Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

Annual Progress Report

(July 2023-June 2024)

Sweden
Sverige

EMBASSY OF DENMARK

UNCDF
Impact Capital for Development

UNDP

List of Acronyms

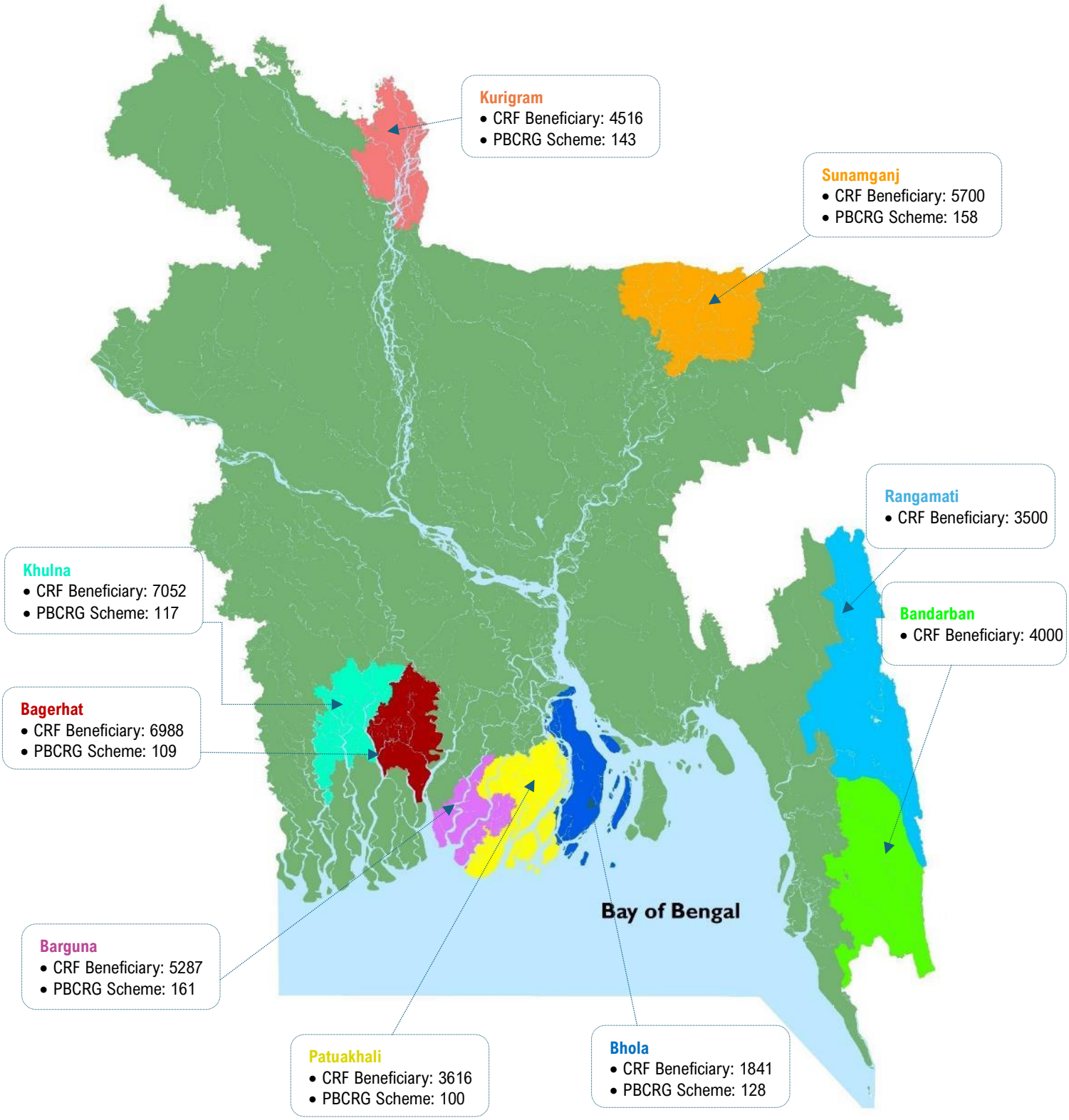
AE	Accredited Entity (to GCF)
ATM	Adaptation Tracking & Measuring
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BARD	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
BHDC	Bandarban Hill District Council
CALO	Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAIC	Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CMF	Community Mobilization Facilitator
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVA	Climate Vulnerability Assessment
CVI	Climate Vulnerability Index
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCA	Gender-Responsive Coastal Adaptation project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
LCFF	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institution
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature Based Solutions

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

LoGIC in Brief

Name of the Project:	Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)
Project Working Area:	9 Districts in Bangladesh (Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Barguna, Bhola, Kurigram, Sunamganj, Rangamati & Bandarban)
Project Period:	July 2017 to June 2025 (As per approved DPP)
Project Budget:	USD 45.48 million
Implementing partners:	Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives; UNDP and UNCDF.
Purpose of the Action:	Enhancing communities' resilience to climate change and related disasters.
Target beneficiaries:	500,000 most vulnerable households in 94 unions in 9 districts. 1,222 local elected representatives and officials in 72 Union Parishad of seven districts. The final beneficiaries will be the people of 94 Unions of 29 sub-districts of 9 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.

LoGIC Working Area



Executive Summary

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project, a collaborative effort between the Government of Bangladesh, UNDP, UNCDF, the Embassy of Sweden, and the Embassy of Denmark, aims to bolster the capacity of vulnerable communities, local government institutions, and civil society organizations in planning and financing climate change adaptation solutions. Originally slated for four years, the project has received extensions until June 2025 following an independent assessment affirming its success.

In 2023, LoGIC transitioned from its initial phase to a bridging phase, expanding its geographical scope to include new climate change hotspots in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts. The project also adapted a strategic shift in implementing Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) from the union to the Upazila level. Additionally, the formation of 247 Climate Resilient Cooperatives aimed to enhance access to financial markets and green enterprise development for Community Resilience Fund (CRF) beneficiary groups. New initiatives introduced in 2023 include the establishment of an Adaptation Innovation Center, financial inclusion for CRF beneficiaries, climate risk insurance, nature-based solutions for PBCRG-funded schemes, and NAP localization etc.

During the reporting period, through LoGIC interventions, 7,500 new vulnerable households were selected as CRF beneficiaries in Rangamati and Bandarban, and 5,176 of them were provided small grant support. Also, 1,657 beneficiaries received training to start their climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO). A partnership has been established with Rangamati Hill District Council (RHDC) and Bandarban Hill District Council (BHDC) to implement community-level activities of CRF interventions. In plain land, 35,000 women beneficiaries of the CRF from seven Districts have experienced positive economic transformation through improved job opportunities, entrepreneurship, and climate-adaptive livelihood options.

Aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Bangladesh, LoGIC has played a key role in enhancing climate resilience at the Upazila Parishad level through the development of a Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant investment menu, tailored to address specific vulnerabilities across different climate zones in Bangladesh. LoGIC project is working on localizing the NAP at the Upazila level and has developed the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) guidelines based on the NAP at the Upazila level.

The project was awarded the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) Locally Led Adaptation Championship Award for Bangladesh, showcasing its innovative approaches in devolving finance at COP28 in Dubai. LoGIC has helped to reshape a major policy change from traditional fund allocation to vulnerability-based allocation for LGIs through its innovative Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI). The revision of the national allocation process has been approved by the Minister, and the issuing of a circular is in process. The successes of LoGIC can be largely attributed to the dedication of its stakeholders including beneficiaries, GOB and broader project team, demonstrating effectiveness in addressing climate-related challenges through meticulous planning, stakeholder engagement, and a commitment to robust risk-informed strategies.

Significant Numbers of LoGIC's Achievements[1]

1.97
LoGIC interventions reduced climate change vulnerabilities for 1.97million people (56% women) from 322,486 households.

42,500
LoGIC supported sustainable and context-based climate adaptive livelihoods of 42,500 most vulnerable households.

72
72 Union Parishads have included Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP) in their annual and five-year development plans streamlined climate change adaptation

50
50 Climate Resilient Cooperatives are implementing 14 types of green enterprises like Cold Press Virgin Coconut Oil, Bio-Flock, Poultry Incubation and Nursing, Ginger Cultivation in Sack etc.

19
LoGIC developed guidelines and facilitated 19 Upazila Parishads to prepare Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) to integrate the climate resilient actions in their five-year development plans.

99%
99% of 42,500 CRF beneficiaries are women who are highly vulnerable to climate change & are left out from other sectoral adaptation efforts.

247
A total of 247 ward-level climate resilient cooperatives have been formed by 35,000 CRF beneficiaries and the cooperatives are registered with Cooperative Department.

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

29,338
To ensure financial inclusion, LoGIC ensured opening the mobile wallet of 29,338 women beneficiaries.

916
LoGIC supported LGIs to implement 916 climate resilient community-level schemes.

21.22
LoGIC has disbursed total USD 21.22 million (CRF-12.26 & PBCRG-8.96) as grants support to climate vulnerable households and LGIs for climate change adaptation actions.

28,716
LoGIC has engaged 28,716 climate vulnerable youths in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives. The youths have formed 291 groups at Ward level.

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[1] Source of information: Project Annual Progress Reports, Mid-term Evaluation Report, Project MIS.

Project Outcome-level Results

LoGIC achieved the following outcome-level results in the entire project period:

1. LoGIC, as an innovative climate financing model, delivers finance to the most vulnerable people and LGIs with lower transaction costs & higher adaptation benefits e.g. the adaptation benefits from the PBCRG schemes found USD 1:3.91 [2]70% of the project fund is directly invested in the beneficiaries.
2. LoGIC's locally led adaptation model has been cited in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and acknowledged in the Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030 as the best practice model.

3. LoGIC provided small grant support and training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs) to 36,657 beneficiaries. 90% of them are engaging in CALOs, and 76% of all beneficiaries have experienced economic gains from CALO implementation.

4. To identify climate risk-based vulnerability, LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union levels to help the Government develop a national database mapping climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in local government institutions. The CVI is currently being updated to incorporate climate vulnerability data for municipalities. The Honourable Minister of MoLGRD&C has already signed the circular. The LGD is in the process of issuing the circular.

5. LoGIC has formed a new partnership with the AMAL Foundation by signing a contract for a project on climate-smart agriculture. The approach of this partnership focuses on sustainability, adaptability, and technology. AMAL Foundation will support in increasing the income and resilience of LoGIC CRF beneficiaries by growing quinoa and chia seeds in rural areas.

6. In COP28, the LoGIC project achieved the Locally Led Adaptation Championship Award from the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA). The "Innovation in Devolving Finance' category recognizes LoGIC's innovative and scalable approach to empowering vulnerable communities in the face of climate change.

[2] Cost-benefit Analysis of Climate Adaptive Infrastructures of Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project, Bazlul Khondker, PhD, October 27, 2022

Progress Against Project Outputs

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

Output-1 focus on capacity building of government, CSOs, local institutions, local stakeholders, and community members on climate change awareness, opportunities for adapting to climate change and the facilitation of locally-led adaptation planning and budgeting. Building on this improved capacity and with guidance provided through the project, stakeholders will undertake the participatory Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) in CHT, which will, in turn, inform the development of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA).

Activity progress:

- 2,091 CRF beneficiaries in Rangamati and Bandarban received training on 11 types of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs). The training sessions were organized at community level with practical demonstration sessions.
- 44 UN Volunteers (UNV) of LoGIC project in Rangamati and Bandarban were provided with a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) to develop their skills to facilitate training for the CRF beneficiaries.
- Training sessions focusing on basic facilitation skills have been provided to 130 CMFs in 7 Districts. This initiative aims to ensure thorough knowledge and skills in community mobilization. The CMFs are also provided training on Cooperative operational software.
- A workshop was organized to develop the operational manual for Climate Resilient Cooperatives with the participation of 25 project staff. The workshop was facilitated by the officials from the Cooperative Department of Bangladesh.
- Training sessions on ATM, MIS, Storytelling, and Photography were conducted in 7 districts, aiming to enrich the practical understanding of the participants. Attendees included Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs), Upazila Facilitators (UFs), Project Engineers, District Climate Change Coordinators (DCCCs), District Climate Finance Coordinators (DCFCs), and members of the Hill District Council Team.
- To actively engage and empower youth, LoGIC has developed a Youth Strategy aimed at involving 28,716 young individuals in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives. As part of this effort, 291 climate-vulnerable youth groups were formed at the Ward level and a total of 3,375 youth profiles have been developed in 7 districts. So far, 73 youths have been engaged through networking with different level of platforms and organizations. Additionally, 155 youth are engaged with CRF cooperatives and green enterprises. The vulnerable youth group under LoGIC have also been advocacting with local govt and line departments to receive support for vulnerable communities. As a result, they successfully collaborated with the livestock department to mobilize 4082 vaccinations.
- LoGIC organized two workshops on youth and responsible consumption to trigger climate change awareness among young consumers in Bangladesh. The workshops mainly focus on identifying activities and potential avenues for action that can be undertaken by UNDP, youth organizations, and other partners that will further raise awareness among young people about sustainability, and influence changes in the practices of young consumers.
- LoGIC hosted a workshop on Climate Adaptive Risk Insurance on January 28, 2024, with diverse stakeholders, including government officials, insurance representatives, and UNDP, with a total of 48

participants. While LoGIC has 23 climate adaptive livelihood options (CALOs), most of them lack insurance coverage, necessitating policy intervention to address the gap.

- A total of 159 participants from 19 Upazila Parishads received training on the vertical integration of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) into the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) organized at BARD, Cumilla. Also, workshops on LAPA development process were organised in 19 Upazila, where a total of 540 govt. officials attended, and 39% of the participants were female.

Capacity building of Local Government Institutions (LGIs)

Local governments – closest to the people and the action – are increasingly acknowledged as central to climate change adaptation and building resilience to climate hazards. LoGIC recognizes the unique position of local governments to influence behavioral change both at the individual and community levels and provides opportunities for CCA to be integrated into local planning through various initiatives. Hence, LoGIC provided training to 72 Union Parishads and capacity development on adaptive infrastructures, social audit, nature-based solutions, positive and negative lists of investments, financial management, co-financing, and execution of climate adaptive PBCRG schemes. This integrated approach underscores LoGIC's commitment to building the capacity of local government institutions and fostering collaborative efforts in the face of climate challenges.

Capacity Building of Government Officials

Empowering government officials at the Upazila level through heightened awareness and knowledge of climate adaptation strategies is pivotal in ensuring that local communities can autonomously spearhead sustainable and effective climate change adaptation efforts. LoGIC's objectives are the attainment of local ownership, aiming to guarantee that adaptation solutions are fair, rooted in local priorities, and considerate of local knowledge and expertise. This approach ultimately ensures that local governments and vulnerable households can independently sustain and expand Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives beyond the project's duration. As part of this strategy, the project has provided comprehensive training and capacity development on climate adaptive livelihood options, adaptive infrastructures, social audit, nature-based solutions, and LAPA development process specifically to Upazila-level officials. This investment in the expertise of government officials underscores LoGIC's commitment to building local capacity and fostering sustainable climate resilience at the grassroots level.

Enhanced Adaptive Capacity of CRF Beneficiaries

Through LoGIC, 97% of beneficiary groups have gained knowledge and skills to implement CALOs. 61% of them are confident to implement CALOs without support from LoGIC. 66% of beneficiaries are able to make bank transactions independently, and 60% can manage support from Union Parishads and/or Upazila line department officials to implement their CALOs.

