred to Madhabpasha in Barisal.

The forestry area of Chandradip was separated from Chandradip and marked as protected region. Patuakhali was a subdivision of the then Bakerganj district and upgraded into a district on 01 January 1969. The area is popularly called “Sagorkonnya” (the daughter of sea) because of locating the world famous Kuakata sea beach in the region.



The Geo position of the district is 22°19’60’’ North latitudes and 90°19’60’’ east longitude. Patuakhali is bordered by Barisal district to the north, The Bay of Bengal and Barguna district to the south, Bhola district and Tetulia River to the east, Barguna district to the west.

The area of Patuakhali is 3221.31 Sq Km. It is under Barisal Division. There are 05 Municipalities in Patuakhali named Patuakhali, Kalapara, Bauphal, Kuakata and Golachipa. The number of Upazilla in Patuakhali district is 08, named- Patuakhali, Mirzagonj, Bawfal, Golachipa, Kolapara, Dasmina, Dumki and Rangabali containing 75 Unions, 561 Mauzas and 878 Villages. LoGIC only works with 6 Union Parishads (Rangabali, Boro Baishdia, Choto Baishdia, Char Montaj under Rangabali Upazila) and Char Borhan and Rangopaldi union under Dashmina Upazila).

The Main river of Patuakhali district are Tetulia, Lohalia, Agunmukha, Laukathi, Andharmanik, Payra, Bura, Gouranga, Lebukhali, Pangshia etc. All the rivers flow to the Bay of Bengal. Paddy, Jute, Betel-Nut, Coconut, Vegetables, Mango, Water Melon are the main crops here. Fisheries is a key resources base of economy at Patuakhali.

Climatic Hazards at Patuakhali:

Sea Level Rise (SLR) is the key impacts of climate change impacts in the area which further amplified tidal flooding. In addition to that, frequency and intensity of Cyclone, Storm Surge increased in the area. Besides River Bank Erosion, Salinity, Erratic Rainfall and Agricultural Drought are the common hazards of the district. Historical devastating disasters at this region are SIDR in 2007, AILA in 2009, Mohsen in 2013 and FANI in 2019.

Travel day:

Five members of the delegation from each of the development partners (EU, Sida, Government of Bangladesh, UNDP and UNCDF-detailed in Annex 1) participated and travelled by air to the Divisional city of Barishal at the afternoon. They were all well received and transported to the Codec Training Center of Patuakhali by the UN vehicles at the evening, where they stayed nights rest of the mission days.

Pre-mission briefing:

Upon arrival at the Codec center, mission freshened up and gathered for a planned pre-mission briefing. The district climate change coordinator Nur Mohammad Sabuj and grant monitoring and facilitator Ferdoush Ara Urme presented an overview of the district and the presentation on the LoGIC intervention in Patuakhali. The meeting was helpful for the mission as to where they will be going and for understanding of the core features of the local vulnerability and the response from the project to address those. Members of the delegation expressed their interest on what specifically they will be looking into the field. Delegation also asked for clarification on what level are the beneficiaries facilitated on the basic understanding of climate change and whether they can relate the root causes of their fates. District facilitators informed of the little bit of improvement on understanding the climate change and its pattern perceived by the community. But there are still a lot of work required to establish a clear knowledge to relate their sufferings due to climate change. The plan and agenda were then revisited and finalized for the mission which was shared among the delegates.

Field Day 1-Visit to Char Borhan Union of Dashmina Upazila:

As planned, the first day of the mission began from the Codec Training Center after the breakfast. It was quite a long journey from the district headquarter to the community that included car and engine boat. UN, including pool vehicles from the Patuakhali Deputy Commissioner's office were utilized for the road travel to Dashmina Upazila's Auliarpur Launch stop for 1 hour and 45 minutes. Then the hired engine boat transported the mission for an hour through the Tetulia river to Char Borhan Union. The mission got over crowded when all levels of district government senior officials from the district administration (DDLG, UNOs etc.) including police officers joined the mission in the engine boat. It also made the mission look like a priority. The day was exceptionally hot and humid compared to other days around.

The boat dropped the mission at *Gucchogram* (Cluster houses-Ashryan), a village with planned cluster of houses established by the GoB in 2010 and allotted to the vulnerable and homeless households. Delegation with frank gesture and on their walk made conversation with the people flocked around them.



Boat journey to the Char Borhan Union, accompanied by

Discussion with the CRF beneficiaries:

The random first conversation on the way was made with Rehana Begam, 52 years old living in one of the 70 houses in Char Borhan *Gucchogram*. There are 7 members in the family including herself. Her husband was working on the road and her two sons work as the fishing laborers. There are two sons in law and a grandson living in the family. There are two rooms, kitchen and a latrine. The whole *Gucchogram* depend on 1200 ft. deep 5 tube wells out of which three already got dysfunctional. They can directly drink that water as that contain no arsenic or any metallic substances.

Rehana informed that she is one of the group women beneficiaries of the community resilience fund (CRF) from LoGIC project. There are 15 women in her group that planned for sheep rearing schemes as their livelihood enhancement. Mission asked whether she joins any planning meetings and discuss on the sheep rearing business, she replied positively.

Mission stepped out Rehana's home and kept walking further when they found LoGIC funded 1.4 km elevated road newly built, which also included roadside tree plantation on the slopes. Mission took a long walk on the whole road to the end while discussing with the community.

Findings:

- The road was well visible with the partners contribution written on a scheme display board at the beginning of the road.
- Community people expressed their satisfaction on the making of the road built for their safety.
- LoGIC Focal Person from the government checked the quality of the road by measuring the height and width of the scheme and advised the engineer and Union Parishad to ensure that it is built according to the specification mentioned in the plan.
- The road contributed to the 200 families to get to the local growth center, cyclone shelter and their children to go to schools. This will also save crops from the salinity issue during high tide. With a budget of BDT 7,40,000 The scheme was partly contributed by LGSP (40,000) in tree plantation which make a better synergy and ownership by the partners and the government as the project encourages collaboration in principle. People and the Chairperson of that Union mentioned that "in the event like Aila and Sidr, people will now be able to save their lives by moving themselves quickly to the shelter center and will save crops from salinity during flood".
- Though the muddy road was built with right height, it needs regular maintenance to ensure proper advantage and for the trees to be protected for sustainability.



