



Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)



Half-yearly Progress Report

January-June 2025

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
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CMF	Community Mobilization Facilitator
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVA	Climate Vulnerability Assessment
CVI	Climate Vulnerability Index
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCCC	District Climate Change Coordinator
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	Environmental Social Governance
ESG	European Union
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCA	Gender-Responsive Coastal Adaptation project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
LCFF	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institution
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund

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

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 Dec 2025
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:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>



Executive Summary

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

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

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

Out of 34 targeted climate-resilient schemes funded by Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG), 17 have been completed in Rangamati and Bandarban. The project has also enhanced the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) mechanisms of PBCRG-funded schemes in 7 plain land districts.

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

Key Achievements in the Reporting Period

- Community resilience to climate change has been significantly enhanced through LoGIC's performance-based climate-resilient grant support. LoGIC provided technical and financial support to promote an ecosystem-based approach to 29 Upazila (LGIs) for the design and implementation of 55 nature-based community-level initiatives. As a result, these efforts benefited 173,693 climate vulnerable people (48% women).
- Through LoGIC, 85% of beneficiaries have knowledge and skills to implement Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO). 64% of them are confident in implementing CALOs without support from LoGIC. 70% of beneficiaries can make bank transactions independently (Source: ATM data).
- A total of 30,916 Community Resilience Fund (CRF) beneficiaries across 9 districts received diverse support through government line departments. These services included agricultural inputs, livestock vaccinations, deworming, fishery consultations, cooperative audits, vocational training and emergency support
- Out of 247 climate-resilient cooperatives in 7 Districts, 59% of them have prepared their business plan, and 32% of the cooperatives are implementing green businesses. The cooperatives have gained 10% net profit on their investment by June 2025.
- A total of 35,000 CRF beneficiaries of the LoGIC Project have formed and registered 247 climate-resilient cooperatives across seven districts. Among these cooperatives, 59% have developed business plans and 32% are currently implementing green businesses. As of June 2025, the cooperatives have achieved a net profit of 10% on their investments.
- 41,650 LoGIC beneficiaries of 2,322 groups gained 69% economic benefit through the implementation of climate-adaptive livelihoods. Their average monthly income increased by 0.30%.
- The LoGIC Project and Green Delta Insurance Limited have established a partnership to safeguard the livelihoods and green enterprises of climate-resilient cooperatives. Through this collaboration, LoGIC ensured financial protection to the most vulnerable communities by facilitating the transfer of climate-related risks. During the reporting period, beneficiaries of 18 cooperatives received a total insurance claim of BDT 476,880 for losses related to maize cultivation.
- In Rangamati and Bandarban, there are 7,000 CRF beneficiaries in 350 groups who are implementing 20 types of CALO. 53% the groups have completed their 1st cycle of CALO in this reporting period, and 93% of them have gained economic benefit.
- LoGIC organized a two-day long training on bankability, financial resources, market mobilization, and investment menu for 247 cooperatives in 9 Districts. A total of 911 participants attended the sessions, including cooperative leaders, Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs), youth representatives, DCCC, and government officials. 80% of the participants were women.
- Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI), Innovation and Research Centre and UNDP jointly organized Green Start-up Challenge Fund Competition 2025. Two Cooperative green business initiatives- Plastic Recycling Factory of Sunamganj and Shobujer Chhoya Organic Coconut Oil Mill of Bhola were awarded with BDT 500,000 each as start-ups to scale-up their innovative green solutions.

- LoGIC organized a two-days long advance training on climate change for the LoGIC and UNDP other project staff. Resource persons from Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Ministry of Environment, and Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) facilitated the sessions.

Progress Against Project Outputs

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



Activity progress:

Sl.	Activities	Unit Description	Target	Progress	Reasons of Variance
1.	Training on bankability, financial resources, services, market mobilization and investment menu for youth and cooperative leaders	Cooperative	247	247	
2.	Organize District level Business Development Workshop for Cooperatives	District	2	2	Only CHT
3.	Organize learning sharing visits for the cooperative members	Cooperative	75	0	Shifted to next quarter
4.	Training of Upazila/HDC on the process of Social Audit	Upazila	29	0	

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

LoGIC organized a two-day long training on bankability, financial resources, market mobilization and investment menu for 247 cooperatives in 9 Districts. A total of 911 participants attended the sessions, including cooperative leaders, CMFs, youth representatives, DCCC and government officials. 80% of the participants were women. The main objective of the training was to enhance management skills among

cooperative leaders. The Upazila Cooperative Officers, Agriculture officer and the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) were present in the training and conducted sessions. The participants learned practical knowledge on financial literacy, including banking, investment readiness, proper documentation, climate-resilient business plan, green business and legal compliance. Participants also explored strategies for improving market access, branding, and supply chain linkages.



Business Plan Development Workshop in CHT

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



The primary objective of the workshops was to strengthen participants' knowledge and skills in preparing viable cooperative business plans that reflect local climate risks, market dynamics, and resource availability. Participants were trained on green business models, financial forecasting, risk mitigation, value proposition development, and market analysis. Participants discussed in groups to identify and prioritize climate-resilient businesses. Representatives from line agencies

actively engaged in providing feedback and linking cooperative members with ongoing government services and schemes. These workshops laid a foundation for improving cooperative planning in the CHT with a focus on inclusive, locally adaptive and financially viable livelihood options. The events further reinforced LoGIC's commitment to enabling community-led climate resilience through structured capacity development and partnership.

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

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



ensuring that producers could directly engage with buyers and elevate product quality through advanced processing and preservation methodologies the Amal Foundation, a partner of LoGIC, organized two workshops in Bagerhat and Kurigram. A total of 53 participants- LoGIC CRF beneficiaries, Youth, local entrepreneurs, local journalists, Upazila Agricultural Officers, LoGIC and Amal Foundation staff attended the workshops.

Workshop on Sowing Sustainable Future with Super Crops

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



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

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



Activity progress:

Sl.	Activities	Unit Description	Target	Progress	Reasons of Variance
5.	Formation of Youth Groups at ward level	Group	300	291	
6.	Organize training for the trustee board on trust operation	Training	1	0	Under progress
7.	Organize Training for Cooperatives Leaders and Youths volunteers on Cooperative software	Cooperative	247	0	Shifted to next quarter
8.	Orientation on climate risk insurance for the Cooperatives	District	7	0	Shifted to next quarter
9.	Organize sensitization workshop for district-level youth platform	District	9	0	Under progress
10.	Organize Youth Assembly at national level	Event	1	0	Shifted to next quarter
11.	Monthly Meeting of Union Youth Platform	Union	94	0	Under progress
12.	Make linkage with the govt's extension departments (fisheries, agri, livestock, PIO) to ensure support services to CRF beneficiaries	Upazila	29	29	
13.	Formation of Climate Resilient Cooperative at Ward level	Cooperative	93	0	Due to CHT context
14.	MoU signing ceremony with Cooperatives Department, RD&C	MOU	1	0	Drafted the MOU
15.	Organize sensitization meetings to make linkage with the govt's extension departments coordination (fisheries, agri, livestock, etc.) to ensure their support services to CRF beneficiaries	District	7	0	Drafted the MOU

