



JOINT STANDARD PROJECT DOCUMENT (Amendment # 03)

Project Title: Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

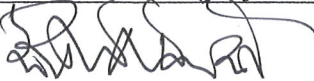
Joint Project Outcome: Improved and inclusive local-level planning and strengthened financing mechanisms for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.


Project Duration: 105 months Anticipated start/end dates: Original: October 2016 - June 2020 1 st Revision: Oct 2016 - June 2021 2 nd Revision: Oct 2016 - June 2023 3 rd Revision: Oct 2016 to June 2025 Fund Management: Option(s): Parallel & Pass- through (Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination) Managing or Administrative Agent: o EU: N/A o Embassy of Sweden: UNDP (MPTF) o Embassy of Denmark: UNDP (MPTF) (if/as applicable)	Total estimated budget: USD 45,482,030 Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: USD 45,482,030 *Total estimated budget includes both project costs and indirect support costs																																				
	Sources of funded budget:																																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>Currency</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>USD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU (Up to June 2023)</td> <td>EURO</td> <td>14,877,704</td> <td>16,779,877</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIDA/Embassy of Sweden</td> <td>SEK</td> <td>205,000,000</td> <td>21,689,875</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DANIDA/Embassy of Denmark</td> <td>DKK</td> <td>40,000,000</td> <td>5,858,231</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>USD</td> <td></td> <td>500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNCDF</td> <td>USD</td> <td></td> <td>500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>45,327,983</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GoB Contribution</td> <td>BDT</td> <td>14,252,000</td> <td>154,047</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>45,482,030</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source	Currency	Amount	USD	EU (Up to June 2023)	EURO	14,877,704	16,779,877	SIDA/Embassy of Sweden	SEK	205,000,000	21,689,875	DANIDA/Embassy of Denmark	DKK	40,000,000	5,858,231	UNDP	USD		500,000	UNCDF	USD		500,000	Sub Total			45,327,983	GoB Contribution	BDT	14,252,000	154,047	Total			45,482,030
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Contributions are provided in EURO, DKK and SEK respectively and are subject to exchange rate variation. *UNCDF's activities will be implemented under the country framework document of its LoCAL global project. **** Original Government commitment of BDT 160,000,000 equivalent to USD 1,890,160 was shown in the existing prodoc using the exchange rate BDT 84.6483 of the month of Nov 2020. But during the approval of RDPP Government approved BDT 37,126,000 (Equivalent to USD 438,591). In this 3 rd revised prodoc government commitment has been shown BDT 14,252,000 (partial salary of NPD & DPD) which is equivalent to USD 154,047 till June 2025 using UN Exchange Rate BDT 84.6483 for original period and BDT 102 of Feb 23 for two years extension period. . This is 'parallel co-financing' of GoB which is not channeled through UNDP's bank account i.e. not under UNDP's oversight. As such UNDP is not accountable for this GOB contribution.																																					

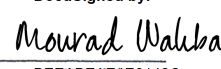
Justification for amendment of the ProDoc:

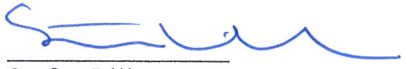
This ProDoc has been amended for the following reasons:

- To extend the project duration up to June 2025 according to the decision of the Project Steering Committee meeting, dated 10 January 2023 to scale up the model to two new districts with the support from the new development partner Embassy of Denmark.
- To build the capacity of the climate cooperatives, which would receive international climate finance from the new phase of the project set to start from early 2025.
- The extension phase will be used to design a project proposal to be submitted to Green Climate Fund (GCF) in close collaboration with National Designated Authority (NDA) to harness the international funding for scaling up the model nationwide and to all climate stress areas.
- The project output-2 has been split into two i.e. output-2 and output-3 to follow-up the interventions intensively and measure the results more specifically. Two new indicators are included to track the changes.
- To utilize the additional grant contribution of Embassy of Denmark, Embassy of Sweden, UNDP and UNCDF amounting to USD 11.09 million and additional GoB parallel contribution USD 69,863 to meet the further demand of the project to benefit additional 100,000 climate vulnerable households in the project location.


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Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
AWP	Annual Work Plan
ATM	Adaptation Tracking and Measuring
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
CALO	Climate-Adaptive Livelihood Option
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CRC	Climate Resilient Cooperatives
CCVA	Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment
ccGAP	Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CFE	Climate Fiscal Framework
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVI	Climate Vulnerability Index (Union level; developed by LoGIC)
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERD	Economic Relations Division, GoB
EU	European Union
EoD	Embassy of Denmark
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Economics Division
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
IBFCR	Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience
IP	Implementing Partner
JPMF	Joint Programme Monitoring Framework
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LCFF	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LCG	Local Consultative Group
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDRRF	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGSP	Local Government Strengthening Project
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate Change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MIC	Middle Income Country
MIS	Management Information System
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoEF&CC	Ministry Environment, Forest & Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDA	National Designated Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPD	National Project Director
PAP	Process Action Plan
PBCRG	Performance Based Climate Resilient Grants
PCO	Project Counterpart Officer
PFM	Public Finance Management
PC	Project Coordinator
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangements
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SSIP	Strengthening Sustainable and Inclusive Planning
TBD	To Be Determined
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-CPAP	United Nations Development Programme-Country Programme Action Plan
UNDP-POPP	United Nations Development Programme-Programme Operations Policy and Procedure
UNEG	United National Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSDCF	The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UP	Union Parishad
UPGP	Union Parishad Governance Project
UZGP	Upazila Governance Project

1. Executive Summary

This United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) joint project in Bangladesh plans to promote local action on climate change adaptation at scale.

Bangladesh was ranked the 6th in 2015 among the vulnerable countries of the world's most affected by climate change and disasters. In 2021, it ranked the 7th among vulnerable countries of the world based on long-term average vulnerability scores¹. This indicates that Bangladesh is progressing in the right direction regarding climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It is experiencing a change in rainfall, rise in temperature, and is often battered by extreme weather events like cyclones, floods and rise in sea levels, which compound into raised salinity of water resources and soil. A government estimate indicates that in five major disasters since 1998, the country suffered a loss of nearly 15% of GDP². These events exacerbate poverty and vulnerability of people on a regular basis.

The Government already recognizes the severity of climate change, and therefore, the related concerns are being gradually mainstreamed in the national development policy planning and financing. The Government formulated a national climate change strategy and action plan (BCCSAP, 2009) that provided core programme direction. The recently approved National Adaptation Plan 2023-2050 of Bangladesh is the basic policy guidance for LoGIC's extension phase. The LoGIC project is well aligned with the NAP goals 1,2,3,4,5 and 6. However, this sector is served by several sectoral policies that also shape the expenditure pattern in the national budget. While the local government institutions (LGIs) are mandated to implement many actions related to climate effects, these actions need to be included in the local plans as climate adaptive and proofing initiatives.

Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) will address several dimensions, which result from climate change impacts in Bangladesh. It was designed to support approximately 200,000 most vulnerable households based in hard-to-reach areas in 72 unions in seven districts of Bangladesh. The extension of the project will further scale it up to 22 unions to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities (Total 500,000 vulnerable households), local government institutions (29 Upazila Parishads) and civil society organizations for planning and financing climate change adaptation solutions in selected climate vulnerable areas. By achieving the objectives and results, the project will contribute to the reduction of poverty and climate vulnerability in Bangladesh. This is expected to produce the following results:

- 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.

¹ Germanwatch, 2015. <https://germanwatch.org/en/download/10333.pdf> and Germanwatch, 2020. https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/20-2-01e%20Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202020_14.pdf

² The 6th Five Year Plan, General Economics Division (GED), Ministry of Planning (MOP), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Over the past years, LoGIC has established itself as a sustainable financing model for strengthening climate change adaptation actions with prominent visibility and responsiveness of the central government. Working in seven climate-vulnerable districts across Bangladesh, the project has been increasing the resilience of approximately 400,000 households facing the impacts of climate change. Addressing the disproportionate gender-based climate change vulnerabilities, LoGIC has taken a gender-transformative approach. The majority of its adaptation grant beneficiaries are women, who are highly vulnerable to different climate variabilities and extremes and are left out from the other sectoral adaptation efforts of the GoB and development partners. As a result, these beneficiaries have benefited from increased adaptive capacities, financial inclusion, and socio-economic empowerment.

Based on the success of the project, the partners are developing a second phase of LoGIC to be scaled up nationally to innovate and institutionalize the climate financing model across Bangladesh. The development of this project requires a two-year bridging phase. The Government of Bangladesh has also emphasized the importance of continuing LoGIC activities to keep the momentum going, and with support from the Danish International Development Agency (Embassy of Denmark), LoGIC will expand to two (02) additional districts – Bandarban and Rangamati – during the two-year bridging phase.

Major Achievements of LoGIC

1. Mainstreamed Adaptation: The LoGIC initiative has been successful in providing cost-effective climate finance and directing 70% of its project funds towards increasing the adaptive capacities of vulnerable households and communities. As a result, 1.97 million people, including 437,923 households, have directly benefited from LoGIC's grants and capacity-building efforts to cope with the impacts of climate change.

2. Devolved Climate Financing Mechanism: LoGIC has successfully integrated climate change adaptation into local government planning and budgeting by building awareness and capacity around climate-informed governance. All 72 Union Parishads in which LoGIC operates have incorporated Risk Reduction Action Plans into their development plans. LoGIC has also provided technical support and climate finance for larger climate adaptive infrastructures in 19 upazilas. Furthermore, 89% of adaptation schemes implemented were funded by sources other than LoGIC, which is important for ensuring that communities have the necessary resources to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

3. Capacity Strengthening: LoGIC provided training and grants to 35,000 vulnerable households in areas most affected by climate change to help them adopt sustainable livelihood practices. They also increased the capacity of local government institutions to implement community-level adaptation schemes by training 125 officials from various government line departments and 72 union parishads on climate adaptive livelihood options, adaptive infrastructures, and nature-based solutions.

4. Mapping Adaptive Capacities: LoGIC has developed a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Upazila and Union level to assess a country's vulnerability to climate change based on exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. The CVI will enable the Government to create a national database mapping out the different aspects of climate vulnerability and prioritize and allocate development budgets to the areas that need it the most. This approach can ensure that resources are used effectively and efficiently in areas that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change

5. Climate- Resilient Cooperatives: LoGIC has established Climate-Resilient Cooperatives to help climate-vulnerable households establish green businesses and access financial instruments through formal banking channels and capital markets. Through these cooperatives, beneficiaries can scale up their investments and climate-adaptive practices. LoGIC has formed 247 ward-level climate resilient cooperatives with a legal organizational structure for 35,000 CRF beneficiaries, which allows them to access financial institutions such as banks and capital markets more easily. The cooperatives can also own limited companies to foster large-scale investment in the value chain of climate-resilient livelihoods.

6. Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre (CCAIC): LoGIC plans to establish a Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Centre to develop and spread innovative practices, tools, and technologies to support climate change adaptation. The center will be a platform to engage with communities and other stakeholders to promote effective change for climate resilience.

7. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: LoGIC implemented an ecosystem-based approach to climate change adaptation, focusing on sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to provide cost-effective and sustainable solutions for communities. This approach aims to help communities become more resilient and better able to adapt to the challenges of climate change while delivering ecosystem benefits. LoGIC implemented 169 nature-based community schemes, helping over 213,000 people susceptible to climate change, and promoted the use of 932 kW of green energy through 100 nature-based community-level schemes.

8. Women Empowerment: LoGIC provided grants to 35,000 vulnerable women to adapt to climate change and become financially independent through climate adaptive livelihoods. Women gained social and financial security, agency within their community, and 80% of beneficiaries had positive income benefits. social and financial security, as well as agency within their community.

9. Leaving No One Behind: LoGIC prioritizes marginalized groups, including women, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and indigenous people, in decision-making processes for

local adaptation strategies. Through grants and capacity-building support, LoGIC ensures their voices are heard and their needs and priorities are taken into account in developing inclusive, gender-responsive, and equitable adaptation strategies.

10. Smart Measurement of Climate Change Adaptation: LoGIC developed the Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system, a web-based system that collects data on climate change adaptation and resilience progress, and a Management Information System (MIS) to manage project-related data. By promoting data collection, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, LoGIC ensured that climate finance was used effectively and efficiently, building trust among stakeholders. The system will be tested in the next phase supported by the GCF, and a robust system will be ensured so that local adaptation results could be communicated to the MoEFCC and uploaded in the CCIKM portal.

11. Blended bottom-up and top-down approaches: LoGIC used a bottom-up approach to address climate change by involving communities in identifying climate-related problems that affect them directly. They did this through community risk assessments (CRA) which allowed for relevant and locally-tailored adaptation solutions. LoGIC also prepared risk atlases for 7 districts, 18 Upazilas, and 72 Unions to help Union Parishads and community members understand climate change risks and prioritize adaptation measures. By using the latest climate data and modelling techniques, LoGIC aimed to strengthen climate change attribution and help communities make informed decisions about adaptation.

12. Locally-Led Adaptation Model: LoGIC is a sustainable model for strengthening local-level adaptation actions. The project has a systemic approach that delivers climate finance to vulnerable people and local governments with lower transaction costs and higher adaptation benefits. The project has invested 70% of its funds into increasing the adaptive capacities of vulnerable households and communities. The locally-led adaptation model of LoGIC is now a proven business case for the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up nationally and showcase as a global best practice model. LoGIC's contributions to climate change adaptation in Bangladesh are referred to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and recognized in the Government's Mujib Climate Prosperity Report 2030 presented at COP26.

13. Knowledge Products: LoGIC has contributed significantly to generating new knowledge products on climate change and resilience. In addition to conducting studies on the assessment of loss and damage caused by cyclones and floods, the project produced various manuals, guidelines, and modules for use in further climate change adaptation projects. These knowledge products include district-wise climate analysis reports, union hazard maps, operational manuals for the Community Resilience Fund and Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants, Fiduciary Risk Management Guidelines, and revised Community Risk Assessment guidelines. These resources can serve as valuable references and resources for future climate change adaptation projects and initiatives.

The project's total duration is 105 months (Original for 45 months, in 1st revision extension for 12 months, in 2nd revisions extension for 24 months and in 3rd revision extension for 24 months), including a six-month inception phase and a six-month closing phase. The LGD will be the implementing agency and will assume overall responsibility for the management and

implementation of the project in a manner consistent with UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM). A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be formed with the participation of Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Ministries of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) other relevant ministries, development partners and the implementing UN agencies. It will be responsible for consensus-based management decisions for the project when guidance is required, including approval of project plans and revisions. UNDP and UNCDF will jointly manage a Project Management Unit (PMU) comprised of national and international staff members to support the LGD for implementing the project. A National Project Director (NPD) will be assigned by the Ministry who will lead the implementation with support from PMU. The PMU of the Project, under the guidance of the NPD, will be responsible for providing financial and narrative reports to development partners through UNDP and UNCDF, on a 12-month basis. A Project Board chaired by the NPD will have members from Development Partners and Implementing UN agencies, and will oversee the technical aspects of the project.

The project's total budget is estimated at USD 47.06 million. SIDA/Embassy of Sweden and Embassy of Denmark will sign an agreement with Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office as Administrative Agent. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed between MPTF Office, UNDP and UNCDF for SIDA and Danish resource sharing. An approved Project Document with GoB will be the basis of legal agreement between UNDP-UNCDF and GoB on managing the project.

The Government of Bangladesh has recognized the potential of the project's climate finance model to be scaled up nationally and mainstreamed into Government policies. To this end, the project partners are developing the second phase of LoGIC with Green Climate Fund (GCF) support to innovate the existing project financing models and ultimately institutionalize and mainstream them in local governments across Bangladesh, ensuring the sustainability and longevity of the project's impacts. The funding proposal development process required to access GCF funding is lengthy, leaving a gap between the end of the current phase and the beginning of the next phase. The extension period (July 23-June 25) will enable the project to access GCF and other national and international resources for project scale-up; sustain critical project investments and link them with other initiatives; continue advocacy for the institutionalization of the project model; localize the National Adaptation Plan; and retain key staffing knowledge and keep the main project structures in place to facilitate the inception of the GCF phase. The extension will enable the project to ensure the sustainability of its investments. Moreover, based on LoGIC's Climate Vulnerability Index, the Danish International Development Agency (Embassy of Denmark) will fund the expansion of the project into two additional districts: Bandarban and Rangamati. Expanding the LoGIC working areas in parallel to the funding proposal process will ensure that the adaptation needs of the most climate-vulnerable communities are met, and progress on institutionalization can be effectively built on.

The existing development partners and other interested development partners, such as the EU or multilateral banks, may support the project at a later stage with GCF (if GCF approves the proposal). There will be scope to explore additional resource mobilization from internal and

external sources to scale up successful models of the project within the size of the current project.

As per United Nations (UN's) role, UNDP and UNCDF will continue playing a joint role in managing various risks including fiduciary risk together with assurance of project quality. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system will be in place to demonstrate accountability, track impacts and progress and generate knowledge.

2. Situation Analysis

Bangladesh's high vulnerability to climate change can be attributed to a number of topographic, hydro-geological and socioeconomic factors that include its geographical position, flat deltaic topography with low elevation, extreme vulnerability to climate variability, high population density and incidence of chronic or abject poverty and its greater dependency on an agrarian economy for income generation and employability, which in turn is highly influenced by capricious climate conditions. In Bangladesh, the IPCC indicates a warming of 0.44 to 0.69°C in the near term (2030s) and 1.3 to 2°C in the midterm (2050s) for the SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios. Past climate trends, as well as future projections, show that the country's climate is changing in several ways, including changes in rainfall patterns, increased temperatures, a high frequency of extreme weather events, i.e., flash, river, and coastal flooding, widespread droughts in the North and tropical cyclones and associated storm surges in coastal areas.

While vulnerable communities have developed their home-grown adaptation measures to deal with natural disasters, the sheer magnitude of multiple impacts of climate change often overwhelms the traditional coping mechanisms at the local level. Rural households in Bangladesh are spending a staggering 158 billion Taka (almost US\$ 2 billion) annually to prepare for and respond to the impacts of frequent climate disasters. Families have to divert money away from basic necessities such as food, health, and education to repair damaged houses and replace livestock and destroyed crops. Affected households are often left with no choice but to borrow money from informal sources with high interest rates, pushing them into a perpetual cycle of financial insecurity and deep poverty. Furthermore, vulnerable communities have limited access to knowledge, skills, technology, and funds for climate change adaptation and limited capacity to influence local development plans to ensure their needs are adequately captured.

Hotspots of climate vulnerability can be found across the country, with poor, marginalized groups and women likely disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change, causing inequalities to widen even further. The effects of climate change are largely gendered, exacerbating the pre-existing inequalities and vulnerabilities women in Bangladesh face, including entrenched gender norms and reproductive responsibilities. Women's lack of control over capital, limited economic opportunities, and lack of voice in decision-making further impede their ability to adapt to and overcome challenges posed by climate change. As their average income is much lower, female-headed households spend three times more of their income on addressing the effects of climate change than households headed by men, further entrenching gender inequalities.

The Government already recognizes the severity of climate change; therefore, the related concerns are being gradually mainstreamed in national development policy planning and financing. The Government has formulated a national Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009) that provide core programme direction. To make it operational, Government has finalized a National Adaptation Plan 2022-2050, which is the key policy document on climate change adaption efforts of Bangladesh. However, this sector is served by several sectoral policies that also shape the expenditure pattern in the national budget. While the local government institutions (LGIs) are mandated to implement many actions related to climate effects, these actions need to be included in the local plans as climate-proofing initiatives. The lack of a systematic approach to integrating climate change adaptation into local government planning and budgeting, compounded by limited institutional capacity, has meant that mandated measures are not frequently translated into concrete action.

Furthermore, climate-vulnerable communities lack the awareness, financial resources, and decision-making power to influence local adaptation planning and financing and implement adaptation measures. Together, these factors limit the capabilities of climate-vulnerable communities to build long-term resilience to a changing climate.

Funding mechanisms also indicate range of sources from both government and development partners, but all concentrated at the national level. Recent studies³ indicate that though 78% of the climate change activities are currently funded by GoB, the expenditure pattern is overwhelmingly shaped by sectoral policies and their implementation rather than climate change policy. On the other hand, the highest spending organ of the government in terms of implementation of project at the local level (the Local Government Division-LGD) does not make reference to climate change indicators in the budget at Ministry level. In view of the recent decision of the government to develop a Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF), it is important that the LGIs have the relevant capacities to exercise the CFF induced changes in its routine work.

A recent analysis of the expenditure pattern on climate change⁴ indicates that the Local Government Institutions (LGIs)⁵ receive regular development finance and other safety net resources (e.g. food) from different sources. They also generate their own revenue. The LGIs have been drawn into the implementation of several regular development programmes and provide a platform for long-term interventions. Their growing involvement in working closely with national programmes has enabled a gradual improvement in capacities and systems, albeit with significant limitations in own financial resources and technical competencies.

However, the existing development schemes of LGIs at the community level remain confined to infrastructure. As a result, the vulnerable households face two-fold challenges in

³ Climate Public Expenditure Review, 2012 and Climate Fiscal Framework, 2014. Both studies are done by Government of Bangladesh

⁴ Public Expenditure for Climate Change: Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure and institutional review, General Economic Division, Planning Commission Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in 2012. This is further confirmed by Finance Division's Climate Fiscal Framework in 2014

⁵ A two tier local government structure of which 4500 Union Parishads constitute the lowest structure with both an elected body as well as a civil administrative unit.

addressing climate risks at their level: firstly, they do not have direct access to resources and secondly, they cannot adequately influence the planning and budgeting of the local government. Lessons from UNDP and UNCDF experience suggest that integration of climate change in the actions of LGIs, CSOs and the local institutions working at the local level can help deliver climate change resources at scale. However, both these actors lack the capacity and incentives to integrate climate change into their development planning. Such incentives in the form of technical support, access to finance and leadership can unleash the potential for the country to deliver climate finance at scale in all vulnerable areas and all climate vulnerable populations. Considering the gaps and challenges in this area, this project focuses on six elements: i) building capacity, awareness and empowerment of the vulnerable people to generate plans; ii) development of capacity of the local government to integrate climate change into their local development plans; iii) building capacity and engagement of local actors and government extension workers at local level to work as driver for accountability of climate action; iv) provide grants to local government institutions as additional resource to climate-proof their investment on community based adaptation work; v) provide direct support to the vulnerable households to meet their adaptation needs; vi) and promote a local climate financing mechanism through evidence based advisory for delivering climate finance at scale.

The effects of climate change are largely gendered, exacerbating the pre-existing inequalities and vulnerabilities women in Bangladesh face, including entrenched gender norms and reproductive responsibilities. LoGIC experience has shown that women's lack of control over capital, limited economic opportunities, and lack of voice in decision-making further impede their ability to adapt to and overcome challenges posed by climate change. As their average income is much lower, female-headed households spend 30 per cent of their income on addressing the effects of climate change which is double than of households headed by men.

3. Strategies (Description of the Action), including Lessons Learned and the Proposed Joint Project

This Joint Project stems from the learning and experience gathered through the work of two UN agencies: UNDP and UNCDF in Bangladesh covering the aspects of reducing vulnerability of the community, enhancing their participation in local level planning and budgeting for climate actions, increasing capacity of the stakeholders and improving the governance of LGIs with regard to climate financing.

It is worth mentioning here that despite a proactive commitment of the government on climate change issues at the international level, the national level work is characterized by actions at various ministry and department level with slow cascading down. Amidst multiple policies and actors, there is inadequate opportunity for the marginalized groups and vulnerable community to effectively contribute to shaping the climate actions at the local level.

3.1 Lessons Learned

The project design specifically includes lessons learned from previous and ongoing UN and civil society partnership initiatives with GoB on local governance and disaster risk management, such as CDMP, UPGP and LoCAL. The EU commissioned assessment consolidated the lessons from LoGIC during the last 3 years as well as the lessons of the EU, SIDA, UNDP and UNCDF's previous interventions in the area of climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Climate Finance to reach at local level and to the most vulnerable: The GoB is taking gradual steps to make climate change an integral part of national development planning and fiscal management. Major national policy and planning documents ⁶ have highlighted the need for a strong and accountable local government mechanism empowered by additional resources, authority and capacity building. The LGIs have been mandated to carry out implementation of many national policies/strategies. Disaster Management has become a core function of the LGIs ⁷ with their standing committees ⁸ that bring together all stakeholders working at the local level. The Disaster Management Act of 2012 requires formation of Disaster Management Committee in all Unions. The most important need expressed by the vulnerable people at local level is practical means to enhance their portfolio of resilient livelihoods.

Local Governance as a key entry point for local resilience: The two agencies worked together on the Learning and Innovation component of the Local Government Strengthening Project (LGSP)⁹. The learning and best practices were replicated nationwide through LGSP II. The Union Parishad Governance Project (UPGP) and the Upazila Governance Project (UZGP)¹⁰ have tested a third generation of local governance innovations: integrated planning and budgeting of the two tiers of local government, performance-based fiscal transfer through national system, and policy reform engagement. These particular mechanisms, along with the best practices, will serve as the building block for integration of CCA-DRR into the five-year and annual plans of LGIs.

Integration of participatory approaches into local development planning: The Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), and the specific work done through the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF), indicated the need to strengthen the analytical ability and confidence of the most marginalized groups to participate in local planning. The Project design incorporates specific participatory methods into a risk informed LDP planning process such as the Community Risk Assessment and the open budgeting approach.

Performance-based climate financing for local government: The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL), which is being implemented in 18 Least Developed Countries by UNCDF presents an opportunity to meet the gaps. LoCAL applies principles of fiscal decentralization, effective local planning, and public financial management to climate change. The core mechanism of LoCAL consists in the performance-based climate resilient

⁶ National Rural Development Policy 2001, 6th Five Year Plan (2011-2016), Union Parishad Act (UP Act 2009) etc.

⁷ 22 LGI at rural level includes three tiers (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad, Zila Parishad) and in urban areas two tiers (Pourashava/Municipality and City Corporation).

⁸ Each UP comprises 11 sectoral Standing Committees to work on various sectors with scope to integrate climate change.

⁹ WB financed action, implemented by the Local Government Division of the MoLGRDC

¹⁰ Ongoing EU funded Local Governance and Decentralization Programme for Union Parishads and Upazila Parishads.

grants (PBCRGs) which ensure programming and verification of climate change expenditure at the local level. The (PBCRGs) would provide a financial top-up to cover additional costs of climate-proofing of existing infrastructures or undertake new schemes to improve climate resilience at local level. A cost-benefit analysis of the PBCRG funded schemes revealed that for each \$1 invested, direct benefit was \$2.41 and co-benefit was \$1.5, totaling \$3.91. It entails 62% direct benefit and 38% co-benefit. Of total project costs, 75% was invested by PBCRG that unlocked 25% co-finance from multiple sources.

Operation and Maintenance Expenditure: One of the key challenges of climate adaptive infrastructures is to ensure sustainability by regular maintenance and operation. A portion of performance-based climate resilience grant has been earmarked for operation and maintenance of the structures. Separate Operation and Maintenance Committees have been set up that collect user fees from the beneficiaries and together with retention fund operates O&M fund.

Climate Grants provided directly to most vulnerable populations: A general trend observed from past initiatives in Bangladesh is that ongoing efforts to reach the most vulnerable to climate changes are not adequate; their needs remain largely unmet despite many of the efforts described above. Therefore, the Project will create a Community Resilience Fund (CRF) that will finance community-level initiatives that yield immediate benefits for household-level and community absorptive and adaptive capacity through effective low-regrets interventions for which an existing evidence base exists.

Direct electronic cash transfer: The Community Resilience Fund will be channeled through an electronic cash transfer mechanism to the vulnerable household using their unique personal and mobile phone identities. This mechanism has been widely used by humanitarian community and the UN agencies in Bangladesh with significant improvements in efficiency and security compared to traditional transfer channels.

Multi-sector partnership: The project also incorporates sector-wide learning on partnership development between local government and other local service providers of government, including civil society, to meet the need for increased implementation capacity associated with the additional financing provided through the PBCRG and CRF interventions. This includes transparent selection of service providers and ensuring a clear understanding of benefits to incentivize LGIs.

Multi-stakeholder engagement: A further lesson learned from other experiences suggests that proper targeting of LGIs and beneficiary communities, as well as their level of commitment, transparency, engagement, and motivation among other things, shape their success or failure, and ensure a minimum level of sustainability of the proposed action. At the same time, proper identification of local service providers has proven to be crucial for the success of previous interventions.

Development versus adaptation interventions need to be considered: There is still an issue regarding the traditional development approach and livelihoods options as opposed to climate adaptation interventions. Due to the importance of having a common understanding with local government authorities about the angle of the LoGIC programme, focus from now on, further focus will be provided to shared knowledge and perhaps a more top-down approach

through providing a “menu”, since there is currently a more global picture on climate adaptation. This should be done allowing the parties to understand the basic idea, for instance, setting up a “functioning mechanism” that can be scaled up in the future. Such an approach will also help in the application to the GCF. LoGIC has contributed to changing the mindset of the local governments on the importance and need for climate adaptation in the local planning, budgeting, and investment. The major successes in the selection of climate-resilient and nature-based solutions have been driven majorly by LoGIC project staff who lead the CRA, RRAP, and scheme identification processes. The planning process has been a mix of a top-down and bottom-up approach. While there has been a gradual shift towards adopting climate-resilient infrastructure at the UP level rather than traditional roads, culverts, and cyclone shelters, it is the evaluation team’s opinion that mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local development and investment planning needs to be strengthened¹¹.

LoGIC has demonstrated systematic interventions: LoGIC commissioned a mid-term evaluation of the project in 2021. The evaluation mentioned that -

Overall LoGIC has demonstrated systematic interventions through training at various levels. LoGIC has contributed to changing the mindset of the local governments on the importance and need for climate adaptation in local planning, budgeting, and investment. Though LoGIC has established systems the capacity and willingness to sustain it at the local level is still a challenge. At the community level, LoGIC has selected ‘unique beneficiaries’ and has brought in high levels of transparency and objectivity and managed well potential ‘elite capture’ influenced by local politics. While the CALO options being promoted are like other livelihood diversification programs, LoGIC’s key differentiator is its attempt to demonstrate community-based climate change adaptation that is driven through government institutions while the others are more civil society-oriented.

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. LoGIC can be judged to have initiated and delivered results in many aspects of the intervention. It has introduced risk-informed LDP planning for UPs as well as helped to integrate CAA-DRR into the 5-year annual plans of LGIs. It has also piloted a model for decentralized performance-based fiscal transfers to 72 UPs for climate-resilient infrastructure and livelihoods, with strong fiduciary risk measurement to reduce leakages and nepotism. However, LoGIC (both PBCRG and CRF) is yet to be properly institutionalized at the national and local levels and needs to build strong multi-sector partnerships.

3.2 Complementarity, Synergy and Donor Coordination

This project is part SIDA’s Global Climate Change Strategy which aims to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change among developing countries most vulnerable to climate change by supporting their efforts to develop and implement adaptation and mitigation responses. It aims as well at assisting local authorities to enhance their capacities and their means to execute their institutional mandate, defining and implementing local policies and plans, and fully participate in the sustainable development process.

¹¹ LoGIC Mid-Term Evaluation, April 2022

The project also delivers towards Denmark’s development cooperation strategy “The World We Share - Denmark’s Strategy for Development Corporation 2021”, specifically Objective 1 of the ‘Climate, Nature, and Environment pillar’: “*Strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, the environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries.* Moreover, the project aligns with “A Green and Sustainable World-Denmark’s Global Climate Action Strategy 2020”.

This programme will facilitate achieving Outcome 3 (Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises) of UNDP Bangladesh’s country Programme document 2022-2026. This will facilitate implementation of sub-national finance of UNCDF’s Strategic Framework 2022-2025 and global programme of Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (Local).