LoGIC Focal Person discussing on the quality of work



Group of 5 women discussing on poly fish culture they planed with CRF grants

Meeting with the *Golap (Rose)* Group Beneficiaries:

All the group members shared that their groups were formed with support from LoGIC to manage alternative adaptive livelihood options. They opted for fish farming and then they received training from the project on how to do that. They will lease pond and farm *Telapia*, *Rui* and *Katol* fish. They have planned to build their future with this business. They have all opened bank accounts and will grow bigger as the 5 members in this group united. They talked about their daily life style and all of them work on the agricultural land and household chores, whereas all their male counterparts work as day laborers. They talked about the cyclones (*Sidr*, *Aila*, *Fani*) they faced, increased frequency of occurrence and how that destroys their lives. Most of them were born in that village and one of them came here after she got married. Having heard the fact that *Nurjahan*, one of the members of *Golap* group got five daughters, LoGIC Focal Person advised those women to keep their family smaller in size for their own good. Regarding their understanding on the LoGIC project and climate change issues, they were quite familiar into the effects and couldn't much relate these to the root causes of climate change. More facilitation and engagements from the project will further enhance their understanding. Local Administration representative *UNO Shuvra Das* appreciated LoGIC project for its initiative addressing lives and livelihoods of these vulnerable community.

Key findings from the discussion:

- CRF beneficiaries have acknowledged and expressed confidence from receiving training on how to manage poly fish culture as their adaptive livelihood options. They have business plan ready and will voluntarily provide labor for their business growth.
- Beneficiaries know how their livelihoods are affected due to climate change, why they initiated this group business, advantages of this approach and can see the prosperity from this effort.
- CRF beneficiaries expressed their trust in the LoGIC initiative and thanked the project for providing them with the option to betterment of their resilience.
- In order to know more about the climate change issues, community women urged for teaching their children in the school and LoGIC found it interesting and assured providing supports on this.

Meeting with Char Borhan Union Parishad:

The whole Union Parishad is without the grid electricity. They depend on solar power. It is unbearably hot even in the UP office. Discussing the issues with the whole community opened new windows for thinking. Innovative schemes beyond typical roads, culvert and embankments initiated by the UP was raised by one of the fisher folks who mentioned issues of the pirates (though the issue of existence of pirates was immediately denied by the administration) and climate resilient fishing boat with early warning system during fishing in the deep sea etc. Radio communication system are demanded by this community. This is something related to need for an innovative solution to address. They also face problem with money they loan with interests from the money lender. They lose everything when they face any cyclone and get looted by the pirates. Mission also advised UP to



Chairperson of Char Borhan Union discussing on the overall situation and needed support to address those

initiate bigger project to address this kind of issue, with interest free money from UP. The Upazila female vice chair urged to expand opportunity for women as they are more vulnerable during any disaster. Regarding climate change risks and Risk Reduction Action Plan, Union Parishad seemed to have satisfactory level of understanding on Community Risk Assessment that led them prioritizing those risks and develop Risk Reduction Action Plan. LoGIC Focal Person and Deputy Secretary Mr. Md. Shamsul Islam appreciated everyone's opinion and discussion and committed to further discuss and strengthen the needed support. Engagement of the GoB, LGIs and the community was convincing.

Findings:

- The PBCRG Scheme of elevation of the 1.5 km road with tree plantation on the slopes needs to comply with the specification of the scheme. Engineer and the UP must ensure that the road is compliant with exact height and width of the plan. Also, the type of trees should be well thought as the *Mehogoni* tree requires a longer time to mature and benefit from.
- Commitment from UP to apply innovative thinking in designing resilient schemes is mentioned.
- Value addition to resilient options by introducing interest free loan for the community and insurance against the means of their livelihood is admired by the Union Parishad and the community.
- Scopes for more women to include in the CRF grants will be positively thought about by the development partners.
- UP and the community are familiar with the climate change issues that opens the window to think creative in designing the next round of schemes.

Field Day 2- Char Montaj Union

Travel on the day two was quite comfortable because of the short road and longer river travel by the speedboat that gave breathing space. A total of two and half hours of journey ended when the mission reached Char Montaj community. The first ever interaction here was made with a group of 10 CRF beneficiaries of LoGIC project. The group has planned for sheep rearing. The key points from the meeting are:

- Women were quite shy at the beginning and the ice broke when mission was well introduced, started passionate and frank conversation. The women in return also introduced themselves. It paved the way towards an open conversation.
- Community Risk Assessment was the stepping stone for these women to engage with the LoGIC project. That helped them step by step to select what risks they face and to figure out what to do in order to come out of those risks.
- They are comfortable and confident with rearing sheep. There is local demand for meat. Sheep is better than the goat and they grow faster and are highly productive, can survive well in the adverse climatic situation. They can sell the sheep in the local market by their own. With the money they profit, they will educate their children and improve their living conditions.
- The group mentioned about the climatic behavior they face. Talking about frequency and intensity of hazards were mentioned by the beneficiaries when asked about the climate change. They said, "It's hotter and colder than years ago" when they talked about their understanding on climate change.
- Husbands of these women also have no other ways than agriculture and fishing. Char Montaj is an old habitant since the British regime. This island (Char Montaj) was named after one of the British surveyors Mr. Montaj who surveyed this. These women are all born here.
- They are reluctant to go to the community clinic far from their place, they visit the local drug store and buy medicines from there.



Sheep rearing group of CRF beneficiaries discussing business and their lives



Road elevation with tree plantation on the slopes under PBCRG Scheme

Visiting the newly constructed elevated road, a PBCRG scheme:

Recently built elevated 1 km road with trees on the slope was visible with partners contribution acknowledged. The road was at Noyar Char village towards Noyarchar Primary School. This road ensures secondary protection beyond the protection Embankment. The scheme was built with a budget of BDT 7,00,000 out of which Union Parishad from its own source revenue contributed BDT 50,000. This road connects to the Noyarchar Primary school for the children to walk to and for all the people to move towards growth center and the shelter.

Key findings:

- Though the information inscribed on the board was a little confusing with the scheme title, it was later clarified by the facilitators.
- The built road measured against the specification and it lacked in height and slope. Mission advised the engineer and the UP to ensure compliance.

- Community Mobilization Facilitators working at Char Montaj Union should have clear information on the schemes implemented in that Union. They could not clearly provide information when asked by the Project Coordinator about the scheme title and length of the LoGIC funded road.