Plastic Recycling Factory in Sunamganj

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



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

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Implementation of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO)

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

District	# of groups	# of beneficiaries	Type of CALO Initiated
Bandarban	194	4,000	Black Bengal Goat, Sheep, Pig, Carp fish polyculture, Ginger Gardening in Jute bags, Integrated vegetable, Vermicompost, Native chicken, Turmeric, Papaya, Banana, Peanuts, Dragon Fruit etc..
Rangamati	156	3,500	Black Bengal Goat, Sheep, Pig, Carp fish polyculture, Ginger Gardening in Jute bags, Integrated vegetable, Vermicompost, Native chicken, Duck, Mushroom, Turmeric, Papaya, Banana, Peanuts, Dragon Fruit.
Grand Total	350	7,500	20 types of CALO

LoGIC introduced Climate Risk Insurance

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

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

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

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

Green Business Initiatives of Cooperatives

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



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

Linkages with Govt. Line Department Officials

LoGIC has prioritized building strong coordination with government line and extension departments to ensure effective delivery of climate adaptive services and enhance the sustainability of project outcomes. Regular linkage with relevant departments—such as Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Social Welfare, Women's Affairs, and Cooperatives—enabled CRF beneficiaries to access essential government resources, training, and technical support. Between January and December 2024, a total of 30,916 CRF beneficiaries across 9 districts received diverse support through government line departments. These services included agricultural inputs, livestock vaccinations, deworming, fishery consultations, cooperative audits, vocational training and emergency support. The details are as follows:

Key highlights include:

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



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

LoGIC Youth in the Bangladesh Investment Summit 2025

The Bangladesh Investment Summit 2025, held in Dhaka from April 7-10, 2025, aimed to showcase Bangladesh's evolving investment landscape and attract foreign investment. The summit, organized by the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA), highlighted economic reforms, policy improvements, and sector-specific opportunities in areas like renewable energy, digital economy, and textiles. The summit included the launch of an



Investment Portfolio 2025 and an Innovation Fund, reflecting Bangladesh's commitment to sustainable economic growth. As part of LoGIC's ongoing support for youth-led, climate-resilient enterprises, 12 young entrepreneurs from the LoGIC Youth Platform participated in the Youth Entrepreneurship Expo at the Bangladesh Investment Summit 2025. Representing four climate-affected districts, Kurigram, Sunamganj, Rangamati, and Patuakhali, the showcased ventures included quinoa and chia seed cultivation, Nakshi Kantha embroidery, indigenous handloom products, and hygienically processed dry

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

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

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



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



Activity progress:

Sl.	Activities	Unit Description	Target	Progress	Reasons of Variance
16.	Completion of PBCRG funded scheme construction	Scheme	55	17	Under progress
17.	Internal Fiduciary Risk Mitigation Training	Training	1	0	Shifted to next quarter

18.	Training of Upazila Parishad on the process of social audit	Upazila	29	0	Dropped (UZP is dissolved)
19.	Engagement Research institute to identify suitable and location specific nature-based solution	Firm	1	0	Shifted to next quarter

Training of O&M Committee

LoGIC organized a training on Operation, Maintenance, and Skill Development for PBCRG scheme Sustainability in Koyra Upazila, Khulna. The training aimed to enhance the capacity of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Committees responsible for three schemes implemented during the 2022–23 fiscal year. The primary goal was to equip committee members with practical knowledge and skills to ensure the effective operation, regular maintenance, and long-term sustainability of the schemes. The objective was to orient the PBCRG O&M committee members with knowledge and skills to ensure the effective operation, maintenance and sustainability of the schemes. A total of 21 persons (7 females) attended the training. The training event was presided over by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Koyra, Khulna.



PBCRG Schemes Implementation (Project Total):

Category	Number of Schemes	% of Schemes	Beneficiary Coverage
Adaptive Water & Sanitation (RWHS, Integrated water plant etc.)	341	34	503758
Climate Resilient Livestock (Fodder Hydroponics)	2		1540
Improve Accessibility to disaster shelter (Flood/cyclone shelter, Killa, Shuhashni Sales Center)	127	13	6180
Improve Adaptive, Absorptive & Anticipatory Capacity (Market shed, EWS, HH Solar, Cyclone center etc.)	68	7	37315
Nature-based solutions (Roadside plantation, swamp, mangrove, vetiver grass)	20	2	103
Climate Resilient Agriculture	153	15	3000
Reduce impact of flood & waterlogging (Guide-wall, drainage, culvert etc.)	192	19	54718
Reduce loss & damage of life & property (Smart Boat, live saving equipment etc.)	93	9	180894
Grand Total	996	100	1581293

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



Activity progress:

Sl.	Activities	Unit Description	Target	Progress	Reasons of Variance
20.	Organize Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting	Meeting	2	1	
21.	Organize Project Implementation Committee (PIC)/ Board Meeting	Meeting	2	1	
22.	Quarterly Progress Review meeting	Meeting	2	1	
23.	Workshop on NAP localization in six climate stress areas with MoEFCC	Workshop	6	0	Shifted to next Q
24.	District Coordination Meeting with different level stakeholders (including exit strategy)	District	7	0	Shifted to next Q
25.	Final Evaluation	Evaluation	1	0	Under progress

Joint Mission Visit to Rangamati

As part of efforts to strengthen climate resilience in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, representatives from Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the LoGIC project team conducted a joint field visit to Rangamati from 7- 8 May 2025. The mission observed several livelihood initiatives supported by the Community Resilience Fund (CRF), including culantro (Bilati dhonia) cultivation and traditional waist loom weaving.



These interventions have created income-generating opportunities, particularly for women, while promoting indigenous knowledge and cultural preservation. Beneficiaries shared how CRF support has enhanced their economic resilience, diversified household livelihoods and strengthened community

solidarity. However, ongoing challenges like water scarcity and erosion underscore the need for sustained, locally led adaptation measures in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Sida Delegation Visit to Bhola

As part of oversight and support, a high-level delegation of Sida visited Bhola District to observe the LoGIC interventions in Bhola. The team included representatives from the Swedish Embassy in Dhaka, UNDP Headquarters, UNDP Country Office, UNRCO, and Local Government Division. The visiting team consulted with the community and stakeholders to know their feedback on the project approach and results. The mission delegates noted that the community needs for continued support and scaling up LoGIC interventions to sustain the results they have achieved.