Given the sector context and the role of development partners in Bangladesh, this project seeks to ensure complementarities and synergies with other initiatives specifically Governance of Climate Change Finance and Gender (GCCF) Phase 2:

Donor coordination mechanisms are established at different levels such as the GoB/donor chaired Local Consultative Group¹² (LCG) on Environment and Climate Change be, which endorsed the ‘common platform’ approach for capacity building on climate change. The proposed action has been presented and discussed in this technical level group and has been received with considerable interest by other donors as a real possibility to channel and scale up climate change funding to the local level, from the second year of implementation.

3.3 The Proposed Joint Project (Description of the Action-Objectives and Results)

Vulnerable people living in disaster-prone areas of Bangladesh have developed strategies and practices to cope with these natural events; however, they have inadequate empowerment to influence over development planning in their communities.

This valuable body of local knowledge, in combination with the existing modern warning systems and improved access to information and technology, can contribute to strengthen the local adaptive capacity. This Project is banking on a sound problem analysis derived from previous and ongoing initiatives implemented by the two participating UN agencies.

Table 1: Summary of Opportunity and Gaps Analysis

Level	Opportunity	Gaps
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong institutional mechanism both at national and local level. • High degree of political commitment about climate change. • Existence of climate fiscal framework. • Availability of Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) Pilots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of systematic mechanism to transfer climate finance at local level with strong fiduciary standards. • Inadequate public finance to promote climate change adaptation at scale. • Limited access to international climate finance for local level adaptation of the most vulnerable people

¹² Members include representatives from different government ministries, bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs, UN agencies, and civil society. It aims at ensuring a collective vision and approach on capacity building on climate change in Bangladesh to promote maximum effectiveness, efficiency, and added value.

Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well established elected bodies throughout the country. • Regular planning & budgeting process. • Adequate knowledge about local development issues. • Regular fiscal transfer from GoB together with some local revenue. • Established standing committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding about climate change. • Varying degree of skills to incorporate climate change in regular planning process. • Direct access to climate change finance. • Inadequate accountability in planning and budgeting process.
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence throughout the country with high development knowledge. • Use of participatory development approach. • Access to external development finance. • Array of service delivery packages with potential to adopt for climate change adaptation. • Credibility to engage with vulnerable and marginalised community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity to transform existing knowledge and approach to address climate change. • Large NGOs are often not from local community. • Often lacks partnership skill • Lack of interest to build capacity of local actors.
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple in nature, very local and pluralistic, formed by local people having people's interface. • Strong social capital for social mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for upscaling the role as drivers of accountability at local level. • Inadequate capacity to conduct social audits
Vulnerable community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repository of local knowledge of adaptation. • Adoptive to new ideas and approaches for sustainability • Leadership as change agent to some extent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to knowledge and skills, technology and funds for adaptation. • Limited capacity to influence local development plans
Youth/Youth Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the future generation going to suffer most as well as they are the generation, which can make a breakthrough in vicious cycle of vulnerabilities. • Bangladesh has around 30% youth population with high demographic dividend to utilize in low carbon climate resilient development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such investment on youth and specially on climate vulnerable youth on building capabilities to handle long term climate change. • Rural youths are mostly left out in the youth interventions in Bangladesh. • Youths from climate vulnerable rural areas are also often undermine their potential to become a change maker.

Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector can play a pivotal role in building resilience. • The public-private model is proved feasible in Bangladesh, though not explored in climate change adaptation sector. • Pro-poor private sector development might be an opportunity to explore in adaptation field. • Enhancing marketability of climate resilient livelihoods and linkage between demand and supply side actors to a wider scale • Enhanced and continued linkage and penetration with the private sector • Engagement of the beneficiaries with a group enterprise approach to foster community kinship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of private sector in climate change adaptation is extremely low in Bangladesh. • There is not enough business model to promote market led climate change adaptation. • There is very limited example of pro-poor private sector development in Bangladesh. • Limited knowledge and experience of the project beneficiaries to work with the private sector • Weak linkage between the private sector and the beneficiaries
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In order to address the issues mentioned in the table above, the proposed project envisages the following priority areas of action:

- a) Building capacities of individuals and households with information, knowledge, skills and technology to adapt to climate change as well as leadership skills to influence the local planning process.
- b) Build capacity of the local CSOs, local institutions, and LGIs in climate change integrated planning, budgeting and implementation with high degree of accountability and inclusive practice.
- c) Provide funds to LGIs to plan and implement climate resilient activities and interventions at community and household level.
- d) Generate knowledge and mobilise opinion for shaping a local climate fiscal framework and enhance readiness of both the LGIs and the Local Government Division to utilise national and international climate finance in an accountable way.

With top-up support from the project donors, the extension period will enable the project to:

1. Sustain critical project investments and link them with other initiatives.

- a. Ensuring the sustainability of climate-adaptive livelihood options taken up by CRF beneficiaries by making linkages with the Government's extension departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock, etc.) that enable access to support beyond the project's duration.
- b. Preparing for the smooth integration of the PBCRG model by providing training to the local governments and integrating a Local Adaptation Plan of Action in their planning processes.

- c. Institutionalizing the Climate Resilient Cooperative Model.
 - d. Broadening the scope and activities of the Adaptation Innovation Centre and establishing climate risk insurance coverage for livelihood initiatives at the Centre.
- 2. Continue advocacy with the government to institutionalize the LoGIC model across the country through technical assistance for policy reforms, tools, and engagements.**
- a. Piloting the Climate Vulnerability Index for inclusion of climate vulnerability in inter-governmental fiscal transfer.
 - b. Continuing youth engagement activities and establishing a national women and youth network.
 - c. Continuing to raise awareness on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities.
 - d. Strengthening policy advocacy at the local and national levels and exploring opportunities for synergies with existing UNDP initiatives.

3. Localize the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through LoGIC.

In 2022, Bangladesh submitted its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to the UNFCCC. The NAP includes several policy initiatives, including the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), which aims to translate adaptation suggestions into action and assist in the identification of local adaptation actions. LoGIC, by directly engaging with the Local Government Division (LGD), is uniquely placed to develop LAPAs in close collaboration with the local government institutes. In the bridging phase, the project aims to downscale NAP outcomes to the project areas with technical support from the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and endorsement from the LGD. The developed LAPAs will serve as an investment tool for PBCRG-funded schemes and are intended to be fully adopted by the LGIs as an adaptation planning tool. LoGIC will continue to strengthen the Government's ability to channel climate finance (national and international) to the local level and implement adaptation initiatives in an efficient and accountable manner through planning, monitoring, and budgeting mechanisms established by the project, such as the LAPAs.

- 4. Access GCF funding and other national and international resources for project scale-up.**
- a. Preparing the GCF concept note and funding proposal.
 - b. Designing a credit guarantee scheme for potential credit support to climate-resilient cooperatives (to be implemented in the next phase).

3.4 Project Strategy (Detailed Description of the Activities and Results)

The key strategy of this intervention is to facilitate and augment what the Government of Bangladesh has demonstrated as proactive commitment at national and international levels to tackle the challenge of climate change. GoB has made important progress in meeting its international climate commitments by developing the NAPA, NAP, BCCSAP, CFF, including climate change into public sector development project proforma (DPP), submitting the NDC and integrating climate change priorities in the 8th FYP. Significant steps have

been taken to make climate change an integral part of the national development planning and fiscal management, and to strengthen the capacity of central government institutions to effectively utilize the increasing resources allocated to climate change activities, including setting up of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) with its own resource and Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) with the development partners contribution. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which was approved by the Government in October 2022, sets a medium to long term goal to build resilience of the nation by strengthening adaptation actions and 113 actions have been identified. With the establishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the UNFCCC and the improving coherency within the global climate finance architecture, Bangladesh is expected to receive additional funds from international sources as well. Economic Relations Division (ERD) has become National Designated Authority (NDA) of Bangladesh to GCF. NDA is facilitating access to GCF and as part of the effort, Bangladesh has received one of the eight first approval of funding proposals in GCF. Local Government Division has got the first project in Bangladesh from GCF, which is being implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED). The current model aims to receive a fund from GCF to its next phase of project to scale it up to 33 districts targeting 2.6 million most vulnerable households for building their resilience.

There are several initiatives such as LGSP, UPGP, UZGP, LDRRF, LoCAL that have strengthened local government institution (LGI) capacity for effective planning, budgeting and implementation of local development programming. However, these initiatives do not yet fully account for the unique nature of climate finance utilization, which requires greater attention to: inclusive and participatory assessment and planning processes to address climate change; reaching the most vulnerable to climatic shocks and stresses; and strengthened multi-sector partnerships and community accountability mechanisms to ensure quality of local development programmes. Moreover, the government decision to implement the recently developed (2014) Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF) will require systems strengthening at all levels for successful implementation, with special focus on LGI capacity to integrate LCFF requirements into routine work processes.¹³

The Project will contribute to GoB's work to meet its national and international commitments through focusing specifically on both the demand and supply side of climate-sensitive local development planning. The project is fully aligned with BCCSAP and NAP that Ministry of Environment and Forest has developed in recent years to tackle climate change in Bangladesh. The Project falls under Pillar 5 of the current UNDAF priority area and is in line with the efforts of the Local Consultative Group¹⁴(LCG)'s Working Group on Environment. The lessons of the Project are expected to contribute to update the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), which is a living document.

Based on the lessons of first 81 months, the project has developed additional strategies to make transformational adaptation benefit and consolidate the LoGIC as a better financing

¹³ GoB, Ministry of Finance (Dhaka, 2014). Climate Fiscal Framework.

¹⁴ Members include representatives from different government ministries, bilateral and multilateral Development partners, and UN agencies. It aims at ensuring a collective vision and approach on capacity building on climate change in Bangladesh to promote maximum effectiveness, efficiency, and added value.

model for delivering climate finance that being recognized as a true model of Locally led adaptation and delivering nature-based solutions.

3.4.1 Project outcomes and Activities Strategies

Approaches for output 1 and 2: An integrated strategy for participatory and climate- inclusive local development planning and financing

Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the main approaches (or thematic areas) that make up the integrated strategy to achieve Output 1 (strengthened capacity to develop climate-sensitive LDPs), Output 2 and Output 3 (financing mechanisms to fund climate-sensitive LDPs), and Output 4 (policy advocacy). The green-shaded approaches 1-4 are organized under Outcome 1, the red-shaded approaches 5-7 are organized under Outcome 2, and the yellow-shaded approach 9 falls under Output 4.

The approaches correspond directly to specific project outputs described under each outcome below. Combined, these project approaches will, over the longer term, contribute to improved absorptive and adaptive capacity to deal with climate shocks and stresses at the community and household level.

Output 1: Enhanced capacity of local governments, civil society, and vulnerable communities to build long-term resilience to climate change impacts

Approaches 1 and 2 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 Approach 3 and 4, 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). To complement this locally-led, bottom-up approach, the project will also implement a top-down approach (risk assessments based on downscaled climate models). Part of the LAPA development process will be identifying need-based community adaptation schemes in consultation with the project, focusing on ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives. These plans will then be mainstreamed into the local development planning process and regularly

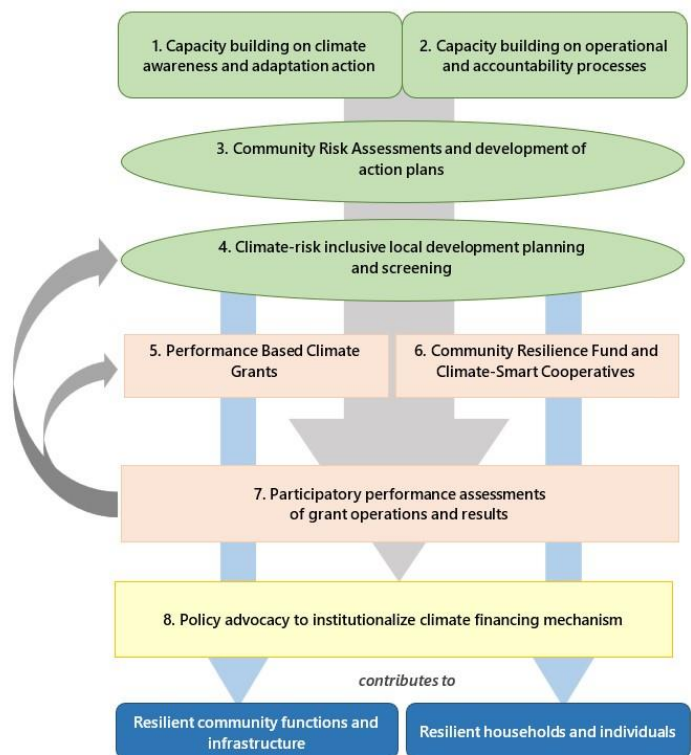


Figure 1: Project strategic approach (a sequential approach)

screened and updated against current and emerging environmental and climate risk priorities to improve the climate-inclusive LDPs on an ongoing basis. Overall, this Output will enhance the capacity of local governments, civil society, and vulnerable communities to build long-term resilience to climate change impacts.

Output 1: Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing	
Activities and Description	
<p>Activity 1.1: Strengthen capacities of local government institutions for inclusive locally-led adaptation planning and financing</p>	<p>LoGIC will introduce institutional training of all Government staff including HDCs on climate change and local-level adaptation planning and budgeting through a cooperation between the MoEFCC and LGD.</p> <p>Upazila- and district-level officials, including from different line departments, will be capacitated to become lead trainers responsible for the training of community mobilisers, as well as overseeing the implementation of PBCRG and CRF-supported schemes (alongside the project team).</p> <p>Lastly, LoGIC will conduct training sessions on social audit and fiduciary risk management, which will enable Upazila Parishad representatives to report on LLA efforts, enhancing transparency and accountability.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2: Improve capacities of climate-vulnerable households on local-level adaptation planning</p>	<p>LoGIC will conduct awareness-raising and capacity-building sessions for communities to impart knowledge on climate change and its impacts, adaptation solutions, and nature-based solutions.</p> <p>The project will identify community mobilisers whom the lead trainers will train on the CRA, CCVA and LAPA system and how to support vulnerable households to implement CALOs. The mobilisers will receive special training on community mobilization.</p> <p>LoGIC will establish linkages with other national youth networks to build local youth's capacities and awareness of climate change and adaptive measures, develop their leadership and innovation, and enable them to advocate for sustainable solutions to climate change through local and national platforms. The project will link youth with other UNDP initiatives, such as FutureNation, for skills training.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3: Develop Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA)</p>	<p>LoGIC will further strengthen Upazila standing committee on Environment and Forest Development to be better equipped to deal with climate change issues as outlined in NAP to reform all sub-national environment committee deal with climate change issue as well within their scopes at the Upazila level through which climate-vulnerable communities can develop, actively seek finance for, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the LAPAs in direct coordination with the local government. The UEF&C (Upazila</p>

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

Activities and Description

standing committee on Environment, Forest and Climate change) will involve project facilitators, line department officials, local government representatives, and community mobilizers with a focus on balanced representation of women, ethnic minorities, and other marginalized occupational groups. The UEF&Cs will be trained on climate change adaptation, CCVA, LAPA, project formulation, and the social auditing of PBCRG schemes.

The project will support LGIs to undertake participatory CCVAs, facilitated by the UEF&Cs, which will produce information relevant to each Upazila Parishad's specific LDP planning process and context.

Using the CCVA and CRA findings, LoGIC will support the LGIs to organize and analyze findings and ensure integration of LAPA priorities in five-year and annual development plans considering the localized climate vulnerability context. A stakeholder validation process will be organized to ensure broad community consensus, awareness, and ownership over results. The plans will be updated annually to take into account new climate risk-related information to ensure the relevance of the priorities identified.

Output 2: Established financing mechanism 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.

Under Approach 5, the Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) will channel grants directly to climate-vulnerable households to kickstart the implementation of climate-adaptive livelihood options (CALOs) and is a medium-term measure to meet the livelihood and food security needs of vulnerable households that are currently not effectively reached to increase their overall resilience. 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.

Output 2: Established financing mechanism for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods	
Activities and Description	
<p>Activity 2.1: Implement Climate Resilience Funds (CRF)</p>	<p>Context-based suitable CALOs will be identified through the LGD and relevant line departments together with research institutions and summarized in a menu focusing on adaptation to local climate change impacts, the prevention of maladaptation, and sustainable intensification.</p> <p>Eligible beneficiaries (predominantly women) will be identified through a participatory and technology-based selection process against specific criteria. The selected beneficiaries list will be endorsed by the LGI.</p> <p>The selected beneficiaries will form groups and develop their group business plans to implement climate adaptive livelihoods.</p> <p>After completion of the training, CRF micro-grants (USD 291) will be disbursed directly to selected households to implement CALOs using an electronic cash transfer mechanism.</p> <p>Lastly, LoGIC will conduct result and compliance monitoring of resilience grants for adaptive livelihoods of vulnerable households.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Upscale climate-adaptive livelihoods through Climate Resilient Cooperatives (CRC), value chain development, and market linkages</p>	<p>The project will facilitate the formation of Climate-Resilient Cooperatives (CRC) with legal and organizational structures, of which beneficiaries will become shareholders. Through cooperatives, climate-vulnerable households can establish green businesses with trade licenses and access financial instruments through formal banking channels and the capital market more easily, enabling them to scale up their investments and climate-adaptive practices. Moreover, LoGIC will explore opportunities for introducing risk insurance for cooperatives that will enhance the social protection of beneficiaries as set out in the Mujib Prosperity Plan.</p> <p>LoGIC will build the capacity of beneficiaries on industrial management to run adaptive businesses through the CSCs. There will also be scope to engage asset management companies to provide support.</p> <p>Market linkages for cooperatives will be established to increase income opportunities and opportunities for private sector engagement through other UNDP initiatives in Bangladesh, such as the FutureNation project, and through other innovative financial models such as SDG Bonds and Public Private Partnerships (PPP), will be explored.</p> <p>The project will develop gender-responsive value chains by analyzing climate risks beyond production and identifying new</p>

Output 2: Established financing mechanism for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods**Activities and Description**

	market opportunities to help communities adapt and secure resilient livelihoods. By adopting a gender-responsive approach, the project can address the interlinked root causes of exclusions and marginalization of stakeholders across all levels of value chains, including gender inequalities.
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Output 3: Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes

Under Approach 6, a 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. Throughout, the project will focus on strengthening the quality and accountability of the activities funded through the two grant mechanisms (Approach 7). This output will result in enhanced access to climate finance at the local level and investments in resilience-building for priority sectors.

Output 3: Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes**Activities and Description****Activity 3.1: Implement Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Operational Expenditure Block Grants (OEBG) system through LGIs**

The Project will provide additional funding to the LGI through existing government-to-local fiscal transfer channels. This funding will be earmarked to fill gaps in existing Upazila plan financing for the public service and infrastructure priorities identified in the LAPA.

LoGIC will determine formula-based grants allocation to Upazila Parishads, weighted by climate change vulnerability performance (CVI) and other parameters. The project will develop a catalogue of climate adaptation and resilience related performance measures and an investment menu with a focus on Nature-based Solutions.

The project will cost, select, and prioritize interventions and investments to be financed in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner, using multiple criteria and in consultation with relevant

Output 3: Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes	
Activities and Description	
	<p>technical research institutions and ministries.</p> <p>LoGIC will facilitate the implementation of selected adaptation interventions with the involvement of local communities (i.e., community contracting), deconcentrated services and through procurement of local SMEs.</p> <p>Moreover, the project will pilot formula-based operational expenditure block grants to PBCRG-funded schemes with matching community contributions (e.g., user fee) for community ownership and sustainable operations and maintenance.</p> <p>Lastly, the performance of LGIs will be assessed annually for compliance with mandatory requirements and appraisal against the performance measures. UEF&Cs will also be engaged for monitoring the effectiveness of the schemes and recording any grievances from the communities.</p>
Activity 3.2: Promote the active participation and scrutiny of communities, CSOs, and local institutions	<p>LoGIC will support LGIs to develop a performance measurement framework and set up a system for participatory annual performance assessments of the PBCRG and CRF operations and results. The framework will track progress against (1) LGI performance indicators, including climate change resilience actions and (2) the longer-term LAPA priorities. Assessment results will be presented in Upazila general budget sessions and LGI reporting obligations. Lessons learned will be incorporated directly into the LAPA development process.</p> <p>Furthermore, LGIs will be supported to conduct social and environmental safeguard screenings of PBCRG and CRF-supported schemes.</p> <p>LoGIC will directly facilitate the structured participation of community members, particularly those identified under the LAPAs as most vulnerable to climate change. This initiative will serve to improve the social accountability of the LGIs.</p>

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

Under Approach 8, 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.

Output 4: Strengthened national and local level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing	
Activities and Description	
<p>Activity 4.1: Promote increased climate finance allocation for locally-led adaptation at the local government level</p>	<p>LoGIC will collect and consolidate evidence from the project and conduct a robust cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and other relevant economic analyses to develop a solid evidence-based business case for the GoB to channel increased domestic resources to the local government for financing local-level adaptation.</p> <p>The project will institutionalize the use of a nationwide Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI), already developed by the project, which maps the climate vulnerability of regions in Bangladesh up to the Union Parishad level. The CVI will enable the Government to create a national database regarding national climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities, which can be used for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in the LGIs.</p> <p>Lastly, the project will advocate for other viable climate financing models, including insurance and other risk financing instruments, green bonds, blended finance through PPP, or green microcredits.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2: Advocate for transparent and sustainable use of climate finance at the national and local level</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance has formulated a Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) to manage the demand and supply side of climate finance at the national level. Jointly with UNDP's Climate Finance Network initiative, the project will advocate for the inclusion of the Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) to enable the Union Parishads located in the climate hotspots of the country to make their Public Financial Management (PFM) cycle more transparent and climate inclusive. The LCFFs will be revised to take into consideration the special governance system of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts, further studies will be conducted to understand their structure, operational and financial modalities and then will be synchronized with the revised National Climate Financing Framework (CFF) through policy discussions with the Finance Division of the Government.</p> <p>LoGIC will enhance the transparency and accountability of climate finance at the national and local level by promoting data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting on adaptation programming and expenditure. The project will also advocate for maximum use of additional fund for climate change adaptation through revision of ADP and Revenue budget implementation manual. A social audit training manual for auditing the climate</p>

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

Activities and Description

	<p>investment at Union Parishad level has already been developed by UNDP's (SIDA funded) Governance of Climate Finance and Gender Project to strengthen the accountability of climate finance with a focus on gender and human rights, LoGIC will further work with the existing Social Audit Training Manual and learnings from a previously held Training of Trainers (TOT) to introduce a social audit protocol within the Government audit system.</p> <p>Finally, the project will explore how the LGD can contribute to the MoEFCC's reporting on adaptation efforts at the local level in line with UNFCCC's enhanced transparency framework (ETF).</p>
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Climate Resilient Cooperative Model

In the project areas, many communities are dependent on livelihoods that are highly sensitive to climate change due to their high dependency on natural resources. As resources get depleted or destroyed due to climate calamities, so do their livelihoods, pushing them into even deeper pockets of poverty. This high-level dependency on natural resources and sensitivity to climate change make climate change adaptation more difficult for these vulnerable communities. Moreover, many of them are landless and thus unable to control much of the adaptation process. As a result, they remain stuck in small, incremental, and distress-driven initiatives, the results of which are often washed away in climate disasters. The LoGIC project has taken a special endeavour to shift the adaptation modality from an incremental and distress-driven initiative to a transformational and opportunity-driven approach.

To build longer term resilience, the LoGIC project first sensitizes its beneficiaries to take up group- or community-based income-generating initiatives. In the last phase of the project, 35,000 beneficiaries, who received CRFs from the project, formed a total of 2013 groups. In the group approach, the accumulated budget enables members to make higher investments, ultimately resulting in higher revenues. Moreover, our experience has shown that when women work in a team, they are much more active; in addition, leadership and team spirit enable the business to thrive.

Even though the group-based approach of the CRF scheme has been highly successful, the groups were not formalized, as they are not registered with any accredited institution. The lack of proper documentation and accreditation was threatening the groups' sustainability, accountability, and bankability.

The LoGIC project thus envisioned to go one step further by ensuring women can engage in long-term climate adaptive business solutions by linking them to formalized government institutional arrangements. To ensure that the climate-adaptive livelihoods initiated by LoGIC

are not susceptible to discontinuation after the closure of the project, LoGIC ensured the formalization of these groups into institutional Climate-resilient Cooperatives.

In the last phase, LoGIC initiated the formation of 247 cooperatives across the seven most-climate vulnerable districts of Bangladesh. They were formed at the lowest level of the local government administrative tier (ward level). After the successful mobilization of these cooperatives, LoGIC plans to extend these cooperatives to the central or district level and, finally, to the national level. This will create a nationwide network and platform for climate-vulnerable people to implement adaptive livelihoods.

The cooperatives will safeguard the interest of its members and enable them to access formal financing institutions, as well as capacity-building and aid from the Government. The LoGIC project envisions to create a credit guarantee scheme that will de-risk investments into the cooperatives and enable climate-vulnerable to access loan facilities from banks and the private sector that they would otherwise be disenfranchised from. Through this initiative, LoGIC is creating a sustainable mechanism for entrepreneurial and green business development that enables marginalized and climate-vulnerable people to permanently lift themselves out of climate vulnerability and undertake alternative long-term climate adaptive livelihood activities. Notably, the Climate_Resilient_Cooperative model has been designed to create a positive impact not only on the member women but also on the entire socio-economic ecosystem and broader climate-vulnerable communities.

Private Sector

LoGIC will foster the generation of new revenue streams for beneficiaries by enhancing private sector engagement. To achieve this, LoGIC will create an enabling environment for private sector actors to participate in the climate change landscape. This will allow government actors, beneficiaries, and private sector actors to interact within the same adaptation field, creating opportunities for LoGIC beneficiaries to enter the market and have enhanced access to it.

4. Cross-cutting concerns (gender, human rights, governance and environment)

Gender equality

Gender equality and women's empowerment is a cross-cutting priority of UNDP's Country Programme Document 2022-2026. UNDP and UNCDF are committed to promoting the leadership and participation of women in decision-making, promoting sustainable development, and sustaining social cohesion. This project recognizes the intersection of climate and gender vulnerabilities, as well as the importance of ensuring women's contributions to achieving equitable and sustainable solutions to climate change.

The impacts of climate change are largely gendered, with women facing higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change in situations of poverty. Women are disproportionately vulnerable to natural hazards due to social norms. These social norms reinforce socially acceptable gender inequality and reproductive responsibilities, which in turn, constrain women's mobility and survival options. Women's unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compounds existing inequalities and often

prevents women from fully contributing to climate-related planning. Moreover, women have less control over capital, limited economic opportunities, and a lack of voice in decision-making, reducing women's capacity to adapt and overcome climate change impacts. Women also have less access to public institutions, significantly constraining their access to adaptation information and support.

Gender will thus be a cross-cutting priority of the project, reflected in its beneficiary selection (99% of CRF beneficiaries are women). The project's objectives are aligned with the approach of the UNDP, UNCDF, Embassy of Denmark, Sweden and GoB's Gender Strategies in targeting both strategic and practical needs of women by mainstreaming gender concerns into the regular development planning and budgeting, and by building awareness on the effect of climate change on vulnerable groups. The project will ensure the principal engagement of women in adaptation planning and budgeting to ensure their concerns are reflected in resilience-building measures. Targeted skills development for women will increase their adaptive capacities and knowledge about climate change, overall enhancing their resilience. LoGIC will ensure that women have access to relevant information as well as the institutions through which they can seek support.

A gender-sensitive and inclusive M&E framework will ensure regular and rigorous monitoring of gender transformation achieved through the project.

Youth Engagement

Climate vulnerabilities are intergenerational, and youth are key drivers for building resilience. Empowerment of youth is essential in adaptation, not only to help educate and equip the next generation in addressing the urgency of climate change with increased awareness and practical tools, but also to engage youth in fostering new ideas and innovative approaches for adaptation. Investing in youth, especially girls, to build climate resilience can be transformative to ensure intergenerational change. Reflecting the United Nations Youth Strategy 'Youth 2030', UNDP and UNCDF recognize youth as important agents of change for a more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive future and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

To ensure intergenerational change toward a climate-resilient future and leverage the demographic dividend in Bangladesh, the project will build the capacity of youths (ages 16-29) on climate change adaptation and integrate them into project-supported local adaptation planning, climate risk assessments, adaptation tracking and monitoring processes. By involving them in youth networks across the country, the project will raise awareness on climate change and environmental issues among Bangladesh's youth and create a space and platform for them to advocate and widen their networks, both nationally and globally. Building their resilience and adaptive capacities will transform these young people into agents of change and enhance their readiness to transform their country into a low-carbon climate resilient economy and society.

Finally, UNDP will strategically link the LoGIC project with its FutureNation initiative – a project that was started with private sector funding to develop the skills of 10 million youths – to ensure the best possible skills development of youth in the targeted households. The skills leveraged through engagements with other projects can then be applied to the LoGIC

cooperatives. Moreover, the project will capacitate youth to become community service providers for the wider benefit of the project communities.

By including youth in the project strategy, LoGIC can ensure intergenerational change for climate resilience and adaptation that will have lasting effects beyond the project's duration.

Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)

The project follows the core principles of LNOB by targeting the most climate-vulnerable and marginalized communities in the identified project areas, which are among the poorest and most climate-stressed areas in Bangladesh. The project will adopt an inclusive approach for all vulnerable and marginalized communities that will ensure that vulnerable people get the choice, entitlement, and participation in the whole process of building local resilience. LoGIC will specifically target climate-vulnerable tribal minorities to promote their active participation in local adaptation planning and budgeting and build their capacity for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods through targeted skills training.

Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

The promotion of NbS is a cross-cutting priority of the project in order to ensure that climate change resilience-building activities are sustainable and do not cause any harm to people or the environment but rather seek to improve ecosystems. NbS are synergetic and cost-effective ways of overcoming adaptation challenges while simultaneously addressing biodiversity and land degradation. During the last phase of the project, LoGIC tested a number of NbS.

LoGIC has created an indicative framework for NbS under its two financing mechanisms:

CRF Schemes	Nature based Solution (NbS) Indicators	PBCRG Schemes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hatchery dependent crab nursery, crab fattening, and crab feed processing 2. Vermicompost 3. Dry food processing 4. Climate resilient agriculture (crop, horticulture, sericulture, pisciculture) 5. Climate resilient fisheries 6. Climate resilient livestock 7. Climate resilient poultry 8. Climate resilient forestry 9. Hydroponics 10. Aqua geonics 	<p>Integrated Environmental Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem regulations • Biodiversity • Regeneration derelict areas and brownfields • Ecosystem disservices <p>Health and Well Being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and mental health • Access • Impact on quality of life, happiness, and employment <p>Citizens Involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in green implementation projects • Ownership and responsibilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community scale Rainwater Harvesting Systems 2. Community Social Forestry 3. Community Nursery for indigenous and stress tolerant (salinity, drought, cyclone) varieties of agro-forestry. 4. Plantation for windbreaker 5. Surface water solar irrigation system 6. Waste treatment system 7. Training on Saline tolerant farming system 8. Training on Flood tolerant farming system 9. Climate Resilient agro-forestry 10. Slope protection grassing/turfing 11. Erosion protection plantation (deep rooted species)

11. Homestead gardening 12. Fodder production 13. Household based rainwater harvesting system 14. Climate resilient products retailing 15. Skills in climate resilient livelihoods 16. Value chain of climate resilient products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing and adopting NbS in community (media) <hr/> Transferability and Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated governance • Long term viability • LGIs budget • Transfer of action 	12. Crab hatching 13. Food processing plants 14. Water saving irrigation system in stressful areas. 15. Green job creation for women, PWDs, and indigenous people. 16. Community based early warning system. 17. Fishermen centric early warning system. 18. Climate resilient value chain
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5. Sustainability

Project sustainability can be described in terms of technical, social, policy, environmental and financial dimensions.