A comparison of findings across districts reveals variations. In Barguna, all beneficiary groups possess knowledge and skills in CALO, but only 47% feel confident implementing it without LoGIC support. Only 26% can conduct bank transactions independently in Barguna. In contrast, 88% of Bhola's beneficiary groups can handle bank transactions without LoGIC support. In Bagerhat, 83% can manage government/UP support for CALO without LoGIC, while only 34% in Barguna can do so. Notably, Patuakhali has only 11% of beneficiary groups capable of handling disaster-related shocks, contrasting with Kurigram 61%.

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

To utilize the strengthened capacity and implement the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans developed under Output 1, the project will implement two types of specific climate financing models: a Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG; Output 3) and a Climate Resilience Fund (CRF; Output 2). The two grant mechanisms are complementary, whereby the CRF is a medium-term measure to meet livelihood and food security needs of vulnerable households that are currently not effectively reached, while the PBCRG aims to strengthen systems for sustainable and adaptive locally-led adaptation at the institutional level. The Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) will channel grants directly to climate-vulnerable households to kickstart the implementation of climate-adaptive livelihood options (CALOs). In the longer term, the project aims to institutionalize the CRF as a social protection scheme in the LGIs to channel climate finance to the most climate-vulnerable households effectively. This output will result in the enhanced capacity of vulnerable communities, especially women, to build immediate-term resilience to climate change impacts.

Activity progress:

- Through a grievance redress mechanism and endorsement by UP Chairmen, 7,500 CRF beneficiaries were selected in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts, all of whom are women. Among these beneficiaries, 76% are indigenous, and 24% are Bengali. To date, 5,176 of the CRF beneficiaries have received money from LoGIC. The selected beneficiaries have formed 348 groups to implement CALOs, and 181 groups have already developed their business plans. 2,091 beneficiaries have received training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO).
- A total of 247 ward-level climate resilient cooperatives have been formed by LoGIC beneficiaries and 20% of the cooperatives are implementing 16 types of Green Climate Business like cold press virgin coconut oil, Bio-Flock, Sundarban honey collection, Quinoa cultivation, Ground nut Seed production, Plastic recycling etc.
- 45% of LoGIC beneficiaries are actively saving and have mobilized USD 0.181 million within their implementation groups. These savings, combined with project support, are being used toexpand and maintain their climate-resilient livelihoods.
- LoGIC is in the process of establishing a Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre (CCAIC) with the goal of fostering innovation in climate change adaptation by developing, testing, and disseminating innovative practices, tools, and technologies. The CCAIC will act as a collaborative platform and facilitate engagement and knowledge-sharing among communities, experts, researchers, and stakeholders to advance effective adaptation strategies. A total of 10 bighas of land have been purchased, with the acquisition of the remaining 30 bighas currently underway. Additionally, the development of the operation manual is in progress.
- LoGIC strengthened the network and linkages between 35,000 CRF beneficiaries and 19 Upazila-level government department officials, such as livestock, fisheries, agriculture, cooperative office, and women affairs office at Upazila level, improving support for vulnerable households in climate-resilient actions,

strengthening the linkage and networks with line departments for the sustainability of the project implementation. LoGIC has successfully secured support such as capacity building training, cash grants, feed for livestock, technical guidance, vaccination and others for a total of 20,193 CRF beneficiaries from different line departments in Jan-June 2024.

- A cross-sectional analysis of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) has been completed. This analysis evaluated the effectiveness of the existing CALO practices by the LoGIC CRF beneficiaries and identified potential new CALOs for project intervention areas.
- LoGIC hosted a workshop on Climate Adaptive Risk Insurance on January 28, 2024, with diverse stakeholders, including government officials, insurance representatives, and UNDP, with a total of 48 participants. While LoGIC has 23 climate adaptive livelihood options (CALOs), most of them lack insurance coverage, necessitating policy intervention to address the gap.
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- LoGIC has formed a new partnership with the AMAL Foundation by signing a contract for a project on climate-smart agriculture. The approach of this partnership focuses on sustainability, adaptability, and technology. AMAL Foundation will support in increasing the income and resilience of LoGIC CRF beneficiaries by growing quinoa and chia seeds in rural areas.
- 47% of LoGIC beneficiaries are in the practice of savings and mobilized USD 1.81 lac in their implementation groups. The beneficiaries are using their own money in addition to project support to scale up and sustain their climate-resilient livelihoods.

Climate Resilient Cooperatives for empowering marginalized communities

LoGIC has successfully established 247 cooperatives for Climate Resilient Fund (CRF) recipient beneficiaries with a legal structure. The cooperatives are already registered with the Department of Cooperatives. An MoU between UNDP and the Department of Cooperatives is in the process of being signed. The cooperatives bring together all beneficiaries, allowing them to collectively deposit periodic savings. The formation of these cooperatives not only provides CRF beneficiaries access to financial institutions like banks and capital markets but also enables them to undertake large-scale investments in various climate-resilient livelihood ventures, including Crab Hatcheries, Crab Processing Plants, Sheep Breeding Plants, Sheep Meat Processing, Sunflower-Sesame-Mastered Oil Processing Plants, Dry Food Processing Plants, and more. In the meantime, a total of 49 cooperatives are engaged in such green business. A Cooperative Manual and operating software have been developed for the smooth implementation of the cooperatives. The LoGIC project is linking women's cooperatives to long-term government institutional arrangements to secure their participation in climate-adaptive business solutions beyond the project's duration, providing access to financial institutions, training, and legal documentation. The cooperatives are envisioned not only as a means of economic empowerment for individual women but as contributors to the broader socio-economic ecosystem and climate-vulnerable communities.

District	# Cooperatives	# Cooperatives implementing Green Climate Business	Name of the Green Climate Business
Khulna	39	2	1. Poultry Incubation and Nursing 2. Sundarban Honey Collection 3. Agro-Machinery Rental
Bagerhat	40	8	4. Integrated Agriculture 5. Integrated Aquaculture
Bhola	30	30	6. Cold Press Virgin Coconut Oil 7. Bio-Flock
Sunamganj	40	3	8. Duck Processing 9. Houseboat 10. Plastic Recycling
Kurigram	32	7	11. Climate Adaptive Quinoa 12. Eco-Crafts- Nakhsi Palli 13. Ground Nut Seed Production 14. Vermi-compost 15. Ginger Cultivation in Sack

Story of Change: Opening Doors for Women Through Financial Inclusion

In the serene yet isolated hills of Bonjugichara Union in Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati, life had always followed a simple rhythm. The indigenous women of this community had rarely traveled beyond their lush green hills. However, over the past few decades, their vibrant home has changed drastically. Once covered with greenery, the hills have turned barren due to the ongoing effects of climate change. The small rivers, once teeming with fish, have dried up. Shifting cultivation, which once yielded plentiful harvests, no longer sustains their families.

Desperation gripped the community. Many started to boiling jungle potatoes to survive, and debts mounted as income sources reduced. However, in September of last year (2023), a glimmer of hope arrived in the form of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project. Initially skeptical, the villagers hesitantly engaged with the project. Through an innovative selection process beneficiaries were selected, names were listed for verification and meetings held, the community slowly began to trust in the promise of tangible support.

The real breakthrough came with the LoGIC Project's initiative to open bank accounts for the women of the Bonjugichara union, who had never navigated the formal banking system. This was a scary but exciting step into a world they had never reached before. The journey to open the accounts was not easy. It required a two-day trek through hilly terrain to reach the upazila headquarters, where bank forms were collected.

Most of the women were illiterate and had no idea how to fill out these forms. However, with the diligent help of Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs) of the project and the supportive bank officials, the forms were completed and accounts were opened. Each woman received her bank account number and a chequebook, marking a significant milestone in their life.

"I never imagined that I could open a bank account so easily. Received thirty thousand takas from the LoGIC project through this account, I will work to improve the quality of life with this money"- Shubo Tara Chakma expressed her joy.

Similarly, Shanti Bala Chakma shared her excitement: "With this money, there are plans to do different businesses according to the season, including dry turmeric and broom flowers. I am very happy to receive this money. Thanks to the LoGIC Project."

For these women, the bank accounts symbolized more than just a financial tool; it opened a new door for empowerment and a new beginning. The money received will allow them to plan for the future, to invest in businesses, and to break free from the cycle of debt, scarcity and impact of climate change. They will be pioneers on the path to resilience and self-sufficiency. The LoGIC Project had not only brought financial inclusion but had also ignited a spark of hope and determination within the community.

In the face of adversity, these women had found their strength, and with their newfound resources, they are now ready to reclaim the vibrancy of their hills and their lives.

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

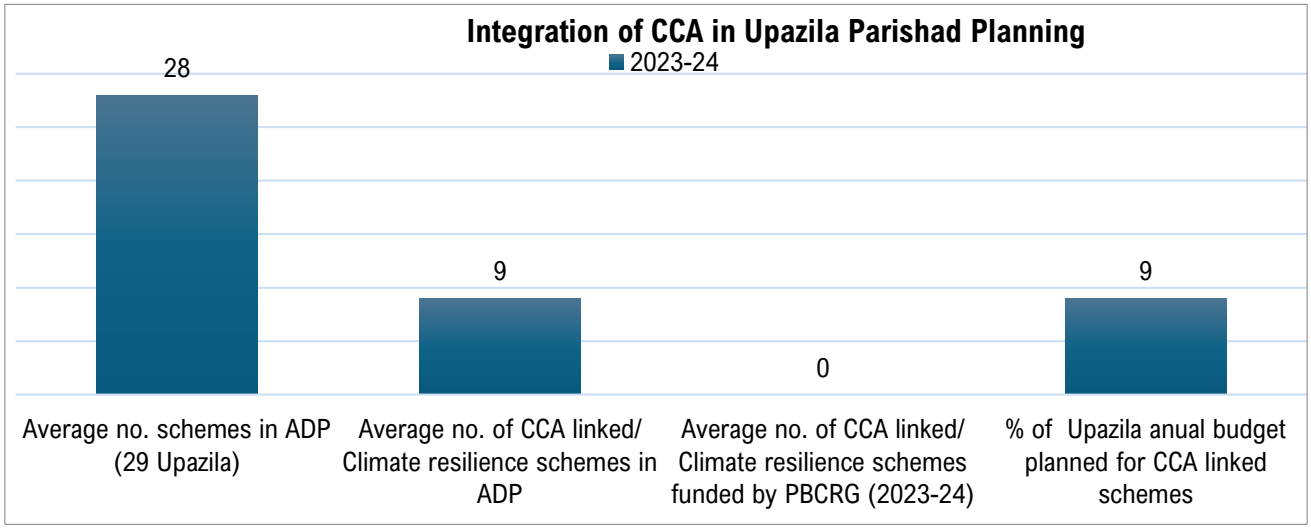
PBCRG will allocate additional resources to complement existing LGI budget with the specific purpose of strengthening resilience to negative climate impacts on development investment, i.e., infrastructure and public services for the vulnerable communities. The PBCRG will target specific adaptation interventions and provide the additional resources to climate-proof investments in community-based adaptation. By integrating a dedicated LLA-linked scheme into the five-year and annual development plans of LGIs, the project ensures that climate finance for adaptation can be delivered at scale. This system will demonstrate the benefit of investing in LLA and is expected to make a case for increased and accountable budget allocations. The PBCRGs will be aligned with the current system of fiscal transfers to LGIs, and finance adaptation schemes identified in the LAPAs will be financed through grants. This output will result in enhanced access to climate finance at the local level and investments in resilience-building for priority sectors.

Activity progress:

- A NAP-integrated investment menu has been developed by LoGIC project to identify adaptive infrastructure schemes based on the NAP, with Climate Change Adaptation-linked schemes being identified across 29 upazilas for PBCRG investment for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25.
- 89 climate adaptive infrastructure schemes have been identified for 2024 and 2025 for 29 upazilas of 9 districts. Two methods were followed in scheme identification. NAP integrated investment menu was shared with upazilas (top-bottom). With this investment menu, upazilas held participatory consultations for developing Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) in a bottom-up approach. Performance assessment of 19 upazilas is ongoing which will determine PBCRG allocation for identified investments. The previous performance score (from UGDP Project of LGD) of 10 upazilas of Rangamati and Bandarban was used to determine the allocation of PBCRG for 10 CHT upazilas.
- The performance-based grant mechanism is being reviewed by external assessors (UNCDF corporate), which is taking time to sign agreement with LGD for the disbursement of grants. However, the estimation and designing work of schemes in 29 upazilas are ongoing.

- A total of 159 participants from 26 Upazila Parishads received training on the vertical integration of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) into the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), organized at Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD).
- LoGIC organized workshops on integrating the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) into the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) across 26 Upazilas in 9 Districts. The workshops aimed to incorporate climate change adaptation actions into the five-year and annual plans of the Upazila Parishads. A total of 540 upazila-level elected representatives and government officials attended these workshops. 19 upazilas have drafted NAP-integrated LAPAs following the workshops. Three Upazilas have integrated CCA solutions into the LAPA to support vulnerable households.
- LoGIC disbursed operational expenditure block grants (OEBG) to 72 Union Parishads in 7 Districts for utilizing the money to ensure O&M of the climate resilient schemes implemented by the Union Parishads.
- LoGIC provided capacity development support to O&M committees for 643 UP schemes to ensure maintenance and sustainability of the schemes.

In FY 2023-24, CCA actions are integrated and streamlined through Upazila level schemes. This year, 29 Upazila Parishads planned 262 CCA-linked schemes, which is 9% of the total schemes. The Upazila Parishads have allocated 9% of the total ADP budget for climate-resilient actions. This indicates the Upazila Parishads are becoming aware and educated about issues relating to climate change.



Developing Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA)

The Bangladesh Government has created the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Bangladesh (2023-2050) and officially approved it in 2022. LoGIC project is working on localizing the NAP at the Upazila level and has decided to develop the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) based on the NAP at Upazila level. To assist the Upazila Parishad in creating LAPA for the next five years, LoGIC has developed guidelines. With a focus on addressing Bangladesh's

vulnerabilities to climate change, the LoGIC project aims to enhance the capacity of local NGOs, CBOs, local institutions, and LGIs in climate change-integrated planning, budgeting, implementation, accountability, and inclusive practices.

Local Government Institutions (LGIs) are required to take action to address the effects of climate change. However, the current planning process does not involve communities and vulnerable individuals enough to address their specific needs and demands. To solve this issue, the LoGIC project has been working to improve the capacity of LGIs and civil society organizations in order to plan and finance effective and inclusive climate change adaptation solutions in areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate-related issues. As part of this, training sessions on the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) process were conducted for District and Upazila level project staff in seven districts. After this training, LoGIC staff facilitated workshops on the LAPA development process in 19 Upazilas, which were attended by 159 Upazila-level government officials and Upazila Parishads.

Developed Investment Menu for Climate Resilient Actions at Upazila level

The impact of Climate Change is evident in different sectors in different ways pose challenges to nations in achieving SDG targets. While in most cases, a top-down development approach is in practice, the government of Bangladesh also recognizes the importance and effectiveness of a locally-led approach to meet certain adaptation needs. Therefore, the Local Government Division (LGD) has taken up the 'Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project' to support 29 Upazilas in the 9 most climate-vulnerable Districts of Bangladesh.