NORDIC Ambassadors' Visit to Bandarban

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



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



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

Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on LoGIC Phase-II



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

The consultations yielded several critical findings, including:

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

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

FCDO:

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

Planning Wing, LGD:

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

MIE Wing, LGD:

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

European Union:

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

MoEFCC:

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

ERD UN Wing:

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

Embassy of Sweden:

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

LoGIC Scale Up without GCF process:

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

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

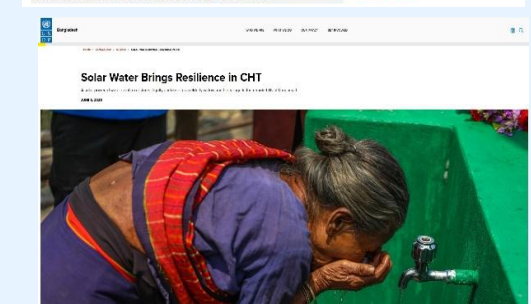
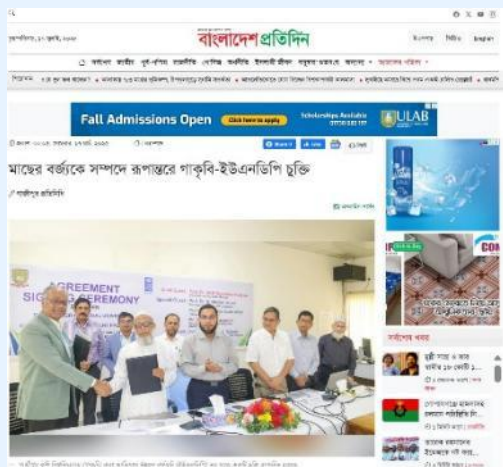
- **Grants** from bilateral and multilateral development partners;
- **Concessional loans** from IFIs;
- **Government co-financing**, including national contributions;
- **Private sector engagement**, to catalyze climate resilience and innovation.

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

Communication & Visibility





LoGIC project has featured several impactful stories and initiatives highlighting women's empowerment and climate resilience across Bangladesh. In Rangamati, a story titled [Indigenous Women in Rangamati Weave Tradition into Prosperity](#) showcased how women are preserving their heritage through waist-loom weaving under the CALO activity. For International Women's Day, the experiences of female PBCRG and CRF staff working in remote areas were spotlighted in a feature titled ["Women breaking barriers in the fight against climate change,"](#) with individual stories shared as a Facebook series. A graphic story titled ["Women Who Rebuild"](#) told the journey of beneficiary Seema Rani Munda. Additionally, Tandra Mollik from Bagerhat and Kabita Banerjee from Koyra were among five women recognized with the "Nirbhaya" award, a joint initiative by UNDP and The Daily Star, with their stories published under the title ["Honouring women leaders driving change."](#) In a significant partnership, LoGIC/UNDP and Gazipur Agricultural University [signed an agreement](#) on March 16 to develop sustainable methods for converting fish waste into valuable products. A successful mission to CHT by SIDA and DANIDA was made in May. A learning sharing dialogue was held in collaboration with Amal Foundation on 29 June titled [Sowing Sustainable Future with Super-Crops](#) highlighting the benefits of cultivating chia and quinoa seeds.



Digital Campaign on Quinoa and Chia Seeds

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

QUINOA

RICE

VOTE NOW

THIS IS NOT JUST A SMILE, IT IS PROOF THAT CHIA IS CHANGING LIVES.

From once empty fields to thriving harvests, our farmers are growing more than just crops. They're growing futures.

QUINOA KHICHURI

Power Up with Healthy Choices!



STEP-01

Heat oil/ghee in the instant pot, add bay leaf, cumin seeds, and hing. Let them sizzle. Add onion, ginger, garlic, and cook for 3 minutes. Then add tomato, carrot, and peas.

STEP-02

Add moong dal, masoor dal, quinoa, turmeric, and salt.

STEP-03

Add 2-2.5 cups water, stir, and pressure cook on high for 5 minutes. Let the pressure release naturally for 5 minutes, then do a quick release.


STEP-04

Open the lid, mix in chopped cilantro and lemon juice. Enjoy with pickle!

কিনোয়া ও চিয়া সিডস
পুষ্টির সালাদের সেরা
সংযোজন!

তাইতো শেকদেরও এটি পছন্দের
অনিকায় শীর্ষে!

WHICH IS YOUR FAVORITE SUPERFOOD?





CHIA SEEDS

QUINOA

QUINOA SALAD

Fuel Your Body with the Good Stuff!



STEP-01

Rinse and drain quinoa. Add quinoa and water to a saucepan and bring the water to a boil. Reduce to a simmer, cover and cook for 15 minutes. Let it cool for 5-10 minutes.

STEP-02

In a medium bowl, stir together cooked quinoa, chopped spinach, tomatoes, red onion, and feta cheese.

STEP-03

In a small bowl whisk together lemon juice, olive oil, salt, and pepper.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

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

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

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

Visit of EU Evaluation Team

On 13 May 2025, the European Union Evaluation Team conducted a field visit to Maheshwaripur Union of Koyra Upazila in Khulna to assess the progress and effectiveness of the LoGIC project intervention. The team interacted with a CRF beneficiaries group, a Climate Resilient Cooperative and observed a Rain Water Harvesting System. During the visit, the discussions focused on operational practices, sustainability strategies, impact on livelihoods and O&M issues of the water plant. The Evaluation Team provided their feedback and conducted an in-depth review, recognizing the community's role in driving local development and resilience-building efforts.



Visit of Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) of UNDP

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



Joint Monitoring Visit by UNDP Country Office (CO)

The Programme Management and Partnership Support Unit, Procurement Team and Finance Associate from visited the CHT on a comprehensive monitoring mission to evaluate the status and implementation progress of key interventions LoGIC, engage with local stakeholders, and identify key implementation challenges, opportunities, and community feedback to inform programmatic decisions in May 2025.

The joint monitoring mission, conducted from 26 to 29 May 2025, covered key project sites across Khagrachari, and Rangamati districts. In Khagrachari and Rangamati, the team reviewed implementation of LoGIC interventions, held consultations with project teams, and engaged with community groups benefiting from PBCRG and CRF support for rural resilience.

In both Khagrachari and Rangamati, the mission also reviewed books of accounts and documentation practices in relation to audit observations and recent HACT assessments. The visit generated critical insights on implementation progress, identified operational and programmatic bottlenecks, and informed a set of actionable recommendations to improve delivery, compliance, and sustainability of results.

Challenges

- The process of formulating climate-resilient cooperatives and implementing business plans for these cooperatives is very difficult in the CHT context due to geographic, ethnic, cultural and socio-economic diversity.
- It is challenging to find out and 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.
- Due to movement restrictions in Ruma and Thanchi, the LoGIC team was not able to visit Thanchi, Ruma, and partly Rowangchari Upazilas frequently.
- In the absence of project support, it becomes extremely difficult for cooperatives to operate their activities through their members' participation and under the guidance of their executive committees

Lessons Learned

- CRF beneficiaries do not have much knowledge of cooperatives and CMFs need to motivate them more to make cooperative functional. Youth groups need to be mobilized more to provide support to CRF groups while developing business plan and cooperative registration.
- The active involvement of local community members in monitoring construction activities, along with joint site visits by LGED Engineers and the LoGIC District Team, helped to ensure the quality of construction work.
- The joint monitoring approach has proven effective in ensuring high-quality, transparent implementation of schemes in line with project objectives. The active participation of the DC & UNO and other government officials has further reinforced good governance and strengthened community trust.
- A number of entrepreneurs have shown their capabilities to further expand their business. However, market linkages and harnessing private capital (bank and MFIs) is to be considered for transitioning to next step.