Meeting with Char Montaj Union Parishad:

Char Montaj Union Parishad chairperson and members were hospitable and took a good care of the mission. The UP office is also used as a cyclone shelter during disaster. UP body is passionate about the LoGIC project and its approach. Key points from the meeting with Char Montaj Union Parishads are:

- Ownership over the project by the Government, UP body, the community and the local facilitators is visible. NPD's participation at the meeting over phone and his speech to the meeting participants is encouraging.
- NPD's participation over the phone and discussion with the stakeholders was inspirational for them. This gave a sense of ownership and passion for the project among the community.
- Awareness and understanding on the climate change concept among the community and the Parishad is satisfactory. They all tend to know the effects and relate with the fact that climate change is behind all these effects.
- More than ten thousand people are unprotected living beyond the protection of the embankment. Especially manta families are vulnerable as they are beyond the embankment. These are the people who get affected before Union Parishad could initiate schemes benefiting those people, bringing them inside the embankment. The embankments should have tree plantation like social afforestation.
- Fishermen continue fishing risking their lives. Discussion on their safety with lifesaving materials (boat made of fiber board, life jackets) and early warning system could be a good scheme by the Union Parishad.
- Availability of drinking water is an issue.
- All the 14 Primary schools here in Char Montaj should have cyclone shelter option for greater protection. There are only 4 now.



Char Montaj Union Parishad Chairperson committed to build resilience at the community to adapt with the climate change.

Overall Highlights and Reflection of the Mission:

Project Area Selection is rightful:

It is anticipated well in advance that the it is a highly ambitious project with rightful selection of the hardest to reach areas of the country for intervention. It is challenging project that will lead to many other options for the country to develop many more projects. It is not a traditional development or DRR project but a different concept different than others, hard to understand. Project addresses the community neglected and excluded historically for a longer time. In terms of outreach, it is operationally challenging. But this will pay back greatly in the longer term. LoGIC made is footprint where nobody dared to go for intervention. Remoteness and vulnerability may be additional criteria for selecting

Beneficiary Selection:

Types of stakeholders from central to community level were rightly identified and was satisfactory. Project selected the beneficiaries following the right methods of community risk assessment and vulnerability of the population, poverty, geographical locations, elevation.

Local Facilitation:

Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs) belonging to the community is a great thing done as they are aware of the local conditions. Engagement of the district administration and staff have increased and thus enhanced the ownership at the local level.

Investment rationale:

LoGIC mobilizes all local resources available with all other development projects to maximize efficiency and by using through the Risk Reduction Action Plan developed by the Union. That's where the spirit of LoGIC lies. LoGIC investment is strategic, value addition to ensure resilience as the top up. This is the message that our facilitators should always carry out. LoGIC investment is the last resort where all other efforts fail.

Visibility:

Visibility doesn't necessarily mean only to present and make partner logos visible; it is of course a credit, but the main spirit lies in telling the story of changes to the tax payers. They must know where and how their money are being spent and to know whether that is worth spending on. So, it is important to create powerful stories and upload in the media like YouTube. The stories can be placed in competitive platforms as well.

Capacity and Awareness:

Since the inception of the project, all level of stakeholders starting from the central to the community level, the capacity and awareness on the project has improved. Local facilitators can now engage and facilitate the local community. However, there are still room for the facilitators to mobilize understanding on the concept of climate change and its impact among the community.

Resilience in the actions:

Local government institutions (UPs) now relate well their risks quite well to climate change and think about the solutions with little facilitation just to keep their resilient eyes open in risk reduction action planning and scheme selection to include in their annual development plans.

Manta community issue:

Manta community which was earlier perceived as an ethnic group is not at all an indigenous group. Its those people who willingly live on the river and in the boats as they are homeless. Some even got homes that they gave it to their matured children for living and have family. Manta conditions, living on the boat, going deeper the root causes are difficult to tackle, but it exists. It is troublesome to understand why they live on boat (choice or compulsion), it might not be a climate change challenge but a development issue. But it must be ensured that they are not excluded from the mainstream.

Engagement of local Administration:

Satisfactory level of government ownership and the community engagement is visible. The way all the stakeholders engage in the field is instrumental to resilience building and encouraging for the community to have faith in the action.

Challenges:

Reaching to the hardest to reach is the challenge that the project took. It involves time, labor and cost to reach them out. Engagement of the central to the community stakeholders is the strength, making the community understanding the project and its approach is quite a challenge. People behind development of this project have proven level of guts and ambition. Taking this complex project to the community and the local administration is another challenge and that is what this project is trying to do. It's very important that all these stakeholders first grab and idea and understanding the basic concept of the project. Challenges are also in differentiating development and climate change risks where people choose development. Risk assessment, review and prioritizing risks and integrate those risks to develop risk reduction action plans in the ADP are regular challenges.

Quality assurance:

Monitoring the schemes and the livelihood activities in these remotest areas is a challenge. Therefore, local government, by using the existing mechanism and the project staff ensure the proper guidance to the community and staff to engage in the monitoring process. The last mile people must be strongly oriented with the monitoring techniques. When reviewed schemes in Dhaka some very good, some good and some moderate schemes were found. But when challenged the community on the schemes addressing directly the development rather than climate change it was surprising that they linked it to the issues that involve hazards and climate change. So, learning from community's own knowledge is plausible. It is possible when one gets to know the linkages between the cause and effects. Elevation of a road linking to the cyclone shelter also contributes crop lands from salinity in high tide situation and this clarification from community is result of community facilitation from the project which is good. But the secondary protection road needs more height to benefit from.

Mission Facilitation:

The leadership in facilitating the mission by the project Focal Person and Deputy Secretary of LGD Mr. Md. Shamsul Islam was amazing. He managed to lead and engage local administration and the project staff to keep on track. This mission added some perspective and values in the implementation process. At the beginning, there was lack in the understanding on the project. Frequent mission is believed to support and contribute more to this.

Debriefing with the DC Office:

The mission not only was accompanied by the senior district administration office, but also carried out a sharing meeting with the DC office to inform the key findings from the mission to the field. Despite the busy office work, DC office arranged the debriefing where DDLG and ADC revenue managed to participate. The key points of the meeting agreed were:

- Engagement, logistics and ownership of the project by the administration and the local government is praiseworthy. This ownership will facilitate a great success.
- Project is well thought and the community selected is the most vulnerable, remote, hardest to reach. The targeting is perfectly justified. The progress is on the right path.
- The visited area reported salinity which is not basically the usual feature of that area, this may be studied further considering the last 20 years' data to reach an action to deal with this issue.
- Climate change is obviously the biggest risk in addressing overall development of the country. This is also going to be the biggest barrier in achieving the status of a developed nation. So, any long term development must be climate risk informed. Local Government Institutions must also think with a vision to address climate risks in their planning.
- Parameter of population and size of the area while considering the LGSP allocation should be given a proper priority to get rid of the development deficiency.
- Quality of work relating to the climate change resilience should be given more attention. Proper monitoring and quality assurance need to be strengthened by DDLG.
- Joint Mission will continue to take place and learn more for from the community and creating of examples for others.
- Project still has room for facilitating innovation from the community's own efforts.
- Project had some issues such as with the PM office, which is resolved. Now its high time to accelerate and speed up with the implementation process. All the Stakeholders must be invited soon in Dhaka for a proper sharing event. Also, a 3 day long capacity development event in Dhaka with 7 DDLGs, 19 UNOs may be organized for building synergy. In addition a coordination meeting at district level will facilitate greater success.
- Strengthening of local level advocacy and effective coordination with Upazila Parishad, Zilla Parishad and local administration to address the climate vulnerability through combined efforts at UP level e.g. rural earthen roads



Discussion is over and its time for the sheep rearing business women to get captured

those are constructed by UP can be strengthened further if UPs can effectively advocate with the local administration and LGED to consider pacca road. In addition, advocacy for maintenance of embankment and reconstruction of damaged places of the embankment is required to protect the community especially in Char Montaj UP.