Technical dimension (Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction): guidelines for the project models will be developed with and endorsed by local and national government for continued use after the project ends; models and guidelines will be shared with regional and national stakeholders for scaling up and out, including through the UNDP regional climate finance program.

Social dimension (Gender, Marginalization, Inequality): UP standing committees practice good governance with a focus on inclusiveness and transparency in UP leadership; effective collaboration facilitated through the project among UPs, private sector, civil society and community stakeholders will improved mutual accountability; women community members will demonstrate models of economic empowerment through participation in local development planning and CRF activities; the improved understanding on gender equity and women’s empowerment among partners, local government and stakeholders will result in explicit inclusion of gender equity in future projects and programmes.

Policy dimension (Transparency & Accountability): Project activities and advocacy are in line with government priorities; project partners will make use of relevant policy and coordination networks to share project models, which will be used to guide future investments; through effective advocacy, regional and national initiatives acknowledge the effectiveness of the project models demonstrated through the project.

Institutional dimension (Transparency & Accountability): Local government planning processes are more inclusive and apply the participatory and accountability approaches demonstrated through the project. Local authorities acknowledge the added value of quality of partnership by involving a range of partners from civil society and private sector actors in LAPA implementation. Awareness on gender equity, participatory approaches and open dialogue are embedded in local government culture and decision-making. Sub grantee and partner CSO, local institutions act as role model to community-based organizations on how civil society can successfully work with government.

Financial dimension (Value for Money): Development partners are willing to provide resources to the Project models that have been proven effective during the action. As budget allocation to resilience activities and climate adaptation increases (in part due to improved availability and coordination of international funds), local government will have the funds to resource more of their plans. Based on the lessons and results, the project will support LGD to access additional funding to scale up the project across all vulnerable districts, e.g., through the GCF.

Environmental dimension (Adaptation Vs. Maladaptation): Project guidelines and advocacy materials will support improved natural resource management. The project plans to sustain a number of results of the project beyond the project's current life. First, the community continues to utilize the knowledge and skills gained through the project into its regular life and livelihood options. Through the leadership skills and the accountability culture the project promotes, vulnerable people will continue to influence the local planning process. Secondly, the enhanced planning and budgeting capacity of the LGIs will continue to be applied. Thirdly, the LGD by acquiring evidence and knowledge, will mainstream climate change into their work.

A number of strategies are adopted by the project for sustainability. Through capacity building and knowledge transfer the vulnerable households will continue to utilize. LoGIC's cooperative model will ensure beneficiaries can continue to scale up their adaptive livelihoods after project closure. Civil society engagement will amplify the demand for more investment for adaptation in accountable, transparent, participatory, and inclusive manner. Similarly, the LGIs will continue to include climate change into their LAPAs based on the knowledge and skills they would acquire from the project. The climate fiscal framework of the Ministry of Finance creates conditions to formulate the Local Climate Financing Frameworks (LCFF). Project's knowledge and advocacy component will produce sufficient evidence to include climate into the current policies on fiscal transfer to LGIs.

The project is developing its exit plan based on the lessons learned following a participatory process. The project will plan a gradual handover with back-up support over a period of time. The ultimate objective of this phase out is to transform from a project to a mainstreamed national mechanism implemented nationwide at the local level.

6. Geographical locations and duration of the project

The project is aimed for 105 months and will be implemented in relatively higher climate vulnerable 94 Unions of 29 Upazilas in nine districts¹⁵ identified from the most vulnerable locations of Bangladesh. A multiple stage of selection process was utilized to target the geographical locations (District, Upazila, Union and Wards) for the project which include the following:

- Exposure to climate hazard and risk i.e. salinity, sea level rise, cyclone and flood. LoGIC has developed a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI), based on that the most vulnerable Unions are selected considering the climate stressed areas mentioned in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which is approved in October 2022 by GoB.

¹⁵ Selected from the UNDAF priority districts and Hard to reach category based on the working definition agreed by the two agencies

- Concentration of extreme poverty based on poverty map of Bangladesh and household income and expenditure survey.
- UNDAF prioritized districts followed by the UN system for selecting its programming areas.
- Identified as a hard to reach area and
- A measure of local inequality will also be used to target the most vulnerable households.

In addition, the proposed actions also considered the priority districts of UPGP and UZGP. Out of six districts selected, three were selected from working areas of UPGP and UZGP.

Table 3: List of selected Districts and Upazila for LoGIC Project

District	Upazila	Climate Hazard	Climate Stress Areas (Hotspots)¹⁶
Khulna	Koyra, Dacop	<i>Rainfall variability, river floods, sea-level rise, salinity, tropical cyclone, storm surges, drought, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, riverbank erosion and lightning.</i>	South-western coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM)
Bagerhat	Mongla, Sharonkhola, Morelganj	<i>Rainfall variability, river floods, sea-level rise, salinity, tropical cyclone, storm surges, drought, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, riverbank erosion and lightning.</i>	South-western coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM)
Patuakhali	Rangabali, Dashmina	<i>Rainfall variability, river floods, sea-level rise, salinity, tropical cyclone, storm surges, drought, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, riverbank erosion and lightning.</i>	South-western coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM)
Barguna	Pathorghata, Sadar and Taltoli	<i>Rainfall variability, river floods, sea-level rise, salinity, tropical cyclone, storm surges, drought, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, riverbank erosion and lightning.</i>	South-western coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM)
Bhola	Sadar, Doulatkhan and Borhanddin	<i>Rainfall variability, river floods, sea-level rise, salinity, tropical cyclone, storm surges, drought, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, riverbank erosion and lightning.</i>	South-western coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM)
Kurigram	Char Rajibpur, Roumari, Chilmari	<i>Rainfall variability, river floods, tropical cyclones, tornado, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, riverbank erosion and lightning.</i>	Rivers, floodplains, and erosion-prone areas (FPE)
Sumanganj	Tahirpur, Dirai, Salla	<i>Rainfall variability, flash floods, tropical cyclone, tornado, extreme heat waves, intense cold, riverbank erosion, lightning and landslides.</i>	Haor and flash floods areas (HFF)
Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar, Lama, Rowangchari Ruma, Thanchi	<i>Rainfall variability, flash floods, tropical cyclone, storm surges, drought, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, lightning and landslides.</i>	Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar, Juraichhari, Belaichhari, Langadu, Barkal	<i>Rainfall variability, flash floods, tropical cyclone, storm surges, drought, extreme heat waves, extreme cold, lightning and landslides.</i>	Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)

¹⁶ National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023-2050)

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

7. Results Framework

The outcome of this Joint Project is: **Improved and inclusive local-level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.**

The Project includes four result areas, with associated activities as follows:

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

Activity 1.1: Strengthen capacities of local government institutions for inclusive locally-led adaptation planning and financing.

Activity 1.2: Improve capacities of climate-vulnerable households on local-level adaptation planning.

Activity 1.3: Develop Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA), Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA).

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

Activity 2.1 Implement Climate Resilience Funds (CRF).

Activity 2.2 Upscale climate adaptive livelihoods through Climate-Resilient Cooperatives (CSC), value chain development, and market linkages.

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

Activity 3.1 Implement Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Operational Expenditure Block Grants (OEBG) system through LGIs.

Activity 3.2 Promote the active participation and scrutiny of communities, CSOs, and local institutions.

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

Activity 4.1 Promote increased climate finance allocation for locally-led adaptation at the local government level.

Activity 4.2 Advocate for transparent and sustainable use of climate finance at the national and local level.

UNSDCF Outcome 3: By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular, the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute in a gender-responsive manner to a cleaner and more resilient environment, an enriched natural resource base, low carbon development, and are prosperous and more resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters.

Joint Project Outcome : Improved and inclusive local level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.

Indicators	Baseline
• % of target Union and Upazila that have incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans.	Union- 100% Upazila-TBD
• % of target Union and Upazila plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls.	Union- 50% Upazila-TBD
• % of target Union and Upazila that have established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system.	Union- 80% Upazila-TBD
• % of target Union and Upazila that are allocating other resources to implementing community adaptation schemes.	Union- 70% Upazila-TBD

JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*			
						Total Till Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Revised Total till Year 8 in USD
Output 1: Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing. Indicators:	UNDP	UNDP, UNCDF		LGD	<i>Sub-output and related activities:</i> 1.1 Strengthen capacities of local government institutions for inclusive locally-led adaptation planning and financing. 1.1.1. Introduce institutional training of all Government staff on climate change and local-level adaptation planning and budgeting through a cooperation between the MoEFCC and LGD. 1.1.2. Develop Upazila- and district-level officials, including from the different line departments, to become lead trainers responsible for the training of community mobilisers, as well as overseeing the implementation of the	2,838,056	1,304,003	891,384	5,033,444

<p>% of community people (Disaggregated by male, female, poor and marginalized) that participate in the formulation of Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA).</p> <p>Baseline- 52%</p> <p>% of target Union and Upazilas that integrate CCA solutions into the Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA) to support vulnerable households.</p> <p>Baseline (Union)- 100%</p> <p>Baseline (Upazila)- TBD</p> <p>% of target cooperatives that integrate CCA solutions into their business plan to support vulnerable households.</p>					<p>PBCRG and CRF-supported schemes.</p> <p>1.1.3. Conduct training sessions on social audit and fiduciary risk management for Upazila Parishad representatives</p> <p>1.2 Improve capacities of climate-vulnerable households on local-level adaptation planning.</p> <p>1.2.1. Conduct awareness-raising and capacity-building sessions for communities to impart knowledge on climate change and its impacts, adaptation solutions, and nature-based solutions.</p> <p>1.2.2. Identify community mobilisers and train on community mobilization.</p> <p>1.2.3. Establish linkages with other national youth network to build local youth's capacities and awareness of climate change and adaptive measures, develop their leadership and innovation, and enable them to advocate for sustainable solutions to climate change through local and national platforms and link them with other UNDP initiatives, such as FutureNation for skills training.</p> <p>1.3 Develop Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA), CRA and Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA)</p> <p>1.3.1. Strengthen Upazilla Standing committee on Environment, Forest and Climate Change (UEF&C) and provide training on climate change adaptation, CCVA, LAPA, project formulation, and the social auditing of PBCRG schemes.</p>				
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Baseline- TBD					<p>1.3.2. Support LGIs to undertake participatory CCVAs, facilitated by the UEF&Cs.</p> <p>1.3.3. Using the CCVA findings, support the LGIs to organize and analyze findings and ensure integration of LAPA priorities in five-year and annual development plans. Organize a stakeholder validation process and ensure plans are updated annually to take into account new climate risk-related information.</p>				
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>Established financing mechanism for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>% of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance.</p> <p>Baseline- 39%</p> <p>% of target cooperatives implementing green climate businesses to benefit vulnerable</p>	UNDP	UNCDF, UNDP		LGD	<p><i>Sub-output and related activities:</i></p> <p>2.1 Implement Climate Resilience Fund (CRF)</p> <p>2.1.1. Identify suitable CALOs through the LGD and relevant line departments together with research institutions and summarize in a menu focusing on nature-based solutions, the prevention of maladaptation, and sustainable intensification.</p> <p>2.1.2. Identify eligible beneficiaries (mainly women) and, support them to develop group business plans to implement CALOs.</p> <p>2.1.3. Train identified beneficiaries on CALOs of their choice by the project.</p> <p>2.1.4. Disburse CRF micro-grants (USD 291) after completion of the training directly to selected households to implement CALOs using an electronic cash transfer mechanism.</p> <p>2.1.5. Conduct result and compliance</p>	29,358,364	1,643,061	1,643,061	32,644,485

households. Baseline- TBD					<p>monitoring of resilience grants for adaptive livelihoods of vulnerable households.</p> <p>2.2 Upscale climate-adaptive livelihoods through Climate- Resilient Cooperatives (CSC), value chain development, and market linkages</p> <p>2.2.1. Facilitate the formation of Climate- <u>Resilient</u> Cooperatives (CSC) with legal and organizational structures, of which beneficiaries will become shareholders.</p> <p>2.2.2. Build the capacity of beneficiaries on industrial management to run large-scale green businesses through the CSCs.</p> <p>2.2.3. Establish market linkages for cooperatives to increase income opportunities and explore opportunities for private sector engagement through other UNDP initiatives in Bangladesh, such as Future Nation.</p> <p>2.2.4. Develop gender-responsive value chains by analysing climate risks beyond production and identifying new market opportunities to help communities adapt and secure resilient livelihoods.</p>				
Output 3: Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for	UNCDF	UNCDF, UNDP		LGD	<p><i>Sub-output and related activities:</i></p> <p>3.1 Implement Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Operational Expenditure Block Grants (OEBG) system through LGIs</p> <p>3.1.1. Provide additional funding to the</p>	2,042,881	2,320,637	2,007,349	6,370,867

<p>implementing community adaptation schemes.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>% of target Union and Upazilas that secure funding to support community adaptation schemes based on their performance.</p> <p>Baseline (Union)-100%</p> <p>Baseline (Upazila)-TBD</p> <p>% of Union and Upazila discussed on climate change adaptation planning and budget in General Budget Session.</p> <p>Baseline (Union)-100%</p> <p>Baseline (Upazila)-TBD</p>					<p>LGI through existing government-to-local fiscal transfer channels.</p> <p>3.1.2. Determine formula-based grants allocation to Upazila Parishads, weighted by climate change vulnerability performance (CVI) and other parameters. Develop a catalogue of climate adaptation and resilience related performance measures and an investment menu.</p> <p>3.1.3. Cost, select, and prioritize interventions and investments to be financed in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner, using multiple criteria and in consultation with relevant technical research institutions and ministries.</p> <p>3.1.4. Facilitate the implementation of selected adaptation interventions with the involvement of local communities (i.e., community contracting), deconcentrated services and through procurement of local SMEs.</p> <p>3.1.5. Pilot formula-based operational expenditure block grants to PBCRG-funded schemes with matching community contributions (e.g., user fee) for community ownership and sustainable operations and maintenance.</p> <p>3.1.6. Assess performance of LGIs annually for compliance with mandatory requirements and appraisal against the performance measures. Engage UEF&Cs for monitoring the effectiveness of the schemes and</p>				
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					<p>recording any grievances from the communities.</p> <p>3.2 Promote the active participation and scrutiny of communities, CSOs, and local institutions</p> <p>3.2.1. Support LGIs to develop a performance measurement framework and set up a system for participatory annual performance assessments of the PBCRG and CRF operations and results.</p> <p>3.2.2. Support LGIs to conduct social and environmental safeguard screenings of PBCRG and CRF-supported schemes.</p> <p>3.2.3. Facilitate the structured participation of community members, particularly those identified under the LRPs as most vulnerable to climate change, in the LGI-oriented performance assessment process.</p>				
<p><u>Output 4:</u></p> <p>Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 8th Five Year Plan (8FYP) integrate</p>	UNDP	UNCDF, UNDP		LGD	<p><i>Sub-output and related activities:</i></p> <p>4.1 Promote increased climate finance allocation for locally-led adaptation at the local government level</p> <p>4.1.1. Collect and consolidate evidence from the project and conduct a robust cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and other relevant economic analyses to develop a solid evidence-based business case for the GoB to channel increased domestic resources to the local government for financing local-level adaptation.</p> <p>4.1.2. Institutionalize the use of a nationwide Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI), already developed by the project, which maps the climate vulnerability of</p>	-	658,182	621,004	1,279,187

<p>financing for local adaptation.</p> <p>Baseline- <i>CCA included in NAP & 8FYP.</i></p> <p>The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework.</p> <p>Baseline- Moderate</p>				<p>regions in Bangladesh up to the Union Parishad level.</p> <p>4.1.3. Research other viable climate financing models, including insurance and other risk financing instruments, green bonds, blended finance through PPP, or green microcredits.</p> <p>4.2 Advocate for transparent and sustainable use of climate finance at the national- and local-level</p> <p>4.2.1. Advocate for the inclusion of the Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF), developed by the Project, in the revised National Climate Financing Framework (CFF) through policy discussions with the Finance Division of the Government.</p> <p>4.2.2. Enhance transparency and accountability of climate finance at the national and local level by promoting data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting on adaptation programming and expenditure. It will introduce a social audit protocol within the Government audit system.</p> <p>4.2.3. Promote the adoption & implementation of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) established by UNFCCC.</p>				
UN organization 1- UNDP	Project Cost **			18,184,608	3,142,065	2,717,361	24,044,034	
	Indirect Support Cost**			1,331,802	235,689	225,434	1,792,925	
UN organization 2- UNCDF	Project Cost			13,724,041	2,372,277	2,051,887	18,148,205	
	Indirect Support Cost			998,850	175,853	168,116	1,342,819	

*Resource allocation may be agreed at either output or indicative activity level.

** Please read the Explanatory Note on Harmonized Financial Reporting to Development Partners and its Annexes for guidance on how these terms should be interpreted

Table 4: Summary of Key Partner Features

Name of Partner	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the project for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the project (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
UNDP	UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.	High. LoGIC is the key adaption intervention of UNDP Bangladesh with potential of national scale up	High, UNDP has four ongoing programmes with the MoLGRD&C	Financing and capacity building of the climate resilient/green cooperatives and policy advocacy	Strength: Us of evidence-based climate change attribution in designing interventions. Weaknesses: Field level human resource management. Opportunities: Policy leverage with the government. Threats: Major disasters like cyclones and diseases.	No special requirements after end of contract
UNCDF	UNCDF being the investment entity of the UN works in local transformative finance, inclusive digital economy, and investment finance in LDCs.	High: LoGIC is part of UNCDF's global LoCAL programme, which is being implemented in 17 LDCs, and some are being funded by the Danish	High, UNCDF has 20 years of engagement experience with MoLGRD&C though its local government finance work, transfers funds to local	Administering Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grants (PBCRG) for climate adaptive/resilient local infrastructures/public goods.	Strength: Policy and tools for mandatory performance monitoring and transparency in place which is a strong tool against financial irregularities.	No special requirements after end of contract

		Government.	government units as top up of ADP grants of the MoLGRD&C.		Weaknesses: Insufficient diversity among staff skills/experience. Opportunities: Locally led adaptation has been recognized as key strategy for climate change adaptation. Threats: Sustainability of ownership of resilient structures by the LG bodies.	
MoLGRD&C	Local government including local government institutes, financing, regulation, and inspection of authorities established for local government bodies.	High: LoGIC is the only climate change-related intervention of the MoLGR&C	High, MoLGRD&C will be the national implementation partner and will guide implementation of the programme by chairing the Project Implementation Committee and Project Steering Committee.	Implementation monitoring, technical assistance support, progress review, operational guidance, and evaluation.	Strength: Strong presence and networks up to grassroots level. Weakness: Cumbersome processes delaying actions. Opportunities: Increasing awareness on climate change issues. Threat: Projectized approach instead of institutional approach.	

8. Risks and Assumptions

The Government already recognizes the severity of climate change; therefore, the related concerns are being gradually mainstreamed in national development policy planning and financing. While the local government institutions (LGIs) are mandated to implement many actions related to climate effects, these actions need to be included in the local plans as climate-proofing initiatives. The project is rooted in the following assumptions:

- 1) Locally-led adaptation, embedded in nature-based solutions, will improve people's ability to sustain and bounce back from climate change impacts, benefiting people and nature.
- 2) Combining adaptation, and nature-based solutions will make resilience transformative and progressive.
- 3) An integrated approach to addressing climate change and unsustainable development practices is more effective than stand-alone activities.
- 4) Local authorities are in a unique position to identify climate change adaptation responses that best meet local needs.
- 5) Local authorities are better positioned to undertake small- to medium-sized adaptation investments required for building climate resilience.
- 6) Performance-based incentives coupled with targeted technical assistance will lead to accelerated capacity development for local governments.
- 7) Increased capacity of local governments and performance incentives will lead to mainstreaming adaptation into local development planning.
- 8) Increased financial and management capacity of local governments and increased finance will lead to the uptake of climate-resilient investments.
- 9) Mainstreaming climate resilience into local government planning and providing autonomy will lead to more efficient adaptation interventions.
- 10) Increased market linkages, value chains, and incentives for the private sector to engage in climate change adaptation will enable the scaling up of adaptive livelihoods.

Risk Management Matrix

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	Political unrest may prevent/ delay the implementation of the project interventions.	Due to the national election, Upazila Election and Union Parishad Election. Organizational Process Lack of political accountability	Delay in planned project activities.	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political instability) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 1.1: This risk cannot be fully contained at the project level. However, the impact on local level activities will be mitigated through a comprehensive contingency plan. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
2	GoB staff positions related to the project remain vacant and changes in LGI's political leadership may affect project delivery.	Organizational Process	Delay in implementation of field activities and approval/transfer of PBCRG/CRF allocation.	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.1. Governance) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 2.1: Flexibility in the budget for additional capacity building support in case of change in UP leadership. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
3	Political influence on geographical targeting of the implementation.	Lack of political accountability	Climate change vulnerable areas may be excluded from project	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political instability) - UNDP Risk Appetite:	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 3.1: Identify project areas based on agreed selection criteria and endorsement of that by

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
			geographical coverage.	CAUTIOUS	Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)			all key parties. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
4	Reduction in allocations of development funds at the LGI level.	Fund availability	Targeted beneficiaries couldn't be reached and the expected result may not be achieved. The engagement of LGIs in project operations may reduce.	2. FINANCIAL (2.5. Delivery) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 4.1: Advocacy at the central level as well as close monitoring of the allocation of resources to local government will be in place. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
5	Improvements in Government Public Financial Management (PFM) processes do not take place to the extent expected, affecting the availability of finance at local levels.	If Upazila does not have fiscal independence, their adaptation plan is unlikely to be fully implemented only by project resources. Mainstreaming will be challenging.	Weak management of PBCRG may increase the misuse of funds at the Upazila level.	6. REGULATORY (6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 5.1: Capacity building support for LGI on government system and financial audits will be undertaken. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
6	Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA)	Delay in expert organization hiring	No CCA linked action plan at Upazila and	3. OPERATIONAL (3.2. Leadership and management) -	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely	From: 01-Jul-23	NPD	Risk Treatment 6.1: Expert organization is hired to develop the

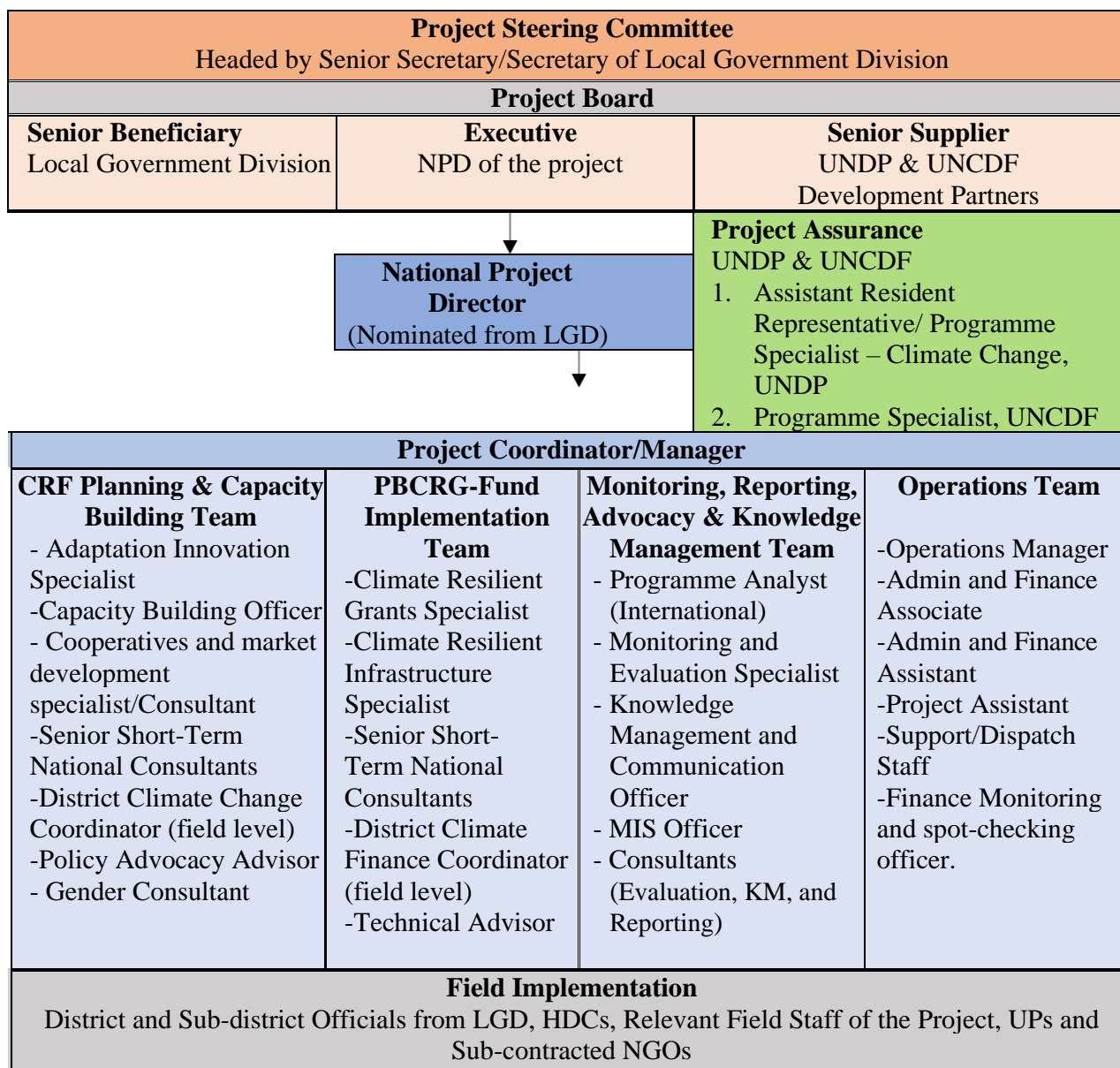
#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	development processes are delayed due to the availability of Risk Atlas.		household level	UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	To: 30-Jun-25		Risk Atlas. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
7	Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet Covid, cyclone, flood & other emergency responses.	Climatic and non-climatic disaster events.	This may take away the purpose of the climate change project.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 7.1: Safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and ensuring close monitoring. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
8	Risk of non-transformative resilience of CRF beneficiaries due to not having a year-round calendar for seasonal and continuous adaptation of their livelihoods.	Lack of knowledge, skills & technology on adaptation	This may take away the purpose of the climate change project. This can put the project beneficiaries at risk.	3. OPERATIONAL (3.2. Leadership and management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 8: Develop a year-long district wise climate adaptive livelihood seasonal calendar and ensure skill transfer to the CRF beneficiaries. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
9	Risk of further project delay due to slow administrative processes in the revision of DPP and other related documents.	Delay in administrative works	Delay in field activities. Expected project results may not be achieved.	6. REGULATORY (6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 9: Discuss the issue in the PSC, PIC and with DPs to expedite the process. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
10	Risk of damaging the CRF livelihood initiatives due to flood and waterlogging	Cyclones, excessive rain and water level rising	Loss or low production of crops, fish and livestock livelihoods initiated by CRF beneficiaries.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	NPD	Risk Treatment 10: Ensure early harvest of crops and necessary protection measures to fish and livestock. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator
11	Life risks due to thunder/lightning in the haor areas of Sunamganj hamper the field implementation.	Climate change	Low progress and quality of project activities as the beneficiaries and field staff are scared to go to open places.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 01-Jul-23 To: 30-Jun-25	PC	Risk Treatment 11: Beneficiaries and CMFs are suggested to avoid open spaces or electric poles and move to safe places during thunderstorms or lightning. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Coordinator

9. Management and Coordination Arrangements (Implementation-Governance)

The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh, the Country Programme Document (CPD), and as policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP POPP (see [link](#)). UNCDF, for its part, will use NIM modality for non-grants activities where appropriate. For direct fiscal transfer, UNCDF will conclude a separate MoU with the Government of Bangladesh.

The key Implementing organization for this project is the LGD of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Co-operatives. Therefore, LGD is the partner of UNDP and UNCDF in this project and is the Senior Beneficiary for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of project resources. The management arrangements for this project are summarized below:



9.1 Governance Arrangements

A project steering committee, led by the Senior Secretary/Secretary of LGD, will oversee the project. The committee will include representatives from relevant ministries and stakeholders, such as the Ministry of CHT Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Planning, and Ministry of Finance. Additionally, representatives from the Swedish International Cooperation Agency and Denmark will be included. An Eminent Climate Change Scholar will be identified by consensus at the first meeting of the steering committee. Other development partners may also join the project. The committee will meet at least twice a year to provide strategic guidance, adopt key policy recommendations, and advocate for their implementation.

The project will be governed as per the guidance of the steering committee by a Project Board. The Board will consist of a group of representatives responsible for making consensus-based strategic and management decisions for the project. The project board should sit once in a quarter and oversee the implementation of the guidance of the steering committee. It will oversee the project implementation; review compliance with GoB and UNDP-UNCDF requirements; and ensure implementation of the management plan for the risks identified. Project Coordinator is responsible to provide secretarial support to the Project Board. The Board will be comprised of:

- The NPD who is a senior official of the Ministry/LGD and is responsible for overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of project outputs will be the chair of the board, LGD can also nominate a senior official as chair of the Board who will perform the Executive role ensuring the project ownership.
- A technical representative per Development partner.
- Senior Supplier representatives providing guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, compliance with development partner requirements, and rules pertaining to use of project resources. This role will be fulfilled by UNDP and UNCDF in its capacity as suppliers of resources from development partners;
- The Board can also include additional membership including representatives from the relevant GoB ministries, and reputed climate change experts. The Board will meet once in each quarter upon the initiative of the PMU.

9.2 Management Arrangements

Using established practice under NIM, GoB will designate a National Project Director (NPD) who will be a Senior Official from the LGD providing up to 50% of his/her time, is responsible for overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of project outputs. The LGD will appoint a Project Focal Person from its mid-level officials to assist the NPD in the implementation.

UNDP and UNCDF will be responsible to recruit a Project Coordinator (PC) who will be mainly accountable to NPD and be responsible for day-to-day operations and the management of a team of professionals and technical staff who will be recruited by UNDP and UNCDF to implement the project. Under Matrix management, the Project Coordinator (PC) will be responsible for ensuring project quality, standards, fiduciary risks, progress reporting, result reporting, and relationship management to both UNDP and UNCDF. However, the head of R&IG, UNDP, Climate Change specialist and Program Specialist, UNCDF will also provide technical guidance and support to the

PC and the project as part of their role in project management (40%). This is in addition to their responsibility for quality assurance to ensure effective and accountable project management. This arrangement has been in place with high degree of effectiveness in approximately 30 of UNDP's ongoing projects in Bangladesh. The PC will implement the project under the guidance of NPD with the support of four purposive teams, as outlined in the organogram. The Technical Support Team will work on (i) development of project and programme standards, (ii) provide technical guidance to the implementation team, (iii) implement policy research, dialogue and advocacy component of the project, and (iv) monitor and report on the social and environmental safeguard plan. The PMU through LGD will deliver reporting and M&E requirements of the government.

UNDP and UNCDF will play a Project Assurance Role¹⁷. This includes management of funds, project quality assurance through technical support to the project team, fiduciary risk management, timely delivery of financial and project reports to development partners, and management of project personnel. Two responsible officers of UNDP and UNCDF will provide 40% of their time dedicated to the project for development partner relationship and reporting, quality monitoring, fiduciary risk management, and relationship management with different government agencies for smooth implementation of the project. UNDP and UNCDF will manage the funds from development partners (SIDA and Embassy of Denmark) and will disburse quarterly in advance against agreed work plans, to a project account managed by the PMU.