Annexes

- ANNEX-1: ADAPTATION MONITORING REPORT OF CRF BENEFICIARIES
- ANNEX-2: PROGRESS AGAINST THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT
- ANNEX-3: PROJECT RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Against the Current: How Shefali Reclaimed Her Life

Building resilience on the frontlines of climate change

For as long as she could remember, Shefali Akter's life had been inseparable from the rivers of coastal Bangladesh. Born into the boat-dwelling Vedic community in the southern district of Patuakhali, her days were spent casting nets and surviving storms. "When my father passed away, I was only three years old. My mother raised me alone, in poverty so deep that we sometimes went days with barely any food," she recalled softly.



On Chor Montaz — an isolated *char*/island edged by shifting riverbanks and open sea — survival has never been easy. For women like Shefali, the odds are even harder. The island's remoteness means basic services are scarce. Most families live without secure livelihoods, health facilities, or reliable schooling. And now, climate change is making things worse.

The once-generous rivers have become unpredictable. Rising tides, salinity intrusion, and frequent cyclones have robbed families of their livelihoods, flooded their homes, and deepened the struggle for daily survival. "Some nights, we stayed awake all night holding our boat ropes, afraid the wind would flip us into the water," Shefali said.

When Shefali and her family were finally given a small house by the local government on Chor Montaz, it felt like the ground had steadied beneath her feet — literally. But even on land, opportunities were scarce. Her husband and son continued to fish, despite poor yields, simply because they had no other option.

Through the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project — a multi-donor collaborative effort of UNDP, the Government of Bangladesh, UNCDF, Sweden, and Denmark — women like Shefali and others are working to change this reality. With a focus on the most climate-vulnerable, they are provided training and financial support under the project's *Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO)* and *Community Resilient Fund (CRF)*.

Shefali was one of over 1,200 women in the area reached by the initiative. Her group received BDT 30,000 (USD 247) in CRF support. With just BDT 4,000 (USD 33) of that, she started a shop beside her new home — building it herself with wood, tin, and sheer determination. "It was the push we needed," she smiled. "I started with selling fishing nets, that is my expertise. Then I bought a few goods — oil, soap, matches — and slowly added more. By the grace of Almighty, the sales grew, and so did our hope."

Her shop, once a small plank stall, now earns more than she imagined. She and her peers are planning to scale up their group activities, making collective purchases and savings more effective. "We believe working within our group association will allow us to benefit more," she said.

For Shefali, the shop became more than a livelihood — it was an anchor in the storm. Her children now go to school regularly. She eats three meals a day. And above all, she has reclaimed agency over her life.

"Before, every day was about surviving. Now I wake up thinking how to grow, how to give my daughter the education I never had," she said.

While the tides of climate change still threaten Chor Montaz, Shefali is no longer at its mercy. With courage in her heart, she is building resilience — for herself and her community.

"I know the river may rise or land may slide. But this time, I will be ready," she said firmly.

From Thirst to Hope: Nayon Tara Chakma's Journey to Water Security

In the remote hills of Keronchhari village, nestled three kilometers north of Bilaichhari Upazila in Rangamati, daily life has long been shaped by scarcity. For the 150 families living there, climate change is no longer a distant threat but a harsh reality—one that has dried up once-reliable streams, increased food insecurity, and made safe drinking water a privilege rather than a right.

For Nayon Tara Chakma, an 84-year-old widow, the struggle has been especially steep. Since the passing of her husband Kam Deb Chakma seven years ago, she has relied on the support of her youngest son, a day laborer, while her other children live separately, estranged by distance. Her small clay house—built with her late husband's hands—has stood as a testament to resilience, but the burden of water scarcity weighed heavily on her aging body and spirit.



Each day during the scorching dry season, Nayon Tara would walk nearly two kilometers over steep, hilly paths to collect water—an exhausting task for anyone, let alone an elderly woman. Bathing became rare, often reduced to once a week. Even when the heat was unbearable, there was simply not enough water to cool her parched skin.

But change has come.

A new deep tubewell with a solar-powered pump has been set up in Nayon Tara's village, bringing clean and safe drinking water right near her home. The image of her gently cupping her hands under a tap—water trickling through her fingers—captures more than just a moment of relief. It symbolizes dignity restored.

"Now that I have water in my yard, I am very happy," she shares with a quiet smile. "I am grateful to those who made this possible. At this old age, I am able to get water in my own yard."

For Nayon Tara, the impact is profound. What was once a daily ordeal is now a moment of ease. She can wash, drink, and cook without fear of illness or exhaustion. The clean water not only safeguards her health but also lightens the load on many people in her neighbourhood, allowing their small households to function with greater stability.

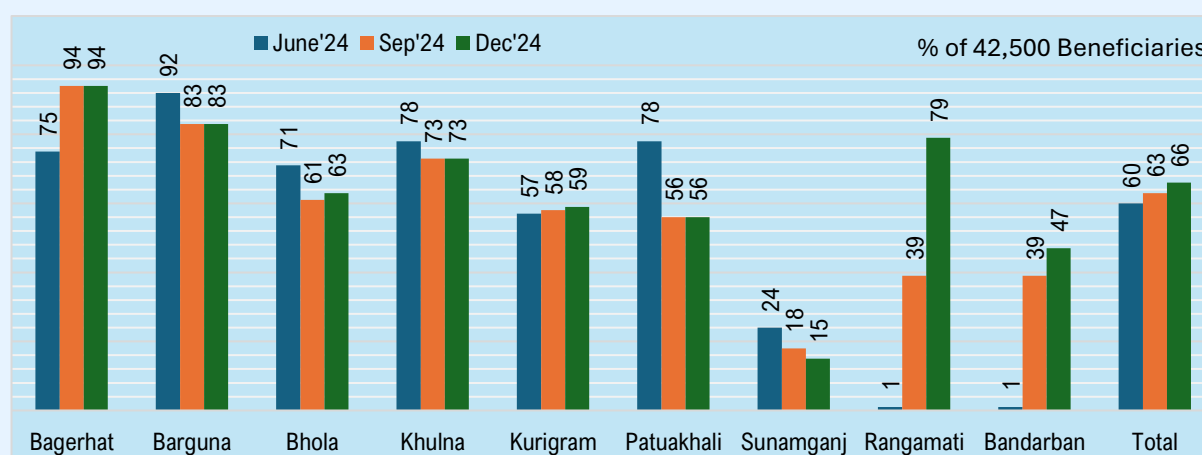
The water treatment initiative in Keronchhari is more than just infrastructure—it is an act of justice. It affirms that no one, regardless of age or geography, should be denied access to life's most essential resource. And for women like Nayon Tara Chakma, it offers more than convenience—it offers dignity, independence, and peace of mind in her twilight years.