Conclusion:

This is a truly 1st joint mission consisting all the partners in the team. This is the spirit of the project that this mission frequently takes place. Project addresses the community that is neglected and excluded historically for a longer time. In terms of outreach, it is operationally challenging, but this will pay back greatly in the long run. LoGIC made its footprint where nobody dared to go for intervention. The success of this project will open eyes of the global community to invest more on climate change adaptation.

Mission Participants

1. GoB- Md. Shamsul Islam, Deputy Secretary, Local Govt Division and Focal Point, LOGIC
2. European Union: Dario TROMBETTA, Program Manager, Sustainable Development
3. Sida: Mahbubur Rahman, Program Advisor
4. UNDP – A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist
5. UNCDF-Md. Mozammel Haque, Policy Specialist
6. LoGIC-Selina Shelley Khan, Project Coordinator, LoGIC

Annex-6: PSC and PIC Meeting Minutes

Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Local Government Division
Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project
Minutes of the 2nd Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting

Chairperson: Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Secretary, Local Government Division
Meeting held on: 3 November 2019
Venue: Conference Room, Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat
Participants: List of participants is attached.

At the outset, Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, the Secretary of LGD and the Chairperson of the Project Steering Committee of the LoGIC Project welcomed and greeted all the PSC Members and participants of the meeting and requested them to self-introduce. Once introduction session is over, the Chair thanked the representatives from different Ministries and Development Partners-European Union (EU), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), for their continuous support in climate change adaptation. He then requested the National Project Director (NPD) of LoGIC project to present the agenda and continue the meeting.

Mr. Mohammad Emdad Ullah Mian, Additional Secretary and NPD of Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project made a presentation on the project's progress as of date, shared the minutes of the 1st PSC meeting, Revised Annual Work plan 2019, few challenges faced by the project and other issues before the members and requested direction from the PSC for way forward.

Following are the discussions and the decisions in the meeting:

Agenda 1: Approval of the Minutes of the 1st PSC meeting held on 6th March 2019.

Discussion: The 1st PSC Meeting was held on 6th March 2019 at Conference Room, Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka. S.M. Ghulam Farooque, Senior Secretary, Local Government Division chaired the meeting. The minutes of the meeting was distributed among all concerned and no comment was received till date. The minutes can be approved through this meeting.

Decision:

Since all the key decisions were addressed and the implementation being on the track, the PSC approved the minutes of the 1st Project Steering Committee meeting.

Agenda 2: Implementation progress as of October 31, 2019.

Discussion: The project activities have been implemented through the initiatives of the PMU, field offices and partner NGO with the guidance and directives of Local Government Division. The Deputy Director Local Government (DDLG) of project districts and UNOs of respective Upazilas are providing support to implement the project activities.

Major achievements of the project upto Oct, 2019 are:

- Selection of 7,925 most vulnerable households are finalized as the 1st round of community beneficiaries from the most vulnerable 68 Wards of 33 Unions under CRF who formed 596 groups to implement 17 types of climate adaptive livelihood options. Vulnerable household selection process for 2nd round of CRF beneficiary is under progress, and as of today survey is completed in 79 wards in 38 Unions. More than 90% of the selected beneficiaries are women.

- Total 228 UP schemes (in 71 UPs) finalized for Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) in 2018-19 have been selected from UP's Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP). USD 1.79 million has been disbursed to the UPs to implement their PBCRG schemes.
- Training on Accounting and MIS, Adaptation Tracking and measuring (ATM) software and Union level inception workshop at the Union level and Orientation training on PBCRG and CRF Manual for the staff are conducted.
- Annual planning and regular coordination meetings are being held on time.

Mr. Nikhil Ranjan Roy, Director General (Additional Secretary) of LGD asked for clarification on how Sheep Rearing as an adaptive livelihood option is resilient to climate change. Mr. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist responded that adaptive livelihood options are meant to ensure resilience and economic stability of the vulnerable community and sheep rearing in comparison to goat is more resilient in the salinity context as they are less reliant on grass. Government is also promoting sheep rearing and Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI) has set up a sheep breeding center at Dacope, Khulna.

Regarding PBCRG schemes, PSC Chairperson said that there are allocation or funding to the Union Parishads under different projects by the different ministries. LoGIC should avoid duplication for funding to similar interventions. National Project Director and UNDP Climate Change Specialist explained that LoGIC tops up only the climate change aspects, risk proofing, resilience and sustainability of the UP schemes.

The PSC members emphasize on the acceleration of the implementation of the project activities.

Decision:

The project will explore the options to fast track the implementation of PBCRG and CRF.

Agenda 3: Approval of the Revised Annual Work Plan 2019

Discussion: The Annual Work plan 2018-2019 /Calendar year 2019 was approved by the first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting. Approved Annual Work Plan is in the process of revision. Some such activities, such as local level advocacy on climate adaptive technology demonstration, national progress sharing event, Performance Assessment of Union Parishads, orientation of Upazila level officers on CRF & PBCRG need to defer and related costs to be shifted to annual work plan 2020.

Decision:

The revised workplan 2019 was presented to PSC and it was approved.

Agenda 4: Housing Component in LoGIC

Based on the kind consent of Hon'ble Prime Minister, LoGIC has included housing component in its revised project activity plan. Project will build low cost climate resilient houses for the prospective migrants following the concept of existing "Ashrayan", "Jomi Ache Ghor Nai" and/or other housing related projects. In the existing LoGIC DPP there is no specified budget/allocation for housing activities. In the context, to implement the climate resilient housing GoB fund could be one of the sources but need to explore other sources of fund. Development Partners are interested in exploring scopes on how resources can be mobilized to implement climate resilient housing for the vulnerable people. However, Mr. Manfred Fernholz of European Union mentioned that LoGIC existing budget of USD 20 million doesn't support housing, especially because the budget would be too limited for such type of intervention- which is not part of the project's design.