The LGD will enter into specific "letter of agreement" with relevant agencies for the implementation of the project. Procurement which involves construction, physical work, & public works, will be done by the PMU following the government's public procurement regulation 2010. All other goods and services (like Human Resource, Consultant, Office Equipment) will be procured by UNDP and UNCDF in accordance with respective procurement policy. UNCDF will sign/extend Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Local Government Division for administering Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grants (PBCRG).

9.3 Field-level Execution

At the district and sub-district level, the officials of the LGD, LGI and HDCs will supervise the implementation of the project supported by project staff. The project will enter into contractual agreements with competent NGOs/service providers selected from the UN/DP's enlisted pre-qualified entities or through a competitive procurement mechanism in consultation with PMU. The implementation will be done in close collaboration with the local government and district and sub-district level development committee and HDCs in CHT. A coordination mechanism lead by UNO will oversee the project implementation at UP/UPz level. This coordination mechanism will facilitate to avoid duplication of the infrastructural work, oversight the quality of the work at UP/UPz and community level, and provide guidance for better implementation of the PBCRG and CRF schemes.

9.4 Implementation strategy of LoGIC model in CHT

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is a unique territory in Bangladesh, inhabited by different tribal groups who have diverse socio-cultural beliefs, distinct from the mainstream population of the country in respect of race, language, culture, and religion. The area was ruled by the Mughals from

¹⁷ A MoU will be signed between UNDP and UNCDF clarifying roles and responsibilities of both UN Agencies following standard template

1666 to 1760, and it ceded to the British East India Company in 1760. During the Mughal and British rule, the region was governed by non-formalized, somewhat independent, self-governance systems.

In 1886, the CHT was separated from Chittagong district and given the special status of an "autonomously administered" area by the CHT Regulation of 1900 (Act No. I of 1900). The CHT Regulation laid down specific rules on rights of entry and residence in the CHT, and divided the area into three revenue circles, each headed by a tribal Circle Chief (Raja).

After the division of the Indian Sub-continent, the constitutions of Pakistan of 1956 and 1962 retained the 'Excluded Area' status of the CHT, but the 'Excluded Area' was eliminated in 1963 through a constitutional amendment. The Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS), a political group influenced by the leftist movement, demanded autonomy for the CHT with its own legislature and imposition of a ban on the entry of non-tribal people into the CHT. The PCJSS also launched a low-intensity guerrilla warfare against the security forces in the 1970s.

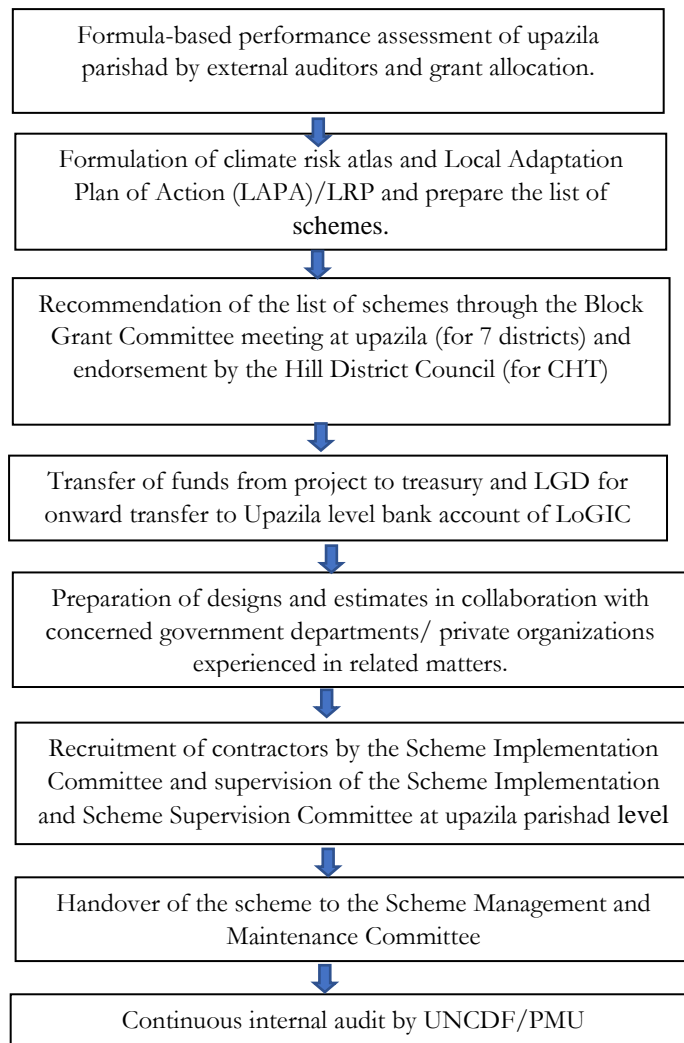
The conflict continued until the signing of the CHT Peace Accord in 1997, which recognized the CHT as a tribal inhabited area, acknowledged its traditional governance system and the role of tribal Chiefs, and provided building blocks for regional autonomy. Since then, the development process has accelerated under the patronage of the local government authorities, bringing changes to the economy and life of people of the CHT.

The proposed project aligns with the principles of the CHT Peace Accord by integrating the LoGIC model into the CHT governance structure. Specifically, the project seeks to utilize the Hill District Councils (HDCs) as the primary decision-making and coordination body for implementing project activities in the region.

The project draws on the extensive experience of the UNDP project SID-CHT, which has a proven track record of implementing development activities, including the CHT Climate Resilience Project (supported by Embassy of Denmark). This project also has a close link to the Local Resilience Plan (LRP) developed CCRP project, which will serve as one of the planning tools during the preparation of investment menus. The project will also partially fund the LRPs developed during the CCRP project.

Ultimately, the HDCs will endorse the final project schemes, while the implementation arrangements will be consistent with those used in other project areas. However, the HDCs will maintain overall coordination, monitoring, and scheme selection to ensure that project activities are aligned with the CHT governance structure.

Following is the process flow that will be used in the implementation of PBCRG (Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants)



The HDC chairperson shall nominate an HDC member who is responsible for overseeing local institutions such as DPHE, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, or any other business related to the project as the project focal point in HDCs. The focal person shall convene meetings as required, but at least once every quarter. To ensure better coordination in the field, the relevant line department heads shall also be invited to these meetings.

The CRF Fund implementation at CHT

The beneficiaries of the CRF fund will be chosen at the Union level, following the same selection process used in other districts, which includes household surveys, software-based selection, and a redress mechanism. In addition, local Karbari and Headman offices will be involved in hanging lists for the redress mechanism when targeting most vulnerable households. The project aims to shift groups into climate-smart cooperatives, and a member of the HDCs who is responsible for the cooperatives will be selected as the focal point for CRF activities in each HDC. The relevant departments, such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and cooperatives, will be invited to each meeting to ensure better coordination of activities. When selecting local livelihood activities, the focus will be on overall environmental sustainability, rather than short-term benefits.

One of the primary concerns is determining the purpose and method for distributing the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) to the most vulnerable households. The CRF, consisting of

small cash support, will primarily focus on promoting resilient livelihoods among vulnerable households, particularly women and adolescent girls. These cash support will be distributed through an electronic cash transfer mechanism using Agent Banking, which has proven to be a secure and cost-efficient method widely utilized by humanitarian organizations and UN agencies in Bangladesh. Selection of the households will be carried out by civil society organizations and local government under project staff supervision and according to established criteria.

Another critical issue is determining who will evaluate the effectiveness of household-level adaptation activities and how this evaluation will be carried out. To this end, the project will establish a real-time monitoring and evaluation mechanism to track its efficiency and effectiveness based on LoGICs Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) system, which includes digital versions such as mobile and web apps. The purpose of the system is to track and monitor adaptation activities at both the community and household levels. The system operates in three tiers: Community & Household Risks Assessment, Interventions, and Tracking and Measuring Adaptation Activities. The ATM system has three main components: (1) Geophysical Information & Dynamics Analysis, (2) Community Risks Assessment (CRA), and (3) Software for Tracking & Measuring. It is a digital tool designed to monitor adaptation activities and measure whether the interventions are adaptive or maladaptive. The system tracks interventions at three levels: pre-intervention, intervention, and post-intervention. The system offers several dashboards that can be used by different levels of users to perform various analyses. Its main goal is to help management answer the question, "Are adaptation activities leading to expected outcomes, and are they enhancing climate resilience?" Moreover, the management team will be able to review various approaches based on evidence of effectiveness and shortcomings using a Management Information System (MIS).

The CRF funds will ideally be used at the household level, preferably in a group approach, to enable hands-on practice in developing resilient/adaptive livelihoods through micro-projects. Through regular monitoring and follow-up through our ATM system and field staff, LoG-IC will ensure that funds are used for adaptation purposes. The principle of adaptive livelihoods is to minimize the risks associated with farming components that are exposed and vulnerable to climate change by implementing effective precautionary measures such as varietal change, disease-resistant, and flood-tolerant varieties, and enhancing better management practices. The project will focus on establishing climate-resilient co-operatives under the cooperative division to sustain these group initiatives. Additionally, the project will actively promote risk insurance to de-risk livelihood activities, as piloted in an earlier phase.

The DCCC and DCFC will be located in HDCs and will oversee the project activities. An implementation team will also be established under each HDC to manage both CRF and PBCRG activities in CHT.

9.5 Overview of the UN Joint structure

Participating UN Organizations and Coordination Group: The proposed activities and results are aligned and complementary to other on-going actions¹⁸ being carried out in Bangladesh by UNDP and UNCDF. These include the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and Women Empowerment for Inclusive Growth (WING) project, which are being implemented jointly by

¹⁸ Not supported by Sweden and Denmark fund

UNDP and UNCDF and advocate for SDG financing and provide exclusive policy support enabling women empowerment. FutureNation is another UNDP project supported by private sectors for enhancing skills and job for national youths which would focus on the youth's capacity of this project as well.

This project will also coordinate and share its learnings/good practices through Outcome 2 of CPD and Outcome 3 of UNSDCF (2022-2026). The project will contribute to UNSDCF strategic priority 3- Sustainable, Healthy and Resilient Environment. This is focusing on Bangladesh accelerating actions on climate change resilience and adaptation; natural resources and water management; renewable energy and a transition to environmental sustainability, along with reducing vulnerabilities to natural hazards. LoGIC will contribute to improving social policies and programmes, with a focus on good governance and structural inequalities, and building resilience and improving environmental sustainability. LoGIC will directly contribute to overseeing the performance of local government institutions. It will establish a nationally owned assessment and monitoring framework that will ensure evidence-based progress on sustainable development goal 16. LoGIC will focus on women, youth, and ethnic minorities, emphasizing their inclusion in public policy debates and decisions, including gender equality, a UNSDCF priority area. LoGIC will build the capacity of local government to become more inclusive, effective, transparent and accountable in-service delivery and will continue to scale up digitalization initiatives in supporting the Government to realize Vision 2021. The Local Consultative Group¹⁹ (LCG)'s Working Group on Environment is also actively engaged in coordination and knowledge sharing. In 2013, the group endorsed the 'common platform' approach for capacity building on climate change aiming to deliver against those objectives. Climate Financing is identified as one of the functions that call for capacity development. Therefore, this proposed joint project which falls well within the broad framework of the working group and will share its experiences with this forum. The PMU will play a catalytic role to ensure coordination of policies and complementarity of results.

Project Management Unit/Project Office:

A Project Management Unit (PMU)/Project Office will be established to support the implementation of the day-to-day activities of the project, headed by the National Project Director (NPD) to carry out management, technical and operational support functions. This arrangement will facilitate the capacity transfer between the PMU and the implementing partners. Furthermore, the PMU/Project Office will be responsible for the development and implementation of work plans and budgets (in close collaboration with UNDP and UNCDF) and the organization of project steering committee and project board meetings and implementation of the decisions thereof. The PMU/Project Office will also be responsible for maintaining transparent, up-to-date and accessible records of the project. The size of the Project Office will be approximately 2,000 sq. ft. and located in a secured premise preferably within a GoB office premise or IDB Building, or any other UNDS security cleared premises for the project implementation period of 105 months (Original for 45 months, in 1st revision extension for 12 months, in 2nd revisions extension for 24 months and in 3rd revision extension for 24 months). The Project Office will perform, be responsible for, and oversee the following: (a) Operational functions, (b) Equipment and furniture, (c) Rented vehicle, (d) Motorcycle, (e) Fuel and maintenance, (f) Stationaries, (g) ICT supplies, (h) Printing

¹⁹ Members include representatives from different government ministries, bilateral and multilateral Development partners, academicians and UN agencies. It aims at ensuring a collective vision and approach on capacity building on climate change in Bangladesh to promote maximum effectiveness, efficiency, and added value.

and publishing, (i) Office maintenance and utilities, (j) Contingency (k) Travel, (l) Audit, (m) Spot checking, (n) Monitoring, and (o) Evaluation.

Nine (09) District Offices (7 + 2 in CHT) will be established where the field level officers including District Climate Change Coordinators, District Climate Finance Coordinators will be based for District level project implementation. For Bandarban and Rangamati Hill Districts, in order to use the long experience of SID-CHT project, the existing UNDP offices under SID-CHT project will be used as District Offices and the existing SID-CHT staff will be considered in play this role if the relevant experience is matched or new staff will be recruited for project implementation. However, based on field requirements both UNCDF and UNDP may hire new staffs by a competitive process. The size of each District Office will be 500 sq. ft. and located in a secured premise preferably within a GoB office premise and UNDP offices in CHT, or any other UNDSS security cleared premises for the project implementation period of 24 months.

The Project Office will consist of the following staff:

Project Coordinator (National): Responsible for day-to-day management of the project including timely and efficient delivery of the project technical, operational, financial and administrative outputs and substantive project inputs specifically linked with the decentralization and local development agenda; regular outreach and coordination with the project beneficiaries, coordination and quality assurance of expert inputs and products; regular coordination among project partners to ensure coherence and complementarity. Leads also specific outputs related to the decentralization and fiscal decentralization. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

CRF Planning & Capacity Building Team

Adaptation Innovation Specialist (UNDP): This position will be responsible for the innovation in CRF investment, capacity building of the field staffs on their climate adaptive livelihoods promotion, sustainability of climate cooperatives and their business and market promotion as well as formulate plans/strategies on policy advocacy and communication issues; develop policy paper on the basis of research findings and project experience, to inform the government/LGD on necessary actions to reform policy for climate change adaptation and resilience; identify new opportunities, approaches and activities for policy advocacy and facilitate dissemination of evidence based key findings to inform the process of policy reform. This position will be full time for 24 months.

Capacity Building Officer (UNDP): Be responsible for developing capacity development training modules, guidelines and tools; identify technical capacity gaps within the project team and develop mechanisms to address them; supervise the implementation of capacity building activities and ensure adherence to the common and agreed guidelines for the identification of beneficiaries/target groups and implementation procedures; clarify and further define criteria to guide project staff and district facilitators on their respective work with communities (on dialogue, grants and trainings). This position will be working full time for 24 months and will closely work with Cooperatives and market development officer and supervise the implementation of capacity building activities and ensure adherence to the common and agreed guidelines for the identification of beneficiaries/target groups and implementation procedures; clarify and further define criteria to guide project staff and district facilitators on their respective work with communities.

Cooperatives and Market development specialist/consultant:

Cooperatives specialist will be hired to provide technical support to develop the Cooperatives as business entrepreneurs, develop their capacity and monitoring of their business plan and suggest management for their skills gap, possible intervention.

Quality Assurance Support and Reporting – Policy Advocacy Advisor (UNDP): The Policy Advocacy Advisor will not be full-time staff cost. This function requires relationship management with key policy makers, formulation of policy advocacy messages and points and communication of the policy points. A senior UNDP Professional will provide top notch policy advocacy technical advice. This position will be working part-time for 24 months (15%).

Senior Short-Term Consultants (Business development for resilient cooperatives, Gender, Climate Change, climate finance, Knowledge Management)

Short term experts will be hired to provide technical inputs on gender, governance, climate change and knowledge management issues. It will be need-based additional inputs for preparing tools, assessments and review, mid-term and final evaluations. A pool of experts including resource of UNDP and UNCDF regional team would be onboarded for short time during the development of GCF proposal. The Project Board will be fully informed on the consultancies hired and their deliverables.

Quality Assurance Support and Reporting – Finance monitoring and spot-checking officer (CRF) (UNDP): A staff of UNDP country office will be responsible for quality assurance of budget monitoring, expenditure control, reconciliation, documentation review, and reporting on CRF. This position will be working part time (50%) for 24 months.

District Climate Change Coordinator (09 positions) (UNDP): Be deployed to the districts and will work with the UPs and District councils, HDCs within the District and Upazila administration. S/he will also closely work with UNDP-UNCDF operations unit, Programme cluster, local government, non-government and civil society organizations. They will be responsible for coordinating all field level planning, implementation, monitoring activities. Each of these positions will be working full time for 24 months.

PBCRG-Fund Implementation Team

Climate Change Grants Specialist (UNCDF): Be responsible for management of PBCRG transfer to Upazila Parishads, facilitating preparing of operations manual, audit and performance assessment facilitation, monitoring of expenditures and quality assurance, addressing fiduciary risks. This position will be working part time for 24 months (40%).

Climate Resilient Infrastructure Specialist (UNCDF): Be responsible for the development of climate resilient schemes development under PBCRG schemes, establishment of climate rationale, supervising and close liaison with district-level staffs, engineers, Upazila facilitators for ensuring schemes are implemented as per guideline, technical capacity building of the operation and maintenance of the schemes, reporting, facilitating preparing of operations manual, audit and performance assessment facilitation, monitoring of expenditures and quality assurance, addressing fiduciary risks. This position will be working full-time for 24 months.

Quality Assurance Support and Reporting - Technical Advisor (UNCDF): The Technical Advisor will not be full time staff cost. This position will review tools, manuals, modules related

to PBCRG, quality checking of audits and performance assessment, formula-based allocation etc. This position will be working part time (12%). This will be UNCDF contribution to LoGIC and will not be charged to donor fund.

Finance monitoring and spot-checking officer (PBCRG) (UNCDF): A staff of UNCDF country office will be responsible for quality assurance of budget monitoring, expenditure control, reconciliation, documentation review, and reporting on PBCRG. This position will be working part-time (30%) for 24 months.

District Climate Finance Coordinators (09 positions) (UNCDF): A staff in each district who will closely work with District Climate Change Coordinator and Local government institutions (HDC and Upazila). This position will be responsible for operationalization and support the operationalization of the Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) to Upazila parishads; Facilitate the identification of climate resilient investments needed at community level and support communities to submit proposals to UP for financing; Monitor fiduciary risks and address when required. There will be a total of 9 District Climate Finance Coordinators, with 1 for each district. Each of these positions will be working full time for 24 months.

Monitoring, Reporting, Advocacy & Knowledge Management Team

Programme Analyst: The Programme Analyst position involves reviewing and ensuring all reporting is completed according to standard templates and quality, identifying, and suggesting improvements to the reporting system, leading various studies, and preparing Terms of Reference (ToRs) for consultants involved in Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding proposal preparation. The role requires a strong understanding of reporting processes and standards, excellent communication and project management skills, and the ability to work collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders. The Programme Analyst will play a critical role in ensuring effective reporting and proposal preparation for GCF-funded project preparation.

Monitoring Specialist (UNDP): Be responsible for designing of data points and analyzing different data related to project implementation and socio-economic conditions of the project area; preparation of monthly/quarterly/half yearly/yearly M&E reports; assist the Project Coordinator in preparing other relevant reports; assist relevant government and project personnel in effective implementation of LoGIC Project M&E activities; coordinate with all project's components to ensure effective implementation of M&E/MIS; provide input and update information related to LoGIC Project in UNDP, UNCDF and GOB website; prepare Issues Log and Risk Log for the project; help in designing the MIS for the LoGIC project. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

Knowledge Management & Communication Officer (UNCDF): Responsible for preparation, implementation and oversight of the Communication and Visibility plan of the project and assuring that all activities including the outreach and awareness-raising activities adhere to and are fully aligned with the visibility needs and interests of the EU. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

MIS Officer (UNCDF): Be responsible for collecting and ensuring data for the project and for the MIE wing of local Government Division; implement and maintain the MIS of the project and contribute to the preparation of MIS reports as required; preparation of monthly/quarterly/half yearly/yearly MIS reports; assist the Project Coordinator/Monitoring Specialist/Operation

Manager in preparing other relevant reports; organize and conduct training on MIS for project and government staff. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

Operations Team

Operations Manager (UNCDF): Responsible for administrative and finance quality assurance, advising and verifying procurement and human resources processes for the needs of the project. Responsible for monitoring of effective delivery of administrative services to the project and managing external relations related to all operational aspects of the project. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

Admin & Finance Associate (UNCDF): Responsible for providing support in the preparation of the budget, budget revisions, and supporting the overall financial monitoring and reporting for the overall action; assisting the project team in preparation of financial transactions and appropriate project reports. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

Project Assistant (UNCDF): Responsible for performing financial and administrative duties related to the implementation of the project activities, assisting with organizing administrative processes for project needs and providing support to office maintenance including administering the project documentation and performing other finance related and administrative tasks. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

Personal Assistant cum Computer Operator (UNCDF): Be responsible for providing secretarial support to the National Project Director and project's management personnel, prepare routine correspondence and general reference documents, maintain project records, files and documents; typing letters, documents, reports etc. by using IT applications. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

Support Staff/ Dispatch Staff (2 positions) (UNCDF): Be responsible for providing office support service to the project management, maintenance of office set up; ensure delivery and receiving of documents. This position will be working full time for 24 months.

10. Fund Management Arrangements (Implementation-Fund Management)

The proposed project, is a joint initiative of UNDP and UNCDF, and will follow the Joint project/programme mechanism as per UN guidelines. Following the fund management options for joint projects/programmes, this project will follow the pass through modality and other recommended structure for the joint project/programme management.

Embassy of Sweden and Embassy of Denmark will sign an agreement with UNDP as Administrative Agent. A LoE will be signed between UNDP and UNCDF for Embassy of Sweden and Embassy of Denmark for resource sharing. An approved Project Document with GoB will be the basis of legal agreement between UNDP-UNCDF and GoB. UNDP will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) and will enter into the contribution agreements with Embassy of Sweden and Embassy of Denmark. It will also allocate one percent (1%) for its costs of performing the AA's function. The Administrative Agent will ensure consistency of the approved Joint Project with the applicable provisions of the Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAA) entered between development partners and the Administrative Agent, and the MOU between the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent.

Transfer of cash to National Implementing Partners:

The project will apply the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) for transfer of cash to Implementing Partner.

All procurements and disbursements by the Participating national organisation are approved by the NPD, thereby assuring coordination and ensuring national accountability. In outline, the Participating UN Organizations' rules and procedures are as follows:

UNDP

UNDP will use the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), under which the Implementing Partner (IP) will be accountable for: managing UNDP resources to achieve the expected results specified in the project document, in accordance with the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP; maintaining up-to-date accounting system to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reporting; and sending expenditure reports on a quarterly based (or more frequently as appropriate) to UNDP. For those activities and outputs for which the Government of Bangladesh requests UNDP to take responsibility, the Government of Bangladesh and UNDP will sign a Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Support Services under NIM/NEX. For those Outputs indicated in the Results Framework, UNDP will receive funds and based on the approved annual work plan provides the required financial resources to the Implementing Partners, under the NIM modality, to carry out project activities during the annual cycle.

Cash transfer to the national implementing partners will be made in two ways by the PMU: a) for all initiatives for capacity building, the PMU will initiate a contractual arrangement with specialised training institutes of the government or private entities including NGOs. Once such contracts are made, the training institutes may provide support to the LGIs in selected geographical areas; b) in a second modality, the PMU will channelize funds (UNDP NEX Advance) to the LGD against the Annual Work Plan. The LGD then will disburse the fund to the designated LGIs for direct implementation of both infrastructure as well as the household loan schemes. However, the later can be processed by the LGIs directly or through local NGOs.

UNDP will be the key responsible agency for transferring the CRF to vulnerable households and communities in local areas. UNDP will transfer the cash direct to individual accounts in trances based on the approved list of household's plan and fund by the national project director. Annex 2 has illustrated the detail mechanism of the CRF operation. UNDP will sign a MoU with UNCDF on fund transfer modality following standard MPTF Framework.

UNCDF

The grant making to target Upazila Parishads with regard to building climate change resilience is envisaged to take place through three stages. First, the LoGIC will propose formula based entitlements for addressing climate change for target Upazila Parishads, taking into account carefully selected characteristics of Upazila Parishads, such as population, area, revenue base and climate change vulnerability; it will build on the experience of Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL), Upazila Governance Project (UZGP) and Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP). Second, the performance of the target Upazila Parishads will be assessed through structured performance assessment on key indicators that are critical to the results targeted by LoGIC such as compliance with mandatory functions, climate change responsive development

planning, efficient implementation of planned activities. Third, the grant entitlements will be weighted by relative performance, whereby the better performing will be able to receive an allocation which is greater than the initial entitlement, while the Upazila Parishads that perform relatively worse, will receive smaller allocation or no allocation at all. It is envisaged that the performance incentive of around 30% of the block grants will provide sufficient motivation to the Upazila Parishads that succeed in securing LoGIC grants to improve performance in areas related to climate change resilience.

PBCRG fund will be disbursed to the treasury of Bangladesh Bank in favour of project bank account of Local Government Division (LGD). LGD will disburse the funds as per performance-based allocation to each Upazila Parishad in their respective account. As part of its corporate modality, UNCDF will sign a separate Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and country framework document with Local Government Division to operate the PBCRG funds under its global project Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL).

Direct and Support Costs: Any direct technical assistance provided by a Participating UN Organization must be approved by the Project Board/Steering Committee on an annual basis and by the National Project Director on a quarterly basis.

Procurement: Annual and quarterly work plans will identify responsible partners for procurements. As a general rule, under the project's national implementation arrangement (NIM), the Government guidelines will be applied for competitive procurement of goods and services, such as advertising, tender bidding, evaluation and approval; they will also be in line with international standards for all project-related activities. Procurement of items will be done by Implementing Partner using its own procedures and systems.

In exceptional cases, based on a specific request of the Implementing Partner, the Participating UN Organizations in line with their procurement policy may provide procurement and recruitment services to the Implementing Partner including:

- a) Identification and recruitment of project personnel
- b) Identification and facilitation of training activities
- c) Procurement of goods and services

It will be the responsibility of the beneficiary line ministry or government institution to ensure the settlement of all duties/taxes/levies/VAT on imported goods and services at the point of clearing from Bangladesh Customs as well as all VAT and other statutory levies applicable and payable on local procurement of goods and services. The Implementing Partner bear no responsibility whatsoever in the settlement of Government of Bangladesh duties/taxes. Implementing Partner will be audited periodically as per the annual audit plan prepared by the government coordinating /levies/VAT on all imported and local procurement of goods and services.

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The LoGIC M&E system plays an essential function for project implementation and programmatic improvement, providing valuable information on program targets and periodic progress, contributing to the overall achievement of the project's goals. The main objective of LoGIC's M&E system is to facilitate the 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.

LoGIC will adopt a comprehensive approach to ensure climate resilience. To keep records, track and measure the adaptation, LoGIC will develop and put in place the Management Information Systems (MIS) and Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM) system for the project to make sure all climate finance is spent with rationale and data is regularly entered and updated in the software to generate reports and tell stories of change in the field. This approach will be evolved as a transparent and accountable tool to measure climate change and adaptation data on the ground. The key features of the M&E system are:

- I. Robust and forward-looking design covering clear, simple, and verifiable data points. It will be used for tracking, identifying weaknesses, and targeting the backstopping support. The reporting against standards will inform program management about the progress and the quality delivery of services.
- II. Tracking resilience actions at the household and community level to measure adaptation (i.e. adaptation, maladaptation or no adaptation). This will indicate the effectiveness of project interventions so that over time increasingly effective solutions are supported.
- III. Collecting immediate feedback from the beneficiaries for real time assessments of the adaptation interventions to ensure quality, effectiveness and sustainability of the actions.
- IV. Measuring adaptation for assessing its impacts in reducing the vulnerability or increasing the ability of individuals, communities and institutions to pursue their own adaptation strategies. A set of indicators will be used for assessing adaptation in three dimensions: (1) changes in social and economic development that are sustainable from a climate change perspective; (2) preparedness for and dealing with natural disasters that increase in intensity due to climate change; (3) resilience of people and community to tackle unexpected changes in the natural environment that they are living in.

Monitoring:

The content of Table-6 “Joint Project Monitoring Framework (JPMF)” summarizes monitoring arrangements for the joint project, including monitoring activities that the participating UN organizations and/or national partners will undertake (such as baseline collection, reviews or studies if necessary to measure effect/impact, field visits, evaluation etc.), the timing of such activities and the respective responsibilities.

Annual/Regular reviews:

UNDP with the support from PMU is responsible to development partners to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned, and the contributions made by the project to funding partners. The narrative reports will be developed by the PMU and be reviewed and cleared by UNDP and UNCDF prior to sending to funding partners. The PMU will also develop narrative and progress reports required by different government agencies under the rules of the GoB. A monitoring plan will be framed on a yearly basis elaborating on the roles and responsibilities,

timings and methodologies to be followed and will include monitoring missions and their timings, as well as other periodic reports as part of requirements.

UNDP and UNCDF will provide regular updates on the financial status of the expenditure to the PSCs for review and action as appropriate. UNDP and UNCDF will be audited in accordance with their own financial regulations and rules. UNDP and UNCDF will prepare certified annual and final financial reports furnishing them to the development partner in accordance with the timetable and following the UN approved harmonised budget categories: 1. Staff and other personnel cost; 2. Supplies, commodities, materials; 3. Equipment, vehicles, and furniture, including depreciation; 4. Contractual services; 5. Travel; 6. Transfers and grants counterparts; 7. General operating and other direct costs; and 8. Indirect support costs. Monitoring will essentially be linked with an evaluation with the objective of collecting data towards reaching the targets.

Evaluation:

Evaluations of this joint project are an essential component aimed at assessing the relevance of the objectives as well as the efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the joint project. Evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance from the United National Evaluation Group (UNEG). The following one is planned as part of the regular features:

- Final evaluation, at the beginning of the closing phase; including gender assessment

The evaluation will be conducted by external experts.

The development partners can take part in the monitoring mission as well as can periodically assess project progress by its staff or through independent consultants. Additionally, independent consultants recruited directly by the development partner on specifically established terms of reference may carry out external monitoring.

The project-related evaluations will be undertaken in accordance with Financial Agreement signed with UNDP and UNCDF by the development partners. The UN Organizations (UNDP-UNCDF) and the development partners analysed the conclusions and recommendations of the mid-term evaluation and jointly taken the follow-up actions (Management response) to make the adjustments. The reports of the other evaluation and monitoring missions will be given to the beneficiary in order to take into account any recommendations that may result from such missions. The beneficiary is obliged to collaborate efficiently and effectively with the monitoring and/or evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

Reporting:

A common reporting format will be adopted by LGD, UNDP and UNCDF²⁰. All reports are to be developed by the PMU in consultation with UNDP and UNCDF and submitted to the Project Board and Project Steering Committee as reporting line. PMU will synthesize as well as analyse the information for further action through the Project Board/PIC and PSC. The information from the reports will be tallied against the UNSDCF results framework and reporting modalities.

²⁰ The [Standard Progress Report](#) used by the ExCom agencies or any other reporting format used by any other UN organization may be adapted for the purpose. Development partner requirements should also be kept in mind. The reporting format should be approved by the joint project/programme steering committee.