The initial conceptualization of the NAP emphasized water resources, agriculture, food and livelihood security, coastal & drought zones, and urban areas as the priority sectors for adaptation. The NAP thus focuses on these four sectors and their subsectors, along with other critical crosscutting issues, which have been further streamlined, cross-matched and blended to arrive at eight (8) distinct sectors and thematic issues. These 8 sectors are: 1) Water resources; 2) Disaster, social safety and security; 3) Agriculture; 4) Fisheries, aquaculture and livestock; 5) Urban areas; 6) Ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity; 7) Policies and institutions; and 8) Capacity development, research and innovation. The interventions of LoGIC project taken in each of the nine districts cover five sectors out of the above mentioned eight sectors of NAP and fall under four zones. A summary of the NAP and LoGIC alignment is shown in the following table:

NAP Zone (Climate Stress Area)	LoGIC Districts	NAP Sectors Covered
Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT)	• Rangamati • Bandarban	• Water resources • Disaster, social safety and security • Agriculture • Fisheries, aquaculture and livestock • Ecosystems, wetlands & biodiversity
South-western coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM)	• Khulna • Bagerhat • Patuakhali • Bhola • Barguna	
River, floodplain and erosion-prone area (FPE)	• Kurigram	
Hoar and flash floods area (HFF)	• Sunamganj	

For effective implementation of NAP interventions as outlined by the LoGIC project; these interventions are included in the Investment Menu for including in upazila annual and five-year plan following the standard process.

Story of Change: Dry seasons are no longer dry for the farmers

Under the sweltering sun of May, a lush green field lays bare. The farmers working in the fields of Kamarkhola, a small village of Khulna district remained unruffled by the heat. After a long time, they are now enjoying a good yield in summer.

Kamarkhola is, wrapped inside two mighty rivers Dhaki, and Bhodra. There was a time when the people of this village were dependent on agriculture and enjoyed three crops a year. But everything changed after the cyclonic storm Aila in 2009. It not only shattered their houses, shelters, and cattle but also disrupted their livelihood opportunities by destroying their freshwater sources.

Protiva Rani, a farmer shed light on the circumstances, "*Since Aila, we consider the months from January to June as dry period. We wait till monsoon for harvesting. This is the first time after that we are having crops in summer*".

She reminisced how more than 200 farmers in nearby villages became unemployed after Aila. "*The male members of the families started migrating to bigger cities for work and it made us (female) insecure in our own homes,*" said Protiva.

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) provided training to selected beneficiaries on crop cultivation and animal husbandry to increase livelihood opportunities in climate-vulnerable areas to empower people; yet very little was changed. The farmers often discussed their issues with Ward council members. In the year 2021, they raised their concerns regarding canal restoration to the community representatives. "*We knew restoring canals could help our agriculture,*" said Chinmoy.

The local government with the support of LoGIC responded quickly to their demands and took necessary actions under Performance Based Climate Resilient Grants (PBCRG) scheme to reinstate water bodies for irrigation. It was after the restoration; that the training was utilised to its full potential by the farmers. "*The canals were restored by the middle of 2022. We enjoyed rice plantation during the monsoon and grew seasonal vegetables during winter. After two decades we will be enjoying 3 crops a year in 2024,*" Chinmoy further added.

Protiva Rani emphasised the special focus on women in this scheme. "*This initiative particularly has helped women in this community. After training a small grant was provided to the women from every household. We not only work together in the field, but also feel ownership of the produces*" shared Protiva.

Farmers are selling their produce to nearby marketplaces and exporting them to other parts of the country. According to the latest information, farmers had a profit of BDT 25,000- 80,000 (213-682 USD) each.

This has inspired the youth of this area to take farming seriously. Sukanto Mistry is one of them. At approximately 25 years old, Sukanto had to drop out of education to maintain his family. He was discouraged by the poor production of crops. But the latest advancement has changed his perception.

"*I think farming gives me a sense of independence and flexibility. I find it to be a respectful profession and we would like to explore scopes around it*" he said.

This is a testament to how LoGIC project is assisting the communities impacted by climate change to ensure that no one is left behind.

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

The project will institutionalize the locally-led adaptation planning and financing model established at the community and local government level by informing wider policy and practice, strengthening governance and reforming the planning and financing system of the Government for LLA at the local and community level. The Output is designed to promote increased fund flows from the central to local government for implementing locally-led adaptation initiatives. This output will result in enhanced institutional adaptive capacity and local-to-national linkages.

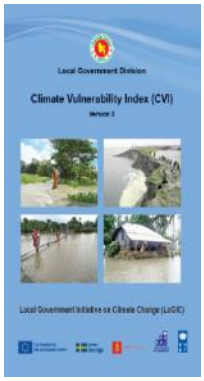
Activity progress:

- Project Baseline surveys were conducted in Rangamati and Bandarban to establish indicators to facilitate smooth implementation.
- Climate Risk and Vulnerability assessments (CRVA) of 10 Upazilas and Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) of 22 Unions of Rangamati and Bandarban have been completed.
- To identify climate risk-based vulnerability, LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union levels to help the Government develop a national database mapping climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in local government institutions. The CVI is currently being updated to incorporate climate vulnerability data for municipalities. The Honourable Minister of MoLGRD&C has already signed the circular. The LGD is in the process of issuing the circular.
- Community-level staff of LoGIC were actively engaged with local administration in coastal Districts during and after cyclone Remal, served as volunteers and participated as members of the Upazila Disaster Management Committee.
- The 9th PSC of LoGIC has approved the initiative for LoGIC phase-2 and provided decisions that (i) The proposal for GCF phase will be developed by UNDP in collaboration with IDCOL and will be channelled through IDCOL as the Nationally Accredited Entity (NAE), and (ii) A small group will be formed for further discussions before moving forward to the development of the GCF proposal.
- PMU staff ensured their monitoring visits to the CRF groups and PBCRG-funded schemes on a sample basis. The visits cover all the districts. The project introduced specific monitoring tools for field visits. The visit findings are incorporated into the Back To Office Report (BTOR) and shared in the staff coordination meetings for corrective measures.
- The project's District level staff regularly visit to check the progress of the implementation, financial management, documentation and business plan. District-level staff also conduct the virtual monitoring of the CRF groups i.e. video calls with CMF, sharing photos of group activities and documentation. The district-level staff arrange online meetings with the CMFs and UFs to share the visit/monitoring findings and follow up on the issues. In the last 6 months, project District level staff visited 251 PBCRG schemes and 179 CRF beneficiary groups for monitoring activities and quality assurance.
- LoGIC project initiated joint monitoring visit by LoGIC & Govt. Officials and Development Partners. The National Project Director (NPD), DDLGs, UNO, Representatives from the Embassy of Sweden, Embassy of Denmark, UNDP and UNCDF country office participate in the joint monitoring. In the last six months, NPD and DPD of LoGIC visited 3 Districts of LoGIC. The Director General, MIE Wing, visited LoGIC implementations in Sarankhola Upazila, Bagerhat.
- The monitoring & Evaluation team from the UNDP Bangladesh Country Office visited LoGIC project site at Dacope, Khulna. The visit included an inspection of the surface water treatment plant, interaction with users

and the O&M committee, and a review of CRF group activities and CALOs. The visit facilitated valuable discussions with Upazila officials and provided constructive feedback to LoGIC teams, reinforcing the project's impact.

- LoGIC project uses an Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM) system to track the plan and implementation of CALO, usage of CRF money and adaptation status of the beneficiaries. implementation of CALO, usage of The ATM report is shared with program and management team quarterly. Information of 42,500 CRF beneficiaries and 916 PBCRG schemes was collected and shared the key observation with project management.
- At the NAP Expo 2024, four LoGIC publications—the NAP-integrated investment menu, the NAP-integrated LAPA guideline (published by Cumilla BARD), cost-benefit analysis of LoGIC's climate adaptive infrastructures and the NAP-integrated upazila LAPAs—along with LoGIC videos, were showcased at the LGD stall. LoGIC facilitated the development of a brochure for LGD for the NAP expo.
- HRH The Crown Princess of Sweden, several UN & UNDP officials of different countries, foreign mission delegates of Sweden and the Bangladeshi Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change and State Minister for Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (ICT) visited LoGIC interventions like rainwater harvesting system, water user groups and women beneficiaries to know their experiences on climate change adaptation initiatives. Visitors also observed the landscape of climate vulnerabilities and walked through the community. The visitors visited the cooperative's activities like honey processing and marketing as well as chicken farming.

Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI)



LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union level. It will enable the Government to create a national database that maps the country's climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities, which can be used for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in the local government institutions. A validation workshop on Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) was held on 20th March 2023, followed by a workshop in the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives on 25th July, 2023 and finally an inter-ministerial validation workshop on Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) on 12th November 2023 in the presence of the Honourable Minister, MoLGRD&C. Following the workshops, the formal integration of the CVI into institutional frameworks is currently in progress. The workshops were well attended by high government officials, climate experts, representatives from the development partners, the LoGIC project, and the UNDP country office. The objective of the workshops was to validate and finalize the CVI after extensive consultation with stakeholders before its integration into an institutional framework for use by the LGD and other ministries.

Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) in Rangamati and Bandarban

Adapting to climate change and increasing resilience against climate-induced disasters are crucial aspects of the LoGIC project's objectives. This involves conducting Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) with community participation to assess their vulnerability to climate change in Rangamati and Bandarban. Under the LoGIC project, Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) have been conducted in 22 unions under 10 upazilas in Rangamati and Bandarban District using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools. In this regard, 66 focused group discussions

were conducted in 66 wards, along with discussions with stakeholders at the union level. The LoGIC project also organized two training sessions for local LoGIC field staff who conducted the CVA. This training included classroom sessions as well as hands-on experience at the community level. A total of 66 participants (32 male and 34 female) received the training. The CVA will support climate-resilient adaptation planning, leading to sustainable development that will ensure the well-being and development of the affected communities.

Workshop on Photography and Story Writing

From March to June, a series of day-long sessions were successfully conducted by the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project in 7 districts (Rangamati, Bandarban, Khulna, Bagerhat, Sunamganj, Barguna and Kurigram) of Bangladesh, focusing on photography and story writing. The primary objective was to empower the community mobilization facilitator (CMF), Upazila facilitator (UF), Project Engineer and other field colleagues in total of 219 participants from LoGIC Project as well as Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO) and Gender-Responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) projects. Participants were both from local and ethnic communities, who were needed the skills to capture and narrate impactful stories through mobile photography. The workshops were conducted by a number of experts. Officer, Md Humayun Kabir Management Information System Office have also facilitated the event.

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Khulna	15	10	25
Bagerhat	19	11	30
Sunamganj	20	10	30
Barguna	21	9	30
Kurigram	17	9	26
Rangamati	18	14	32
Bandarban	19	17	36
Other Projects	8	2	10
Total	**137**	**82**	**219**

LoGIC wins GCA Locally Led Adaptation Championship Award 2023

Bangladesh has achieved a remarkable milestone at COP28, securing the Locally Led Adaptation Championship Award from the Global Center on Adaptation for its Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project. The award, presented in the '*Innovation in Devolving Finance'* category, recognizes LoGIC's innovative and scalable approach to empowering vulnerable communities in the face of climate change. Launched in 2022, the GCA LLA Champions Award seeks to spotlight impactful locally-led projects addressing climate change, particularly benefiting vulnerable populations. LoGIC has positively impacted nearly 2 million people across nine climate-vulnerable districts in Bangladesh, enabling over 400,000 households to pursue climate-resilient livelihoods and access financing. The success underscores collaborative efforts involving the Local Government Division, the European Union, Sweden, Denmark, UNCDF, and UNDP, emphasizing the importance of collective action and innovation in addressing climate change at the local level. These initiatives significantly contribute to building resilience and fostering adaptation in the face of climate change, reflecting a commitment to a sustainable future.

Develop the funding proposal of LoGIC for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Concept Note for GCF has been developed and shared with the UNDP regional team. As per the comments received, the team is working on the revision and other relevant background technical and feasibility studies

necessary for developing the full proposal are in progress. To ensure the earliest processing of the GCF proposal and funding from the GCF, as suggested by the regional team, it has been decided that the proposal will be submitted through the Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), a nationally accredited entity for GCF. Discussion with IDCOL has also progressed in this regard, a Professional Service Agreement and MoU will be signed between IDCOL and UNDP.

Crosscutting Priorities

Adopting a 'gender transformative' approach, LoGIC specifically supports highly vulnerable women who typically fall outside the ambit of standard disaster relief programs. Implemented in some of the most remote and climate-sensitive regions of the country, LoGIC targets beneficiaries from the most marginalized sectors, including women-led households, individuals with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and small or marginalized occupational groups. A testament to LoGIC's commitment to gender equality is that 99% of Climate Resilient Fund (CRF) grant recipients are women living in vulnerable conditions.

LoGIC has equipped 36,610 women with training on 20 types of climate-adaptive livelihood options (CALOs), enhancing their social and economic resilience, independence, and agency within their communities. Furthermore, LoGIC has fostered connections between these women and key stakeholders, including Upazila-level government officials, local government institutions, and service providers. This networking has been instrumental in promoting women's leadership in resilience building within their climate-vulnerable communities. The initiatives have not only encouraged self-employment and increased income for these women but have also facilitated financial inclusion and regular interaction with governmental and local bodies. This has significantly improved community perception, recognizing these women as capable and valuable members of society.

A total of 7,500 CRF beneficiaries were selected in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts, with all beneficiaries being women, 76% being indigenous, and 24% being Bengali.

LoGIC adopted a ‘gender transformative’ approach and is supporting the most vulnerable women who have not been covered under any other programs other than normal disaster relief provided. 99% of the 35,000 CRF grants recipients in plain land 7 Districts are climate-vulnerable women, 6% representative of marginal occupational group, 4% Persons with Disability-PWD representatives and 1% indigenous people, 24% farmer, 4% fisherfolk, 49%-day laborer, 9% women headed household, 77% landless (Agricultural) and 43% living on or outside embankment.

Moreover, women's representation is substantial in the operational and management committees of 643 PBCRG funded schemes (70% of total), including the Scheme Implementation Committee (SIC) and Scheme Supervision Committee (SSC). The community risk assessments conducted by LoGIC also document women's participation in decision-making processes for community-led adaptation projects.One of the LoGIC CRF Beneficiaries in Bagerhat; Swapna Rani Mazumder attended the "18th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA18) at Arusha, Tanzania" in May 2024. She shared her experiences on implementation of locally led adaptation strategies to address climate change challenges by practicing CALOs under LoGIC Project. With wider international communities, she was proactively participating in various discussion sessions and shared her knowledge and skills on locally led adaptions those she obtained through LoGIC approach. With strong collaboration, she is getting support from International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD).

LoGIC has initiated a study on gender gap analysis to detail key gender inequalities and suggest ways the LoGIC could narrow or close gender gaps, address inequalities between men and women, and empower women in Bangladesh through climate change adaptation schemes, improved climate governance and livelihood improvement approaches. The study is being conducted by the LoGIC team.