Decision:

- Project will work further on the detailed plan of the climate resilient housing (number of houses, design etc.).
- In order to explore the fund for housing, UNDP may also coordinate and arrange a meeting with Development Partners and relevant agencies.

Agenda 5: Miscellaneous

5.1: Change of Working Union

The National Project Director (NPD) shared in his presentation that in Bhola district LoGIC is working in 10 Unions of 3 Upazilas. At the time of conducting the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) it was revealed that one Union named

‘Deula’ of Borhanuddin Upazila should be excluded from project working list due to administrative complexity. In these circumstances the union can be replaced by another union.

In Patuakhali district, Boro Baishdia UP of Rangabali Upazila has been divided into i) Boro Baishdia UP and ii) Moudubi UP. Moudubi UP is more vulnerable and all the PBCRG schemes of 2018-19 are planned at Moudubi area. All PIC members agreed to include Moudubi UP of Rangabali Upazila in Patuakhali district instead of Deula UP of Borhanuddin Upazila in Bhola district. PIC agreed upon to place this issue before PSC meeting for consideration.

Decision: PSC approved the inclusion of Moudubi UP of Rangabali Upazila in Patuakhali district instead of Deula UP of Borhanuddin Upazila in Bhola district.

5.2: MoU with UPs

Working with the Union Parishads, especially to ensure proper implementation and reduce fiduciary risk of the PBCRG schemes, require a solid Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between LoGIC project and the UPs. PMU developed a draft MoU and presented in the meeting.

Decision: The PSC approved the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

The Chairperson of PSC expressed thanks to all the participants for their active engagements and comments. At the end, the chair concluded the meeting with vote of thanks.

-signed-
(**Helal Uddin Ahmed**)
Secretary
Local Government Division

List of Participants: (not based on the seniority)

1. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD)
2. Sudipto Mukerjee, Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh
3. Nikhil Ranjan Roy, DG (Additional Secretary), Local Government Division.
4. Sheikh Mohammad Salim Ullah, Additional Secretary, Finance Division
5. Md. Mahbubur Rahman, Embassy of Sweden
6. Mohammad Emdad Ullah Mian, Additional Secretary, LGD and NPD, LoGIC project
7. Khalil Ahmed, Director, IMED
8. Amal Krishna Mandal, Joint Secretary, ERD
9. Mohammad Mukhlesur Rahman Sarkar, Joint Secretary, LGD
10. Manfred Fernholz, Team Leader, Food & Nutrition Security and Sustainable Development, EU
11. Dario Trombetta, Attache, European Union (EU)
12. Rabindranath Barman, Joint Chief, LGD
13. Md. Shamsul Islam, Deputy Secretary and Focal Person, LoGIC project
14. Md. Younus Mian, Deputy Chief, ECNEC
15. Md. Abdur Rouf, Deputy Chief, LGD
16. Md. Harun Or Rashid, Deputy Chief (Climate Change), Agri. Division, Planning Commission
17. Md. Al-Amin Sarkar, Senior Assistant Chief, LGD
18. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh
19. A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP Bangladesh
20. Md. Mozammel Haque, UNCDF Focal Person for LoGIC project
21. Mohammad Nazim Uddin, National Consultant, LoGIC project
22. Selina Shelley Khan, Project Coordinator, LoGIC project
23. Ashoke K. Adhikary, Capacity Building & Policy Advocacy Specialist, LoGIC project
24. Enamul Haque, Operations Manager, LoGIC project
25. T.M. Selim, Monitoring Specialist, LoGIC project
26. Md. Zahirul Islam, KM & Communications Officer, LoGIC project
27. Mohammad Masum Miah, Project Assistant, LoGIC project.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Local Government Division
Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project
(www.logicbd.org)

No. LGD/LoGIC/GOB/2019-

Date: 20/10/2019

Subject: Minutes of the 2nd Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting of Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project

Please find enclosed herewith the Minutes of the 2nd Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting of Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project, for your kind information.

Enclosure: Minutes (4 pages)

(Mohammad Emdad Ullah Mian)
Joint Secretary, LGD &
National Project Director, LoGIC Project

Distribution:

(Not according to seniority)

1. Secretary, Finance Division, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
(Attention: Ms. Liza Khwaja, Sr. Assistant Secretary)
2. Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Agargaon, Dhaka
(Attention: Ms. Nusrat Noman, Deputy Secretary)
3. Secretary, Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
(Attention: Mr. Tanvir Azam Siddiquee, Deputy Secretary)
4. Secretary, IMED, Agargaon, Dhaka
(Attention: Mr. Saiful Islam, Deputy Secretary)
5. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
(Attention: Mr. Bikash Chandro Barmon, Assistant Chief)
6. Member, Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institutions Division, Planning Commission, Dhaka
(Attention: Mr. Md. Abdul Jabbar, Sr. Assistant Chief)
7. Chief Engineer, LGED, Agargaon, Dhaka
(Attention: Mr. A.K.M Mostafa Morshed, Senior Assistant Engineer)
8. Chief, NEC-ECNEC, Planning Commission, Agargaon, Dhaka
9. Mr. Mohammad Nazim Uddin, Joint Secretary (PRL), ERD.
10. Mr. Md Shamsul Islam, Deputy Secretary, LGD and Focal Person, LoGIC
11. Mr. Al Amin Sarkar, Sr. Assistant Chief, Local Government Division
12. Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh, Dhaka (Attention: Md. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Resident Representative)
13. Representative, UNCDF, Bangladesh (Attention: Mr. Jesmul Hasan, Focal Person, UNCDF)
14. Representative, European Union in Bangladesh (Attention: Mr. Manfred Farnhozz, Team Leader)
15. Representative, Sida, Embassy of Sweden (Attention: Ms. Christine Johansson, Deputy Head of Mission)

Copy:

1. PS to Secretary, Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
2. Project Coordinator, Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Local Government Division**

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project

Minutes of the 2nd PIC Meeting

Meeting held on: 13 October 2019

Venue: Village Well, 19th Floor, IDB Bhaban, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh.

Participants: List of participants attached (Annex A)

Mohammad Emdad Ullah Mian, Joint Secretary, Local Government Division & National Project Director, LoGIC Project chaired the meeting and welcomed the PIC members including the representatives of European Union (EU), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

With introduction of the participants at the beginning, the National Project Director (NPD) started the meeting with request for collaborating effectively to achieve the outcome of the project. Project Coordinator, Ms. Selina Shelley Khan welcomed all to the 2nd PIC meeting. Focal Person and Deputy Secretary, Local Government Division Mr. Md. Shamsul Islam facilitated the session on accomplishment on the decision taken in the first PIC meeting.