In the flow of that clean water runs the quiet strength of a woman who, after years of hardship, can finally rest—and drink—without worry. Her story is a reminder that behind every water source brought closer to home is a life made fuller and more secure.

Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) *Adaptation Monitoring Report of CRF Beneficiaries*

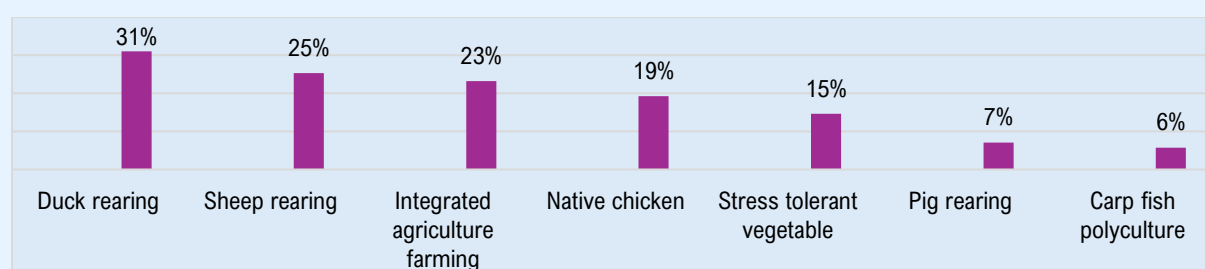
The LoGIC project designed the Adaptation Tracking Mechanism (ATM) system to track and measure the adaptation status of the 42,500 CRF beneficiaries regularly and effectively. The report features insightful analyses derived from 42,500 household data collected by project frontline staff (Community Mobilization 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 practised by beneficiaries, investment status of beneficiaries, district-wise diversity of CALOs, district-wise economic & adaptation benefits from CALO, capacity building of CRF beneficiaries, and PBCRG schemes-related data. The analysis is detailed below:

CALO Implementation Status



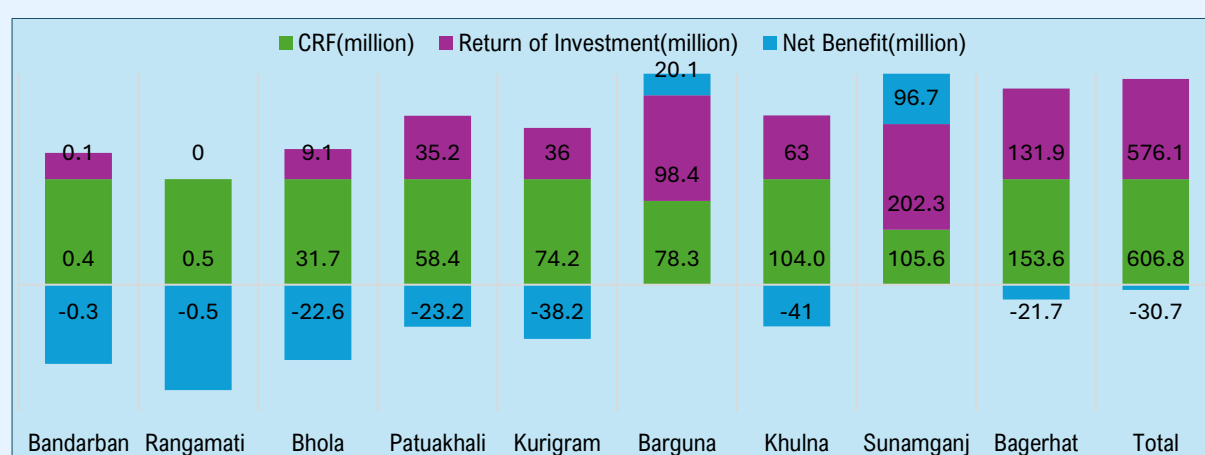
Currently, 66% of the 42,500 CRF beneficiaries are actively implementing CALOs across all districts, showing an increase from 63% in the last quarter up to September 2024. The implementation status has remained consistent in most districts, with notable increases in Rangamati. In Rangamati, CALO implementation rose significantly from 39% to 79%, and in Bandarban, it increased by 8%, reaching 47% implementation. Sunamganj, however, demonstrated a decrease from 18% to 15%. Overall, there has been a 3% increase in CALO implementation from the previous quarter.

Top 7 CALOs practiced by LoGIC beneficiaries



Among the 42,500 CRF beneficiaries, duck rearing is the most practised activity, representing 31%, followed by sheep rearing at 25%. Integrated agriculture farming comes third, making up 23%. These three CALOs are decreasing. On the other hand, native chicken, now at 19%, is the fourth most common practice and increasing gradually. Stress tolerant vegetable accounts for 15%, while pig rearing and carp fish polyculture are standing at 7% and 6% respectively among LoGIC beneficiaries. Pig rearing is increasing day by day because it is more profitable though have some cultural restrictions.

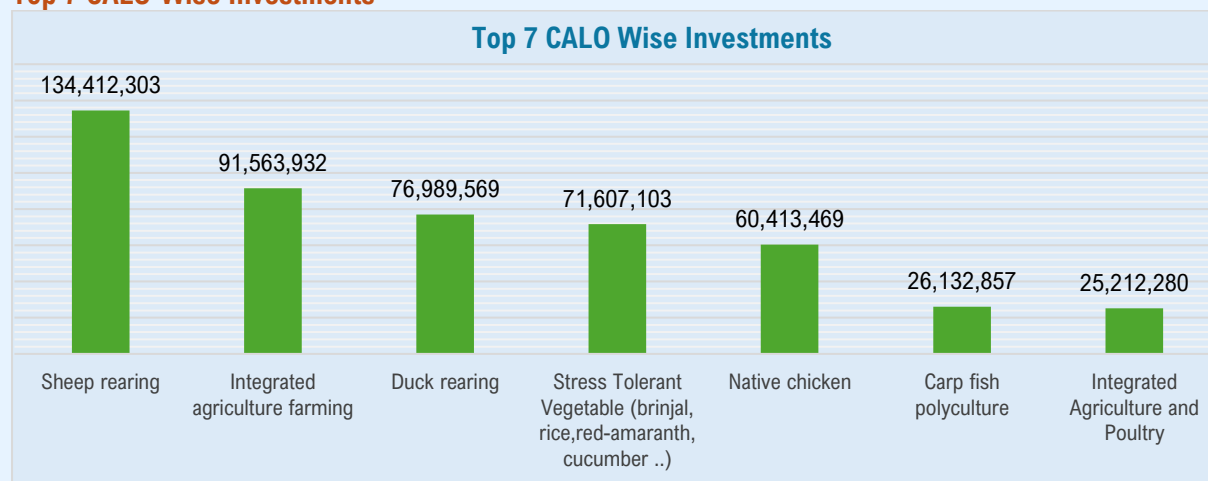
CRF Investment of Beneficiaries



LoGIC has disbursed a total of 606.8 million Taka to 42,500 CRF beneficiaries. The return of investment is 95% in total with the net benefit being negative 5%. Among all the districts, Bagerhat has the highest CRF investment (25%), followed by Sunamganj (17%) and Khulna (17%). Sunamganj leads in return on investment with 192%, followed by Barguna (126%). In terms of net benefit, Sunamganj also shows the highest (92%), followed by Barguna (26%).