Loss & Damage of Cyclone Remal in LoGIC Project Areas

The severe cyclonic storm Remal made landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh on 26 May 2024 - bringing torrential rains and winds exceeding 150 kilometres per hour. Cyclone Remal has had a devastating impact on 19 districts, affecting 3,83,815 people and causing damages worth over Tk 7,000 crore, claimed 18 lives and injured 2,503 people, and heavily impacted fisheries, roads, and housing. LoGIC operates in 13 upazilas across five districts: Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Bhola. These districts are among the eight most affected by Cyclone Remal. A total of 232 wards in 49 unions across these 13 upazilas experienced significant havoc. 693 CRF beneficiaries (i.e. 3% of total CRF beneficiaries in coastal region) were injured in the five coastal districts of LoGIC. 940 CRF beneficiaries reported to have lost their homes completely, while 11,501 reported partial damage which is respectively 4% and 46% of total CRF beneficiaries in coastal region. The storm fully devastated 3,054 Climate Adaptive Livelihood Option (CALO) initiatives of CRF beneficiaries and partially damaged another 8,777 initiatives. 6 PBCRG schemes were fully damaged in Bagerhat including schemes on water supply system. 83 schemes were partially damaged in five districts. (Detail report in annex).

Cyclone Remal has caused severe infrastructural damage, further devastating climate-vulnerable women.

The field-level staff and interventions of the LoGIC project have significantly contributed to disaster preparedness and response in five coastal districts: Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Bhola.

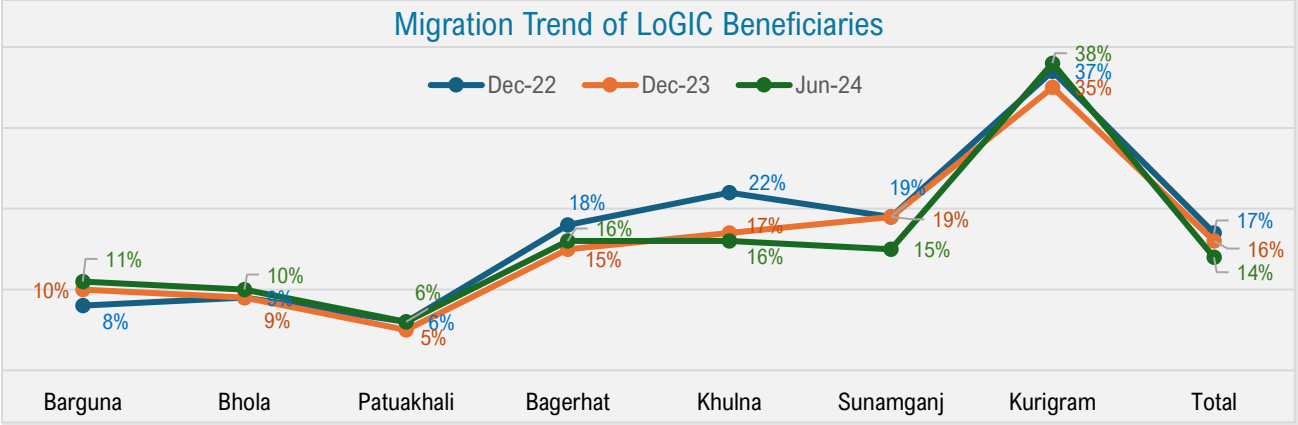
Migration Scenario of LoGIC Beneficiaries

The tendency of migration of CRF household members still shows an increasing trend. The data shows that the rate of migration/ relocation of any adult household members is 14 percent in June 2024, which was 12 percent in 2021 and 3.2 percent in 2018. That means, there are still some extents of relocation or migration among the CRF family members.

Anyone migrated from CRF Beneficiary Household	2018 (Baseline)	2021	2024
	3	12	14

Main Reasons of Migrations	Percentage
Economic/Financial/Employment	22
Effect of Climate Change	51
Both (1) and (2)	22
Other (social/political)	5

The reasons behind the migration, 51 percent due to the effect of Climate Change. 22 percent of respondents think that both climate change and financial for the increasing trend of migration. It can be assumed that the migration rate or relocation of the household members can be increased if the scope of livelihoods become more contracted. Considering the major climate factors in migration, it is seen that things are pretty much the same, only the frequency of happening has increased in the current year. We find that factors like storm surge, floods, river erosion, and flash floods are the leading causes for households to migrate.

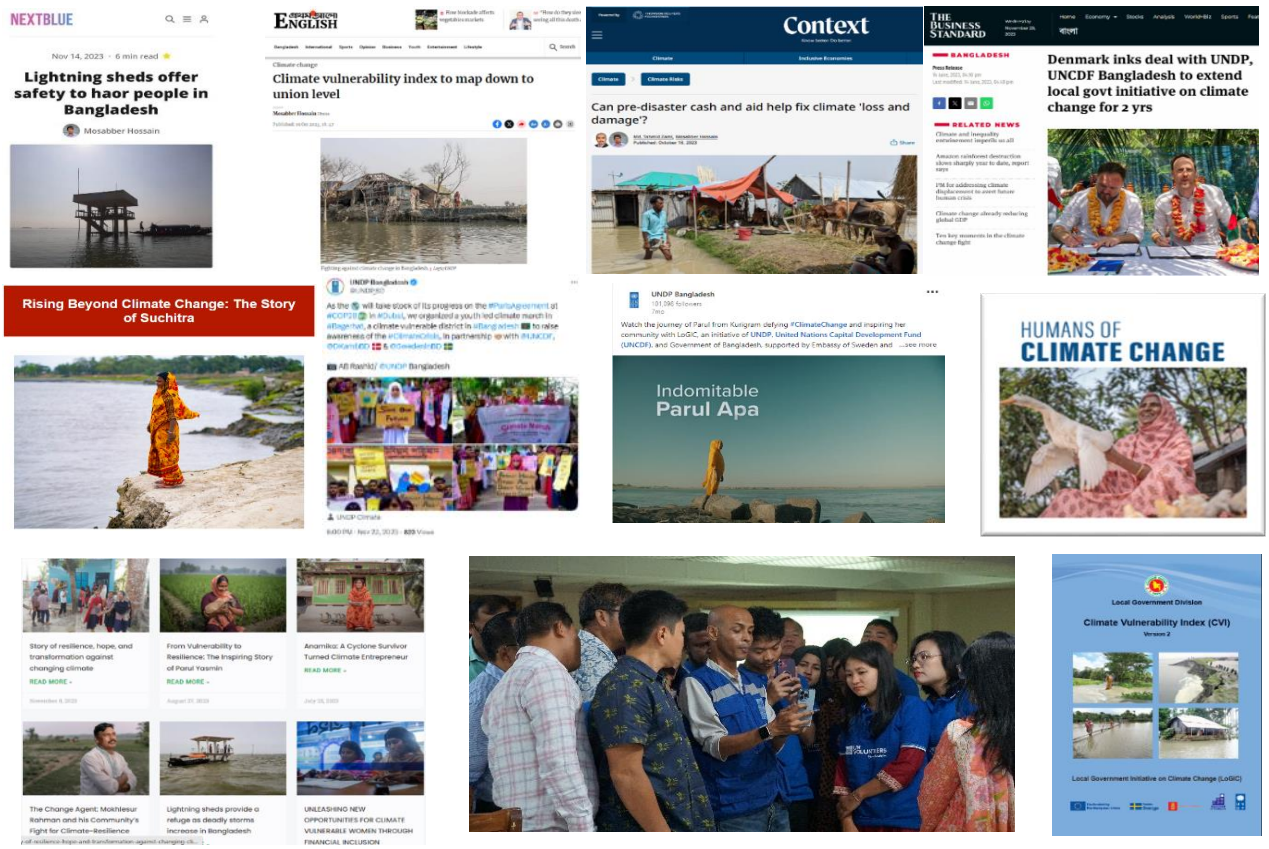


The project data shows that the trend of migration of CRF household members has been changed from 2022 and is gradually reducing. Assumed that up to mid December of 2022, the migration rate was high due to Covid and post Covid impact. In Kurigram migration is highest and obviously, the main reason is poverty, and it is mainly seasonal migration i.e. migrate to Dhaka or other Districts for income and stay 3 to 6 months at a time. The migration rate is the lowest in Patuakhali, it is 5 or 6 percent during the last three years.

Communication & Visibility

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project has maintained and effectively sustained visibility throughout the year (July'24 to June'24). It has projected all the success, achievements including its development partners and internal-external stakeholders in this process of communication.

LoGIC has garnered significant media coverage (50+) from various international, national and regional news media including NextBlue and Reuters which has provided crucial visibility.



LoGIC success stories and news got published in UNDP weekly online newsletter named "Walk The Talk" and disseminated to all stakeholders nationally and internationally. LoGIC is also making a strong presence on Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube. The social media posts are tagged by UNDP, development partners, youth groups and climate specialists for prolonging climate change issues, highlighting project outcomes and engaging people in discussions. From UNDP Facebook post on LoGIC, it connects on average 43,000 audience. LoGIC has produced six videos this year on climate finance, Announcement of the GCA Locally Led Adaptation Championship Award, Indomitable Parul Apa, the Collective Effort of the PBCRG initiative and Impact video on GCA Award. LoGIC's outreach through its website is also noteworthy, consisting of 23 success stories in which 8 stories have been posted this year. Throughout the year LoGIC has published two book one is *The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI)* and the other one is photobook on the LoGIC beneficiaries named "*Humans of Climate Change*". LoGIC ha also conducted workshop on *"Mobile Photography & Story Writing"* in 9 districts to empower community mobilization facilitator (CMF), Upazila facilitator (UF), Project Engineer and other field colleagues including colleagues from Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New (SWAPNO) & Gender-Responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) Projects.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system within LoGIC serves a crucial role in project implementation and programmatic enhancement by furnishing valuable insights into program targets and periodic progress, thereby contributing to the overarching attainment of project goals. The primary objective of the LoGIC M&E system is to empower project management staff to:

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

process monitoring tools based on these set standards and conducted regular monitoring of sample interventions using the tools.
LoGIC has taken some initiatives to strengthen its project monitoring system.

- PMU developed the Field Monitoring Plan at the beginning of the year. All the PMU staff, including NPD ensured their visits. The monitoring plan is reviewed and updated quarterly. The PMU and field staff submit their field monitoring plan weekly.
- Included more staff in CRF monitoring. Two Grants Monitoring Officers have been onboard at PMU. They regularly visit the CRF groups and PBCRG-funded schemes in Districts to check the utilization of money, record keeping, fiduciary risks and compliances maintained at the implementation level.
- PMU staff ensured their monitoring visits to the CRF groups and PBCRG-funded schemes on a sample basis. The visits cover all the districts. Introduced a specific monitoring tool for field visits. The visit findings are incorporated into the BTOR and shared in the staff coordination meetings.
- The project District level staff regularly visit to check the progress of the implementation, financial management, documentation and business plan. District-level staff also conduct the virtual monitoring of the CRF groups i.e. video calls with CMF, sharing photos of group activities and documentation. The District-level staff arrange online meetings with the CMFs and UFs to share the visit/monitoring findings and follow up on the issues. In the last 6 months project District level staff visited 251 PBCRG schemes and 179 CRF beneficiary groups for monitoring activities and quality assurance.
- LoGIC project initiated joint monitoring visit by LoGIC & Govt. Officials and Development Partners. The National Project Director (NPD), DDLGs, UNO, Representatives from the Embassy of Sweden, Embassy of Denmark, UNDP and UNCDF country office participate in the joint monitoring. In the last six months, NPD and DPD of LoGIC visited 3 Districts of LoGIC.
- The Director General, MIE Wing, LGD and the National Project Director, LoGIC Project made a visit to LoGIC implementations in Sarankhola Upazila, Bagerhat. They visited the LoGIC Surface Water Treatment Plant (PBCRG) and discussed with the water user group on local climate vulnerabilities including the salinity issue and its benefits followed by meeting with the operations & maintenance committee of the water treatment plant. The DG, MIE, LGD and NPD, LoGIC visited LoGIC Women Beneficiaries under the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) where they discussed climate vulnerable beneficiaries' group (women) on climate change issues, their vulnerabilities, local lives, and livelihoods, and learnt the LoGIC interventions by CRF beneficiaries.
- The monitoring & Evaluation team from the UNDP Bangladesh Country Office visited our project site at Pankhali UP, Dacope, Khulna. The visit included an inspection of the surface water treatment plant, interaction with users and the O&M committee, and a review of CRF group activities and CALOs. The visit facilitated valuable discussions with Upazila officials and provided constructive feedback to LoGIC teams, reinforcing the project's impact.
- LoGIC project uses an Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM) system to track the plan and implementation of CALO, usage of CRF money and adaptation status of the beneficiaries. implementation of CALO, usage of The ATM report is shared with program and management team quarterly. Information of 42,500 CRF beneficiaries and 916 PBCRG schemes was collected and shared the key observation with project management.

Final Evaluation of LoGIC

The European Union (EU) ended their funding support to LoGIC project on 30th June 2023. The EU appointed two consultants (One international and one National) to conduct the final evaluation of LoGIC. The preeminent objectives of this evaluation were to provide the relevant services of the European Union, and interested stakeholders with an overall independent assessment of the performance of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) interventions, paying particular attention to its different levels of results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results, Key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations in order to improve future interventions. LoGIC team assisted the evaluation team with necessary documents and organizing field visits. The key findings of the evaluation are:

- LoGIC project has achieved most of its milestones, including addressing the economic resilience of climate-vulnerable women in highly impacted areas of the country. It has also established infrastructure to mitigate the adverse effects of Climate Change, enhanced the capacity of the LGI in climate change adaptation, increased the responsiveness of LGIs to Climate change (CC) and attempted to mainstream CC adaption and resilience in various ministries. Additionally, the project developed policy and action plans for the country, fostered engagement of local administration with CC issues, conducted vulnerability assessments for the most vulnerable populations, and created a vulnerability map for the country.
- LoGIC effectively bolstered economic resilience among the most vulnerable climate-affected groups. By establishing climate cooperatives and improving economic conditions, the project ensured tangible improvements in livelihoods. One of the project's strengths lay in its comprehensive approach, which addressed both relational and distributional aspects of enhancing climate resilience.
- Perception, design and implementation of LoGIC were in accordance with the government's Climate Change Adaptation Plan. However, while the project established operational relations at the UP level, its engagement with higher levels of administration and national visibility remained limited. Engagement with different line ministries varied widely, especially with the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change, which holds a clear mandate in climate change adaptation.
- Although the project addresses the climate resilience, a noticeable gap exists in household level livelihood efforts and community level infrastructural efforts. There is less horizontal integration that these two aspects reinforce each other; rather, they were implemented as isolated components. Where infrastructure works are done under this project much thought has not been given to linking that activity with the livelihood activities.
- This project has introduced several innovations, including the construction of lightning shelters in the Haor area, receiving tremendous support from the people in Sunamganj. Other innovations involve rainwater harvesting plants and Pond Sand Filters (PSF) systems in saline prone areas of Khulna, using ATM system. Additionally, there is the construction of tubewells and toilets above the HFL in Kurigram, and the establishment of climate cooperatives for vulnerable groups to develop livelihoods in all project districts.
- The project lacked a clear roadmap for policy influence, particularly regarding where and what to influence, despite claims of mainstreaming climate change issues in different ministries. Additionally, under the National Implementation Modality (NIM), the focus was primarily on administrative approval rather than addressing policy and strategic issues. The shortage of full-time project staff at the government level further affected project delivery.

Baseline Study in CHT (Rangamati and Bandarban)

A comprehensive baseline study was conducted in these districts with the help Participatory Management Initiative for Development (PMID). This study aimed to establish baseline information for the project's result framework, serving as reference points for measuring progress and achievements. The study used classical research concepts and a mixed-method approach to collect quantitative and qualitative data from a research-valid sample size through systematic sampling. The baseline study resulted in a final report that integrates insights and recommendations derived from diverse stakeholder perspectives.