Table 6: Joint Project Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results	Indicators (with baselines, Targets* & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Data Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Improved and inclusive local level planning and a strengthened financing mechanism for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of target Union and Upazila that have incorporated climate change adaptation into their Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA). <p>Baseline- Union- 100% Upazila-TBD Target-100% by end of project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of target Union and Upazila plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls. <p>Baseline- Union- 50% Upazila-TBD Target: At least 60% by end of project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of Union and Upazila that have established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system 	<p>Survey report Final Evaluation Report Climate Inclusive LAPA</p> <p>Annual Plans and Five Year Plan of Upazila.</p> <p>Annual Plans of Upazila</p> <p>Annual Budgets of Upazila</p>	<p>Sample survey At the end of project, Feb 2025</p> <p>Document Review Quarterly</p> <p>Sample survey Annually</p> <p>Document Review Annually</p>		<p>Continued commitment to current decentralization and fiscal transfer policies.</p> <p>Social norms will not prevent women from participating in public planning events.</p> <p>No major political instability</p>

	<p>Baseline- Union- 80% Upazila-TBD Target: <i>100% by end of project.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of target Union and Upazila that are allocating other resources to implementing community adaptation schemes. <p>Baseline- Union- 70% Upazila-TBD Target: <i>At least 80% by end of project.</i></p>				
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of community people (Disaggregated by male, female, poor and marginalized) that participate in the formulation of Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA). <p>Baseline- 52% Target: <i>At least 75% by end of the project.</i></p> <p>% of target Union and Upazilas that integrate CCA solutions into the Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA) to support vulnerable households.</p>	<p>Meeting records Gender Analysis report</p> <p>Annual plans of Upazila</p>	<p>Document Review Annually</p> <p>Document Review Annually</p>		<p>No major displacement of the population</p> <p>Staff change in the LGI and local GoB officials is limited.</p>

	<p>Baseline- Baseline (Union)- 100% Baseline (Upazila)- TBD Target: <i>100% by end of the project</i></p> <p>% of target cooperatives that integrate CCA solutions into their business plan to support vulnerable households.</p> <p>Baseline- 0 Target: <i>100% by end of the project</i></p>	Business plans of climate-smart cooperatives	Document Review Annually		
<p>Output2</p> <p>Established financing mechanism for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods.</p>	<p>• % of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance</p> <p>Baseline- 39% (2022) Target: <i>At least 60% of target households by end of the project</i></p> <p>% of target cooperatives are implementing green climate businesses to benefit vulnerable households.</p> <p>Baseline- 0 Target: <i>At least 60% of cooperatives at the end of the project.</i></p>	<p>Household survey report</p> <p>Cooperatives performance assessment reports</p>	<p>Household survey Quarterly</p> <p>Document Review Annually</p>		Social norms will not prevent women from participating in public planning events.
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Established performance-based financing mechanism</p>	<p>• % of target Union and Upazilas that secure funding to support community adaptation schemes based on their performance.</p>	Upazila performance assessment reports	Document Review Annually		Staff changes in the LGI and local GoB officials.

<p>for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.</p>	<p>Baseline (Union)- 100% Baseline (Upazila)- TBD Target: <i>100% by the end of project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of Union and Upazila discussed on climate change adaptation planning and budget in General Budget Session. <p>Baseline (Union)- 100% Baseline (Upazila)- TBD Target: <i>100% of the Upazila</i></p>	<p>PBCRG allocation report</p> <p>Meeting records Upazila Survey Report</p>	<p>Document Review Annually</p>		<p>Continued commitment to current decentralization and fiscal transfer policies.</p>
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 8th Five Year Plan (8FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation. <p>Baseline- <i>CCA included in NAP & 8FYP.</i> Target- <i>NAP localization.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework <p>Baseline- <i>Moderate</i> Target: <i>Integrated</i></p>	<p>National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 8th Five-Year Plan</p> <p>Climate Fiscal Framework Qualitative Assessment Report</p>	<p>Qualitative Assessment Annually</p> <p>Qualitative Assessment Annually</p>		<p>Continued commitment to current decentralization and fiscal transfer policies.</p>

12. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

This section specifies what cooperation or assistance agreements²¹ form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and UNDP & UNCDF in this joint project.

The text specific to UNDP and UNCDF in Table 5 provides illustrative examples on UNDP and UNCDF's cooperation arrangements.

Table: 5 Basis of Relationship (illustrative examples)

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	This Joint Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on [DATE].
UNCDF	Signed Prodoc

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Project are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>.

The UN system with its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals and to Aid Effectiveness (Paris Declaration, Accra Agreement, and Addis Accord) has been responding to the needs of Bangladesh for the past 40 years. In this context, UNDP and UNCDF brought together their comparative advantages that create an added-value based partnership to pioneering ways to address climate change and local governance issues in Bangladesh.

UNDP and UNCDF will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement the Joint Project entitled "Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC)". The current project strategy runs for 48 months beginning end of 2015.

For UNDP, this project document is pursuant to the current UNDAF and the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) it signed with the Government of Bangladesh. All provisions in the SBAA therefore apply to this document. Consistent with Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, will rest with the implementing partner.

The proposed intervention brings together a recognized core mandate of UNDP for Capacity Development and policy advocacy. UNDP counts with a full blown multi-sector approach with a particular strength in climate change and Poverty Reduction. A consolidated country

presence allows for a solid delivery arm within the NIM (National Implementation Modality) agreed with the GoB for enhanced levels of ownership and accountability. The comparative strength of UNDP builds on:

- A strong development partner coordination role
- A strong and dynamic community of practitioners
- Activities in more than 90 countries with considerable potential for south-south learning co-operation
- Flexibility *in* support, with focus on local needs
- Close co-operation with UNCDF in working with the more than 20 least-developed countries (LDCs), presenting a strong foundation for linking poverty reduction with natural resource management.

On the other hand, for **UNCDF**, the signed project document shall be the legal basis of UNCDF's relation with the Government of Bangladesh within the context of UNCDF's global project *Local Climate Adaptive Living* (LoCAL) country framework document, which is in line with its position as a non-resident agency and global mandate for technical cooperation and capacity building. UNCDF's Local Development practice area, has 15 years' experience of supporting local government finance in Asian LDCs. The specialized agency will be put to the service of building climate resilience infrastructures, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures by providing an added-value generating combination of capital, technical assistance and advocacy directly to local authorities. UNCDF, given its specific capital investment mandate, will ensure the delivery of performance based climate resilience grant (PBCRG) transfers for Local Government Institutions (UPs) through a separate MoU to be signed with Local Government Division (LGD). UNCDF will also take lead responsibility on fiscal decentralization aspects related to performance based grant systems, UP budgeting, UP own revenue mobilization, public financial management, local investment programming, local procurement and policy promotion related to these areas.

13. Inception and closing phase:

The inception phase will be 6 months and an inception report will be submitted within that timeframe to the development partners for approval. The terms of reference for the inception phase and the report will be based on UNDP's standard template for programme inceptions and will be subject to development partners' approval. Among other things, the report will contain an updated results and monitoring framework with gender inclusive indicators, baselines for indicators, a detail budget corresponding to the project outcomes and a gender action plan. During the inception phase, the project will do preparatory works before embarking on full implementation. Inception is essential for setting the ground, bringing all relevant stakeholders on board and develop necessary methodologies and procedures. Inception and closing will focus on following key areas:

- (a) Hiring of manpower and setting up of offices
- (b) Developing operation manuals and methodologies

- (c) Designing operational criteria and monitoring tools
- (d) Identifying and engaging with relevant institutions
- (e) Finalizing Project's M&E and Results Framework.
- (f) Project's Closing Report (narrative, financial and exit)
- (g) Project Final Evaluation
- (h) Project's Final Audit

Planned Activities for Inception Phase:

- Advertisement and hiring of project staff.
- Office set up and procurement of equipment.
- Designing operations manual for CRF (grants), including types of actions and detail criteria for household selection.
- Designing operations manual for PBCRG fund including criteria for selecting schemes and union parishads.
- Baseline of the Project
- Development of Adaptation Tracking and Measuring (ATM) Mechanism of the Project
- Climate Change, Gender, Social and Environmental Screening Tools of LDP
- Revise the Community Risk Assessment Guideline for Climate Inclusive Local Development Plan
- Identifying NGOs for sub-contracting CRA process, Household level Planning and monitoring and facilitate social audit at community level.
- Identify NGOs/training institutions/entities for capacity facilitation support to project's targeted beneficiaries on local development planning (LDP).
- Developing criteria and methodology for identifying most relevant local institutions and CSOs at local level, which will be incorporated in the project implementation manual and approved by the PSC.
- Designing overall monitoring and evaluation framework of the project (Result and Resource framework-RRF) including gender and cross-cutting indicators.
- Identifying independent external actors for performance evaluation for PBCRG and CRG funds.
- MoU between UNDP and UNCDF on resource sharing.
- MoU between UNCDF and Local Government Division for PBCRG operation.
- Inception workshop.

Following activities will be done during closing phase:

- Project closing (narrative) report, including a lesson learned report
- Project closing (financial) report
- Project Exit strategy report
- Project Final Evaluation
- Project Documentation and Storage
- Final Audit and audit observation settlement

14. Work plans and budgets

The work plans will be developed at the inception phase of the project, which will detail the activities to be carried out within the joint project and the responsible implementing partners, timeframes and planned inputs from the participating UN organizations. The basis for all resource transfers to an implementing partner will be detailed in the work plans, agreed between the implementing partners and participating UN organizations. According to the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), the work plan will be signed by the implementing partners receiving cash (except sub-contracted NGO/local institutions). In case the implementation authority is delegated to a national/sub-national institution, the respective institution should be specified in the AWP. When sub-contracting with NGOs, the participating UN organizations sign legal instruments in accordance with their procedures. Any additional management arrangements that may be set up by participating UN organizations to achieve results under their respective responsibility may be detailed in annexes as needed.

A revised work plan and budget will be produced subsequent to the decisions of the annual/regular reviews. Annual work plan will be approved in writing by the Project Steering Committee. The joint project document does not need to be signed after each periodic review as long as there is written approval of it by all partners or following the annual/regular review. However, any substantive change in the joint project scope or change in financial allocations will require revision of the joint project document and signature of all parties involved.

The broad work plan is developed on following template in section 15.

15. Work Plan

Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) Project July 2023-June 2025

Sl.	Activities	Unit	7 Districts	02 Districts	Total	Year 7	Year 8
Output 1	Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing.						
1.	District/HDC level inception workshop	District	0	2	2	✓	
2.	Upazila/Union Level inception workshop	Union	0	22	22	✓	
3.	Organize an in-house workshop with Master Trainers (MT) to develop curriculum for Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) training	Workshop	2	1	3	✓	
4.	Organize ToT for CMFs on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO)	ToT	0	2	2	✓	
5.	Organize training for CMFs, UFs and DCCCs on implementation of Handbook and SOP for CRF operations and guarantee mechanism for climate resilient cooperatives	Training	1	1	2	✓	✓
6.	Conducting/updating Community Risk Assessment (CRA) including training of CMF and data collection	Union	0	22	22	✓	
7.	Training for CRF beneficiaries on Climate Adaptive Livelihood options (CALO) based on Skill and Market/ Value Chain	Person	0	7500	7500	✓	✓
8.	Make linkage with the govt's extension departments (fisheries, agri, livestock, PIO) for ensuring support services to CRF beneficiaries (non-budgetary)	Upazila	19	10	29		✓
9.	Training for the Upazila body, relevant govt. officials, CSO and local institutions on the process of Climate Risk Informed LDP and RRAP development following the CRA findings	Upazila	19	10	29	✓	
10.	3 days training for CMFs on organizational development, entrepreneurship, and leadership	Person	0	44	44		✓
11.	Training of Upazila on the process of social audit	Upazila	19	10	29	✓	
12.	Conduct social audit	Union	72	22	94		✓
13.	Training on CRF & PBCRG manual, fiduciary risk management manual, Investment menu, LAPA and Upazila performance	Upazila	19	10	29	✓	

Sl.	Activities	Unit	7 Districts	02 Districts	Total	Year 7	Year 8
	assessment manual for DDLG, UPS, Upazila, DCCC & DCFC						
14.	Integrating climate vulnerability including local adaptation plan of action (LAPA) in the Upazila planning process	Upazila	19	10	29	✓	
15.	Training on ATM, Web based MIS and online database for field staff	District	7	2	9	✓	
16.	Update and maintain LoGIC website	Consultant	1	1	2	✓	✓
17.	Training/Capacity building of project staff on GIS and climate, finance, and digital technology	Batch	0	1	1	✓	
18.	Internal Audit, Spot Checking and Progress Tracking/ATM Training	District	7	2	9	✓	✓
19.	Operational Expenditure Block Grant	Upazila	19	10	29	✓	✓
20.	Internal Fiduciary Risk Mitigation Training	District	0	9	9	✓	✓
21.	Develop climate change adaption strategies for Upazila/ union parishads (annual) including local adaptation plan of action (LAPA)	Union	19	10	29	✓	
22.	Workshop on NAP localization in six climate stress areas with MoEFCC	District	7	2	9		✓
23.	Capacity Building Workshops for Upazila Standing Committee on Environment, Forest and Climate Change (UEF&C)	Workshop	19	10	29	✓	
	<i>Climate Resilient Cooperatives</i>				0		
24.	Formation of Primary Cooperative Society at Ward level (non-budgetary)	Cooperative			0	✓	
25.	Formation of Central Cooperative Society at Upazila level	Consultant	1	0	1	✓	
26.	Formation of National Cooperative Society	Consultant	0	1	1		✓
27.	ToT for CMF, UF on bankability, financial resources, services, market mobilization and investment menu	Training	7	2	9	✓	
28.	Organize training for cooperative leaders on bankability, financial resources, services, market mobilization and investment menu	Cooperative Leaders	2000	1600	3600	✓	✓
29.	Organize workshop with cooperative leaders, market players, and relevant govt. departments on bankability and Market Linkage	Workshop	19	10	29	✓	✓
30.	Establish medium and large-scale investments by Cooperatives (Non-budgetary)	Cooperative			0		✓
31.	Organize training for cooperatives on cooperative management software (DCCC, PMU)	DCC/PMU	250	50	300	✓	
32.	Organize Training for CMFs, Cop Managers and Youths volunteers	Training	0	18	18	✓	

Sl.	Activities	Unit	7 Districts	02 Districts	Total	Year 7	Year 8
	of Cooperative software						
33.	Organize Learning Sharing visit for Cooperative Leaders	Cooperative	75	75	150	✓	✓
34.	Organize training for CMFs, UFs and DCCCs on implementation of LoGIC manuals (operation and management of cooperatives, development and operation of medium and large-scale enterprises, bankability of cooperatives, value chain and market linkage)	Training	1	1	2	✓	
	Youth Engagement				0		
35.	Formation of Youth Groups at ward level (non-budgetary)	Ward			0	✓	
36.	Formation of Youth Federations at union level (non-budgetary)	Union	72	22	94	✓	
37.	Formation of Youth Federations at district level (non-budgetary)	District	7	2	9		✓
38.	Establishing linkage between youth federations and national level youth network(s) (non-budgetary)	District			0		✓
39.	Organize training for youths on youth engagement in climate change adaptation and cooperative initiatives	Youth	0	550	550	✓	✓
40.	Organize Youth Assembly/ Conference at national level	National	0	1	1		✓
	Awareness Campaign on Climate Change				0		
41.	Develop Training Pool at central and district level non-budgetary)	Pool			0	✓	
42.	Organize ToT for Master Trainers	ToT	1	0	1	✓	
43.	National Day Observation (Environment, Youth, Cooperatives etc.)	Union	72	22	94	✓	✓
	Establishment and Operation of Climate Adaptation Innovation Center				0		
44.	Organize training for trustee board on trust operation	Batch	1	0	1	✓	
45.	Organize workshop with stakeholders on identifying and strengthening collaboration issues	Workshop	0		0	✓	
46.	Establish different components at the center- training center, demo plot, WASH & Waste management plot, hollow brick manufacturing unit, integrated agricultural & livestock farm, housing/cottage etc.	Support	1	1	2	✓	✓
47.	Developing ideas and scaling up businesses plan the cooperatives (Market Linkage)	Businesses plan		1	1	✓	✓
48.	Capacity building of cooperative leaders on government and non-government financial resources and services (Market Linkage)	Cooperative leaders		1	1	✓	✓
49.	Establishing market linkages for the existing cooperative business	Cooperative		1	1	✓	✓

Sl.	Activities	Unit	7 Districts	02 Districts	Total	Year 7	Year 8
	enterprises (Market Linkage)						
50.	Ensure climate risk insurance coverage for livelihood initiatives at center	Coverage	1	0	1		✓
Output 2	Established financing mechanism for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods.						
51.	Conduct Ward census for selecting CRF beneficiaries	Ward	0	50	50	✓	
52.	Select vulnerable households for supporting climate adaptive livelihoods by CRF (Non-budgetary)	Beneficiaries	0	7500	7500	✓	
53.	Facilitate the process of developing CRF beneficiary group business plan (non-budgetary)	CRF Group	0	500	500	✓	
54.	CRF beneficiary group formation and bank account & mobile wallet opening	CRF Group	0	500	500	✓	
55.	Disbursement of Community Resilience Fund (CRF) to the selected households 02 districts	Beneficiaries	0	7500	7500	✓	
56.	Develop handbook on the operation and management of cooperatives	Handbook	1	0	1	✓	
57.	Develop handbook on the development and operation of medium and large-scale enterprises	Handbook	1	0	1	✓	
58.	Develop handbook on the bankability of cooperatives	Handbook	0	1	1	✓	
59.	Develop handbook on the value chain and market linkage	Handbook	0	1	1		✓
60.	Develop Handbook and SOP for CRF operations	Handbook	1	0	1	✓	
61.	Designing guarantee mechanism for climate resilient cooperatives (Assessment & manual)	Manual	1	0	1		✓
Output 3	Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.						
62.	Update PBCRG manual including investment menu (NbS) and process of inclusion of investment menu in CRA/RRAP	Manual	1	0	1	✓	
63.	Conduct Annual Upazila Performance Audit by external firm	Upazila	19	10	29	✓	✓
64.	Develop climate-smart plans for Upazila (five-year Climate Adaptive Action Plan-CCAP) (Non-budgetary)	Upazila	19	10	29	✓	
65.	Disbursement of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) 7 districts	Upazila	19	0	19	✓	✓
66.	Disbursement of Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs) 02 districts	Upazila	0	10	10	✓	✓
67.	Develop co-finance guidelines (Including local level PPP) for	Manual	0	1	1	✓	

Sl.	Activities	Unit	7 Districts	02 Districts	Total	Year 7	Year 8
	Upazilas						
68.	Institutionalizing operation and maintenance of climate adaptive infrastructures (non-budgetary)	Union	72	22	94		✓
69.	Develop LAPA Guidelines	Guidelines	1	0	1	✓	
70.	Develop Investment menu including NbS for adaptive infrastructures	Manual	1	0	1	✓	
71.	Developing Upazila performance assessment manual for PBCRG including allocation formula	Manual	0	1	1	✓	
72.	Develop Upazila PBCRG operations manual	Manual	0	1	1	✓	
Output 4	Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing.						
73.	Advocacy meeting with different relevant ministries and stakeholders to incorporate CVI in their planning and budgeting process	Meeting	2	0	2	✓	
74.	Roundtable discussion on Local Climate Fiscal Framework (LCFF)	Meeting	1	1	2		✓
75.	Advocacy meeting on climate risk finance/insurance at the national level	Meeting	1	1	2		✓
76.	Dissemination workshop on LoGIC model & learning	Event	0	1	1		✓
77.	Workshop with govt. line departments and relevant institutions on mainstreaming climate change issues in capacity building, curriculum and nomination of members for Master Trainers (MT)	Workshop	0	1	1	✓	
78.	Organize sensitization meeting to make linkage with the govt's extension departments (fisheries, agri, livestock, etc.) for ensuring their support services to CRF beneficiaries	Meeting	19	10	29	✓	
79.	Organize workshop with market players at national level	Workshop	1	0	1		✓
80.	Quarterly Progress Review meeting (by LGD, DDLG, NGO, UNDP /UNCDF & Project team)	Meeting	2	4	6	✓	✓
81.	Coordination meeting (half yearly) with different level stakeholders at District level	Meeting	14	4	18	✓	✓
82.	Field Monitoring visit (Project, UNDP, UNCDF, LGD)	Visit	4	4	8	✓	✓
83.	Project Baseline Study (CHT)	Study		1	1	✓	
84.	Final Evaluation of LoGIC	Evaluation	1		1		✓
85.	Annual Planning Meeting	Meeting	1	1	2	✓	✓
86.	Exploration of opportunities for synergies with existing UNDP projects such as Future Nation	Lump-sum	0	1	1	✓	

Sl.	Activities	Unit	7 Districts	02 Districts	Total	Year 7	Year 8
87.	Engagement of Research Institute to identify suitable & location specific nature-based solutions	Firm	5	15	20	✓	
88.	Learning visit of stakeholders	Event	1		1		✓
89.	Organize Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting	Meeting	2	2	4	✓	✓
90.	Organize Project Implementation Committee (PIC)/Board Meeting	Meeting	4	4	8	✓	✓
91.	Visibility and Communications	District	7	2	9	✓	✓
92.	Preparation of GCF proposal in close consultation with the Government and validation at the local level	Proposal	1		1	✓	✓

* Total Planned Budget by UN Organization includes both project cost and indirect support cost.

* GoB contribution not included in the breakdown of total planned budget.

16. Budget of the Project

Project Cost Head	Original Budget Budget			Revised Budget Budget		
	US\$ Per Month/Unit	Month/Unit	Total US\$	US\$ Per Month/Unit	Month/Unit	Total US\$
Technical Staff/Consulting (Technical Support to Project Outputs)						
ARR/Climate Change Specialist	3,227	72	232,344	2,910	96	279,360
Climate Change Grants Specialist	2,626	72	189,072	2,460	96	236,160
Capacity Building and Policy Advocacy Specialist	2,914	65	189,410	2,634	89	234,426
District Climate Change Coordinator	1,404	395	554,580	1,570	611	959,270
Knowledge Management & Communication Officer	1,599	66	105,534	1,672	90	150,480
Senior Short-Term Consultants (National) (Gender, Governance, Climate Change, KM)	240	501	120,240	289	801	231,489
International Consultants (Including Gender and Climate Change Expertise)	576	100	57,600	904	441	398,664
Adaptation Innovation Specialist	3,754	21	78,834	4,209	45	189,405
Technical Specialist-Climate Change (Resilient Infrastructures)	3,754	21	78,834	3,988	45	179,460
Sub Total			1,606,448			2,858,714
Programme Cost			0			
Local Capacity Building and Planning (Institutional Contracts/Trainings/Workshop)	50,388	50	2,519,400	73,933	74	5,471,042
Community Resilience Grants (Household level for adaptive livelihoods)	360.11	36,130	13,010,774	348.77	43,630	15,216,835

Performance Based Climate Resilient Grants (UP level for resilient Infrastructure)	61,865	144	8,908,560	61,796	173	10,690,708
Independent Performance Assessment (Institutional Contract)	63,843	4	255,372	63,843	4	255,372
Operational Expenditure Block Grant		-	-	2,451	29	71,079
Travel (Learning events)	1,772	45	79,740	2,335	47	109,745
Visibility and Knowledge Management	9,523	53	504,719	7,414	77	570,878
Sub Total			25,278,565			32,385,659
Project Management						
Project Coordinator/Manager (National)	6,790	70	475,300	6,513	94	612,222
Project Operation Manager (National)	3,412	70	238,840	3,611	94	339,434
Admin & Finance Associate (SB3)	1,599	70	111,930	1,669	94	156,886
Project Assistant (SB2)	1,000	70	70,000	1,014	94	95,316
Computer Operator	223	46	10,258	223	46	10,258
Support Staff/Dispatch Staff	394	46	18,124	594	70	41,580
Quality Assurance Support and Reporting	9,182	70	642,740	12,094	94	1,136,836
Sub Total			1,567,192			2,392,532
Operating Budget I: Project Implementation Support						
Rent	4,725	72	340,200	4,647	96	446,112
Equipment and Furniture	4,251	28	119,028	2,968	52	154,336
Vehicle Rental	3,332	72	239,904	2,867	96	275,232
Motorcycle	1,770	19	33,630	1,810	23	41,630
Fuel and maintenance for field staff	321	72	23,112	384	96	36,864
Stationary/Office & ICT Supplies	1,505	60	90,300	1,312	84	110,208
Printing and Publications	2,158	50	107,900	1,522	74	112,628
Operation and Maintenance	726	72	52,272	961	96	92,256
Contingency/Miscellaneous	6,205	72	446,760	4,727	96	453,792

Sub Total			1,453,106			1,723,058
Operating Budget II: Monitoring and Evaluation						
Institutional Contract (Baseline, End line, Tracking Adaption, etc)	61,148	7	428,036	59,754	8	478,031
National Monitoring and MIS Specialist	3,447	64	220,608	3,650	88	321,200
District Climate Finance Coordinator (DCFC)	1,343	399	535,857	1,529	615	940,335
International Consultants (Review, Performance Assessment, Evaluation & Reporting)	45,554	2	91,108	51,612	3	154,836
Travel (Monitoring by project and GoB)	3,179	72	228,888	2,935	96	281,760
Travel (Monitoring by UNDP & UNCDF)	1,904	72	137,088	1,980	96	190,080
MIS Officer	1,644	67	110,148	1,705	91	155,157
Internal Fiduciary Risk Mitigation Training	3,012	10	30,120	2,513	19	47,747
Internal Audit, Spot Checking and Progress Tracking	1,157	56	64,792	1,200	65	78,000
External Audit and Evaluation	52,231	3	156,693	5,785	32	185,120
Sub Total			2,003,338			2,832,266
Total			31,908,649			42,192,229
AA Fee (1%)			149,512			256,399
GMS 7% (EU and SIDA & Denmark)			2,181,140			2,879,355
Total of Dev Partner USD			34,239,301			45,327,983
<u>Government contribution[1]</u>	BDT 7,126,000		84,184	BDT 14,252,000		154,047
Total Project Cost (Govt & Dev Partner)			34,323,485			45,482,030

At Glance of Grant Allocation by Organization:			In USD			In USD
UNDP			19,516,401			25,836,951
UNCDF			14,722,900			19,491,032
GoB			84,184			154,047
Total USD			34,323,485			45,482,030

Note to budget:

- Original Government commitment of BDT 160,000,000 equivalent to USD 1,890,160 was shown in the existing prodoc using the exchange rate BDT 84.6483 of the month of Nov 2020. But during the approval of RDPP Government approved BDT 37,126,000 (Equivalent to USD 438,591). In this 3rd revised prodoc government commitment has been shown BDT 14,252,000 (partial salary of NPD & DPD) which is equivalent to USD 154,047 till June 2025 using UN Exchange Rate BDT 84.6483 for original period and BDT 102 of Feb 23 for two years extension period.
- Original SIDA commitment was USD 17,977,825 but actual receipt is USD 16,859,424. The difference of original commitment and actual receipt is for fluctuation of exchange rate between SEK and USD over the project period. Additional commitment of SIDA/Embassy of Sweden is SEK 50,000,000 for this 2 years extension period which is equivalent to USD 4,830,451 by using the UN exchange rate USD 10.351 of 01 February 2023.
- The original commitment of EU was USD 17,049,877 till June 2023 but the actual receipt is USD 16,779,877. The difference of original commitment and actual receipt is for fluctuation of exchange rate between EURO and USD over the project period. There is no EU commitment in the new two-year extension period.
- Commitment of the Embassy of Denmark/DANIDA for 2 years extension period is DKK 40,000,000 which is equivalent to USD 5,858,231 by using the UN exchange rate USD 6.828 of 01 February 2023.

Annex 1: Technical note on PBCRG for Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)

The positive impact of performance-based grants to trigger actions by local governments and produce targeted development results over the last two decades has provided the technical framework to design Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG). Alongside, the role of performance based grants delivered by LoGIC to 72 Union Parishads across 7 targeted districts of Bangladesh has been recognized by the Mid Term Evaluation of the LoGIC for its positive impact on Climate change adaptation.

The PBCRG to selected climate change vulnerable Upazila Parishads will complement the grant resources that are provided by the Government of Bangladesh through their annual grants to all Upazila Parishads, as well as performance based grants from other projects. In other words, the PBCRG grants will top up the other grants received by Upazila Parishads for development expenditure, and act as additional earmarked grants to support expenditure that will improve the climate change responsiveness of public goods in which the Upazila Parishad makes investments. This approach, where the PBCRG grants complement and augment expenditures by Upazila Parishads, ensures that priorities of the PBCRG are mainstreamed into the development plans and investments being made by Upazila Parishads.

The grant making to target Upazila Parishads with regard to building climate change resilience is envisaged to take place through three stages. First, the LoGIC will propose formula-based entitlements for addressing climate change for target Upazila Parishads, taking into account carefully selected characteristics of Upazila Parishads, such as population, area, revenue base and climate change vulnerability. Second, the performance of the target Upazila Parishads will be assessed through structured performance assessment on key indicators that are critical to the results targeted by LoGIC such as compliance with mandatory functions, climate change responsive development planning, efficient implementation of planned activities, and increased mobilization of own resources. Third, the grant entitlements will be weighted by relative performance, whereby the better performing will be able to receive an allocation which is greater than the initial entitlement, while the Upazila Parishads that perform relatively worse, will receive smaller allocation or no allocation at all. It is envisaged that the performance incentive of around 30% of the block grants will provide sufficient motivation to the Upazila Parishads that succeed in securing LoGIC grants to improve performance in areas related to climate change resilience.

The major variation envisaged in relation to the performance-based grants by LoGIC is with regard to the entitlement formula and the additional climate change related indicators used in the performance assessment. The basic entitlement formula will be revised to address the extent of climate change vulnerability of the Upazila Parishad. The performance indicators will be modified to address actions and achievements in relation to climate change responsive action by the target Upazila Parishads.

The design of the PBCRG will be well aligned to the mechanisms established for grant making, so as to avoid significant additional steps or reporting, during the planning, performance assessment and reporting stages..

Fund will be disbursed to the treasury of Bangladesh Bank in favor of project bank account of Local Government Division (LGD). LGD will disburse the funds as per performance-based allocation to each Upazila Parishad in their respective account.