Following are the topics discussed in the meeting and the actions decided on:

1. Resolution of the 1st PIC Meeting:

The minutes of the first PIC meeting was shared for comments from the PIC members. The decisions on sharing LoGIC baseline survey report, PBCRG and CRF Manuals, holding of PSC Meeting, Annual Work Plan and budget 2019, preparation of a summary for the Honorable Prime Minister, opening of Bank accounts for project operation and grants disbursement etc. taken in the last PIC meeting were all implemented.

Action Points:

The minutes of the 1st PIC meeting was confirmed without any comments.

Agenda 2: Introductory presentation on LoGIC - Progress, Challenge and Priority

A presentation on the project was made before the PIC meeting by Mr. Mohammad Emdad Ullah Mian, the National Project Director, LoGIC project. The key progress made since the 1st PIC meeting held in 6th March 2019 are:

- Project has successfully finalized 7925 most vulnerable households as the 1st round of community beneficiaries from the most vulnerable 68 Wards of 33 Unions under CRF who formed 596 groups to implement 27 types of climate adaptive livelihood options. All these beneficiaries have been provided with training recently to implement their adaptive livelihood plans.
- Under the Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG), 71 LoGIC Union Parishads (UPs) have identified a total of 228 climate change adaptive schemes. USD \$1.79 million under PBCRG grants has been disbursed to the UPs which will reduce climate change and disaster risks of 183000 (One lac eighty three thousand) households. 76% of the schemes are climate resilient infrastructure, 16% are on alternative sources of safe drinking water and others are equally on tree plantation to reduce carbon emission and demonstrating alternative adaptation technology. The CRF disbursement will be made as soon as possible.
- A two day long training on PBCRG and CRF manual was provided among the project and the partner staff. LoGIC inception workshop in 71 Union Parishads of 7 districts was conducted to the UP bodies, local elites, teachers, farmer leaders, social workers and government officials of different line departments. A district level project inception workshop in Bagerhat was conducted with the participation of district level project stakeholders to orient them on LoGIC activities, outcomes and plans.

- Project demonstrates gender equality mainstreaming and has developed a Gender Framework. More than 60% of PBCRG and 80% of CRF beneficiaries are women and 100% of the livelihood schemes are gender responsive. Even 45% of the project staff are females with a female Project Coordinator.
- Project has developed web and TAB based Adaptation, Tracking, Measuring (ATM) system and MIS for the 142 Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs) and 71 UP Secretaries respectively.
- Project regularly holds Quarterly Progress Review and coordination meeting following in line with the Annual Planning meeting held at the beginning of the year. Project has submitted periodic reports to the partners.
- Observations of the Honorable Prime Minister made in the ECNEC Meeting regarding the activities of the project has been resolved with her kind approval of a summary on 29th August 2019.
- Challenge faced by the project was country wide Upazila election and floods that interrupted the progress with Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Community Resilience Fund (CRF) related milestones and thus by revisiting the field activity plan, the gaps were minimized. Another concern was local influence in selecting the CRF beneficiaries and this was mitigated by engaging the government officials, discussion with the UP body and community people and making them aware of the beneficiary selection process. Also, lack in the capacity of the Dutch Bangla Agent Bank delayed account opening process for around 8000 (Eight thousand) beneficiaries which was mitigated by the extensive involvement of the project staff at the field.
- Regarding priority ahead, 2nd round of selecting vulnerable households for CRF is underway. This will be followed up by providing training them with adaptive livelihood skills. UP body will also be provided with training about the process of climate risk informed Local Development Plan (LDP) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) development following the findings of the Community Risk Assessment (CRA). They will also receive training on financial management and governance etc. DDLGs, partners and project staff will engage in a workshop on project monitoring system for proper monitoring and quality assurance.

3. Honorable Prime Minister's observations and revision of DPP

Honorable Prime Minister provided observations in the ECNEC meeting on including housing for the people who migrate to the cities because of climate change. The project plan was revised accordingly, and that revision is approved by Honorable Prime Minister. Development Partners agreed on the fact mentioned by the honorable Prime Minister. Mr. Tanvir Azam Siddiquee, Deputy Secretary, LGD suggested that the houses should be resilient to frequent cyclones in the south and drought in the north. The project is exploring low cost climate resilient housing and will drive for further resources. However, to initiate the activity with existing resources the DPP might need revision. While revising the DPP for housing, the project will also take other necessary changes (if any) into consideration. Mr. Manfred Farnhozze, Team Leader of European Union mentioned that LoGIC is not just a project, it is rather a financing mechanism for climate resilience. Ms. Christine Johansson, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Sweden expressed her satisfaction about the progress made so far and LoGIC should continue this momentum.

Mr. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP mentioned that adaptation is not restrictive, and project may accommodate local needs of the people within its scope.

Climate Change Specialist of UNDP Mr. A.K.M Mamunur Rashid mentioned LoGIC addresses both climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) which can lead towards the Green Climate Fund in future. LoGIC should promote innovation according to the changing resilience pattern.

Action Points:

- Project will build low cost climate resilient houses for the prospective migrants following the concept of existing *Ashrayan* and other housing related projects.
- Project will explore additional resources for climate resilient housing.

Agenda 4: Presentation of draft Annual Work Plan

Approved Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2018-2019/Calendar year 2019 is in the process of revision as some activities will need to be deferred and related costs need to be shifted to 2020 work plan. Some of them are:

- Local level advocacy on climate adaptive technology demonstration
- National event on project progress
- Performance assessment of Union Parishad.
- Orientation of Upazila level officers on CRF, PBCRG.
- Orientation on Grant monitoring and Quality Assurance at UP level.

(Revised Work plan 2019 is attached as Annex B and deferred activities are in Annex C)

Action Point:

- The Proposal of revised Workplan will be placed before the PSC.

Agenda 5: Miscellaneous

- In Bhola district LoGIC is working in 10 Unions of 3 Upazila. At the time of conducting the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) it was revealed that one Union named 'Deula' of Borhanuddin Upazila should be excluded from project working list due to administrative complexity. In these circumstances the union can be replaced by another union.
- In Patuakhali district, Boro Baishdia UP of Rangabali Upazila has been divided into i) Boro Baishdia UP and ii) Moudubi UP. Moudubi UP is more vulnerable and all the PBCRG Schemes of 2018-19 are planned at Moudubi area.

Action Point:

- All PIC members agreed to include Moudubi UP of Rangabali Upazila in Patuakhali district instead of Deula UP of Borhanuddin Upazila in Bhola district. PIC agreed upon to place this issue before PSC meeting for consideration.

The meeting ended with thanks giving to all the PIC members.