Cross Sectional Analysis of the Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO)

LoGIC implemented a defined set of 23 Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs) since its inception. To evaluate their impact, a Cross-Sectional Analysis of CALOs was carried out in partnership with DM Watch Limited. The primary objective of this study was to assess the role of the LoGIC CRF fund and selected CALOs in promoting climate-resilient livelihood options for the beneficiary households. The study included assessing environmental, social, and economic viability across different contexts, conducting technical analyses to identify innovations, and recommending scalable CALOs based on on-site assessments. The study assessed CALOs' impacts on household well-being, local economies, and gender-specific outcomes while identifying potential stakeholders for enhancing CALO marketability. The study was conducted using a mixed-method approach integrating quantitative, qualitative, and secondary data sources. This approach aimed to comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness and adaptability of CALOs in varied ecological zones.

Challenges

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

The key difficulties encountered by the project during the project period are given below:

1. The smooth execution of the project faced obstacles due to political unrest due to national and local elections, causing disruptions in activities such as field visits, workshops, and other project-related tasks.
2. In certain regions, several CALOs have been ineffective, prompting the need for reassessment. A new list of CALOs must be generated through a cross-sectional analysis to enhance outcomes during the bridging phase. Sometimes, the CRF beneficiaries show unwillingness to receive funding in group schemes. Personal/family preferences, dislikes and conflicts affected the group approach.
3. While 247 climate-resilient cooperatives under LoGIC have been registered, the process of formulating and implementing business plans for these cooperatives is still in progress. A Cooperative software has been developed but it has not been implemented at the field level yet.
4. Presently, there is no singular government policy for climate finance. Instead of standardised allocation systems, different ministries have different methods for the allocation of climate finances. This poses a challenge for UPs to confidently allocate money to climate-resilient ventures. Institutionalizing climate vulnerability index (CVI) developed by LoGIC for effective budgetary allocation in the Upazila and union level to make it usable for LGD and other ministries is a lengthy process and is still in progress.
5. Patriarchal values present a challenge to the acceptance of women travelling and gaining their own livelihood. Additionally, male representatives in Union Parishads are often reluctant to consult and listen to women when

it comes to planning and implementation. To address this issue, LoGIC is working to minimize the gender gap by raising awareness among male household members and Union Parishad members.

6. There exists an inequity in the allocation of CRF, with some individuals receiving substantial financial assistance while others receiving none at all. This could be addressed by establishing different classes of eligible beneficiaries, each receiving varying amounts and types of support.
7. LoGIC CRF beneficiaries have been reluctant to access formal banking services due to their mistrust, lack of financial literacy, and the long distances they must travel. Although agent banking is a way to extend a bank's presence into remote villages, these services are currently only available up to the Upazila level.
8. The CRF women beneficiaries are increasingly engaging in climate-adaptive livelihood activities, such as agriculture. However, they are also responsible for managing all household duties, commonly referred to as "women's work". As a result, these women are overburdened and severely limited in time. To promote household resilience, it is crucial to ensure an equitable distribution of both agricultural and household duties.
9. It is challenging to find out and exploring green businesses for cooperatives considering local contexts and business opportunities. Startup of bigger enterprises as cooperative don't have prior experiences, what they wish and select profitable, doesn't match with climate rationality. They remain panicked by fears though strong motivation is going on.
10. There are several challenges to implementing LoGIC interventions in the CHT areas. These include restricted movement due to security concerns, internal conflicts between different tribal groups, preference for individual livelihoods over group approaches, and a lack of interest from women who are busy with household work.
11. Due to movement restrictions caused by insurgent activities in Ruma and Thanchi by KNF, as well as ongoing joint force operations, the LoGIC PBCRG team was not able to visit Thanchi, Ruma, and Rowangchari Upazilas frequently. Additionally, the local security focal person from UN-CHT issued movement restrictions for these three Upazilas, which are still in effect.
12. Unfavourable weather, Heat wave and cyclone REMAL creating disturbance for implementation of CRF and PBCRG activities. Recent floods caused by torrential rainfalls and flash water from upstream (India) has restricted to move in the fields to complete planned activities. Already, ginger sapling is in high risks for continuous and heavy rainfalls.

Way forward to GCF phase

Accessing finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other International Financial Institutions (IFI) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) resources by leveraging the Bi-lateral funding committed for the project's next phase is very important. With this support, the next phase will enable the LoGIC model for locally-led adaptation to be scaled-out, institutionalized and mainstreamed in local governments across Bangladesh, ensuring the sustainability and longevity of the project's impacts and learnings.

LoGIC's next phase is proposed to start on 1st July 2025 to end on 30th June 2030 and will directly increase the adaptive capacities of 2.6 million climate-vulnerable households (4.1 million indirect beneficiaries) across 300 Unions of 120 Upazila in 33 Districts. The project's new phase will work in 6 NAP climate stress areas: Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT); Drought-prone and Barind Area (DBA); River, floodplain, and erosion prone area (FPE); Haor and flash floods area (HFF), Southeast and eastern coastal area (SEE); Southwestern coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM). Following the expected changes in the directions and priorities of the GCF for programming in the GCF-2 phase (2024-2027), and assessing how these changes may impact UNDP. Also, keeping in line with the GCF's engagement strategy and operational model going forward where the emphasis is on enhanced country ownership and capacity building of the National Accredited Entities. The GCF proposal for LoGIC II is to be submitted through IDCOL (Infrastructure Development Company Limited). In this case, IDCOL and UNDP will

jointly develop the proposal and once the project gets board approval, UNDP and UNCDF will provide technical assistance to LGD to implement the project following the NIM model.

The Concept Note for GCF has been developed and shared with the UNDP regional team. As per the comments received, the team is working on the revision and other relevant background including the technical and feasibility studies necessary for developing the full proposal are in progress. To ensure the earliest processing of the GCF proposal and funding from the GCF, as suggested by the regional team, it has been decided that the proposal will be submitted through the Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), a nationally accredited entity for GCF. Discussion with IDCOL has also progressed in this regard, a Professional Service Agreement and MoU will be signed between IDCOL and UNDP, as soon as we receive guidance from the UNDP HQ to proceed given the global-level changes anticipated.

Lessons Learned

1. Union Parishads and vulnerable communities are more familiar with disaster management actions rather than climate change adaptation (CCA) solutions. LoGIC's participatory and technology-based interventions have been effective in enhancing their understanding of climate change and the necessary adaptation actions.
2. Stakeholders continue to favor traditional development approaches and livelihood options providing short-term solutions over climate adaptation interventions that offer longer-term resolutions to recurrent climate-induced challenges. Addressing this perception requires increased awareness and capacity-building efforts to shift the focus toward sustainable adaptation.
3. LoGIC has devised and implemented a participatory and technology-based beneficiary selection process, reducing community grievances significantly by identifying the most climate-vulnerable households. The GoB can leverage this mechanism for other grants and safety-net programs.
4. Integrating a top-up method into the bottom-up approach has enabled innovation and dissemination of knowledge among the marginalized population, rendering the project more comprehensive and holistic.
5. Sustaining the LoGIC results and impacts of climate change adaptation interventions presents a challenge due to the dynamic nature of climate change impacts, which are influenced by localized factors. Effective solutions must be tailored to specific local conditions and are often time-sensitive.
6. The project needs to devise effective methods for overcoming practical and strategic barriers to the adoption of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs), such as the risk of beneficiaries diverting the CRF to address other challenges like the cyclones, floods, or emergencies. Safeguarding CALOs and ensuring close monitoring can help minimize these risks.
7. National-level policy advocacy needs to be strengthened to mainstream the LoGIC model within the government system for sustainability. Building strong and formalised linkages with the relevant line departments at the national and local levels, including the LGED and MoEFCC, is crucial.
8. Workshops organized for the development of LAPA, bringing relevant officials from line departments and elected representatives together, have enhanced the understanding regarding climate adaptation needs, has enhanced the scope of coordinated efforts in identifying implementable solutions towards climate adaptation.

Partnerships

Partnership with Rangamati and Bandarban Hill District Councils

To optimize the effectiveness of resilience-building measures and ensure the sustainability of community actions on climate change adaptation, the LoGIC project has finalized contractual agreements with the Rangamati Hill District Council (RHDC) and Bandarban Hill District Council (BHDC) covering the period from November 2023 to June 2025. LoGIC is committed to actively engaging in consultations and sharing expertise with the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) institutions on all major technical and operational matters to facilitate smooth project operations and ensure long-term sustainability. The Hill District Councils (HDCs) will play a pivotal role in implementing community-level activities and ensuring the quality thereof.

UNDP has made a new, exciting partnership with the AMAL Foundation by signing a contract for a project on climate-smart agriculture. The approach of this partnership focuses on sustainability, adaptability, and technology. The assignment will indicate a holistic strategy that not only considers the immediate goals but also Increases the income and resilience of impoverished farmers by growing quinoa and chia seed in rural areas, introducing and creating a new market for climate-resilient superfood such are quinoa and chia seed but also its long-term impact on the environment and its ability to evolve with changing circumstances.

The assignment activities are comprehensive, ranging from conducting a needs assessment and training farmers in the cultivation of Quinoa and Chia seeds, to distributing these products to urban consumers. Additionally, the partnership encompasses marketing and sales strategies, as well as the promotion and branding of the beneficiaries. This initiative not only aims to create a new market horizon but also strives to lift participants out of poverty.

Annexes

ANNEX-1: ADAPTATION MONITORING REPORT OF CRF BENEFICIARIES

ANNEX-2: REPORT ON LOSS & DAMAGE OF TROPICAL CYCLONE REMAL IN LOGIC PROJECT AREAS

ANNEX-3: PROGRESS OF THE ACTION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

ANNEX-4: PROGRESS AGAINST THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

ANNEX-5: RESOURCES AND BUDGET USED

ANNEX-6: PROJECT RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Annex-1

Report on Adaptation Status of Beneficiaries

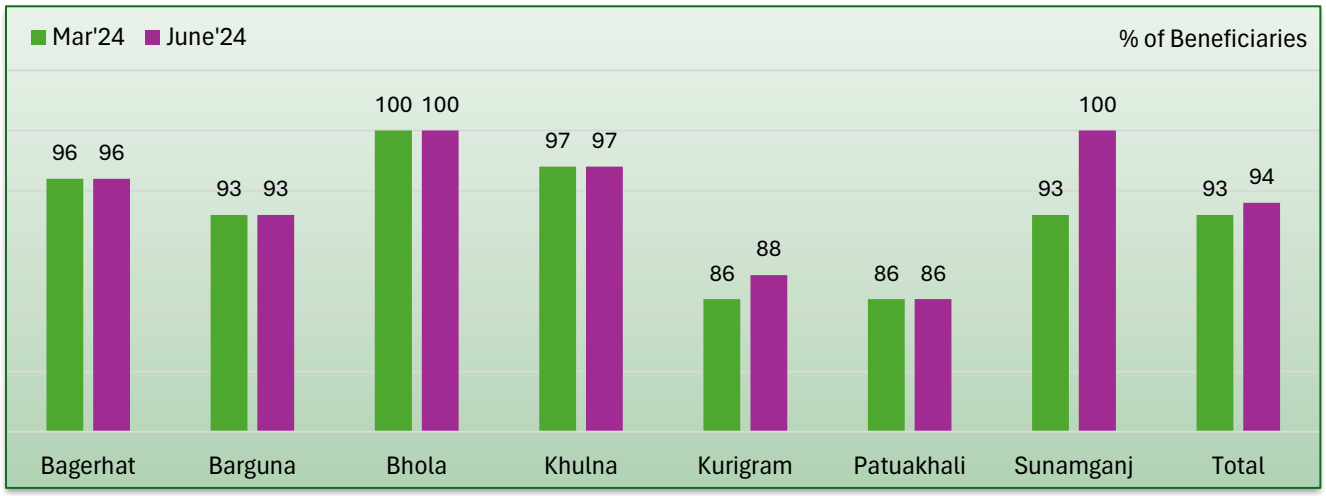
Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

Adaptation Monitoring Report of CRF Beneficiaries

Reporting Period: April-June 2024

LoGIC's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team tracks and monitors field data through the Adaptation Tracking Mechanism (ATM) under the Management Information System (MIS) to produce quarterly Adaptation Monitoring Reports for CRF beneficiaries. The report features insightful analyses derived from 35,000 household data collected by project frontline staff (Community Mobilization Facilitator-CMF), showcasing the current status of beneficiaries and allowing for comparisons with previous quarters to track progress and identify areas for improvement in the upcoming quarter. The analyses cover a range of topics including district-wise climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO) implementation status, the top seven CALOs practiced by beneficiaries, investment status of beneficiaries, district-wise diversity of CALOs, district-wise economic & adaptation benefits from CALO, capacity building of CRF beneficiaries, migration status of beneficiaries, and PBCRG schemes-related data. The analysis is detailed below:

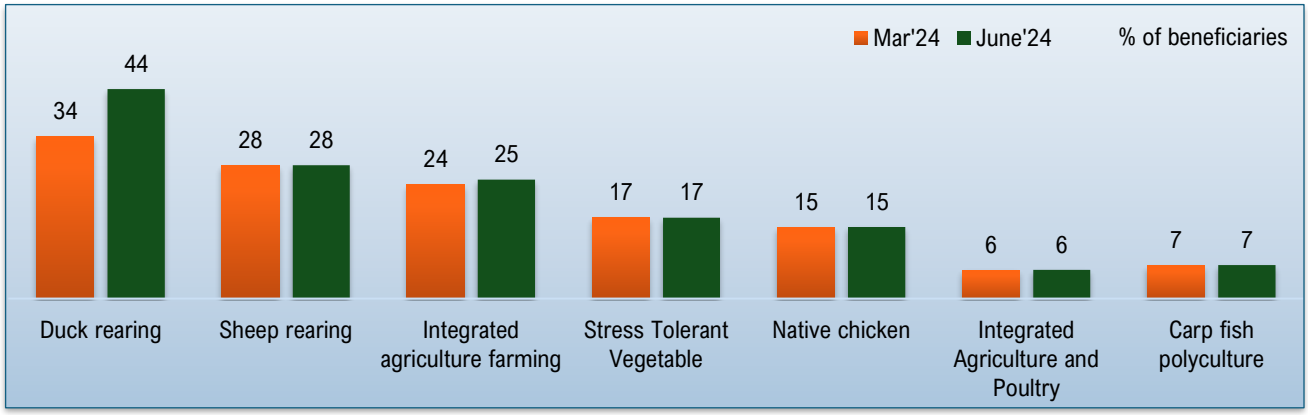
CALO Implementation Status



n = 35,000

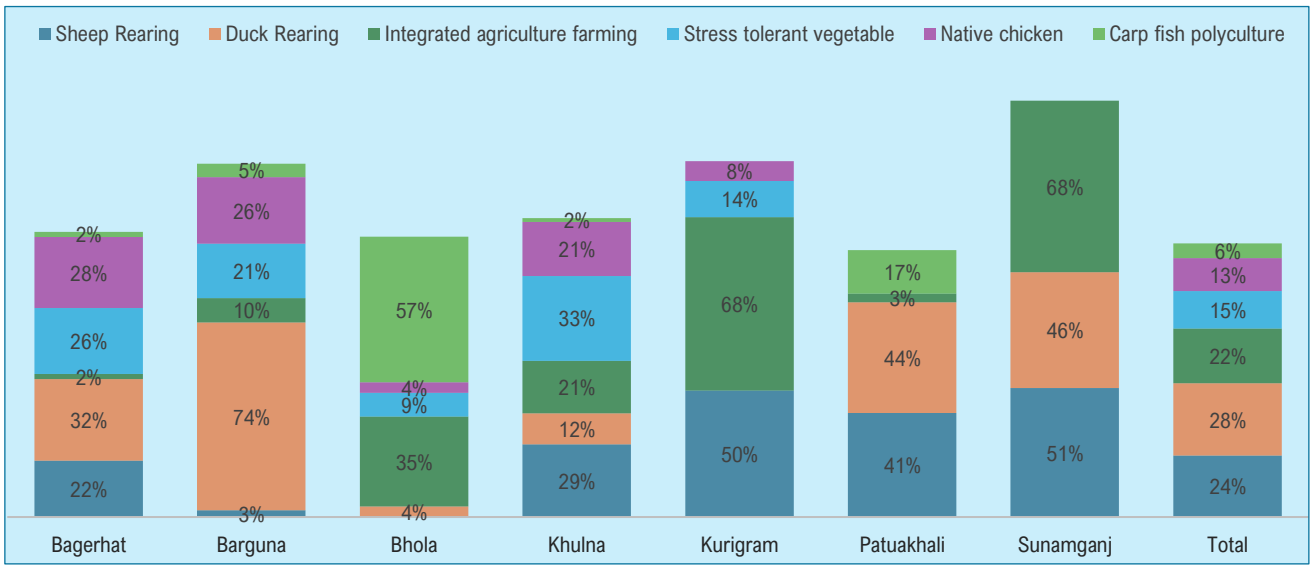
Currently, 94% of the 35,000 CRF beneficiaries are actively implementing CALOs across all districts, showing a slight increase from 93% in the last quarter up to March 2024. The implementation status has remained consistent in most districts, with notable increases in Kurigram and Sunamganj. In Kurigram, CALO implementation rose by 2%, while in Sunamganj it increased significantly by 7%, reaching 100% implementation. Overall, there has been a 1% increase in CALO implementation from the previous quarter.