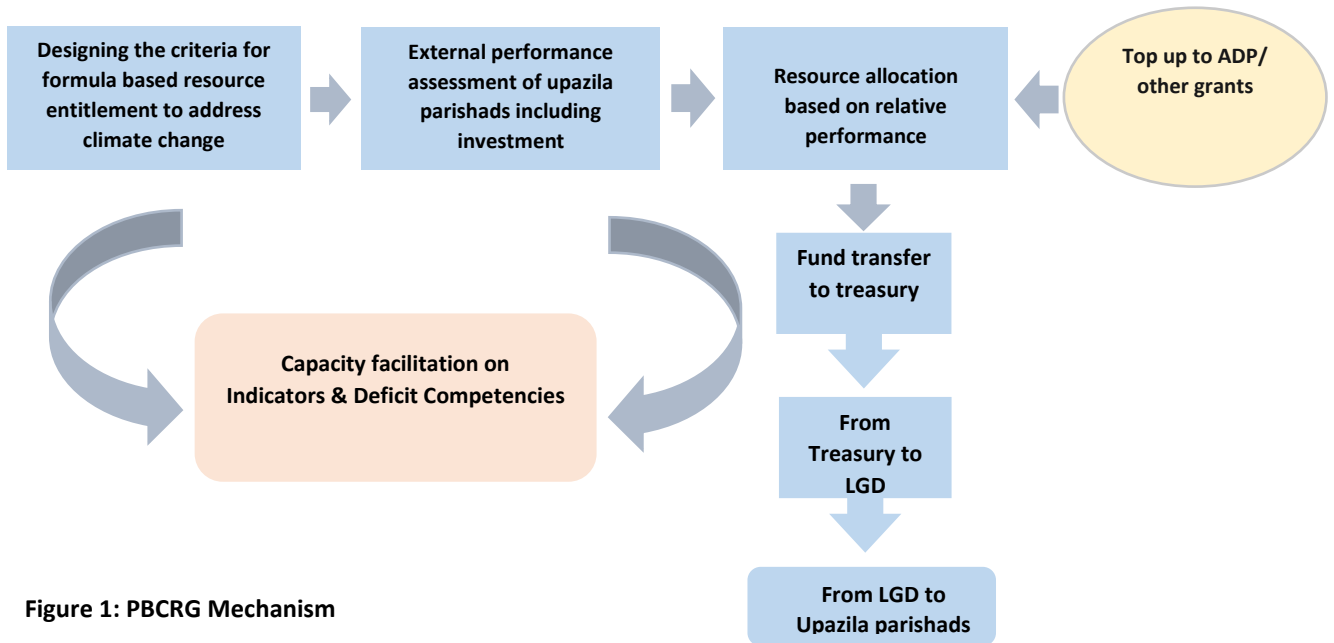


Figure 1: PBCRG Mechanism

Fiduciary risk management:

- (a) **Pre-audit:** Minimum condition for receiving PBCRG by any Upazila Parishad is unqualified audit by external audit firm. This will ensure clean financial management before disbursement of grants.
- (b) **Expenditure tracking by concerned Upazila committee:** After PBCRG will be disbursed, the mandated Upazila Parishad committee will monitor expenditure as per Upazila Parishad operation manual, and carry out scheme monitoring.
- (c) **Transparency and disclosure of plans and budgets:** Planned expenditures will be shared at appropriate Committees, to allow for scrutiny.
- (d) **Capacity facilitation:** Financial management capacity facilitation will be provided to Upazila Parishads to ensure quality accounting and financial management of PBCRG. This will be additional to regular financial management training the upazila parishads receive.
- (e) **Independent expenditure tracking:** There will be independent expenditure tracking by social audit to ensure local public accountability.
- (f) **Implementation supervision by DDLG/UNO/DC:** Key government official like DDLG (In case of HDC, designated officer), UNO and DC will monitor implementation of schemes supported by PBCRG.
- (g) **Implementation monitoring by project's field staff:** Project appointed field staff will monitor implementation of schemes to ensure quality.
- (h) **Post audit:** Post-expenditure audit will be done by external auditors. This will be notified during disbursement and capacity facilitation.
- (i) **Internal audit and sport check:** Continuous internal audit and spot check will take place from the UNCDF country office on a regular basis as part of regular oversight function.

Annex 2: Community Resilience Fund (CRF): Programmatic and Operational Aspects

Summary

One of the central issue is for what purpose and how the community resilience fund (CRF) will be channelled to the most vulnerable beneficiary HHs. In the project, CRF (small grants) will be primarily used for promoting resilient livelihoods of most vulnerable preferably to women and adolescent girls of the vulnerable households and channelled through electronic cash transfer mechanism (through Agent Banking) to the beneficiary households against their unique personal and mobile phone identity. This mechanism has been widely used by humanitarian community and the UN agencies in Bangladesh with significant cost efficiency and security. The company utilised for such transfer will be selected from market. This is also important to note that the households will be selected against established criteria by civil society organisations and local government under the supervision of project staff.

Another important issue is who will assess the efficacy of HH level adaptation activities and how. The strategy of the project is very critical in this respect. The project will set up a real-time monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess its efficiency and effectiveness. An independent organisation to manage the function is the most important part of the process together with community managed social auditing. The project will maintain an MIS which will enable the management team to review various approach based on evidence of effectiveness and shortcomings.

Adaptive Livelihoods

In Bangladesh, poor households in rural areas typically have a “portfolio of work” rather than a “job”. Commonly, each member earns income from many sources, from agriculture to casual labor to petty trade and formal work, in part because it mitigates the risk and seasonality inherent in any one source, and because it is often not possible to sustain sufficient income from a single occupation.

In this context, one way to increase work and incomes is to improve portfolios of work rather than “create jobs”. The question we focus on is how to help poor people raise their productivity in their current occupations, and how to help them access new occupations that offer higher earnings facing the challenge of climate change, disasters and changes in ecosystem. Traditional job creation is still important since, ultimately, the end of poverty will come from having lots of small, medium, and large firms to sustain employment on a large scale. But this project is not about the policies or conditions that might bring about that kind of long term structural change. Rather we focus on programmes and policies that can be immediately implemented, and can show results, in the space of a few years.

The evidence shows that improving poor people’s portfolios of work can be done on a large scale, cost-effectively. For the most part, the tools available are a mix of safety net programmes, such as public workfare, and “supply-side” interventions that try to give people and firms something they need, such as capital or skills, to raise their incomes.

Across regions and districts within Bangladesh, challenges, and classes of people, the evidence sends a clear message: many of the poor have high returns to capital. The poor seem to be held back by too little capital and an absence of cheap credit. When programmes give capital to the

poor—be it cash, tools or livestock, to small business owners, unemployed youth or ultra-poor women—we tend to see similar results: poor people expand the number and size of their businesses, and increase the profitability of work in their portfolio. This is true even in some fragile districts, especially in the aftermath of natural disasters.

“Capital-centric” interventions have the most promise, but tend to be the exception rather than the rule. Start-up grants, cash infusions, in-kind capital transfers, and other so called “hand-outs” have an impressive record of increasing poor people’s long run earning potential—the very opposite of the “dependency syndrome” some fear. The impacts may be especially high after natural disasters and political crises. Currently few of the studied programmes provide capital alone, so some of their success may be due in part to other programme components, from supervision to training. But being what we call capital-centric seems to be critical to these programmes’ success.

However important capital might be, the answer is probably not “more microfinance”. Most microfinance is still very expensive for the borrower and has short repayment periods. Because of this, it is a poor vehicle for investments in farming or business, which require longer incubation and less costly capital. Thus it should come as little surprise that field experiments in several countries finds almost no effect of microfinance on profits or poverty. Conditional or purposive grants for extreme poor, lower interest rates along with more flexible repayment terms for poor could improve matters.

Workfare and other social safety net programmes have promise in fragile conditions, but there is shamefully little evidence on their impacts. For all the money that is spent on these programmes, it is shocking how little they have been studied. These could be the best (perhaps only) option for creating work in unstable situations. In stable situations, there is also evidence they might raise wages for all. This gap in the evidence could easily be filled and must.

The CRF is therefore confidently promote and finance households for adaptive livelihood approach as a key strategy for building adaptive capacity of most vulnerable people including women and girls in the climate vulnerable areas in Bangladesh. A list of Adaptive livelihoods is also attached at the end of the document.

Adaptive Livelihood Definition and Approaches:

There is no agreed definition of adaptive livelihoods. However, this become more difficult when we narrow down livelihood semantically as mere income or employment generation means. In lexicon, often livelihoods are treated as a mean to have income, which can be the principal transection to get other means of wellbeing: shelter, food, health, mobility, recreation, water and sanitation and social life. This connotation might not work in very traditional society, where other aspects of wellbeing might not necessarily need money only.

Generally, by the term “Adaptive Livelihoods”, we referred to a certain capacity that helps a person to make their livelihoods sustain despite changes in environment and shocks. Livelihoods in a changing environment experience varying degree of vulnerability due to climatic, economic and other social factors. Most forms of primary livelihoods are dependent on local resources which are getting scarce by the day and are under threat from variations in climate that manifest as extreme weather events.

Rural Livelihoods have been suffering because of agriculture becoming less remunerative which is enhancing the vulnerabilities of the poor in the volatile economic environment further exacerbated by climate related risks. Therefore, now it is an urgent need to understand multi-dimensional – especially resource based – vulnerability, in order to develop bottom-up, climate adaptive livelihoods as a core aspect of “adaptive capacity” to climate change.

This project thus focuses on assessing climate related and other vulnerabilities that affect livelihoods in a village and guides activities that will be more resilient in the long run thus contributing towards sustainable livelihoods. In that regards, adaptive livelihoods have three core set of approaches and characteristics: (1) Reducing Exposure and underlying vulnerabilities, (2) Broadening choices to diversify portfolio of works, and (3) Sustaining human development through skill development for future employment markets. The adaptive livelihood approach is explained in following table along with an example in the context of a household who has to leave by safety net support only (VGD beneficiary).

Table 1: Approaches of Adaptive Livelihoods with an example

Current Livelihoods and its risk exposure	Approaches to Adaptive Livelihoods		
	<i>Reducing Exposure: Protect and Strengthen Livelihood Assets</i>	<i>Broadening Choices: Build and Diversify Livelihood Options for Asset Poor</i>	<i>Sustaining Human Development: Equip the people for future livelihood opportunities</i>
	Reducing Exposure to and Vulnerability of Existing Means of Livelihood.	Shift to and increase certain means of livelihood, which has much lower exposure and vulnerability.	Provide knowledge and skill to new types of livelihood, which has wider and long term potential including lower exposure and vulnerability to climate change.
EXAMPLE			
Small Grocery Shop Risk Exposure: SLR, Cyclone	Raise the plinth of the shop to combat with SLR and tidal surge. Retrofitting of the shop to withstand cyclone.	Enhance portfolio of work with hydroponics, compost preparation, energy efficient and movable oven, making of small purse from leather waste.	Training on Nursing; Agent Banking; Jute Crafts

Community Resilience Fund Operation Process

In the overall fund management, there will parties accountable, responsible, get coordinated and be informed in the whole process. The following process is identified as key.

Step 1: LGD and UNDP will identify an Electronic Cash Transfer Entity to transfer the Fund to People.

Step 2: UNDP sub-contract NGOs from UNDP’s pre-qualified entities or through public procurement with the approval of NPD for CRA-RRAP, Capacity Building Support, Social Auditing and Household Risk Reduction Action Plan (HH-RRAP) Development.

Step 3: Household- Risk Reduction Action Plan (HH-RRAP) is included into LDPs and Costed with Detailed Budget and Cumulative Plan

Step 4: UP approves all actions and Send to National Project Director for Fund Transfer as Per Schedule

Step 5: Project Staff on the ground cross check the HH-RRAPs, grants requirements, their bank account information, actual costing of the livelihoods and verify the plan

Step 6: Project office in Local Government Division request UNDP to transfer money through the selected e-cash transfer vendor to the specific beneficiaries in installment.

Step 7: The Social Audit and Final Audit conducted in each year and provide recommendation on the issues of CRF

Step 8: UNDP, GoB and PMU Staff periodically conduct spot check of the grants and improve the grants management.

Determining the Size of Adaptation Grants for Adaptive Livelihoods

Under the CRF, a household will get highest US \$300. These figures have been determined on the basis of a number of factors. One of those includes FGDs with people whereby they provided information regarding the amount of money required to establish various climate resilient livelihoods. These figures were found to be between BDT 25,000 - 35,000 so the average of these figures i.e. \$300 was chosen.

Moreover, livelihood projects which provide cash grants to beneficiaries were studied to figure out the approximate amounts of cash disbursements per beneficiary. These included climate blind asset transfers such as CLP project (\$301), EU UPVGD project (\$244), WFP (289), as well as climate smart projects such as UNDP's waterlogging project (\$385), and CDMP Phase I (\$321). Furthermore, a consultation meeting with different LGIs was held in which the participants noted that BDT 30,000-35,000 is the minimum amount of money required to attain climate resilient livelihoods for the vulnerable beneficiary women and men from extreme poor group. On the basis of all these factors the amount was determined.

The overall CRF Accountability, Responsibility, Coordination and Information matrix will be as follows.

Key Function	Accountability	Responsibility	Coordination	Information
HH-RRAP	Sub-contracted NGOs	HHs; LGIs	Project Staff; UP	Project Staff; DMC;
CC Screening of HH-RRAP	LGIs	Sub-contracted NGOs; Project Staff	Ward Members and UP Staff	UNO; DMC
Approval of the HH-RRAP	Project Staff	UP	Sub-contracted NGOs; DMC	UNO; DDLG; HDC

Key Function	Accountability	Responsibility	Coordination	Information
Aggregate the whole plan for Union and Reflect in LDP	LGIs	Sub-contracted NGOs; Project Staff	DMC	UNO; DDLG; HDC
Cross Check of the Union Aggregate Plan for CRF	Project Management	LGIs; Project Staff;	UNO; Sub-contracted NGO	UNDP
Aggregate all Union Plan	Project Management	LGIs; Project Staff;	UNO; Sub-contracted NGO	UNDP; UNCDF; Senior Officials of LGD; Development partners
Final Approval of All Grants Transfer	Project Board	Project Management; UNDP	LGD;	Project Steering Committee; Development partners
Transfer of the Fund to the Households (HHs)	UNDP	Project Team; Agent Bank	LGD; Bangladesh Bank; FD	Auditor General; IMED; PC; ERD; DDLG; HDC; UNO; UP
Monitoring of the Fund Transfer	LGD	Project Team; UNDP	Agent Bank; UP; Beneficiaries; DDLG; HDC; UNO;	IMED; Project Steering Committee
Monitoring of the Uses of Fund at HH level	Project Management	UP; sub-contracted NGO; Social Audit Team; Local Staff of Project	HDC; DDLG; UNO; UP	Project Steering Committee
Annual Local Appraisal of CRF	UP	Project Staff; Sub-contracted NGO	UNO; DDLG; HDC	Project Management; UNDP; UNCDF
Spot Check and Quality Assurance	UNDP Senior Management	UNDP Programme Manager; Project Team;	Development partners; LGD	Development partners; LGD; Project Steering Committee
Financial Audit of the CRF	Project Management	Audit Firm; UNDP; LGD	Auditor General Office; IMED	Project Steering Committee; LGD; Development partners
Measuring Enhancement of Adaptive Capacity at HHs	Project Management	Sub-Contracted NGOs; Project Staff at Local Level	UNDP; UNCDF; Development partners;	UNO; DDLG; UP; Project Steering Committee; LGD
Integrate lessons in Revision of CRF periodically	UNDP	Project Team; LGD	IMED; Auditor General; Audit Firm, Social Audit Team; UNO; DDLG; UP	Project Steering Committee; Development partners

Role of Stakeholders in CRF Management

LGD	UNDP	LGI	Sub-contracted NGOs/ Entities	Vulnerable Households
Lead Accountability	Responsible to Disburse	Responsible to plan	Responsible to conduct social audit and actual audit	Responsible for Household Level Adaptation Plan and Its Implementation
Ensure that HHs RRAP are cumulated and therefore the UNDP is requested to transfer money through electronic cash transfer	UNDP Field Supervisor to ensure the selection criteria and compliances are ensured. Facilitate LGIs and HHs in performing their respective role in identifying climate adaptation action at household (or cluster of households) level. Quality Assurance Role.	Selection of Households in a Participatory Way Assist HHs in identifying climate adaptation actions Ensures compilation of HH-RRAPs is part of the LDPs during Planning and Planning Review Process	Audit the selection criteria, HH-RRAP, Cash Receipt in installment, conditions complied before transfer of money in each installment, and use of money in adaptation purpose. Social Audit measures the adaptation; and efficiency and transparency of fund utilization.	Selection of Climate Adaptation Actions at HH Level Implementation of Plan with their own contribution and grants from the project.

Role of Stakeholders in M&E and Quality Assurance of the CRF

LGD	UNDP	LGI	Subcontracted NGOs/ Entities
Lead Accountability	Quality Assurance Responsibility	Responsible to monitor social and financial audit at household level	Responsible to conduct social audit and actual audit
Ensure a robust monitoring mechanism at national and local level. Hiring the audit firm in consultation with UNDP	Ensure that the quality of social audit and financial audit. Ensure that the audit firm hired is good quality and conduct audit transparently.	-Ensure that social audit and financial audit of household level grants are efficient and effectively conducted. -Ensure that all process followed in the disbursement of the household level grants are accessible to audit and social audit entities.	To conduct actual financial and social audit.

Practiced Means of Adaptive Livelihoods in Bangladesh

1.1 Hydroponics (DAE-FAO, 2009; CDMP, 2009; UNITAR, 2009)

In pro-longed flood and waterlogged area, hydroponics is a potential climate resilient agriculture practice. If the flood level increases further, more area become waterlogged due to increased precipitation this method of agriculture is has higher adaption potential. However, the extreme poor women has scope to improve portfolios of work in this adaptive agriculture. Particularly, cultivation of vegetable seedlings within 15 days is a very good opportunity for VGD women during flood and waterlogging period, when they face challenges to get any work. Hydroponics cultivation increases the capacity of the poor and marginal peasants as well as of the extreme poor women to adapt to increasing precipitation scenario. Women will be able to cultivate eco-friendly vegetables and other crops round the year to enhance family income and nutrition. Apart from the above, women will receive hands-on skill training on summer and winter vegetable cultivation techniques, inter-culture operation of fruit trees, and vegetable seed preservation techniques. Ladies finger, Spinach (*Lalshak & Palang shak*) and seedling of Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Tomato Chili, and Cauliflower is generally cultivated in floating bed (hydroponics). In hydroponics, the bed is made of biodegradable materials, it degrades day by day; after the full degradation the bed can be used as compost for agriculture. The floating beds are made of the water hyacinth, which is available and grow faster in Bangladesh eco-systems. A five member's household can run their family for 2 months with return from 10 beds. 10 hydroponic beds will cost 25000 Taka along with cost of seeds, nets and bamboo. This cultivation does not require any fertilizer to use. However, the farmer often uses pesticides, though training is provided on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) method. This will require training to use bio-pesticides. (UNITAR, 2009).

1.2 Homestead Gardening (DAE-FAO, 2009; UN Women, 2014, CDMP, 2009)

Homestead gardening is a subsistence weapon in different hazard situation. This practice involves a large number of women and it can be done without going outside. The investment and running cost is low. Women will produce vegetables throughout the whole year in the places near homesteads. They usually will produce tomato, spinach, *lalshakh*, *puishakh*, *palangshakh*, *bhindi*, beans, brinjal, cucumber, *jinge*, *lalmi kathoa*, onion, garlic, ginger, turmeric, radish, cabbage, cauliflower, pepper etc. They will protect the garden by raising fences around so poultry and cattle cannot get out. On the fence of the surrounding garden, *puishakh*, *karala*, *jinge* and cucumber are sown. Vegetables can also be grown on scaffolding in the house. Papaya and banana can also be cultivated. In this livelihood practice, household waste and wastewater are used as organic manure.

1.3 Compost/Organic Manure and Traditional Fuel Preparation (DAE-FAO, 2009; CDMP, 2009):

This type of preparation of fuels is mostly done by women and is easy to make fuel from cow dung. Women make fuel ball from cow dung. Cow dung mixed with mud, rice bran and stubs increases the volume and combustibility of fuels. The local people reported (CDMP, 2009) that it has no effect on environment. The organic manure prepared from cow dung also increases the soil fertility and the

water holding capacity. For the organic manure, a hole is dug at about 6 ft in length, 5 ft in breadth and 3 ft depth nearer to the cowshed.

1.4 Seed Preservation (DAE-FAO, 2009; CDMP, 2009):

This is a locally adapted livelihood practice which can fulfil seed demands. The farmers select the plants from which they are going to collect seeds. Generally, the luxuriously grown plants having well developed fruits at the top are chosen. Then they store them in ply bags or in earthen plots and put them in dry and cold places where no insect or moisture can enter. In every steps of seed preservation, the role of women is very important. This reduces dependency on market seeds and saves money from buying with cash money at the time of need. It does not involve any harmful effect on environment and it rather increases crop diversity.

1.5 Coconut and Battle Nut/ Ground Nut Tree Plantation (DAE-FAO, 2009; CDMP, 2009):

It is very much suitable for coastal zone. This does not require much cares, manures, capital/labour and profitably useful for areas where other crops do not grow well or at all. It has high demand and suitable for local climate. It is also a socially accepted livelihood practice for women. Seeds are sown in the holes. After sowing seeds the hole is covered with soil that seed can draw necessary nutrition from soil. As a result, young plants come out of the seed within 8-10 days. These trees also act as an environmental protector.

1.6 Fruit Gardening and Medicinal Plantation (DAE-FAO, 2009; CDMP, 2009):

This can be done in the free spaces around homestead or of the educational institutions. This is similar to homestead gardening. Fruit trees like mango, guava, lemon etc. And medicinal plants like *Bohera*, *Horitoki*, *Bhenda* etc. are planted in a garden. This practice fulfils local nutritional demand, has medicinal value and environmental benefits (e.g. *Bhenda* is used as medicine for many dermatological diseases at the time of flood and it is also a good medicine for headache).

1.7 Duck Rearing/ Poultry Farm (DAE-FAO, 2009; UN Women, 2014; CNRS, 2013; CDMP, 2009; UNITAR, 2009):

Duck is a livestock bird animal. It inhabits on both land and water. The suitable areas for duck rearing are water logged areas and in open/closed water bodies. Duck rearing was the source of income in poor community for meeting their nutritional requirements specially proteins. The variety of duck is *kambel*, *indigenous* and *Runner*. Duck or poultry rearing is a socially accepted livelihood for women. Usually these livestock birds (e.g. duck, hen etc.) need food that involved poultry feeds, vitamins – AD, multivitamins, calcium, vitamin- B plus, rice bran mixing with rice and broken rice etc. This livelihood practice requires cages. For duck rearing process, a house made of mud, straw, bamboo and ropes for the ducks is required. These livestock birds also need medicine to prevent or cure diseases though they have lower disease and death rates. Usually women collected the babies of duck or hen. On each occasion, they collected 1000 babies (CDMP, 2009) and after three months they sell them. They can also sell the eggs of duck and hen and earn money.

1.8 Murta Cultivation and Weaving Shitol Pati (CDMP, 2009):

Women can take out the bark of the plants called *Murta* and weave a kind of mat which is very soothing and cool to lay on during the summer season and that's why they are called *Shitol Pati* (Cool Mat). It has very high local demand and thus economically cost effective. The women usually learn the art of weaving the *pati* traditionally. So no training is required to teach them. They require a loan to buy the sapling of the tree and other materials. They can also plant their own sapling in their land. The plant needs at least two years time to be matured. The new plants may die because of staying under water for two-three months, at the time of flood.

1.9 Manufacturing Cane Furniture (CDMP, 2009):

It can be carried out as a cottage industry if the industry demands survival and the cane cultivation is expanded. Involvement of women is very high in this activity. Main raw material cane is locally available. The equipment needed to make cane furniture are: *hechko* blade frame, blade, cleaver, knife, hammer, blow lamp, measuring tape, *hambura* and stool, cost about TK 1800 and once bought can be used for a long time. Usually 200-250 pieces of raw canes are bought at a time and left to dry out in the sun for a week. The crooked ones are straightened by applying heat. Blow lamps are used to heat the canes. Different types of furniture like sofa, dress stand, swings, chairs etc. are made of cane. The work is environmental friendly but making cost is very high.

1.10 Floating Agriculture and Kandi Method of Cultivation (CDMP, 2009):

Due to water logging in flood-prone areas, the crisis of cultivable land has forced the people to change their traditional agric practices. It is a profitable venture. At first, women have to make beds for cultivation of crops. Two labourers are needed to make the decomposed bed which can also be used as input material of *Kandi* preparation. The floating bed is also used as organic manure. Several bamboo poles are needed and the amount of water hyacinth is to be collected from a surface. These hyacinths are locally available. It is a community based technology and adopted and fitted with local ecology. No manure or insecticides is needed to be applied after sowing the seeds or planting the saplings. Only a long bamboo pole is fixed up to prevent movement of bed caused by wind or current.

1.11 Rice Fish Culture (DAE-FAO, 2009):

Rice-fish culture involves farmers introducing another 'crop' into their rice fields – small, indigenous fish. This technique is good for both the fish and the rice. Safely hidden from birds, the fish thrive in the dense rice plants, while they in turn provide a source of fertiliser with their droppings, eat insect pests and help to circulate oxygen around the rice field. These lifesaving crops are doubly good for poor families struggling to deal with the global food crisis. A diet of fish is an excellent source of protein and so improves people's health. Extra rice yields, meanwhile, not only put meals on tables but enable families to sell surplus food at market. The farmer plants the rice in rows that are roughly 35cm apart, then fills 50% of the ditch with water. The water is purified with a small quantity of lime, and a little organic fertilizer is added. Then, when the rice starts to shoot, the

water level across the field is increased to 12–15cm, and small fish or ‘fingerlings’ are released into the ditch. As soon as they have acclimatized to the rice field water, the farmer releases them into the field and raises the water level as both the fish and rice grow. Come the first harvest, approximately 4–5 months later, the farmer will harvest the rice first, and then drain the rice field to collect the fish into the ditch where they can easily be caught. In areas where Practical Action has helped people to develop rice-fish culture, farmers have reported a 10% increase in rice yields, plus enough fish to provide regular, high-protein meals for their families²².

1.12 Fish Collection (DAE-FAO, 2009; CDMP, 2009):

Due to water logging, the local people can catch fishes including young spawns from the waterlogged lands. They cultivate them to be bigger in a piece of land by making dam around by themselves. They collect fishes with the help of push nets, *charu* (a kind of box which is made by bamboo, and date palm root). They also catch fish by *Komar Deya* (an artificial shelter). In the *Komar* they put some food items for fish repeatedly for some days and fishes love this spot to idly and to stay safely. When the farmers find that there is maximum amount of fish, they encircle around with nets and remove the straws and branches and catch the fishes. Mostly women are involved in these works. It ensures daily protein requirements of common people.

1.13 Reed Cultivation and Mat Weaving by Reed (CDMP, 2009; UNITAR, 2009):

In a plot of boggy lands the farmers plant the seeds of *mele/patra* and then they are not to take any care of it. The *patra* grows throughout the whole year. The mature *patras* are cut and bound into bundles and often they are placed in the water of a pond. Then it is allowed to dry up in the sun. Then the upper portion of the stem is taken out with a sharp chopper. These are then a thin sheet like and long and are dried well in the sun. The weavers who like to make coloured and decorated mat, they add colour to these sheets and the colour is dried. With these sheets they can make decorated *Shitol Pati* which has demand in market.

1.14 Rain Water Harvesting (DAE-FAO, 2009; IRD, 2006; CDMP, 2009):

GO-NGOs may come forward to disseminate the Rain Water Harvesting Technology which will employ women to take care of those plants. It will serve as their livelihood option as well as a source for fresh water to drink, cook and use for various purposes.

1.15 Shrimp Cultivation (CDMP, 2009; UN Women, 2014):

Shrimp cultivation is a very profitable venture but it involves great environmental damage leading to salinity intrusion. Farmers dig canal from the coast to the besiegement of prawn and when there is tide in the sea, saline water rushes to the land through the canal and they trap the water for fish cultivation. They feed the shrimp naturally available fodder and three months after they harvest the fish. The shrimp *beels* always need water of 2-3 ft height. Total cost of shrimp cultivation is Tk 8274 per *bigha* and net benefit from the enterprise is Tk 30126 in a year and in addition (CDMP, 2009).

²²<http://practicalaction.org/ricefishculture>

However leaching salinity, the neighbouring plots are rendered unproductive for any other agric purpose.

1.16 *Golpata Plantation (CDMP, 2009):*

Golpata is used traditionally for roofing and fencing of kitchen and sheds of cows and storehouses. This resource is obtainable at free of cost from the *Sundarbans* and adjacent areas. Its demand is increasing nowadays. Women can collect ripen fruits for seed of *golpata*. About fifty seeds can be planted in a *katha* of land. It takes about 3 to 4 years for *golapta* tree to offer offshoots. Usually offshoots are obtained during winter and the tree regenerates. It is environmental friendly and cost effective.

1.17 *Small Cottage Industry and Handicrafts (DAE-FAO, 2009; UN Women, 2014, CDMP, 2009; CNRS, 2013):*

Women can also engage in making and selling handicrafts like Fishing net, fish cage, bamboo-made goods, snail-made toys, Nakshi Kantha, hair clips, jewelleryes and turn this into a small cottage industry by involving more women. This is very profitable, has high demand but needs marketing of these products.

1.18 *Small Business, Grocery Shop, Tea Stall or Hardware Shop (DAE-FAO, 2009; UN Women, 2014, CDMP, 2009; CNRS, 2013)*

Women can operate small businesses from house. It is highly profitable as it has market demand. It requires a space allocation in village market and the money for renting shop and groceries or other stuffs. But the space needs to be selected carefully so that it is not destroyed in flood, cyclone or any other disasters.

1.19 *Fish Drying (CDMP, 2009):*

Chang is the local name given to the scaffold prepared for drying fishes in the locality. It is prepared in an open space in the haor in front of the house, where there were no trees around. Generally it takes 7 to 10 days for fishes to dry. Three labours work for three days and receive a wage of Tk 120 per day. So the expanses for dry fish production is around Tk 30000 which costlier for poor women but profitable.

1.20 *Charu Making (CDMP, 2009; UNITAR, 2009)*

Charu is a kind of box which is made by bamboo, and date palm root and it is used to collect fish. To make charu, roots of the tree are needed. So when women collect roots, they make the tree weak. They also need bamboo, so harvesting may take place more than planting.

1.21 *Ring-based vegetable cultivation (UNITAR, 2009; DAE-FAO, 2009):*

Ring-based vegetable cultivation in water logged area is a new concept, where vegetables are cultivated round the year. Concrete rings are placed in a relatively higher land around the

homesteads and soils are filled up, then seeds are sown. When they grow, branches are put on structures made of sticks or bamboo poles, or they are put on tin/leaf roofs. Pumpkin, Gourd, Spinach, Chili, Balsam Apple, and other vegetables are cultivated in the ring-based system.

1.22 Crab Cultivation (CDMP, 2009; UNITAR, 2009):

Crab aquiculture is the cultivation of crab which can be done within short duration, on a small plot of land with materials available, with domestic labour and at minimum cost. But similar to shrimp cultivation, it also accompanies with environmental degradation. For crab aquiculture, the plots, 2-3 ft deep, connected to the nearby rivers, visited regular by the sea tides are suitable. Generally clayey and loamy soil is suitable for it. The small crab claws are collected from the seashores and they are 50-60 gm weight and cost Tk 20-30 per kg (CDMP, 2009). The cultivator usually nurse 200-500 kg of these calves to a bigha of the besieged area. Crab is nocturnal animal and it eats everything but it basically lives on small fishes and grass. Crabs have rapid growth. After collecting crabs from besiegement area, they survive maximum 7 days in air. The middlemen buy the crabs from the owners of the besiegement and then they sell to the exporters according to their weights. Generally, the demand is high at the time of Christmas and New Year. It is a profitable venture compared to any other agric products. Once a farmer cultivates crab in a piece of land he cannot go back to other crops as the land became infertile and to allow entry of saline water, the adjoining lands also become saline.

1.23 Preparation of Bio-pesticides using herbal plants (DAE-FAO, 2009)

Using Neem, Nishinda, Bishkatali etc. trees bio-pesticides can be produced by women at low cost which are climate friendly and have low health risk. Such as, neem juice is the most powerful natural pesticide on the planet, holding over 50 natural insecticides. This extremely bitter tree leaf can be made in a spray form, or can be bought from a number of reputable companies²³. “Biological pesticides”, or “Biopesticides” as the name suggests, are naturally occurring substances that biologically control harmful pests, especially among field crops. These are naturally produced bio chemical materials basically non-toxic to the environment that can be employed in pest control. Biopesticides could mean living organisms (bacteria, virus, and algae), their products (bio-chemicals produced by them) and also plant byproducts²⁴.

1.24 Kewra tree plantation (UNITAR, 2009):

The Kewra (*Sonneratia apetala*) plants are usually cultivated on saline soil or around the ridges of a prawn culture area or in the premises of homesteads. In the project, Kewra plants were cultivated near the river beach. The Kewra is used for multiple purposes. Its fruit is edible by humans and can be converted to various food items. It has an economic importance for additional income to the poor. Side by side, it acts as an environmental protector, such as wind-breaks and soil protector against erosion in the coastal region. In addition, tree roots and shell of the fruits are used as fuel and its

²³<http://www.globalhealingcenter.com/natural-health/organic-pesticides/>

²⁴<http://www.ecoideaz.com/expert-corner/bio-pesticides-in-india-a-safer-alternative>

wood makes good furniture. Besides Kewra tree plantation, any type of tree plantation has unlimited value to the environment though some may not have any economic importance as tree is the nature protector.