Overall, Sunamganj and Barguna stand out as the top-performing districts, achieving impressive investment returns of 192% and 126%, respectively, with Sunamganj also leading in net benefit at 92%. These districts have demonstrated exceptional efficiency in utilizing funds, reflecting effective strategies and strong local engagement. In contrast, Bagerhat, despite receiving the largest share of funds at 25%, reported a significant negative net benefit (-21.7%), while Khulna, with 17% of the investment, also recorded a loss (-41%), which highlights the need for reassessing and revising current investment strategies to align with district-specific needs and priorities.

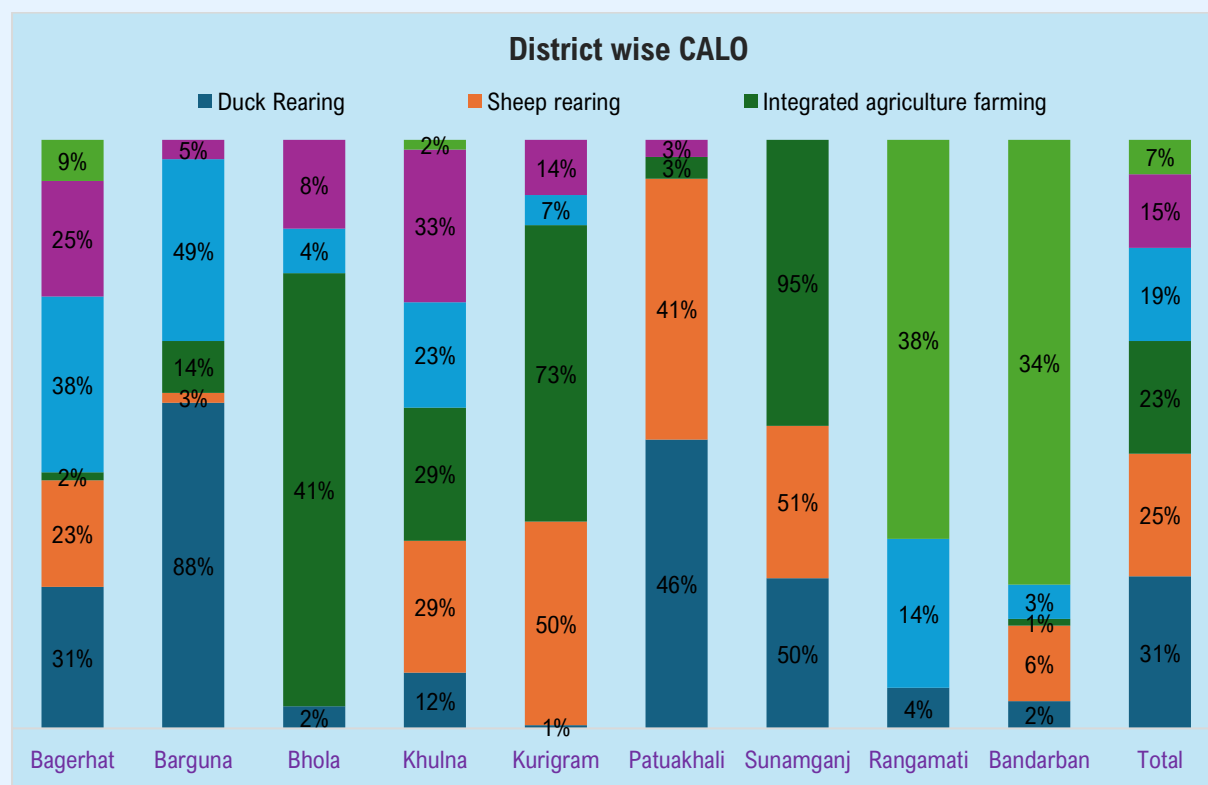
Top 7 CALO-Wise Investments



Among the top 7 CALO investments, sheep rearing received the highest level of investment, amounting to 134.4 million, far surpassing all other categories. Following this, integrated agriculture farming is the second most funded category, with an allocation of 91.6 million. Duck rearing and stress tolerant vegetable farming also received considerable funding, with investments of 77 million and 71.6 million, respectively. Native chicken rearing ranks fifth, with an investment of 60.4 million. Meanwhile, carp fish polyculture and integrated agriculture and poultry received comparatively less investments, at 26.1 million and 25.2 million.

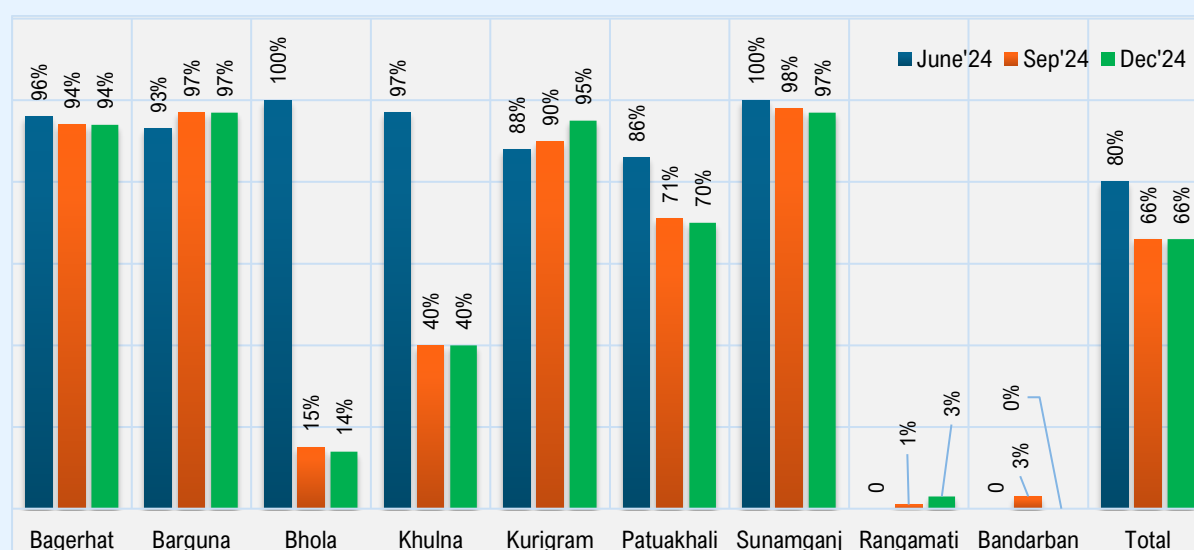
Overall, the figures suggest a strategic allocation of resources. Livestock rearing, particularly sheep, dominates the investment distribution, while integrated farming methods are also prioritized.