Top 7 CALOs practiced by LoGIC beneficiaries



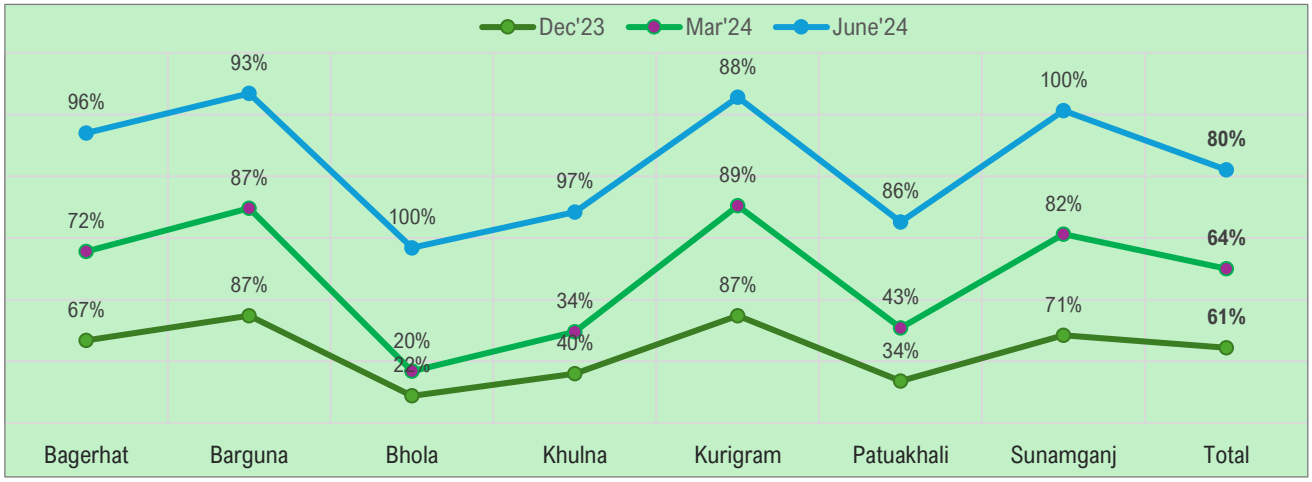
Among the 35,000 CRF beneficiaries, the most widely practiced CALO is duck rearing at 44%, followed by sheep rearing at 28% and integrated agriculture farming at 25%. Additionally, 17% are engaged in stress-tolerant vegetable cultivation, 15% in native chicken rearing, 7% in carp fish polyculture, and 6% in integrated agriculture and poultry. CALO practice has largely remained consistent, with notable increases of 1% in integrated agriculture farming and a significant 10% in duck rearing this quarter.

Diversity in CALO Implementation



CALO practice varies significantly across districts, reflecting the diverse climatic conditions. In Barguna, Khulna & Bagerhat maximum six types of CALO are in practice. The diversity of CALO is lowest in Sunamganj (three types) then in Kurigram and Patuakhali. Duck rearing is highest in Barguna (74%), Sunamganj (46%), and Patuakhali (44%), while Bhola has the lowest at 4%. Integrated agriculture farming is practised in all districts, with the highest rates in Kurigram and Sunamganj (68%) and the least in Bagerhat (2%). Stress-tolerant vegetable farming is most common in Khulna (33%), Bagerhat (26%), and Barguna (21%). Carp fish polyculture is most widespread in Bhola (57%). These variations underscore how climatic conditions and topography influence the adoption of specific CALOs in different districts.

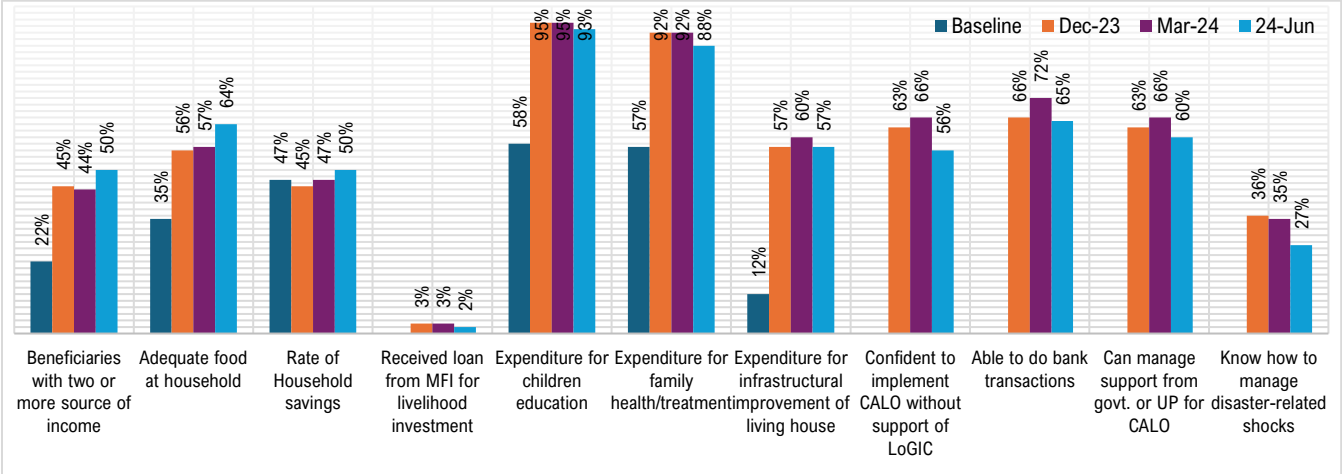
Economic Benefit from CALO



Economic benefit, in this context, refers to generating more income than the initial investment (1>1), with the surplus either deposited into beneficiaries' bank accounts or used for consumption. If beneficiaries incur a loss in one cycle but subsequently earn more profit in the next, surpassing the previous loss, they are considered to have achieved economic benefit.

Among CRF beneficiaries across all districts, the economic benefit from implementing CALO has risen to 80% this quarter (June 2024) compared to previous quarters. Every district has shown an increase in economic benefit except Kurigram, which experienced a slight 1% decline. Beneficiaries in Bhola and Sunamganj reported the highest economic benefits at 100%, followed by Khulna at 97% and Bagerhat at 96%. Overall, beneficiaries in all districts have experienced a commendable rise in economic benefits from previous quarters.

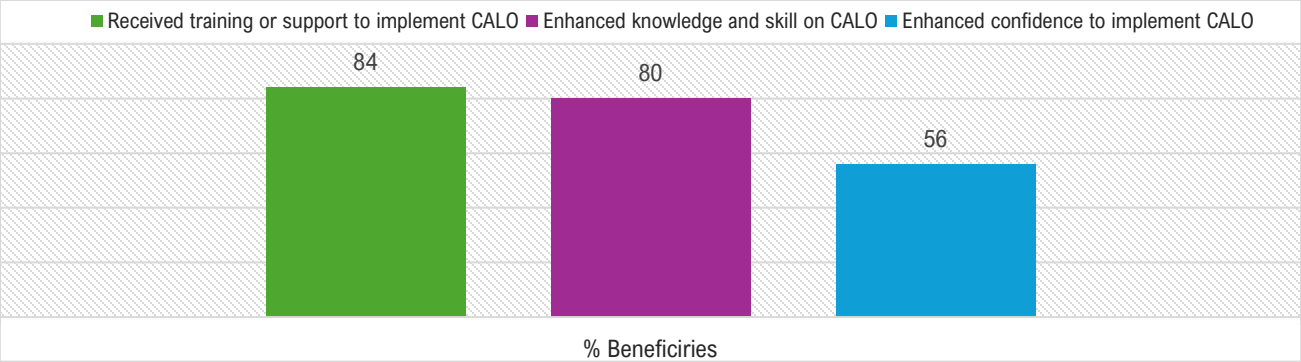
Adaptation Benefit from CALO



The consolidation of adaptation benefits, derived from various indicators, is presented above with comparisons to the baseline and the last two quarters. CRF beneficiary households have significantly diversified and increased their income sources, rising from 22% at baseline to 50% in June 2024. In terms of food sufficiency, 64% of households reported having adequate food in this phase, up from 35% at baseline. The savings rate for households stands at 50%, compared to 47% at baseline.

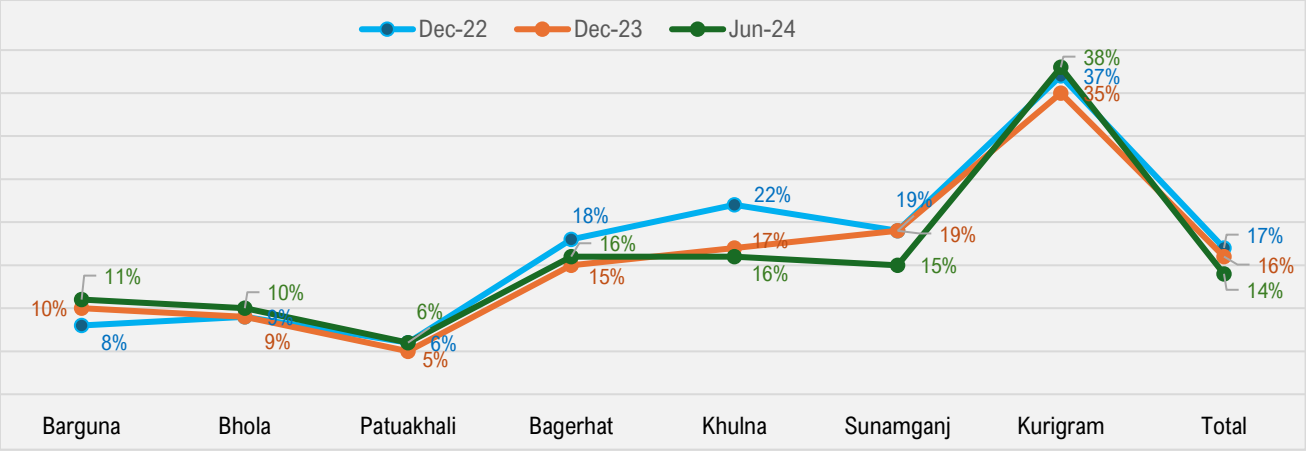
A noticeable shift has occurred in the expenditure patterns of CRF beneficiary households. The data shows a substantial rise in spending on children's education, increasing from 58% at baseline to 93% in the current phase. Similarly, expenditures on family health and treatment have risen from 57% at baseline to 88% currently. Additionally, 65% of the beneficiaries are now capable of conducting bank transactions, and 56% feel confident in implementing CALO independently. While beneficiaries have seen growth in income sources, adequate household food supply, and savings rates, they have also faced a decline in expenditures on children's education, health, infrastructure, and other indicators.

Capacity Building of CRF Beneficiaries



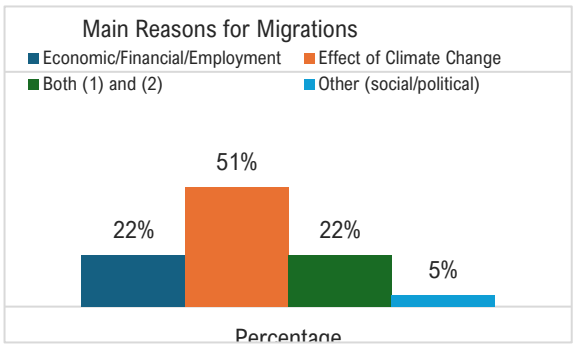
Among the 42,500 CRF beneficiaries of LoGIC, 84% have received training to implement CALO. The majority (80%) reported enhanced knowledge and skills related to CALO, and 56% expressed confidence in their ability to continue CALO independently without further support from LoGIC.

Migration Trend of LoGIC Beneficiaries

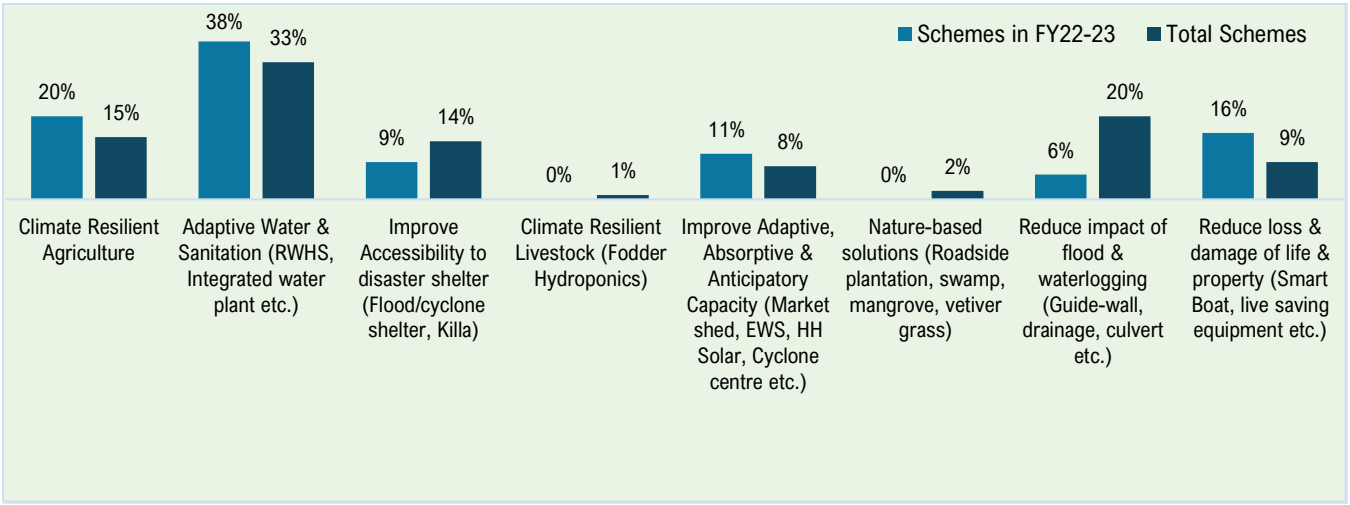


The data shows that the trend of migration of CRF household members has been changed from 2022 and is gradually reducing. Assumed that up to mid December of 2022, the migration rate was high due to Covid and post Covid impact. In Kurigram migration is highest and obviously, the main reason is poverty, and it is mainly seasonal migration i.e. migrate to Dhaka or other districts for income and stay 3 to 6 months at a time. The migration rate is the lowest in Patuakhali, it is 5 or 6 percent during the last three years.