1.25 Winter-seasonal Cake Making (Pitha) and Baking (CNRS, 2013; UN Women, 2014):

Bangladeshi rural women are very skilful to make various winter seasonal food items (e.g. Patishapta, Chittoi, Vapa Pitha etc.) and many bakery items which has high demand in villages and cities. These require very low resources. So the venture can be highly profitable, if there is adequate marketing of the products. If the women get more training on making various bakery items along with the local food items (e.g. Shingara, Shamucha, Sandwich etc.) along with capital, they can also run a bakery shop which can be highly profitable business.

1.26 Fodder Cultivation (DAE-FAO, 2009; CDMP, 2009):

Fodder cultivation can meet the nutritional requirements of the livestock. Livestock convert fodder shrubs and grasses from the forest, crop residues, and other fodder into manure through digestion. In earlier times, livestock were left to graze in the forests and on community lands. The animals sought out their own food and were only assembled for milking and to protect them from wild animals. With the introduction of stall-feeding, the demand for fodder has increased greatly with a subsequent large increase in women's workload as it is they who are responsible for collecting the fodder²⁵. It can be turned into a profitable business.

1.27 Tailoring and Embroidery (DAE-FAO, 2009; UN Women, 2014, CDMP, 2009; CNRS, 2013):

Bangladeshi rural women are very expert at making dresses which always have high demand in rural and urban areas. Tailoring and embroidery is the most suitable and profitable livelihood option for women as a large economic sector of Bangladesh is Ready Made Garments where major portion of the employee is women²⁶. If proper training can be provided to women and adolescent girls, they can use those skills in securing a job in RMG factory and performing efficiently. Besides these they can also turn their activity of tailoring and embroidery to a small cottage industry from which they can supply their products to urban markets.

1.28 Flexiload Trading/Mobile Banking (CNRS, 2013):

Flexiload trading and mobile banking is profitable livelihood option for women as they can easily operate it if they get the access to become the agents. They can also operate it from inside the house.

1.29 Food Preservation (CDMP, 2009):

This is an innovative practice which can be implemented in the flood-prone areas, allowing crops to be saved and helping to ensure food security. Such as, the people of Ratanpur have taken the

²⁵<http://www.icimod.org/?q=10358>

²⁶http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/4368/Readymade_garments_in_Bangladesh:_No_longer_a_forgotten_sector.html

initiative to process and preserve a popular local food called *Sidol* (CDMP, 2009). The raw materials for preparing every 2 kgs of *Sidol* are dry fish (small sized) 1 kg, *Kachu* (arum of any type) 3 kgs and turmeric two to three teaspoon foos. *Sidol* generally is an individual family food stock and not sold in the market but its market price may be Tk 90-95 per Kg. People generally prepare this *Sidol* in the winter but it can be prepared throughout the whole year. Women's involvement is high throughout the entire process and women can combine this with other household work. The entire efforts are economically cost effective.

1.30 Plant Nursery:

Plant nursery is a very suitable livelihood for VGD women. A nursery requires small piece of land to be rented for a certain period of time and prepared in a way that in the land plants are propagated and grown to usable size with a good quality. This include retail nurseries which sell to the general public. The popular practice of a nursery in rural Bangladesh is that of a supplier of garden plants, the range of nursery functions is far wider, and is of vital importance to many branches of agriculture, forestry and conservation biology. The VGD women can supply more climate resilient plant and seedlings for the particular areas and can also earn income from the nursery as part of their portfolio of climate resilient work.

1.31 Cage Aquaculture

Cage aquaculture was practiced by a few INGOs under livelihood programme in 90's. While, climate change has become a challenge and poor people do not have access to fish ponds, cage culture came back again for landless poor women as an alternative and climate adaptive livelihoods in 2002-04 in flood and SLR contexts. Cages consist of a fish-net bag which is open at the top, where it is hung from a floating framework. The bag hangs loose in the sea, but it is kept taut by the weight of sinkers. The nets are usually 10-15 meters in depth, with a perimeter of 50-90 metres.

1.32 Mushroom Cultivation (BARI-2006):

Mushroom cultivation has emerged as a climate-adaptive livelihood option in Bangladesh due to its ability to grow in a variety of environmental conditions. According to a study conducted by the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), mushrooms can be grown in both high and low temperatures, as well as in different levels of humidity. This makes it suitable for communities facing climate vulnerabilities such as droughts, floods, and extreme temperature variations. Moreover, mushroom cultivation requires minimum space and investment and can provide a steady income for small-scale farmers, women, and landless households. As a result, the government of Bangladesh has promoted mushroom cultivation through various policies and programs, such as providing training, seeds, and financial support to mushroom growers. Therefore, the cultivation of mushrooms has become a viable and sustainable solution for climate adaptation and poverty reduction in Bangladesh.

1.34 Pigeon Rearing (BAU-2018):

Pigeon culture, or the rearing of domestic pigeons for their meat and eggs, has been identified as a climate-adaptive livelihood option in Bangladesh. This is because pigeon culture does not rely on large land areas, making it suitable for land-poor communities, and does not require high inputs of water or feed, making it less vulnerable to droughts or floods. Moreover, pigeon meat and eggs are high in protein, making them a valuable source of nutrition in areas where access to protein is limited. A study conducted in 2018 by the Bangladesh Agricultural University found that the adoption of pigeon culture has increased in regions affected by climate change, as it provides a sustainable source of income and food security.

1.35 Other off-firm livelihoods

A few other off-firm livelihoods are also observed and opined by the VGD women as an adaptive livelihood for high climate change exposed rural extreme poor and vulnerable women. These includes: Small Leather purse from leather wastage, Food Processing and Food Packaging, Rural Public Works (as labourer and supervisor), Rice Puff Preparation, Tea Stall, Agent Banking, Organic Fertilizer Preparation, Garments Works, Food Restaurant, Retailers, Oil processing, Beauty Parlor or Saloon for Women, Nursing, Trained Midwife, Wooden Handicrafts, Basket Weaving from Water Hyacinth, Jute Craft and small cottage industries (Handloom).

Annex 3: Detail Strategic Considerations during the extension phase

1. Strengthening Climate Change Attribution

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has predicted various emission scenario due to the change of global climate for the next 100 years in their 4th Assessment Report. With evidence of rapid rise of average sea level with 3.1 mm per year in the time period of 1993-2003 surpassing the average annual trend of 1.8 mm (IPCC, 2007²⁷), it is essential to be prepared for unprecedented impacts across such changing scenario. Along with sea level rise (SLR), the global temperature is also predicted to rise in an alarming rate due to the accumulation of greenhouse gas, resulting 0.15-degree Celsius rise in a decade (IPCC, 2013²⁸). Now this temperature rises across the world, with other consequences like SLR, has a monumental impact over tropical countries and coastal regions, particularly that with high population density and economic concentration, exerting threat beyond political borders and questioning economic development. Bangladesh's high vulnerability to climate change can be attributed to a number of topographic, hydro-geological and socio-economic factors that include its geographical position, flat deltaic topography with low elevation, extreme vulnerability to climate variability, high population density and incidence of chronic or abject poverty and its greater dependency on an agrarian economy for income generation and employability, which in turn is highly influenced by capricious climate conditions (TNC, 2018²⁹). In Bangladesh, 19 coastal districts with 32% of total land area, inhabited by 26 percent of the total population is in extreme risk due to the adverse consequences of climate change, salinity intrusion, changing pattern of cyclone, storm surge and the increased exposure of people. In addition, water scarcity, river erosion, drought are other phenomena indirectly being accelerated with changing pattern of temperature, precipitation, and air movement. With the predicted diversion in climate in future, these disasters might take more devastating form and to be prepared for them, micro level planning, preparation and precise risk scenario should be analyzed. Several sectors are impacted due to climate change in Bangladesh including water resources, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, food security, human health, infrastructure, transportation, energy, education, safety and security etc. – having pernicious impact on human settlement causing mass displacement of inhabitants and loss of livelihood. Climate change has put Bangladesh at the risk of facing serious insecurities. Water and food insecurities coupled with environmental degradation of land, water and other resources has pushed Bangladesh towards security threats that lie from human security (e.g. threatening the security of livelihood, food, health, water and environmental security) and other aspects including personal security, asset security, political and tenure security. LoGIC's upcoming role to add value and tenet of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through empowered gendered and youth roles recognizes the indivisibility of social, environmental, political, cultural, and economic perspectives. This is an

²⁷ IPCC, 2007: Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Solomon, S., D. Qin, M. Manning, Z. Chen, M. Marquis, K.B. Averyt, M.Tignor and H.L. Miller (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA

²⁸ IPCC, 2013: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA

²⁹ TNC, 2018. Third National Communications of the Government of Bangladesh

essential component why inclusiveness is essential across these dimensions for LoGIC to grow and establish itself for local government resilience building.

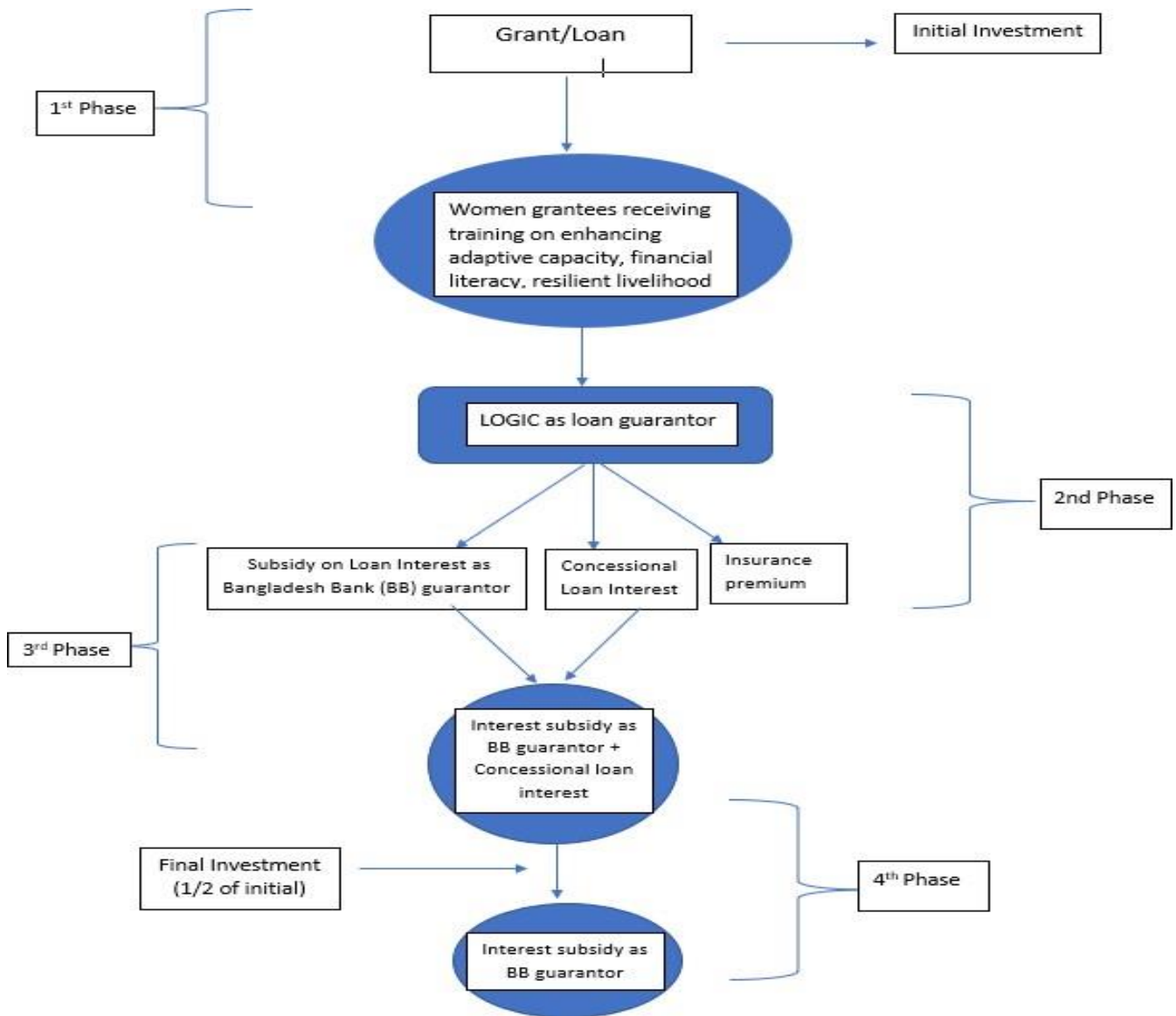
1.2 Climate change projection scenario and LoGIC's interventions

Several studies have been conducted to analyze the possible deviation of extreme temperature event of Bangladesh and spatial pattern of the changes using statistical downscaling of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) global climate models (GCMs) under four representative concentration pathway (RCP) scenarios. Overall, the results suggest that maximum temperature would increase more in the pre-monsoon and minimum temperature would increase predominantly in the winter and early pre-monsoon months. The statistical modelling results of extreme weather events including climatic anomaly of temperature and rainfall variables (statistical techniques and downscaling of GCM) would help analyze trends of temperature and rainfall variables to forecast hazard events. To that, statistical downscaling method is a technique used through statistical regression to establish the relationship between large scale variables, such as the driving factors derived from GCMs, to local level climate conditions or predictors. Once these relationships have been developed for existing conditions, they can be used to predict what might happen under the different conditions indicated by GCMs. As such, analytics on hydro-meteorological parameters would be developed along hazards and disaster impact scenarios. Scientific basis and a baseline scenario of climate change variables will be established by analyzing primary and secondary data of rainfall, temperature, wind speed and disasters impacts (floods, cyclone etc.), land use pattern including land elevation. Also, spatial database would be developed based on trend analysis of different thematic variables through which project implementers and related stakeholders could take informed decisions while implementing interventions. LoGIC has commenced on this analysis with support of the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of the Jahangirnagar University, which would be continued in the next phase. LoGIC in its upcoming intervention, aims to use downscaled data in the form of precipitation and temperature for a particular jurisdiction area, to prepare enhanced risk mapping. New mathematical and computation methods will be prepared considering the multiple variables of climatic parameters and topographic, geographic, demographic, and socio-economic parameters, adjusted to fit in the micro-model, so that the detailed scenario can be perceived with the reflection of 1.5-degree to 2-degree scenario based projections. Future scenario-based mapping will be projected, and risk matrix will be designed based on the projection. In addition, time-series maps (land use, inundation, riverbank erosion) will also be developed along with performing analytics to easily get information on community risk aspects. All the above would be assessed for triangulation through field validation of the science products developed. As such, new dimensions of livelihood options and the changes in life style, migration, displacement, change in income, agriculture and other factors will be analyzed and all the information will be available through dynamic dashboard, from where the micro-level change can be tracked and monitored. Thus, LoGIC's upcoming venture would not only identify the most vulnerable community being known to their future incurred risk, but bring about appropriate, effective livelihood options, fit-for-purpose to enhance existing capacities of the vulnerable communities. In addition, a detailed vulnerability matrix will be designed to track what is the present situation of the local region, what incentives should be provided in deviated scenario prior to

the actual hazard being exposed and raise the resilience of people in vulnerable prone areas to assess vulnerability and the adaptive capacity of the marginalized population.

1.3 Increasing Innovation in Investment

Using a multi-stakeholder model based on innovative financing mechanisms, LOGIC seeks to facilitate financial inclusion of vulnerable communities in coastal areas by ensuring access to a range of financial tools. With the inclusion of key financing partners such as banks and insurance companies in its model,



Title: Multi-stakeholder Innovative Financing for LoGIC

LOGIC aims to create a conducive market-based eco- system for sustainable livelihoods by fulfilling their low-cost financing requirements. Keeping in mind the challenge of credit-worthiness of the borrower/beneficiaries in the area of access to land and business viability, LOGIC will act as the

mediator in charge of facilitating financing for adaptive/resilient initiatives by connecting the credit/loan seekers to credible financial institutions. The innovative financing model would also incorporate insurance facilities so that beneficiaries can avail enhanced access to climate adaptive insurance upon climate resilient livelihood products, thus securing entrepreneurial sustainability.

In order to implement an innovative model for micro-level climate finance transmission, the first step calls for selection of beneficiaries fulfilling certain criteria, along with the selection of products/items considering their potential market reach and viability. The second step involves institutionalizing entrepreneurial efforts of the beneficiaries by supporting them in their business ventures such as extending technical support for establishment, helping organize beneficiary clusters, acting as intermediaries in interactions with financial service providers and setting context for public-private partnership as well private sector inclusion in climate finance. After enhancing the institutional capacity, LOGIC will put itself forward as the bank loan guarantor, while confirming low/negligible credit risk in its effort to address the issue of credit worthiness of the infant enterprises and deficits in their capacity. LOGIC's multidimensional role however will not be sufficient unless backed by financial policy reforms by financial authorities and regulatory bodies.

One of the key requirements for nurturing a conducive financial ecosystem for climate vulnerable populations is the systemic removal of market barriers for new entrants, so as to facilitate their market penetration and sustenance in the long run. Guided by this principle, it is vital that beneficiaries seek to augment their adaptive capacities by gradually becoming economically self-reliant and confident.

The above framework illustrates a phase-by-phase progression of the proposed model. The proposed innovative financial tools needed to provide initial support to the beneficiaries have been identified as concessional loans, loan guarantee, insurance, subsidy. Initial investments or grants being the preliminary source of finance, are succeeded by accessible financial tools aimed at cultivating subsequent phase-wise reductions in financial reliance on the guarantor.

Phase	Description
Phase 1	Payment of grant/initial investment
Phase 2	After initial negotiations with banks and insurance providers, as the intermediary, LOGIC will secure a concessional 'soft loan' for enterprise owners, by offering to pay a lion's share of the loan interest, along with insurance premium and total subsidy on interest payment as a loan guarantor for Bangladesh Bank
Phase 3	In this phase, LOGIC will gradually scale down its support package to beneficiaries by deducting the payment for insurance premium. The interest subsidy on concessional loan and subsidized interest payment to Bangladesh Bank will continue as per the previous phase
Phase 4	At the 4 th phase, LOGIC will further scale down its investment by rescinding the interest subsidy on concessional loan. Only the interest payment as Bangladesh Bank guarantor will be restored

Therefore, considering all the four phases aggregately, it is observed that initial investment in the form of a grant can be reduced by a significant amount within the model through gradual progression, thus helping beneficiaries secure a certain level of confidence and trust in the eyes of financial institutions. Risk diversification via co-finance can be considered as a necessary ‘innovation’ within this financing mechanism, leading to incremental increases in adaptive capacity of beneficiaries, as represented by the model.

Conclusively in the long run, this multi-stakeholder financial model approach would help create economic asset by creating ‘resilient’ enterprises, while allowing land-less and extreme poor people to become the owner of an enterprise which has formal economic value. This model would further minimize the investment risk for the entrepreneur or the beneficiary, credit risk of the formal banking sector and lesser settlement risk of the insurance company. Without making any major changes in the legal framework of the formal financial sector, it would also help expand the existing customer base for banking and insurance products and therefore unlock opportunities for revenue income of the government through new enterprises enlisted in the tax network.

On climate resilient infrastructure financing through Performance Based Climate Resilient Grants (PBCRG), LOGIC will come up with enlarged and engendered co-finance model during the extension period. While the allocation will be made per union parishad, actual allocations of several union parishads can be bundled together at upazila parishad quanta/level or at zila parishad quanta/level. Thus, instead of investing in current small-scale resilient infrastructure, investment can be possible in medium sized resilient or livelihood infrastructures to be led and owned by upazila or zila parishad. For example, larger size water supply facility can be set up at upazila or zila level which can cater to the needs of larger number of women in areas affected by salinity-induced drinking water problem. UNCDF tested this model at upazila level in 14 upazila during 2012-2016 under the Upazila Governance Project (UZGP) jointly with UNDP.

Based on the experience of UNCDF on designing the SME Credit Guarantee Scheme in Bangladesh Bank, LoGIC project can also design guarantee scheme for micro-borrowers of climate finance with any commercial bank or financial institution.

LoGIC top-up recognizes the importance that climate change narrative and core processes should be strengthened. For these reasons, LoGIC aims to formulate its expenditure mapping during the top-up within 2-year period in which the core processes of LoGIC can be fully optimized.

This also takes into account of the expansion of the LoGIC geographic coverage to additional 22 climate vulnerable UPs in 2 districts to reach around additional 100,000 most climate vulnerable HHs. Increasing the efficiency of CRF also remains critical with innovative financing and better market linkages so that the sustainability of gender- responsive climate resilient livelihoods effort of women is scaled up, sustained and beneficial to adapt to climate change.

LoGIC top-up also recognizes that it is also essential to target the larger segment of the people in the social mobilization process for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, specially the youth population of the vulnerable community as well as from wider community. The youth population is the

future generation, who is going to feel the hit of the climate change and their preparedness and readiness to tackle climate change is extremely important. This social mobilization process also looks at the principles of SDG so that no one (vulnerable people, irrespective of their sex, race, class, caste, occupation, physical and mental ability, religious identity and ethnicity) is left behind. Therefore, two areas of strategic intervention have therefore been emphasized in the 2 years extension and consolidation period. These are: (1) scale-up gender responsive and gender transformative climate change adaptation effort so that women can become a strong change agent in climate change adaption, and (2) breaking the inter-generational vulnerabilities by investing on vulnerable youth in specific and youth population in general.

Scaling-up gender responsive and gender-transformative climate change adaptation effort so that women can become a strong change-agent in climate change adaption:

Gender mainstreaming within sustainable and equitable livelihood to build resilient community through LoGIC will also serve the role towards stronger monitoring for sustainable development at local levels. This is important both from conservation perspective and sustainable management of landscapes within which the project beneficiaries reside. Enhanced gendered mainstreaming within the resilient livelihood would enable LoGIC to fulfil long term focus goals including multidimensional poverty, productive fishing and agriculture, tapping on nature-based solutions, employment and ecosystem health. Creating sustainable, equitable and resilient livelihoods for the climate vulnerable women aims to remain a key component to bring about adaptive and long-term transformation within the communities, particularly marginalized women in the vulnerable project areas. Activities and locally learned knowledge to empower the end-mile communities, particularly women, will be embedded in specific quarters of the LoGIC interventions. Through training workshops, engagement of women in public information sharing platforms and engaging in decision- making, belief and confidence of these women would be prompted via a strand of activities focused on business, sustainability and access to information, financial drivers using local resource. The gendered dimensions integrated within science-policy establishment and strengthening will help to close the gap from above and from below through local interaction. LoGIC recognizes that the nature of marginalization, meaning who is vulnerable and by what degree, vary across regions and from places to places within the country and even within a particular vulnerable hotspot.

LoGIC through its proposed intervention keeps the salience of gender, youth, ethnicity, disability in devising its plan for action without assuming a particular best practice fits all. Women roles in piloting and championing locally led solutions, peer learning, internal reflection for local and national level adaptation is expected to bring highly substantial value from LoGIC towards enhancing resilience. That is, with the target that the outputs to be realized under LoGIC's goals would be mutually reinforcing and sustainable much further beyond the stipulated lifetime of the project and funding period. Therefore, LoGIC would help provide a platform for knowledge sharing and leadership of the women beneficiaries to represent their transformational and empowerment experience from the local to the national level. On the other hand, the male members of the households will also be assisted by the LoGIC project to engage in enhanced market access and enterprise engagement so that they are equally in stream and at

par with the women beneficiaries to combat climate change together, by channeling their family kinship, household support and long-term vision towards resilience. It will create incentive for the wider society for the climate adaptive options.

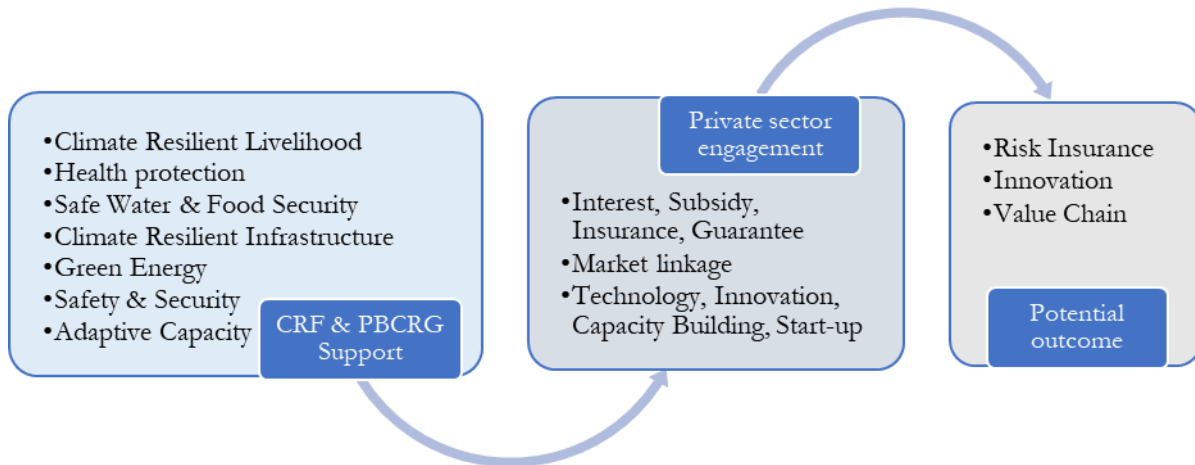
Enhanced engagement of the private sector within the Top-Up:

LoGIC is focused on strengthening the capacity of vulnerable communities, Local Government Institutions (LGI), and civil society organizations (CSO) to plan and finance climate change adaptation solutions in selected climate-vulnerable areas. LoGIC aims to build partnerships with private sector entities at the local level through implementing of activities.

Private sector can play a pivotal role in building resilience and has a significant part to carry out within the climate change landscape in Bangladesh. With the expansion and development of new products which are climate resilient, LoGIC will foster generation of new revenue streams for the beneficiaries by the inclusion of private sectors. This will include helping the private sector penetrate through the resilient livelihood opportunities like sesame cultivation, edible oil manufacturing and crab cultivation. LoGIC will help build the enable environment for the private sector actors to play within the climate change landscape so that the government actors, beneficiaries and the private sector actors can all interact within the same adaptation field to create an opportunity for the LoGIC beneficiaries to enter the market and have enhanced access to it. LoGIC will help bring the essential integration between the government, vulnerable communities and the private sector, leading towards inclusiveness within the demand side actors to provide services to the marginalized communities.

At the community level, LoGIC will implement a community resilience fund (CRF) at the household level to ensure adaptive livelihood schemes. The project will build the capacity of local service providers (LSPs) and establish value chains so that the products produced by the adaptive schemes are marketed well, ensuring sustainability. Additionally, LoGIC will finance and build the capacity of beneficiaries and local service providers to promote resilient livelihoods, production of climate-resilient agricultural products, local climate-resilient water supply, and other resilient infrastructure building and ensuring resilient utility facilities. LoGIC will provide grant support only when the community is equipped with the required capacity to implement sustainable approaches in resilience building. For example, one of the livelihood options preferred by the beneficiaries is crab fattening which is resilient to climate change. This option requires different level of players in the value chain. LoGIC will develop training module for each of such options so that the community and the local service providers are aware of how to engage in ensuring climate resilience.

Figure: *Engagement of the private sector in resilience pathways*



The 35,000 LoGIC beneficiaries have already formed 247 climate-resilient cooperatives and they are shifting from individual or informal group approach investment to an accredited platform i.e. cooperatives which will give them wider opportunities to play with private sector players. LoGIC will enhance the capacities of the cooperatives so that they can make linkage with the formal financial institutions to access loans, guarantees and insurance which will be a pathway for engaging the private sector.

To engage local service providers in building climate resilience, the project will also build the capacity of and engage financial institutions in local financial transactions. The project will pursue an institutional contract with a national-level bank/financial institution that has the maximum outreach in the LoGIC project area. This will ensure the financial inclusion of local beneficiaries by receiving fast-track banking services from the contracted bank/financial institution.

At the local government institution level, the project will deliver performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRG) and follow the same approach as the community level. Local-level infrastructure development companies will implement resilience infrastructure at the local level, enhancing the local supply chain and creating business opportunities in climate change adaptation. The contractors partnered with the Upazila Parishads will be aware of climate change adaptation, climate-resilient infrastructure building standards, and procedures. This partnership will enhance private companies' engagement in implementing climate resilience and contribute to the implementation of the project goal.

In addition, LoGIC has plans to establish a number of large-scale business enterprises that will connect private sectors and local communities. To expedite the partnership with the private sector, LoGIC will be strategically linked with other UNDP projects that are already working to engage the private sector with different focuses, such as skill development, technology transfer, and public-private partnership. The public-private model is proven feasible in Bangladesh, though not explored in the climate change adaptation sector.

Possible activities to engage the private sector: Mapping the possible private sector entities e.g., input supplier, contract farmers, technical experts, market outlets, financiers etc. Developing joint action plan on engagement. Consultation with the market actors and financial institutions.

Breaking the intergenerational vulnerabilities by investing on vulnerable youth in specific and youth population, in general:

As a part of LoGIC's undertaking of inclusivity, a connective youth network would be established to inform the youth population about the climate change initiatives being taken in their locality and how they can get involved and engaged. LoGIC aims to focus on youth between the age of 16 to 29, particularly targeting towards the rural youth population living in climate vulnerable areas (LoGIC Project areas), living within and outside of the LoGIC project beneficiaries. The project would facilitate their inclusion into LoGIC supported local adaptation planning, climate risk assessment, climate change adaptation tracking and monitoring process- thereby slowly including the youth into the various stages of the project cycle, and enhance their readiness to transform the economy and society for a more low carbon climate resilient economy and society.

To facilitate youth engagement, the project would bring about the following approaches:

- i) LoGIC would also facilitate four (4) adaptive learning sessions within a calendar year, subject to changes as per demand, among secondary and higher secondary education at the rural levels. This would include learning sessions encompassing good practices, inter alia, success cases that could potentially be scaled-up and lesson plans based on information from the Community Risk Assessment (CRA). The learning process at the local level would also demonstrate the cases of women as change-agents to empower young girls in leading the same path, where LoGIC would provide their empowerment roadmap.
- ii) The project would also develop a Youth Action Plan, including detailed activity how youth engagement would roll out at the Union level. As such, for the 72 unions of LoGIC project area, 219 youth groups clustered under 72 youth association and 7 federations would be formed, cascading knowledge and experience from ward level to union and then to the district level. LoGIC would therefore form small youth groups at the Ward level, youth network association at Union level and youth federation at the District level to eventually bring a national youth movement through interconnected LoGIC network partnership, starting from the grassroot.
- iii) This youth network would play a critical role in adaptation and become an active agent of advocacy in Bangladesh for both climate change adaptation and mitigation. LoGIC would focus on building capacity of the youth both in climate science and engaging in peer learning to collaborate local level climatic issues towards national level development initiatives. Therefore, mentoring the youth on LoGIC's design and implementation towards sustainability and longevity of the actions. This is targeted towards addressing the critical barriers in building future leaders within the local level climatic landscape and thereby catalyzing the youth into climate actions.

To have a sustainable future in the current climatic context, it is important to understand the role of youth and its roles in responding to changing conditions across local socio-ecological setting. Through

community mobilization and active participation of the youth in decision-making and engagement, their voices will remain critical to developing more effective policy mechanisms for the LoGIC project. Hence, youth-centred participatory methods will be integral part of the top-up of the project in catalyzing the role of youth and their experiences, voices and actions in existing local government climate change initiatives as well as incorporating their experiences and supporting youth agencies in shaping more sustainable future of the climate vulnerable regions. LoGIC also aims to work with young entrepreneurs and help develop a sustainable future generation towards favorable policy environment for business development. Engaging the youth would also mean that contributing to the existing and future development plans by the local government keeps in mind the long-term perspectives in climate adaptive solution building. Providing fit-for-purpose solutions for the last-mile population with the notion of leaving no one behind, LoGIC inclusivity would be setting example to work across various levels from grassroots, local government to the policy-making levels.