District-wise diversity in CALO Implementation



The practice of CALO varies considerably across districts, reflecting the diverse climatic conditions prevalent in each area. Significant regional variations can be observed for activities like duck rearing and integrated agriculture farming. Duck rearing is mostly practised in coastal and haor areas. Sheep is more in Kurigram, Patuakhali and Khulna. Integrated agriculture farming is frequent in Bhola, Kurigram and Sunamganj. Duck rearing leads in Barguna recording the highest percentage at 88%, followed by Sunamganj at 50%. Sheep rearing is mostly practiced in Sunamganj (51%) and Kurigram (50%).. Integrated agriculture farming exhibits regional concentration, with the highest adoption in Sunamganj (95%) and Kurigram (73%). By contrast, Bandarban and Rangamati record minimal percentages, at 1% and 0%, respectively. Native chicken is prominent in Barguna (49%) and Bagerhat (38%). However, some areas, such as Patuakhali and Sunamganj, report no adoption at all. Stress tolerant vegetable farming is most common in Khulna (33%) and Bagerhat (25%), while absent in Sunamganj, Rangamati and Bandarban. Pig rearing, though not widely practiced overall, sees significant adoption in Rangamati (38%) and Bandarban (34%), while most other regions, like Barguna and Bhola, report no participation in this activity. These variations underscore how climatic conditions and topography influence the adoption of specific CALOs in different districts. In the Bagerhat, Barguna and Khulna there are different types of CALO are in practice but it is lower in the Bhola, Kurigram and Patuakhali.

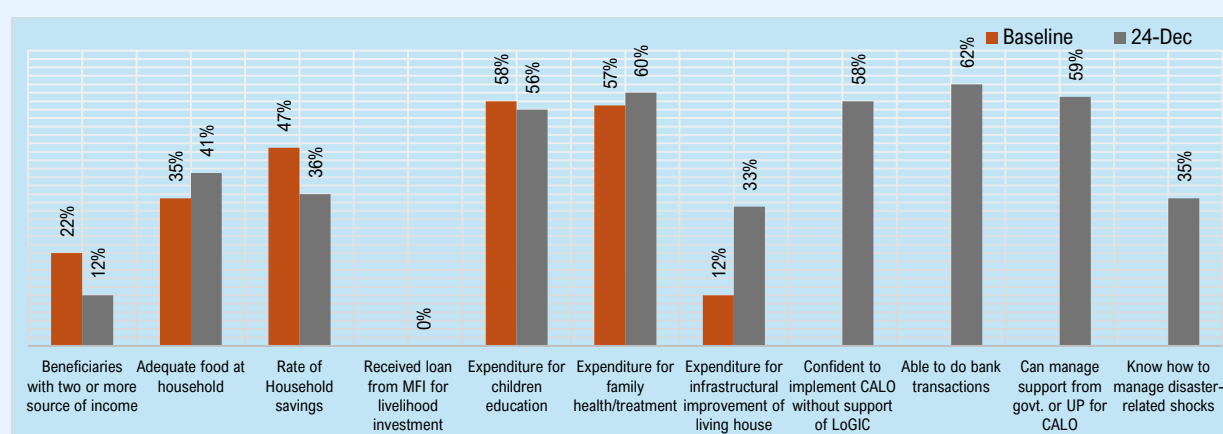
Economic Benefits from CALO



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.

Despite the fact that the economic benefits are consistent in most areas, some districts have shown positive progress. Kurigram and Rangamati experienced increases of 5% and 2%, respectively, reflecting the vitality of beneficiaries in these areas. Some districts like Bhola, Patuakhali and Sunamganj reported a 1% decrease, which is less than the decrease in last quarter due to being affected by floods. This presents the effectiveness of LoGIC's support measures to help beneficiaries regain momentum and improve outcomes. However, LoGIC's new districts Rangamati and Bandarban show the economic benefit of 3%, though there were some instability in the areas.

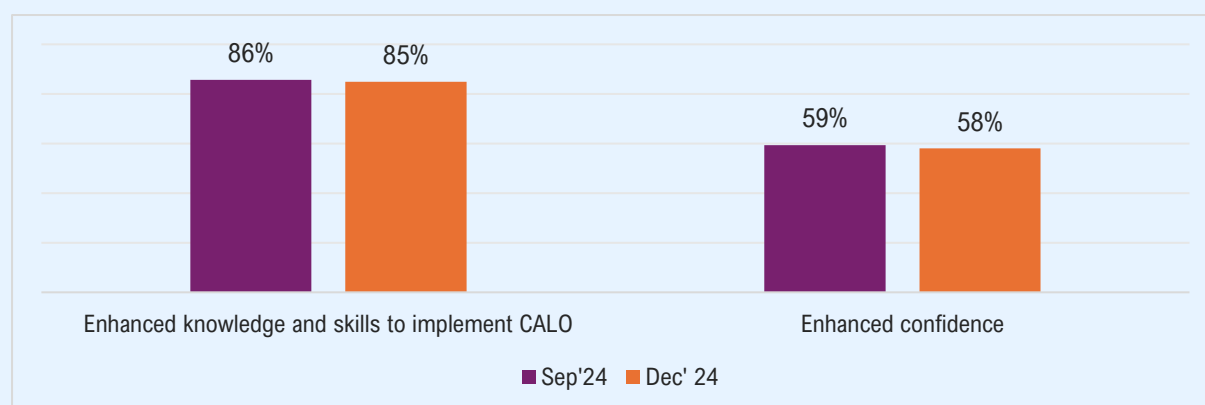
Adaptation Benefit from CALO



The consolidation of adaptation benefits, derived from various indicators, is presented above with comparisons to the baseline. In December 2024, 12% CRF beneficiary households have diversified income sources, which is 10% below the baseline, indicating special need of attention to this aspect. In terms of food sufficiency, 41% of households report having adequate food in this phase, up from 35% at baseline. The savings rate for households is 36%, being 11% less than the baseline.