The reasons behind the migration, 51 percent due to the effect of Climate Change. 22 percent of respondents think that both climate change and financial for the increasing trend of migration. It can be assumed that the migration rate or relocation of the household members can be increased if the scope of livelihoods become more contracted. Considering the major climate factors in migration, it is seen that things are pretty much the same, only the frequency of happening has increased in the current year. We find that factors like storm surge, floods, river erosion, and flash floods are the leading causes for households to migrate.



Types of PBCRG-funded Climate Resilient Schemes



Out of a total of 916 schemes, 64 community-level climate-resilient schemes have been implemented in FY22-23. The schemes are much diversified in nature to strengthen community-level adaptation. Notably, the highest number of schemes, comprising 33% overall and increasing to 38% in FY22-23, focused on ensuring safe drinking water for climate-vulnerable populations. To protect the livelihoods of climate vulnerable people, overall, 15% of all schemes and 20% of the schemes in FY22-23 are on improving climate-resilient agricultural practices. Examples of such initiatives include the installation of solar-powered irrigation systems, canal re-excavation projects, and surface water-based irrigation systems. Additionally, 9% of total schemes and 16% of the schemes of FY 22-23 are geared towards mitigating loss and damage to both life and property, encompassing measures such as the provision of smart boats and life-saving equipment. Overall, 2% of all climate-resilient schemes used nature-based solutions like vetiver grass and roadside plantations, while 1% focused specifically on climate-resilient livestock practices.

Annex-2

Local Government Division

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

Report on Loss & Damage of Tropical Cyclone Remal in LoGIC Project Areas

1. Background

The severe cyclonic storm Remal made landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh and West Bengal of India around 8:00 pm local time on 26 May 2024 - bringing torrential rains and winds exceeding 150 kilometers per hour. Cyclone Remal, spanning an area of 400 square kilometers and remaining on land for approximately 48 hours, caused storm surges of 8 to 12 feet above normal levels and displaced 800,000 people3. Climate and weather experts highlighted significant differences between Remal and recent cyclones in Bangladesh. Remal's direct impact on the coast at full speed and its prolonged duration distinguish it from previous cyclones, comparable to two or even one of the past events. The impacted coastal areas experienced inundations exceeding three meters on average due to heavy precipitation and tidal surges.

Cyclone Remal has had a devastating impact on 19 districts, affecting 3,83,815 people and causing damages worth over Tk 7,000 crore, according to documents of the disaster management and relief ministry. The cyclone claimed 18 lives and injured 2,503 people, and heavily impacted fisheries, roads, and housing.[4] The severely affected districts by Cyclone Remal, include Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Jhalakathi, Barishal, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Barguna, Bhola, Feni, Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Chandpur, Narail, Gopalganj, Shariatpur, and Jashore[5].

Over 1,191.03 kilometers of paved, brick, and dirt roads were damaged. At least 98 bridges and culverts were destroyed, while 3,123 bridges and culverts were damaged partially causing losses of over Tk 659.54 crore Embankments were also severely impacted. About 232.01 kilometers were destroyed, costing Tk 83.54 crore, while 413.80 kilometers were damaged partially, leading to a loss of Tk 103.06 crore.[6] The housing infrastructure was heavily impacted, with 45,521 houses destroyed and another 226,583 partially damaged.[5] Agriculture was also hit hard, with crops on 35,602.44 hectares completely destroyed, resulting in a loss of Tk 410.71 crore. Additionally, crops and seedlings on 59,795.09 hectares were partially damaged, causing a further loss of Tk 301.77 crore[5]

2. LoGIC Contribution in Preparedness and Response

The field-level staff and interventions of the LoGIC project have significantly contributed to disaster preparedness and response in five coastal districts: Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Bhola. LoGIC Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF), along with Youth Volunteers, act as CPP Volunteers in various Unions and Upazilas as part of the Cyclone Preparedness Program, aiming at early evacuation of people and minimize the loss and damage caused by the cyclone. LoGIC District and Upazila level staff actively collaborated with local administration to ensure the preparedness of numerous cyclone shelters.

The LoGIC Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grant (PBCRG) funded schemes like roads and bridges, helped thousands of people in quick evacuation to cyclone shelters. Additionally, re-construction or refurbished of many cyclone shelters by LoGIC, provided the vulnerable communities a gender responsive environment at cyclone shelters.

The safe drinking water solutions, such as water treatment and supply plants and community-level rainwater harvesting systems provided free safe drinking water to thousands of people gathered in

[3] https://bangladesh.un.org/en/271122-hctt-humanitarian-response-plan-2024-cyclone-remal-june-%E2%80%93-dec-2024

[4] https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/cyclone-remal-losses-estimated-over-tk-7000cr-3633321

[5] https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/environment/14-killed-cyclone-remal-rips-through-bangladesh-861901

[6] https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/cyclone-remal-losses-estimated-over-tk-7000cr-3633321

cyclone shelters or elsewhere during this crisis. For instance, approximately 5,322 individuals in Khulna received fresh drinking water from LoGIC's 38 water solutions during a crisis.

3. Summary of Loss and Damage encountered by LoGIC

In the coastal region, LoGIC operates in 13 upazilas across five districts: Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Bhola. These districts are among the eight most affected by Cyclone Remal. A total of 232 wards in 49 unions across these 13 upazilas experienced significant havoc. Many beneficiaries, as well as ongoing and completed interventions of the LoGIC project (undertaken with CRF and PBCRG funds), were affected by the loss and damage in these regions. Summary of Loss and damage given below:

Loss and damage incurred in CRF	**Loss and damage incurred in PBCRG**
• 693 CRF beneficiaries (i.e 3% of total CRF beneficiaries in coastal region) were injured in the five coastal districts of LoGIC. • 940 CRF beneficiaries reported to have lost their homes completely, while 11,501 reported partial damage which is respectively 4% and 46% of total CRF beneficiaries in coastal region • The storm fully devastated 3,054 Climate Adaptive Livelihood Option (CALO) initiatives of CRF beneficiaries and partially damaged another 8,777 initiatives. • Additionally, the cyclone damaged the assets of 57 project staff (CMFs and UFs) in these five districts (54% of total staff in Coastal).	• 6 PBCRG schemes were fully damaged in Bagerhat including schemes on water supply system. • 83 schemes were partially damaged in five districts. • The damage included vetiver plantation for slope protection, tree plantation along the roadsides, damage to solar panels, damage to the water reservoir tanks in schemes for water supply system, damage to roads and bridges etc.

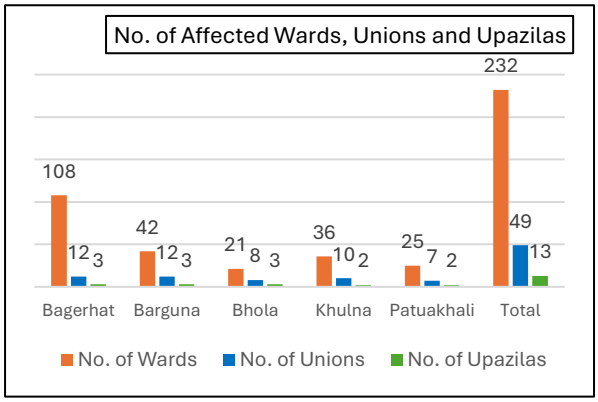
Table 1: Summary of loss and damage in LoGIC Project

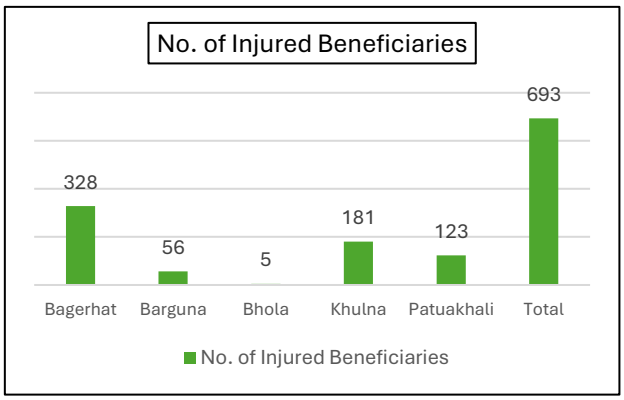
District	No. of Upazila Affected	No. of Union Affected	No. of Ward Affected	# CRF Beneficiary Died	# CRF Beneficiary Injured	# CRF Beneficiary Missing	# CRF Beneficiaries' houses are damaged fully	# CRF Beneficiaries' houses are damaged partially	# CRF Beneficiary fully lost their CALO (crop/ vegetables/ fisheries/ livestock initiative supported by LoGIC)	# CRF Beneficiary have partially lost their CALO (crop/ vegetables/ fisheries/ livestock initiative supported by LoGIC)	How many areas embankment is damaged/ broken (Km)	# PBCRG funded scheme is damaged fully	# PBCRG funded scheme is damaged partially	# CMF affected (lost/ damaged of house/asset)	Remarks
LoGIC Coverage	13	50	450	24784	24784	24784	24784	24784	24784	24784		615	615	89	
Khulna	2	10	36	0	181	0	538	1656	287	817	3	0	19	11	UF-2 and CMF-9 affected
Bhola	3	8	21	0	5	0	22	325	170	350	5	0	15	4	
Barguna	3	12	42	0	56	0	134	3257	410	3420	2	0	11	18	
Bagerhat	3	12	108	0	328	0	41	3664	890	2320	31	6	38	17	3 CMF's house inundated and washed out fully
Patuakhali	2	7	25	0	123	0	205	2599	1297	1870	26	0	14	7	
5 Districts	13	49	232	0	693	0	940	11501	3054	8777	67	6	97	57	
%	100	98	52	0	3	0	4	46	12	35		1	16	64	

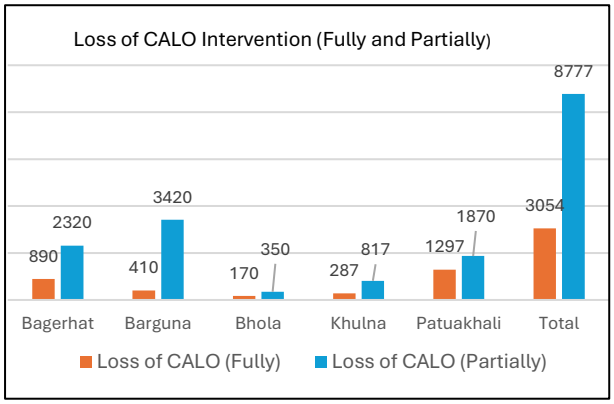
4. District-wise loss and damage

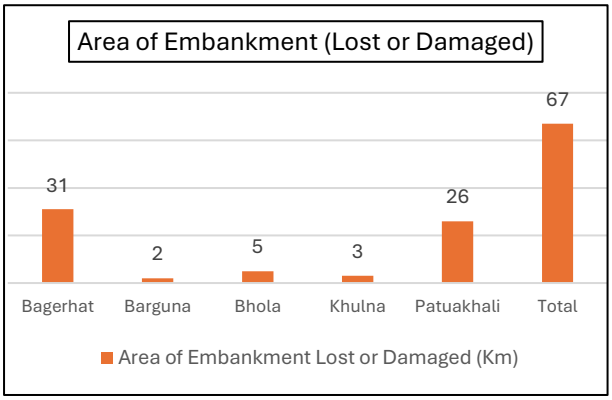
This section provides narratives and graphical presentation on district-wise scenario on loss and damage

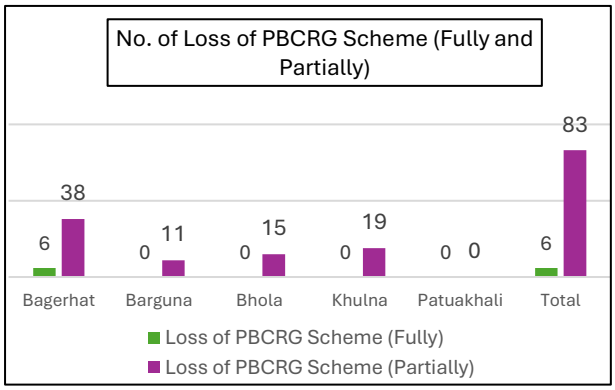
District wise scenario of loss and damage (CRF)

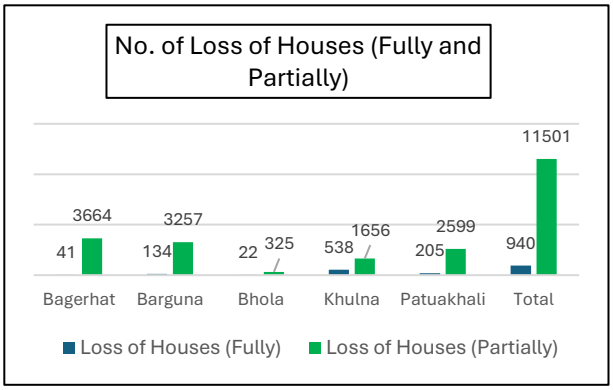












5.2 Narratives on District-wise loss and damage

Bagerhat:

Tropical Cyclone Remal severely impacted 108 wards across 12 unions in 3 upazilas under LoGIC working areas in Bagerhat District. Mongla, Morelganj, and Sharankhola upazilas were severely impacted. The unprecedented 24–30-hour long cyclone devastated households, especially impacting vulnerable groups, and caused extensive damage to assets, homes, and livestock shelters due to heavy rain and stormy winds. Among the five LoGIC districts affected, CRF beneficiaries in Bagerhat suffered the most. The cyclone injured the highest number of CRF beneficiaries (328) in Bagerhat. The power system, mobile network and internet connection were all disrupted. Additionally, 41 CRF beneficiaries lost their homes completely, while 3,664 CRF beneficiaries reported partial damage of their homes. The devastating cyclone washed away and inundated the houses of 3 CMFs of LoGIC Project. The CALO initiatives of 890 CRF beneficiaries were fully lost, and 2,320 CRF beneficiaries reported partial loss of CALO initiatives. Since most upazilas in Bagerhat district rely heavily on aquaculture, the inundation caused severe damage, washing out fish ponds and severely affecting duck and chicken rearing as households remained flooded for several days. Moreover, Cyclone Remal caused

House destroyed by Remal in Bagerhat

Cyclone Remal has caused severe infrastructural damage, further devastating climate-vulnerable women.

significant damage to infrastructure including roads, embankments, electric poles, and households. Bagerhat was the only LoGIC district where 6 PBCRG schemes fully damaged. Additionally, 38 PBCRG schemes were partially damaged, and 31 kilometers of embankment were destroyed due to overflow of water. The cyclone also damaged the assets of 17 CMFs in the district. Rural, low-lying, and hard-to-reach areas were the most affected by cyclone Remal due to immediate flooding and waterlogging, exacerbating communication issues in Bagerhat.