(Mohammad Emdad Ullah Mian)
Joint Secretary, LGD &
National Project Director, LoGIC Project

List of Participants:

1. Mr. Mohammad Nazim Uddin, Joint Secretary (PRL), ERD
2. Mr. Md. Shamsul Islam, Deputy Secretary of LGD and Focal Person, LoGIC
3. Mr. Tanvir Azam Siddiquee, Deputy Secretary, LGD
4. Mr. Saiful Islam, Deputy Secretary, IMED
5. Ms. Nusrat Noman, Deputy Secretary, ERD
6. Ms. Liza Khwaja, Sr. Assistant Secretary, FD
7. Mr. Md. Abdul Jabbar, Sr. Assistant Chief, Planning Commission
8. Mr. Bikash Chandro Barmon, Assistant Chief, MoA
9. Mr. A.K.M Mostafa Morshed, Senior Assistant Engineer, LGED
10. Mr. Al Amin Sarkar, Sr. Assistant Chief, LGD
11. Mr. Manfred Farnhozz, Team Leader, Delegation of the European Union (EU)
12. Mr. Dario Trombetta, Program Manager, Delegation of the European Union (EU)
13. Ms. Christine Johansson, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Sweden
14. Mr. Mahbubur Rahman, Advisor, Environment and Climate Change, Embassy of Sweden
15. Mr. Md. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP
16. Mr. AKM Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP
17. Mr. Md. Mozammel Haque, UNCDF
18. Mr. Md. Jesmul Hasan, Country Focal Point, UNCDF
19. Ms. Selina Shelley Khan, Project Coordinator, LoGIC project
20. Mr. Md. Enamul Haque, Operations Manager, LoGIC project
21. Mr. Ashoke Adhikary, Capacity Building and Policy Advocacy Specialist, LoGIC Project
22. Mr. T M Selim, Monitoring Specialist, LoGIC project
23. Mr. Md. Zahirul Islam, Knowledge Management & Communications Officer, LoGIC project
24. Ms. Shagufta Naz, Admin & Finance Associate, LoGIC project
25. Mr. Mohammad Masum Mia, Project Assistant, LoGIC project

Annex-7: Study on the Absorption Capacity of LoGIC

Delegation of the European Union Bangladesh conducted a “Study on the Absorption Capacity of LoGIC” in March 2020. The Executive Summary of the study reports are as below:

Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) is designed to support approximately 200,000 most vulnerable households based in hard to reach areas in 72 unions in 7 districts of Bangladesh. The programme will enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities, local government institutions and civil society organisations for planning and financing climate change adaptation solutions in selected climate vulnerable areas. By achieving the objectives and results, the project will contribute to the reduction of poverty and climate vulnerability in Bangladesh. This is expected to produce following results:

- Strengthened capacity of vulnerable people and local stakeholders for accountable planning and financing on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)/ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actions for building resilience;
- Enhanced access of Local Government Initiatives (LGIs) and vulnerable households to climate funds have for climate resilient infrastructures and adaptive livelihoods;
- Established evidence-based advocacy for a mechanism for "financing local resilience".

The assignment aims to provide recommendation on a possible amendment to the duration and budget of LoGIC. Methods used in the assignment are document reviews and interviews with project stakeholders. The table below presents a detailed list of questions and sub-questions used during the assignment, including the questions and sub-questions listed in the TOR and those derived from the GCF investment criteria¹⁵ and sections of the GCF funding proposals.

Table 1: Research questions and method

Questions	Method
Q1: As a mechanism, is LoGIC ready to receive a top-up?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of how LoGIC performs vis-à-vis GCF investment and project assessment criteria. ▪ Projection of how LoGIC could perform in the future, vis-à-vis GCF investment and project assessment criteria. ▪ GCF Investment criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Impact potential</i> - Contribution to increased climate-resilient sustainable development. - <i>Paradigm shift potential</i> – scaling up and replication, knowledge and learning, creation of an enabling environment, contribution to the regulatory framework and policies. - <i>Sustainable development potential</i> – environment, social, economic, gender. - <i>Needs of the recipient</i> – vulnerability of the country, vulnerable groups and gender aspects, absence of alternative sources of financing, need for strengthening institutions and implementation capacity. - <i>Country ownership</i> - existence of a national climate strategy, coherence with existing policies, capacity of accredited entities or executing entities to deliver. - <i>Efficiency and effectiveness</i> – financial adequacy and appropriateness of concessionality, expected economic and financial internal rate of return, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of project documentation and project reports. ▪ Interviews with project staff and stakeholders.

¹⁵ See GCF (2015), Initial investment framework: activity-specific sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors. Approved during the 9th meeting of the GCF Board. Downloadable from:
https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/239759/Initial_investment_framework_activity-specific_sub-criteria_and_indicative_assessment_factors.pdf/771ca88e-6cf2-469d-98e8-78be2b980940

<p>financial viability in the long run, application of best practices and degree of innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporation of lessons learnt from earlier projects and interventions. ▪ Alignment with government policies and programs. 	
<p>Q2: If yes to Q1, how many millions reflect the current absorption capacity? If more than one option is envisaged, please list all of them.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What are the main scenarios for LoGIC's future to be considered, also taking into account the suggestions made in the TOR? ▪ For each of the scenarios considered, what is the absorption capacity of funding that could be could effectively and efficiently contribute to climate resilience? What are the main bottlenecks? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the main processes of LoGIC. - Opinions of project staff and stakeholders. - Experiences from other projects on which LoGIC builds. - Experiences from other adaptation projects at the GCF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of project documentation and project reports. ▪ Interviews with project staff and stakeholders.
<p>Q3: In light of the options defined under Q2, what specific changes can be undertaken to improve the current system?</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SQ1: Without an increase to project staff, how could a top-up improve project outcomes? If any, what sort of staff should be added to the project (e.g. NGOs Upazila Facilitation Coordination, project engineer, advocacy experts, innovation officer, etc.)? ▪ SQ2: According to each option suggested under Q2, how does the amount of project beneficiaries and households increase? ▪ SQ3: In case of a geographical extension of the project, how many wards, upazilas or unions can be integrated according to each option? Which ones are the most appropriate ones? ▪ SQ4: Shall a component for advocacy for Risk Financing (insurances, innovative instruments, policy advocacy, and blended finance) be included? ▪ SQ5: Shall a private sector component be added ("Marketplace")? ▪ SQ6: If any, shall existing capacity deficiency of the staff be addressed? If so, how? Is it preferable through specific external courses or through a training centre for the staff internalised in the project? ▪ SQ7: How could the bankable schemes related to PBCRG be improved? ▪ SQ8: How could advocacy activities reach more citizens (also beyond project catchment area)? What percentage of the budget could be dedicated to such activities? Is this investment worth? ▪ SQ9: With a view to bringing more innovation to the project, which other activities should be implemented or modified? How? ▪ In addition, for each of the options developed under 2 and incorporating recommendations developed under 3, a budget proposal will be developed, reflecting the assessed optimal implementation of the option. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of project documentation and project reports. ▪ Interviews with project staff and stakeholders.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the assignment are:

- LoGIC is **mature and ready for a top-up**. It is a promising approach to the climate change adaptation problem that has a large potential as a climate finance project and to be mainstreamed into government policies. However, its climate change narrative and **core processes should be strengthened**. For these reasons, we advocate a **modest top-up** during a 2 year period in which the core processes of LoGIC can be fully

optimized. In this context, core processes mean 1) conducting climate risk assessments through bottom-up and top-down approaches, 2) formulating climate risk reductions plans at the community and household level, 3) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local development and investment planning, 4) supporting community level and household level investments and activities to enhance climate resilience, 5) ensuring that the supported household level resilience investments contribute to the climate resilience of the community as a whole¹⁶, and 6) monitoring and learning about the effectiveness of the supported measures so that over time increasingly effective solutions are supported.

- Based on these findings, it is important to design a scenario for the top-up that focuses on the core issues and does not dissipate focus into new issues. Furthermore, we found that:
 - **Efficiency** could be strengthened by including **concessional loans** under the CRF;
 - There is a **perceived inequity** in the allocation of support under the CRF, in that either people get a significant amount of grant support, or no support at all. This could be addressed by creating different classes of eligible beneficiaries, each of which will receive different amounts and types of support;
 - Considerable efforts have been made to **sensitize local officials** on the need for climate change adaptation and the **differences between climate change adaptation and development projects**;
 - It was often mentioned that **amounts of support needed to be increased**, for more effective and efficient climate change adaptation support. This could for example be achieved through increased CRF contributions to more effectively create alternative livelihood options and increase resilience through more diverse livelihoods.

Based on these considerations and the need to consolidate the core processes of LoGIC, an alternative to the 4 scenarios in the TOR was created, the **core consolidation scenario**. The key assumptions of the core consolidation scenario are summarized in Table 2 and elaborated below:

Table 2. Summary of the core consolidation scenario

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Scenario design</i>
Extension	Two years (2021 and 2022)
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same districts, Upazilas and UPs ▪ Additional wards
Staff	7 additional staff in the districts
Salaries	+ 25% (per person)
Consulting budget	1.5 million US\$
PBCRG	4.5 million US\$
CRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional household beneficiaries (somewhat less vulnerable) ▪ More instruments – concessional loans next to grants

- Extension for 2 years, i.e. 2021 and 2022, focusing on the “core processes”.
- Focus on the same districts, upazilas and UPs as before.
- Increase in number of wards covered in the CRF.
- PMU and district/field-based staff increased with 7 in the districts to cover increased workload.
- Salaries of PMU and district/field-based staff: proposed to be increased by 25%. Because of a lack of data, for projection purposes top salaries in the banking sector of Bangladesh have been used¹⁷ as average for the PMU and district staff.

¹⁶ An example would be that livelihood options that are more stable against e.g. droughts would contribute to community food security during a droughts event; or that trees planted as part of a livelihood option of a household function as a shelterbelt of the whole community.

¹⁷ Taken from <http://www.salaryexplorer.com/salary-survey.php?loc=18&loctype=1&job=13&jobtype=1>, converted to US\$, and rounded upwards to 1500 US\$/month.

- The consultancy budget has been modified to 1.5 million US\$. Section 4.2 elaborates on the scope of services and the method to use the consultancy budget.
- PBCRG budget stays the same as before but will be divided over 2 years.
- Existing CRF beneficiaries get an opportunity to take out a concessional loan, average concessional loan size 350 US\$, assumed that 50% will take this loan for further diversification of sustainable livelihoods.
- Two classes of additional CRF beneficiaries:
 - 8500 households that are next to original beneficiaries in terms of vulnerability (not the most vulnerable, but still extremely vulnerable), grants of on average 350 US\$;
 - The next 8500 household, not extremely vulnerable, but very vulnerable. Support through concessional loans of on average 350 US\$. It is assumed that 50% of the target population will accept this concessional loan.
- The above findings and approach also meant that only to a quite limited extent new elements and suggestions have been incorporated into the core consolidation scenario:
 - Strengthening the capacity of field operation at district level along with additional capacity at PMU for strengthening the climate change attribution aspects of the project.
 - Geographical extension in new wards, but no new districts, upazilas or UPs.
 - Risk finance only in the form of concessional loans.
 - Resilience marketplace left out of the core consolidation scenario; however, suggestions have been made (Box 5) on how this could be developed separately from LoGIC.
 - A consultancy budget of 500,000 US\$ has been set aside to support activities related to policy formulation, advocacy and dissemination and formulation of policy elements for inclusion in the GCF concept note and funding proposal. The method for utilizing the consultancy budget will be through the formulation of TORs and budgets per consultancy assignment and procurement according to applicable procurement regulations.
 - Innovation requires proper monitoring and evaluation systems. A Dhaka-based innovation consultation is proposed, conditional on the M&E being properly in place.
 - The number of beneficiaries in the core consolidation scenario has been estimated as approximately 300,000, of which 100,000 new beneficiaries. The number of households reached is 21,250, of which 12,750 new. A corresponding budget for the core consolidation scenario, including the above, has been included in Table 3.

Table 3: Pro forma budget, core consolidation budget

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>
PMU staff (Dhaka and district)	1,044,000
Consultancies	1,500,000
Office rent	48,000
Transport	104,400
PBCRG budget	4,500,000
CRF budget	7,437,500
Subtotal	14,633,900
Management fee (assumed 7% over subtotal)	1,024,373
Total	15,658,273

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the mission and the main conclusions summarized above, we recommend to:

- Provide a top-up for LoGIC according to the core consolidation scenario focused on strengthening the core processes of LoGIC, to ready the project for a significant increase in funding with input from the GCF. Contents of the core consolidation scenario have been outlined above.

- During 2021, prepare a GCF concept note to initiate the process of a more increased project with funding from the GCF. The GCF concept note is not formally required but will help to obtain the GCF Secretariat's views and incorporate these into funding proposal.
- During late 2021-2022, prepare and submit (June-July 2022) a funding proposal to GCF for a project with a targeted funding amount of 200 million US\$, of which about 30-40% could be from the GCF. This project would need to pave the way for a continuation of the LoGIC approach on a national scale through the GoB's own means. The proposed timescale aims for approval of the project at the last Board Meeting of the GCF in 2022. The time schedule is based on current meeting schedules, preparation times and processing times, and may need to be adapted on the basis of changes in procedures, requirements, and other practical considerations.