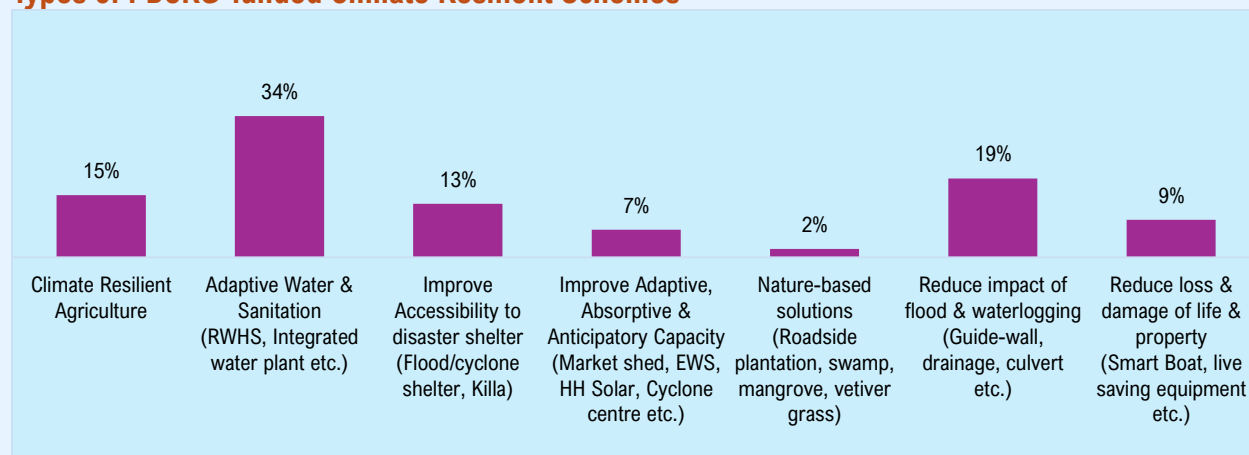
A noticeable shift has occurred in the expenditure patterns of CRF beneficiary households. The data shows a substantial rise in spending on infrastructural changes, increasing from 12% at baseline to 33% in the current phase. Similarly, the percentage of spending on family health and treatment have risen from 57% at baseline to 60% currently. However, the percentage for children education is slightly less than the baseline. Additionally, 62% of the CRF groups are now capable of conducting bank transactions, and 58% feel confident in implementing CALO independently.

Capacity Building of CRF Beneficiaries



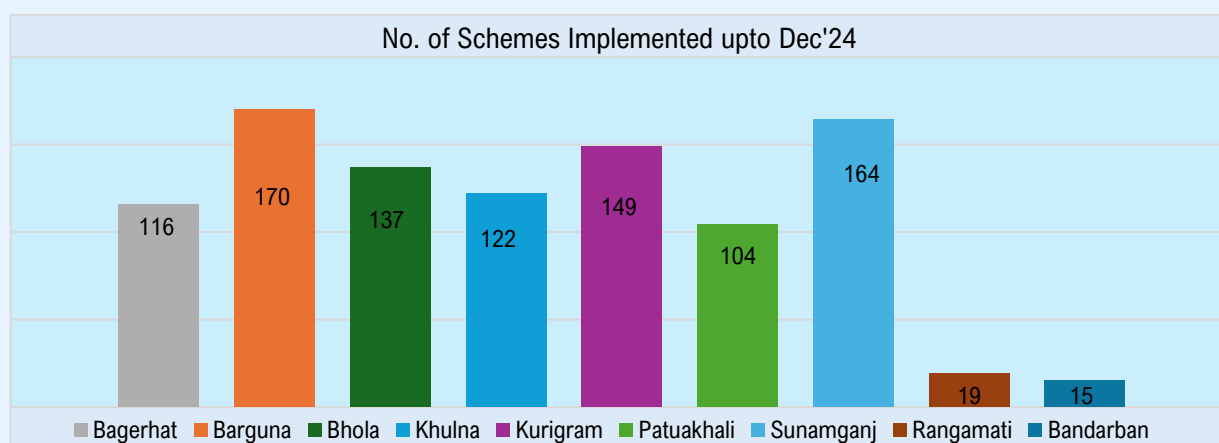
Among the 42,500 CRF beneficiaries of LoGIC, the majority (85%) report enhanced knowledge and skills related to CALO. In addition, 58% express confidence in their ability to continue CALO independently without further support from LoGIC. However, the slight decrease in both aspects is worth noticing.

Types of PBCRG-funded Climate Resilient Schemes



Out of a total of 996 schemes, the largest proportion (34%) focus on adaptive water and sanitation, such as RWHS and integrated water plants. Reducing the impact of floods and waterlogging, such as constructing guide-walls, drainages, and culverts, constitutes 19% of the schemes. Climate-resilient agriculture accounts for 15% of the schemes, making it the third-largest category. Meanwhile, 13% focus on improving accessibility to disaster shelters, including flood and cyclone shelters as well as killas, which are crucial during emergencies. 9% of total schemes 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. 2% of all climate-resilient schemes use nature-based solutions like vetiver grass and roadside plantations, while 7% focus specifically on improving adaptive, absorptive and anticipatory capacity.

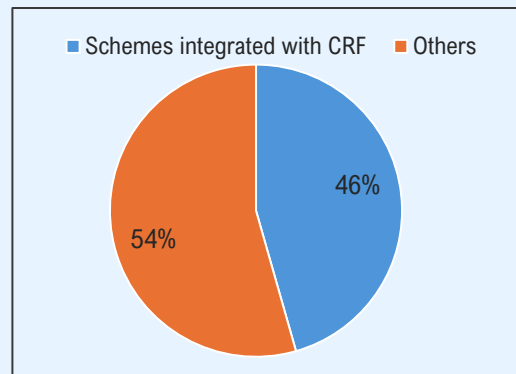
District-wise PBCRG-funded Climate Resilient Schemes Implementation Status



A district-wise PBCRG schemes implementation status has been obtained. Out of 996 schemes, Barguna has the highest number of implemented schemes (170), followed by Sunamganj (164) and Kurigram (149). These three districts are highly susceptible to cyclones and floods. In Bhola, 137 schemes have been implemented and Khulna has 122 schemes. Patuakhali, identified as the most vulnerable district according to the Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) and ranked 1, has implemented 104 schemes. Meanwhile, initial efforts have begun in Rangamati (19) and Bandarban (15).

PBCRG Schemes integrated with CRF

LoGIC project has completed 996 community-level climate resilient schemes with PBCRG support by December 2024. 46% of PBCRG Schemes are integrated with CRF. Schemes locations are in the same Ward where the CRF beneficiaries exist.



ANNEX-2: PROGRESS AGAINST THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

Output 1: <i>Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk management.</i>					
Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Target (2025)	Annual Target (Dec, 2025)	Progress (Q2, 2025)	Cumulative Progress (June, 2025)
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%	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-100%	100% of targeted 72 UPs and 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%	37%	57%
Output 2: <i>Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities for implementing climate change adaptation measures.</i>					
2.1 % of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance.	10% (National) (2016)	60%	60%	69%	69% 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%	5%	25%
Output 3: <i>Established performance-based financing mechanisms for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.</i>					
3.1 % of target Union and Upazilas that secure funding to support community adaptation schemes based on their performance.	Baseline: Union- 0% Upazila- 11%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-100%	
3.2 % of Union and Upazila discussed on climate change adaptation planning and budget in General (Open) Budget Session.	Baseline: Union- 6.9% Upazila- 24%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-100% UZP-100%	UP-77% UZP-50%	UP-77% UZP-79%
Output 4: <i>Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing.</i>					
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 ¹ 4)	NAP localization	Initiated NAP localization	
4.2. The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework.	0 (No) (2018)	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	

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

ANNEX-3: PROJECT RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES

SI	Project Risk ²	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.