Barguna:

42 wards across 12 unions in 3 upazilas (Patharghata Upazila, Barguna Sadar Upazila and Taltoli Upazila) under LoGIC working area in Barguna District have been affected by tropical cyclone Remal due to their geographical location and exposure to the cyclone. In Barguna, the cyclone and accompanying heavy rains and storms caused significant disruption to the community, resulting in many beneficiaries losing their homes. The cyclone injured 56 CRF beneficiaries and caused complete loss of homes for 134 CRF beneficiaries, while 3,257 CRF beneficiaries reported partial damage of homes. Numerous CALO initiatives were washed away and destroyed. The most affected CALOs were Paddy Cultivation, Mung Bean Cultivation, Chicken Rearing and Duck Rearing. 410 CRF beneficiaries fully lost their CALO initiatives in total, and 3,420 reported partial losses of CALOs. Additionally, 11 PBCRG schemes were partially damaged, and 2 kilometers of embankment were destroyed due to flooding, including severe road damage that hampered mobility and communication. The cyclone also damaged the assets of 18 CMFs in Barguna.

Trees have been uprooted due to cyclone Remal in Barguna, causing damage to life and property.

Bhola:

Bhola District was severely devastated by cyclone Remal, leaving it without electricity and out of network for two days. A total of 21 wards across 8 unions in 3 upazilas under LoGIC working areas in Bhola have been affected by Remal. The most affected areas in Bhola were Char Fasson and Monpura Upazilas, with Rajapur, Dakshin Digholdi, and Sayedpur Unions being the hardest hit under LoGIC working areas. Nearly 5,000 households, along with livestock, crops, trees, and pond fish, were destroyed by Remal. 5 CRF beneficiaries were injured. The cyclone caused complete loss of homes for 22 CRF beneficiaries, and partial damage of homes of 325 CRF beneficiaries. People have been severely impacted by the prolonged cyclone and the high tides caused by it. Additionally, the CRF beneficiaries reported loss and damage of CALO initiatives supported by LoGIC project in Bhola district. The CALOs related to agriculture and fisheries sectors have been most affected. While

Severe flooding in Bhola washing away livestock

Damaged vegetables garden (CALO) of Apple group in Dakshin Digholdi union

170 CRF beneficiaries fully lost their CALO initiatives, 350 CRF beneficiaries reported partial loss of CALO initiatives. Moreover, 15 PBCRG schemes were partially damaged including flood protection walls, roads to shelters, and drains, and 5 kilometers of embankment were destroyed due to severe flooding in Bhola causing significant losses. 4 CMFs have reported damage of assets due to the cyclone.

Khulna:

Cyclone Remal has completed inundated some areas in Khulna

A woman expressing her frustration by witnessing the devastation caused by Remal

Cyclone Remal's rampage affected 36 wards across 10 unions in 2 upazilas of LoGIC's coastal areas in Khulna District. A significant number of beneficiaries (181) reported injuries due to the cyclone. Khulna saw the highest number of damaged houses among CRF beneficiaries, with essential services disrupted as the cyclone battered the coastline. A total of 538 CRF beneficiaries reported their houses as fully damaged, while 1,656 CRF beneficiaries reported their house partially damage. Areas like Moheswaripur union in Koyra and Tildanga in Dacope were inundated due to storm surges and heavy rain. Additionally, many CRF beneficiaries reported losses and damage to their CALO initiatives with 287 fully losing their CALO initiatives and 817 reporting partial losses. Moreover, 19 PBCRG schemes were partially damaged, and 3 kilometers of embankment were destroyed due to severe flooding. The cyclone also damaged the assets of 11 CMFs in Khulna. Moreover, 2 UFs and 9 CMFs of LoGIC were directly affected by the cyclone in Khulna.

Patuakhali:

Area submerged due to subsequent flooding caused by cyclone Remal in Patuakhali

LoGIC's beneficiary sitting in front of her house and expressing frustration as her house has been completed destroyed by Remal

Cyclone Remal has devastating impact on 25 wards across 7 unions in 2 upazilas under LoGIC working area in Patuakhali District. Char Borhan union faced the worst conditions, with extensive flooding submerging everything. The tidal surge was very high in Char Montaz and Char Borhan and they were severely affected due to lack of proper embankment. People have taken shelter in LoGIC's cyclone shelter, as the Union Parishad lacks any other shelters for the three connected wards. CRF beneficiaries in Patuakhali reported a significant number of injuries with 123 CRF beneficiaries being injured by the cyclone. Many beneficiaries reported damage of their houses in Patuakhali. While 205 CRF beneficiaries reported their houses as fully damaged, 2,599 CRF beneficiaries reported their houses as partially damaged. CRF beneficiaries in Patuakhali also suffered from difficulty in availing daily needs like water (both drinking and regular use), electricity etc. Additionally, the highest number of CRF beneficiaries among the five LoGIC districts reported losses and damage of their CALO initiatives in Patuakhali, with 1,297 CRF beneficiaries fully losing their CALO initiatives and 1,870 CRF beneficiaries reporting partial loss of CALO initiatives. The most affected CALOs were Fish culture, Duck rearing and Mug bean cultivation. Surprisingly, no PBCRG schemes have been fully or partially damaged in Patuakhali, however 26 kilometres of embankment were destroyed due to the devastating cyclone. Additionally, 7 CMFs have reported damage of assets due to the cyclone.

ANNEX-3: PROGRESS OF THE ACTION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Sl.	Activities	Unit Description	Target (Jan-June '24)	Progress (Jan-June '24)	Reasons of Variance
Output-1: Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing					
	Organize an in-house workshop with Master Trainers (MT) to develop a curriculum for Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) training	Workshop	1	1	
	ToT for CMFs on Climate Adaptive Livelihood options (CALO)	Training	2	2	
	Training of CRF beneficiaries on Climate Adaptive Livelihood options (CALO) based on Skill & Market/ Value Chain	Beneficiary	7500	2091	Conflict situation.
	ToT for CMF on bankability, financial resources, services, market mobilization and investment menu	Training	7	0	
	Organize Training for CMFs, UFs and DCCC on cooperative software	Training	9	7	Ongoing
	Workshop to develop handbook on operation and management of cooperatives	Workshop	1	1	
	Develop manual/handbook on enterprise, bankability, value chain and Market linkage/Operation Manual_ Green Enterprise	Manual	1	0	
	Cross-sectional Analysis of the Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) in Climate-Stressed Areas of Bangladesh	Study	1	1	
	Organize training for youths on youth engagement in climate change adaptation and cooperative initiatives	Youth	550	0	
	Operational Manual for the Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Center (CCAIC)	Manual	1	0	
	Developing upazila performance assessment manual for PBCRG including allocation formula	Manual	1	1	
	Develop Upazila PBCRG operations manual	Manual	1	1	
	Training of Upazila/HDC on the process of Social Audit	Upazila	29	0	
	Output-2: Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.				
	District-level workshop on Business Plan Development for Cooperatives	Workshop	7	0	
	Hiring a Firm/Institute for Capacity Development and Market Linkage for Project Beneficiaries	Firm	1	1	
	CRF beneficiary group formation, individual bank account & mobile wallet opening	Group	348	348	
	Project Baseline Study (CHT)	Study	1	1	
	Formation of Youth Groups at ward level (Non-budgetary)	Group	300	291	In CHT under progress
	MoU signing with Cooperatives Department, RD&C (Non-budgetary)	MOU	1	0	
	Organize training for the trustee board on trust operation	Training	1	0	
	Select vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF (Non-budgetary)	Households	7500	7500	

	Facilitate the process of developing CRF beneficiary group business plan (Non-budgetary)	Group	348	181	
	Output-3: Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes				
	Training for the Upazila body, relevant govt. officials, CSO and local institutions on the process of Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) development	Training	10	0	
	Workshop for integrating climate vulnerability including Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) in the Upazila planning process	Workshop	10	0	
	Internal Fiduciary Risk Mitigation Training	Training	1	0	
	Develop Guidelines on LAPA	Guidelines	1	1	
	Develop Investment menu including NbS for adaptive infrastructures	Menu	1	1	
	Develop Upazila performance assessment manual for PBCRG including allocation formula	Manual	1	1	
	Conduct Annual Upazila Performance Audit by an external firm	Audit	1	0	
	Output-4: Strengthened national and local level governance and policy frameworks for local- level adaptation planning and financing				
	Organize Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting	Meeting	1	1	
	Organize Project Implementation Committee (PIC)/Board Meeting	Meeting	2	1	
	Quarterly Progress Review meeting (Participated by LGD, DDLG, UNDP / UNCDF & Project team)	Meeting	2	0	
	Annual Planning Meeting	Meeting			
	Organize a Workshop with Department of Cooperatives on functioning of Climate Smart Cooperatives	Workshop	1	1	
	Consultant for product development for risk insurance	Consultant	1	1	
	Conduct Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) including training of CMF, UF and data collectors	CCVA	1	1	
	District level inception workshop	Workshop	2	2	
	Upazila/Union Level inception workshop	Workshop	10	10	
	Workshop on NAP localization in six climate stress areas with MoEFCC	Workshop	6	0	
	Roundtable discussion on Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF)	Roundtable	1	0	
	Engagement of Research institutions to identify suitable & location specific nature based solutions	Institute	1	0	

ANNEX-4: PROGRESS AGAINST THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

Output 1: *Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management.*					
Indicator	**Baseline**	**End of Project Target (2025)**	**Annual Target (2024)**	**Progress (July '23-June '24)**	**Cumulative Progress[7] (June, 2024)**
1.1. % of community people (Disaggregated by male, female, poor and marginalized) that participate in the formulation of Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA).	1.3% (LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)	52%	40%	20%	Female 13%
1.2. % of target Union and Upazilas that integrate CCA solutions into the Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA) to support vulnerable households.	Union-31.9% (2018) Upazila- 52%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% Upazila-66%	100% of targeted 72 UPs and 19 of targeted 29 Upazila integrated climate change adaptation (CCA) solutions into the local development plans (LDP).
1.3 % of target cooperatives that integrate CCA solutions into their business plan to support vulnerable households.	0	100%	70%	20%	35000 CRF beneficiaries have formed 247 cooperatives.
Output 2: *Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.*					
2.1 % of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance.	10% (National) (2016)	60%	60%	80%	80% of CRF beneficiary households gained economic benefit from the implementation of their climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO).
2.2 % of target cooperatives implementing green climate businesses to benefit vulnerable households.	0	60%	60%	20%	
Output 3: *Established performance-based financing mechanisms for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.*					
3.1 % of target Union and Upazilas that secure funding to support community adaptation schemes based on their performance.	Baseline: Union- 0% Upazila- 11%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-66%	

[7] Cumulative progress for 2024 only

3.2 % of Union and Upazila discussed on climate change adaptation planning and budget in General (Open) Budget Session.	Baseline: Union- 6.9% Upazila- 24%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UZP-29%	
Output 4: *Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing.*					
4.1. The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 8th Five Year Plan (8FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation.	0 (No) (2018)	Yes (Scale[8] 4)	NAP localization		The locally-led adaptation model of LoGIC is a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model. The project's exemplary contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh, referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030 that was presented at COP26.
4.2. The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework.	0 (No) (2018)	Integrated	Integrated		Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) model is developed based on LoGIC experience. LoGIC shared the LCFF to Local Government Division (LGD) to ensure a policy provision for LCFF in the revised Climate Financing Framework (CFF). Once the LCFF model is recognized National Climate Financing Framework and tested, LGD with enhanced capacity will be able to scale up it to all vulnerable UPs.

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

ANNEX-5: RESOURCES AND BUDGET USED

Outputs	Budget in July 2023-June 2024 (USD)			Expenditure in July 2023-June 2024 (USD)		
	UNDP	UNCDF	Total	UNDP	UNCDF	Total
1. Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing, which will enable local governments, civil society, and vulnerable communities (through climate resilient cooperatives) to build long-term local resilience to climate change impacts.	733,964	553,693	1,287,657	161,079	74,466	235,545
2. Established a financing mechanism for vulnerable households for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods, which will enable vulnerable communities, especially women, to build immediate-term resilience to climate change impacts.	922,598	695,995	1,618,593	2,358,357	702,667	3,061,024
3. Established a performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes, which will enhance access to climate finance at the local level and investments in resilience-building for priority sectors.	1,304,395	984,017	2,288,412	279,385	107,104	386,489
4. Strengthened national and local level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing, which will enhance institutional adaptive capacity and local-to-national linkages.	369,735	278,923	648,658	-	-	-
Total USD	**3,330,692**	**2,512,628**	**5,843,320**	**2,798,821**	**884,237**	**3,683,058**

Total expenditure rate is 63%

ANNEX-6: PROJECT RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Sl	Project Risk[9]	Risk Category & Sub-category	Likelihood (High/ Substantial Moderate/ Low)	Mitigation Measure
1.	GoB staff positions related to the project remain vacant and changes in Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad political leadership may affect project delivery.	Organizational	Low	Flexibility in the project budget for additional capacity building support in case of change in the leadership.
2.	Risk of CRF beneficiaries' non-transformative resilience due to lack of a year-round calendar for seasonal and continuous adaptation of their livelihoods.	Financial	Moderate	A district-wise seasonal calendar of climate-adaptive livelihoods was developed and CRF beneficiaries were trained in relevant skills. Review the existing climate-adaptive livelihood options and prepare a diversified revised CALO list.
3.	Risk of the high scarcity of safe drinking water in the coastal areas of the LoGIC project.	Environmental	Moderate	Supply drinking water by relevant authorities and installation of water treatment plant with LoGIC PBCRG support. Conduct a study on the feasibility of different safe water options in different climate hotspots.
4.	Risk of damaging the CRF livelihood initiatives and PBCRG-supported schemes due to climatic and non-climatic disaster events.	Environmental	Moderate	Ensure early harvest of crops and necessary protection measures to the climate adaptive livelihoods. Conduct risk assessment and develop a support plan for PBCRG schemes and CRF livelihoods.
5.	Thundering is a risk for field implementation in the haor areas of Sunamganj.	Environmental	Moderate	Beneficiaries and CMFs are suggested to avoid open spaces or electric poles and move to safe places during thunderstorms.
6.	Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet cyclone & other emergency responses.	Financial	Moderate	Safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and ensuring close monitoring.
7.	Risk of slow progress of project activities due to Union/Upazila Parishad election.	Political	Moderate	Maintain careful relationships with UP/UZP and involve DDLG and UNOs in decision-making and implementation.
8.	If there are local conflicts, embargo from laws and regulations enforcement authorities in CHT areas, project staff movement in CHT areas might be restricted for follow-up and monitoring of project interventions.	Operational	Moderate	The project will design a remote monitoring system and a mechanism to support the field staff and beneficiaries remotely.