With the above, LoGIC aims to provide appropriate guidance and assistance that is needed for these youth to engage in future decision-making processes and internalizing the most feasible solution towards making real changes at the grassroots level. As such, the project would nurture their capacities, skills, knowledge, enthusiasm and capabilities and channel them towards enhanced leadership in adaptation and mitigation challenges under the existing framework and objective of LoGIC project. The project envisions to equip the youth with the requisite skills to deal effectively with complexities like climate change, of which they are direct victims of. LoGIC would therefore contribute to promoting awareness on climate change and environmental issues among the youth and create a space and platform for them to advocate and widen their network. As such, amplify youth capacity to influence government policies and make a substantial place in climate discourse to learn, exchange, connect, educate, engage and grow.

Removing Barriers in Promoting Adaptation Acceleration

The following barriers that LoGIC is aiming to remove in accelerating adaptation and improving efficiency:

Addressing financial barriers: Though the GoB has claimed that it has every intention to solve the climate change and environmental disaster vulnerability issues of the country in the 8th five-year Plan by implementing ‘SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts’ along with other UN’s Sustainable Development Goals, the absence of dedicated ministry or department for climate change adaptation is a major shortcoming of the implementation process. On top of that there is no independent policy to address the financial needs of the disaster affected community of the country. As Policies and guidelines to support the financing the disaster affected people are still to be designed and adopted, LoGIC would explore other general options to identify and remove the barriers and contribute to enhance capacity of the supply side actors in the financial sector.

Addressing the infrastructural barrier: The total number of banks in Bangladesh is 60 and they have 10,583 branches to serve around 120 million bankable population of the country (Bangladesh Bank Data as of January 2020). The number of rural branches is 5,024 which are situated in semi-urban or rural areas of the country which comprises of 68,038 villages. The numbers show the insufficiency of the banking arrangement of the country. So, the vulnerable people who resides in coastal and other natural

disaster-prone area faces physical access to the banking services due to the remoteness. This infrastructural shortcoming also increases the business and transaction costs and is a barrier that LoGIC will try to remove by scaling up mobile banking and other digital-tech solutions. All CRF beneficiaries will get access to agent banking (rural extension of schedule banks). LoGIC will work with the commercial banks to support the successful CRF beneficiaries to access loan to scale up their resilient livelihood enterprises.

Meeting Collateral Dependency and Weaker Social Agencies (gender, religion etc): To avail loan facilities from formal financial sector one major requirement is physical collateral and for most cases land is the suggested type of collateral. The landless people lose their opportunities to avail loan in such cases. The formal financial sector provides loans based on the formal identity of the borrower and considers only formal banking transaction to also calculate the loan eligibility. Due to lack of education and awareness, gender discrimination many cannot get access to these facilities. LoGIC aims to address this problem by acting as the immediate governing support to meet the gap.

Addressing Deficit of Technological and Human capital: With some exception, the formal financial sector of the country is facing the problem of insufficient technological support. Most of the rural branches of state owned and subsidized banks depend on the manual and paper-based calculation for internal banking activities. The sector is lack of the human capital as well, in terms number and skill set. LoGIC aims to address this issue so that these deficits in the formal sector is sealed to provide innovative solution for the vulnerable people, so it no longer remains miss-fit for the emerging markets.

Entrepreneurial skills: Most of the potential borrowers display lack of entrepreneurial skills. There are many reasons behind this lacking, i.e. lack of education, social discrimination, lack of awareness about different market agencies, access to information etc. Whatever the reasons are, due to the absence of this skill, borrowers fail to design feasible business plans for their livelihood activities. So, their business/livelihood activity fails to become sustainable business entity or activity. As such they lose the credit worthiness to be financed by the formal financial sector at a low interest rate.

Lack of Awareness about formal financial products and financial management skills: The most marginalized and poorest of the poor are under constant financial pressure, managing small but significant investments in business often leading to adhering to short- interval payment schedules. Borrowing from several source of micro-finance is the most common practice in capital formation, making interest rates and repayments the most vicious challenges to their growth. This leads to various forms of exploitation, harassment and manipulation, without any perceived or real ability to seek legal redress. Hence, securing, maintaining and growing productive capital remain a constant barrier for the poor.

The vulnerable and marginal population who are in need of financing do not have proper training on financial management. Hence, they need to depend on the bank official or other middleman to avail the facilities. This dependency generates the risks of financial abuse and the borrowing becomes expensive for them. LoGIC would support to fulfil the lack of information and awareness about the formal financial sector to encourage the borrower to explore the opportunities. Climate relevant investments, especially in

low-income markets, still remain limited due to the longer-term risk in generating a lower financial return, which results from an absence of institutional framework. There is an overall lack of large-scale diversification for rural employment, lack of technology, innovation and supplier products along with insufficient planning for operations and management. LoGIC identifies the need for a significant opening capital investment and market inclusion with a suitable risk coverage or risk transfer mechanism as well as low or nominal interest loans or seasonal loans, commensurate with the product output from livelihood activities.

Developing a scale-up phase of project through the Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a financial mechanism established within the UNFCCC and acts as the operating entity to support the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement. The GCF seeks to finance mitigation and adaptation projects and programs that support developing countries to address climate change and achieve a paradigm shift towards more climate-resilient development.

UNDP is eligible to act as an accredited entity to GCF. Notably, LoGIC has been included in the GCF's Country Programme (Country Programmes are the cornerstone of each country's pipeline development with GCF) for Bangladesh as agreed with the Government of Bangladesh.

During its bridging phase, LoGIC will prepare a funding proposal for submission to the GCF to access funding for the country-wide scale-up of the LoGIC model.

The proposed scale-up has been redesigned to directly incorporate the lessons learned from the current phase of the LoGIC project, specifically:

- Mainstreaming the LoGIC model within the government system for sustainability;
- Building strong and formalised linkages with other relevant line departments at the national and local levels;
- Facilitating market linkages and access to low-cost capital for project beneficiaries; and
- Deepening engagement with the government for policy advocacy.

Based on the identified barriers and the lessons learned from the current phase of LoGIC, UNDP and UNCDF propose the following solution:

The proposed project is based on the assumption that if climate-vulnerable communities in Bangladesh have enhanced capacity to lead local-level adaptation and financing, supported by a robust national and local governance and policy framework, and vulnerable households have the resources to implement adaptive livelihoods; then they will be more resilient to the increasing impacts of climate change; because their vulnerability to climate-induced shocks will be reduced and adaptive capacity increased.

The project goal/immediate outcome is to support the GoB in institutionalizing a streamlined, effective, and inclusive local-level planning and financing mechanism for locally-led climate change adaptation solutions through LGIs. This will be achieved through the following programme results:

1. Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing.
2. Established financing mechanism for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods.
3. Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes.

Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing. Overall, through an approach of locally-led adaptation, this project will increase the resilience of climate-vulnerable communities by strengthening the capacity of local government institutions for inclusive, participatory, and accountable planning and financing of adaptation while giving vulnerable households the tools necessary to implement adaptation measures in the immediate term. By demonstrating the benefits of locally-led adaptation, the project will promote the increased flow of climate finance at the local level to fund localized solutions, including nature-based solutions.

Sustain critical project investments

The sustainability of climate-adaptive livelihood options taken up by CRF beneficiaries will be ensured by making linkages with the Government's extension departments (fisheries, agriculture, livestock, etc.) that enable access to support beyond the project's duration. LoGIC will also prepare the smooth integration of the PBCRG model by providing training to the local governments and integrating a Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) in their planning processes. Moreover, the project will institutionalize the Climate Smart Cooperative Model, broaden the scope and activities of the Adaptation Innovation Centre, and establish climate risk insurance coverage for livelihood initiatives at the Centre.

Continue advocacy to institutionalize the LoGIC model through technical assistance for policy reforms and tools

LoGIC will advocate for the institutionalization of the Climate Vulnerability Index for the inclusion of climate vulnerability in the allocation of development budgets. Furthermore, the project will continue its youth engagement activities and establish a national women's and youth network through which awareness on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities can be raised. Overall, LoGIC will strengthen policy advocacy at the local and national levels and explore opportunities for synergies with existing UN initiatives to ensure sustainability and maximization of impacts.

Localize the National Adaptation Plan

In 2022, Bangladesh submitted its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to the UNFCCC. The NAP includes several policy initiatives, including the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), which aims to translate adaptation suggestions into action and assist in the identification of local adaptation actions. LoGIC, by directly engaging with the Local Government Division (LGD), is uniquely placed to develop LAPAs in close collaboration with the local government institutes. In the bridging phase, the project aims to downscale NAP outcomes to the project areas with technical support from the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and endorsement from the LGD. The developed LAPAs will serve as an investment tool for PBCRG-funded schemes and are intended to be fully adopted by the LGIs as an adaptation planning tool. LoGIC will continue to strengthen the Government's ability to channel climate finance (national and international) to the local level and implement adaptation initiatives in an efficient and accountable manner through planning, monitoring, and budgeting mechanisms established by the project, such as the LAPAs and Risk Reduction Action Plans.

Annex 4: Social and Environmental Screening of LoGIC

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00085984
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bangladesh
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	30 March 2023

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

LoGIC's climate change adaptation interventions at the local level are human rights-based. LoGIC takes an equitable and inclusive approach to climate finance and adaptation by reaching out to the most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach communities, so nobody gets left behind. LoGIC followed a participatory approach to developing climate change risk reduction action plans and applied a technology-based comprehensive beneficiary selection process to include the hardest-to-reach communities in the project's working areas, prioritizing women, girls, ethnic minorities, marginalized occupational groups and persons with disabilities (PWDs). By adopting a human rights-based approach, LoGIC ensured that vulnerable and marginalized people get the choice, entitlement, and participation in the entire process of building local resilience.

Social and environmental safeguard policies are essential mechanisms for LoGIC to prevent and mitigate undue harm to the environment and its inhabitants as a result of project activities. During project implementation, safeguards help define measures and processes to effectively manage risks and enhance the project's positive impacts. LoGIC ensures that all PBCRG schemes and climate adaptive livelihood initiatives undergo rigorous checking using a standardized template in order to check if the proposed intervention is compliant with the social and environmental safeguards. The indicators of this checklist include, among others, compliance with the human rights of marginalized groups, gender equality, environmental sustainability, risks and threats to biological diversity, community health, security, working environment, cultural heritage, displacement and resettlement and environmental pollution.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Climate change is not a gender-neutral issue. Women commonly face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change in situations of poverty and 70% of the world's poor are women. Women's unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compounds existing inequalities and often prevents women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policymaking, and implementation. LoGIC's gender strategy is based on the following premises:

- Vulnerability to climate change is gendered. Women are disproportionately vulnerable to natural hazards due to pervasive social norms. These norms reinforce socially acceptable gender inequality and reproductive responsibilities, which in turn, constrain women's mobility and survival options.
- Adaptive capacity is gendered. Women have less control over capital, limited economic opportunities, and lack voice in decision-making. These factors reduce women's capacity to adapt and overcome hazards.
- Vulnerabilities are intergenerational and youth are key human capital to transform for building resilience. Investing in youth is most transformational and investing in vulnerable youth, especially girls, can be extremely useful, beneficial and transformative.
- Access to institutions that can help increase adaptive capacity is also gendered. Findings from studies reveal that very few women have access to public institutions. This constrains their access to adaptation information and support. The findings also reveal that by practising gender inclusion, institutions can promote the transformation of women as change agents with higher adaptive capacity.

Recognizing women's important contributions as decision-makers, stakeholders, educators, carers, and experts across sectors and at all levels is crucial for achieving equitable and sustainable solutions to climate change. LoGIC recognizes the important intersection of climate change and gender. Therefore, gender has been made a cross-cutting priority in the project with relevant issues mainstreamed into the regular development planning and budgeting and by building awareness on the effect of climate change on vulnerable groups.

LoGIC's commitment to gender equality is reflected in its beneficiaries: 99% of CRF recipients are climate-vulnerable women who, through the support of the project, can take on climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO), increasing their social and financial security, as well as their independence and agency within their communities. Moreover, 86% of PBCRG schemes implemented till now are gender-responsive. Through the project, women gain access to formal financial institutions and undertake climate-adaptive livelihoods. The inclusion of women in decision-making at the local government level ensures that their voices are heard, and gender concerns are considered in policies and adaptation strategies. LoGIC has a gender-sensitive M&E framework that ensures sex-disaggregated data collection.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The project envisages sustainability of efforts beyond its stipulated life through the capacity development of primary stakeholders' households, LGs, Civil Society Organization (CSO) etc. in order to utilize the knowledge and skills gained for better performance at their respective levels. The vulnerable HHs and the community, at large, will continue to derive benefits by using the knowledge transferred. In addition, civil society engagement would amplify the demand for more investment for adaptation in an accountable, transparent, participatory and inclusive manner. The current geographical coverage of the project is inadequate, in comparison, to the needs at the local level in Bangladesh to address climate change vulnerabilities. But once the financial mechanism is established, the project may explore gradual expansion to drought, riverbank erosion, waterlogging and flood-vulnerable areas with more development partners joining later can leverage new funds from domestic and international climate funds.

To develop an exit strategy and sustainability plan LoGIC will initiate consultations with CRF beneficiaries, youths, local governments, media, and Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMF) across working districts. CRF beneficiaries who have completed at least three cycles/types of climate adaptive livelihood options (CALO) will be graduated from LoGIC support. LoGIC has defined five indicators to assess the capacity of beneficiaries to graduate them:

- Social Indicator: Completed at least three cycles/type of CALO and can manage their livelihood and bank operation without support from LoGIC.
- Economic indicator: Gained positive return (1:<1) from investment in CALOs.
- Environmental Indicator: Implementing diversified climate resilient actions which are not environmentally harmful.
- Financial Indicator: Has knowledge on and ability to access financial market.
- Institutional/Transformation Indicator: Has gained awareness on climate change adaptation and is working as a change agent in the community.

To sustain the results of PBCRG investment as well as the adaptation planning and financing practices mainstreamed into local government processes, the LoGIC project has adopted the following exit strategies:

- Update the RRAPs of LGIs for the next couple of years with the participation of LGIs and raise their awareness on adherence to the RRAPs during five-yearly and annual planning.
- Form management committees with the participation of LGI representatives, members of beneficiary communities, and other local-level stakeholders to ensure post-implementation management of PBCRG schemes.
- Equip management committee members or other stakeholders with the capacity and skills necessary for post-implementation.
- Establish a 'user fee' mechanism to raise funds to meet the cost of post-implementation operation and maintenance works.
- Sign an agreement document among the concerned parties to ensure post-implementation management.
- Link PBCRG schemes with relevant ongoing efforts of other governmental and non-governmental organizations and agencies.

The finalized exit strategy and sustainability plan will inform the remaining project period. To ensure the sustainability of LoGIC's adaptation strategy, the Government, UNDP, and UNCDF will work together and explore ways to arrange funding for a broader scale-up of LoGIC from the Government of Bangladesh.

LoGIC demonstrates a comprehensive approach to ensure climate resilience. Nature-based solutions (NbS) continue to be a priority for LoGIC when designing PBCRG schemes. This ensures CCA actions are sustainable and do not cause any harm. Examples of NbS implemented by LoGIC include: (1) the preservation of rainwater for drinking in salinity-prone areas; (2) the use of solar irrigation for agriculture; (3) the pilot and transfer of technology using vetiver grass to reduce soil erosion; and (4) the facilitation of mangrove plantation and swamp forestation to prevent the damage of cyclones and floods in Sunamganj, Khulna & Bagerhat.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

LoGIC project is responsible to development partners to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned and the contributions made by the project to funding partners. The narrative reports are developed by the PMU and be reviewed and cleared by UNDP and UNCDF prior to sending them to funding partners. PMU also develop narrative and progress reports required by different government agencies under the rules of the Government of Bangladesh.

The LoGIC M&E system plays an essential function in project implementation and programmatic improvement, providing valuable information on program targets and periodic progress, and contributing to the overall achievement of the project's goals. The project has a monitoring plan on a yearly basis elaborating on the roles and responsibilities, timings, and methodologies to be followed, it includes monitoring missions and their timings, as well as other periodic reports as part of requirements. The development partners, including the EU and Embassy of Sweden take part in the monitoring missions. The information are consolidated by the PMU into a monitoring report and used in the narrative reports.

UNDP and UNCDF provide regular updates on the program progress and financial status of the expenditure to the PSCs for review and action as appropriate. UNDP and UNCDF prepare certified annual and final financial reports furnishing them to the development partner in accordance with the timetable and following the UN-approved harmonised budget.

To build the capacity of local stakeholders (LGI, CSO and Community) to design and implement accountability mechanisms, LoGIC organized training on social auditing.

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

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Event: GoB staff positions related to the project remaining vacant and changes in UP political leadership may affect project delivery. Cause: Organizational Process Impact: Delay in implementation of field activities and approval/transfer of PBCRG/CRF allocation.	I = 2 L = 3	Moderate		The project will keep flexibility in the budget for additional capacity building support in case of change in UP leadership.
Event: Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet Covid, cyclone other emergency responses. Cause: Covid-19 pandemic, Cyclone Amphan, Tidal and riverine flood. Impact: This may take away the purpose of the climate change project.	I = 2 L = 2	Low		The project will ensure safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and ensuring close monitoring to reduce the risk.
Event: Non-transformative resilience of CRF beneficiaries due to not having a year-round calendar for seasonal and continuous adaptation of their livelihoods. Cause: Lack of knowledge, skills & technology on adaptation. Impact: This may take away the purpose of the climate change project. This can put the project beneficiaries at risk.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		The project will develop a yearlong district-wise climate adaptive livelihood seasonal calendar and ensure skill transfer to the CRF beneficiaries to reduce the risk.
Event: High scarcity of safe drinking water	I = 2	Low		LoGIC will coordinate with the relevant govt. authorities

in the dry season in the coastal areas of LoGIC project. Cause: Climate change. Impact: High prevalence of waterborne diseases. Hampered climate adaptive livelihood initiatives.	L = 2			provide support to the LGIs with PBCRG to install climate resilient water treatment plant.
Event: High temperatures/heat waves interrupt project interventions at the community level. Cause: Climate change. Impact: Plant growth and yield production in agricultural farming by CRF beneficiaries will be reduced.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		LoGIC will promote early harvest crop variety through making linkage between CRF beneficiaries and Upazila line departments.
Event: Damaging the CRF livelihood initiatives due to flood and waterlogging. Cause: Cyclones, excessive rain and water level rising. Impact: Loss or low production of crops, fish and livestock livelihoods initiated by CRF beneficiaries.	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate		LoGIC will promote early harvest of crop variety by making linkage between CRF beneficiaries and Upazila line departments and strengthening capacity of beneficiaries to ensure necessary protection measures for fish and livestock.
[add additional rows as needed]				
QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
<i>Low Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Moderate Risk</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Substantial Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>High Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>				

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects			
<i>Is assessment required? (check if "yes")</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)	Planned
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social)	

			Impact Assessment)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others) 1. Develop a revised list of diversified climate adaptive livelihood options. 2. Emergency assessment and develop a support plan for PBCRG schemes and CRF livelihoods. 3. Capacity strengthening of beneficiaries on adaptation technologies and innovations. 4. Conduct a study on the feasibility of different safe water options in different climate hotspots.	1. Planned 2. Planned 3. Planned 4. Planned
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/ Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>		

	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	Answer (Yes/No)
Human Rights	
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	✓
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	✓
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	✓
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	✗
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? <small>30</small>	✗
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	✗
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	✗
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	✗
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	✗
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	✗
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	✗
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	✗
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions	✗

³⁰ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

that may affect them?	
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	✗
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	✗
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	✗
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	✗
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	✗
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	✗
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	✗
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	✗
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	✗
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	✗
1.9 significant agricultural production?	✗
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	✗
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	✗
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ³¹	✗
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ³²	✗
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	✗
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	✓
2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	✓
2.3 increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	✗
2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	✗

³¹ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

³² See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	✓
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	✗
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	✗
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	✗
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	✗
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	✗
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	✗
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	✗
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	✗
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	✗
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	✗
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	✗
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	✗
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	✗
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	✗
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ³³	✗
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	✗
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	✗
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	✗
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	✗

³³ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

	<i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	✘
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	✘
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	✘
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	✘
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	✘
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	✘
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	✘
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	✘
7.3	use of child labour?	✘
7.4	use of forced labour?	✘
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	✘
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	✘
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	✘
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	✘
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	✘
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	✘
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	✘
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	✘

Annex 5: Implementation Stage Quality Assurance Report of LoGIC

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: IMPLEMENTATION				
OVERALL PROJECT				
EXEMPLARY ◎◎◎◎◎	HIGH ◎◎◎◎○	SATISFACTORY ◎◎◎○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT ◎◎○○○	INADEQUATE ◎○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.
DECISION				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONTINUE AS PLANNED – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. All management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • TAKE REMEDIAL ACTION – the project has issues that must be addressed or the project may be suspended. If the Principled criterion is below satisfactory, the project may be suspended if the deficiencies are not addressed. All management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • TAKE URGENT ACTION – the project has significant issues that require urgent management attention, or the project may be cancelled. If the Principled criterion is Inadequate, the project may be cancelled. 				

RATING CRITERIA		
Select the option that best reflects the project		
STRATEGIC		
<p>1. Is the project pro-actively identifying changes to the external environment and incorporating them into the project strategy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project team has identified relevant changes in the external environment that may present new opportunities or threats to the project’s ability to achieve its objectives and the assumptions have been tested to determine if the project’s strategy is still valid. There is evidence that the project board has considered the implications, and documented any changes needed to the project in response. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: The project team has identified relevant changes in the external environment that may present new opportunities or threats to the project’s ability to achieve its objectives. There is some evidence that the project board discussed this, but relevant changes may not have been fully integrated in the project. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 1: The project team may have considered relevant changes in the external environment since implementation began, but there is no evidence that the project team has considered changes to the project as a result. 	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
	The project is also now trying to explore opportunity to create gender and climate bond in partnership with CFG and CFN support from BRH. The Bangladesh Bank creates such policy opportunity.	
<p>2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project responds at least one of the development settings³⁴ as specified in the Strategic Plan (SP) and adopts at least one Signature Solution³⁵. and the project’s RRF includes at all the relevant SP output indicators. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project’s RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 1: While the project may respond to a partner’s identified need, this need falls outside the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for score of 1.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
	https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGIC_AlignmentwithCPDandUNSDCF_12130_202.docx	

³⁴ The three development settings in UNDP’s 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

³⁵ The six Signature Solutions of UNDP’s 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

RELEVANT			
<p>3. Are the project's targeted groups being systematically engaged, with a priority focus on the discriminated and marginalized, to ensure the project remains relevant for them?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Systematic and structured feedback has been collected over the past two years from a representative sample of beneficiaries, with a priority focus on the discriminated and marginalized, as part of the project's monitoring system. Representatives from the targeted groups are active members of the project's governance mechanism (i.e., the project board or equivalent) and there is credible evidence that their feedback informs project decision making. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: Targeted groups have been engaged in implementation and monitoring, with a priority focus on the discriminated and marginalized. Beneficiary feedback, which may be anecdotal, has been collected over the past year to ensure the project is addressing local priorities. This information has been used to inform project decision making. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 1: Some beneficiary feedback may have been collected over the past year, but this information has not been used to inform project decision making. This option is also selected if no beneficiary feedback has been collected. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	2	1
	Evidence		
	<p>AdaptationtrackingsurveyR1Final_12130_203(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/AdaptationtrackingsurveyR1Final_12130_203.pdf)</p> <p>HowAreYouSurvey_Round4_Detailed11-20Aug2021v2_12130_203(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/HowAreYouSurvey_Round4_Detailed11-20Aug2021v2_12130_203.pdf)</p>		
<p>4. Is the project generating knowledge and lessons learned (i.e., what has worked and what has not) and has this knowledge informed management decisions to ensure the continued relevance of the project towards its stated objectives, the quality of its outputs and the management of risk?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Knowledge and lessons learned from internal or external sources (gained, for example, from Peer Assists, After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, analysis and monitoring have been discussed in project board meetings and reflected in the minutes. There is clear evidence that changes were made to the project to ensure its continued relevance. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 2: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by relatively limited evidence, drawn mainly from within the project, have been considered by the project team. There is some evidence that changes were made to the project as a result to ensure its continued relevance. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 1: There is limited or no evidence that knowledge and lessons learned have been collected by the project team. There is little or no evidence that this has informed project decision making. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	2	1
	Evidence		
	<p>FinalMTE_LoGIC_Debrief_31012022_12130_204(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/FinalMTE_LoGIC_Debrief_31012022_12130_204.pdf)</p> <p>LoGIC_AnnualProgressReview2021_12130_204(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGIC_AnnualProgressReview2021_12130_204.pdf)</p>		
<p>5. Is the project sufficiently at scale, or is there potential to scale up in the future, to meaningfully contribute to development change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: There is credible evidence that the project is reaching a sufficient number of beneficiaries (either directly through significant coverage of target groups, or indirectly, through policy change) to meaningfully contribute to development change. • 2: While the project is currently not at scale, there are explicit plans in place to scale up the project in the future (e.g. by extending its coverage or using project results to advocate for policy change). • 1: The project is not at scale, and there are no plans currently to scale up the project in the future. 	3	2	1
	Evidence		
	<p>LoGICAnnualProgressReport2021Final_12130_205(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGICAnnualProgressReport2021Final_12130_205.pdf)</p>		
PRINCIPLED			
<p>6. Are the project's measures (through outputs, activities, indicators) to address gender inequalities and empower women relevant and producing the intended effect? If not, evidence-based adjustments and changes have been made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project team has systematically gathered data and evidence through project monitoring on the relevance of the measures to address gender inequalities and empower women. Analysis of data and evidence were used to inform adjustments and changes, as appropriate. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 2: The project team has some data and evidence on the relevance of the measures to 	3	2	1
	Evidence		
	<p>LoGIC_GenderFrameworkFinal_12130_206(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGIC_GenderFrameworkFinal_12130_206.pdf)</p>		

<p>address gender inequalities and empower women. There is evidence that at least some adjustments were made, as appropriate. <i>(both must be true)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project team has limited or no evidence on the relevance of measures to address gender inequalities and empowering women. No evidence of adjustments and/or changes made. This option should also be selected if the project has no measures to address gender inequalities and empower women relevant to the project results and activities. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	2130_206.pdf)	
<p>7. Are social and environmental impacts and risks being successfully managed and monitored?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Social and environmental risks are tracked in the risk log. Appropriate assessments conducted where required (i.e., Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for High risk projects and some level of social and environmental assessment for Moderate risk projects as identified through SESP). Relevant management plan(s) developed for identified risks through consultative process and implemented, resourced, and monitored. Risks effectively managed or mitigated. If there has been a substantive change to the project or change in context that affects risk levels, the SESP is updated to reflect these changes. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: Social and environmental risks are tracked in the risk log. Appropriate assessments conducted where required (i.e., Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for High risk projects and some level of social and environmental assessment for Moderate risk projects as identified through SESP). Relevant management plan(s) developed, implemented and monitored for identified risks. OR project is categorized as Low risk through the SESP. • 1: Social and environmental risks have not been tracked in the risk log. For projects categorized as High or Moderate Risk there is no evidence that social and environmental assessments have been completed and/or management plans or measures development, implemented or monitored. There have been substantive changes to the project or changes in the context but SESP has not been updated. <i>(any may be true)</i> 	3	2
<p>8. Are grievance mechanisms available to project-affected people and are grievances (if any) addressed to ensure any perceived harm is effectively mitigated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Project-affected people have been actively informed of UNDP's Corporate Accountability Mechanism (SRM/SECU) and how to access it. If the project is categorized as High or Moderate Risk through the SESP, a project -level grievance mechanism is in place and project affected people informed. If grievances have been received, they are effectively addressed in accordance with SRM Guidance. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: Project-affected people have been informed of UNDP's Corporate Accountability Mechanism and how to access it. If the project is categorized as High Risk through the SESP, a project -level grievance mechanism is in place and project affected people informed. If grievances have been received they are responded to but face challenges in arriving at a resolution. • 1: Project-affected people not informed of UNDP's Corporate Accountability Mechanism. If grievances have been received they are not responded to. <i>(any may be true)</i> 	3	2
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING		
<p>9. Is the project's M&E Plan sufficient and adequately implemented?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has a comprehensive and costed M&E plan. Baselines, targets and milestones are fully populated. Progress data against indicators in the project's RRF is being reported regularly using credible data sources and collected according to the frequency stated in the Plan, including sex disaggregated data as relevant. Any evaluations conducted, if relevant, fully meet decentralized evaluation standards, including gender UNEG standards. Lessons learned, including during evaluations and/or After Action Reviews, are used to take corrective actions when necessary. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: The project has a costed M&E Plan, and most baselines and targets are populated. Progress data against indicators in the project's RRF is collected on a regular basis, although there may be some slippage in following the frequency stated in the Plan and 	3	2
	1	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>LoGIC_MEPlanv8_12130_209(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGIC_MEPlanv8_12130_209.pdf)</p>	

<p>data sources are not always reliable. Any evaluations conducted, if relevant, meet most decentralized evaluation standards. Lessons learned have been captured but may not have been used to take corrective actions yet. (<i>all must be true</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project has an M&E Plan, but costs are not clearly planned and budgeted for, or are unrealistic. Progress data is not being regularly collected against the indicators in the project's RRF. Evaluations may not meet decentralized evaluation standards. Lessons learned are rarely captured and used. Select this option also if the project does not have an M&E plan. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>		
<p>10. Is project's governance mechanism (i.e., the project board or equivalent) functioning as intended?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project's governance mechanism is operating well, and is a model for other projects. It has met in the agreed frequency stated in the project document and the minutes of the meetings are on file. There is regular (at least annual) progress reporting to the project board or equivalent on results, risks and opportunities. It is clear that the project board explicitly reviews and uses evidence, including progress data, knowledge, lessons and evaluations, as the basis for informing management decisions (e.g., change in strategy, approach, work plan.) (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>) • 2: The project's governance mechanism has met in the agreed frequency and the minutes of the meeting are on file. A project progress report has been submitted to the project board or equivalent at least once in the past year, covering results, risks and opportunities. (<i>both must be true to select this option</i>) • 1: The project's governance mechanism has not met in the frequency stated in the project document over the past year and/or the project board or equivalent is not functioning as a decision-making body for the project as intended. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>Project Governance (PSC Meeting, PIC Meeting, Project Board Meeting) and oversight missions are regular and documented. Documents attached in question no 18.</p>		
<p>11. Are risks to the project adequately monitored and managed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has actively monitored risks every quarter including consulting with key stakeholders, including security advisors, to identify continuing and emerging risks and to assess if the main assumptions remain valid. There is clear evidence that relevant management plans and mitigating measures are being fully implemented to address each key project risk, and have been updated to reflect the latest risk assessment. (<i>all must be true</i>) • 2: The project has monitored risks every year, as evidenced by an updated risk log. Some updates have been made to management plans and mitigation measures. • 1: The risk log has not been updated as required. There may be some evidence that the project has monitored risks (including security risks or incidents) that may affect the project's achievement of results, but there is no explicit evidence that management actions have been taken to mitigate risks. In the case of a deteriorating security environment, no consultation has occurred with the UNDP Security Office on appropriate measures. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>LoGIC_RiskMgtMatrix_12130_211(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGIC_RiskMgtMatrix_12130_211.pdf)</p>		
EFFICIENT		
<p>12. Adequate resources have been mobilized to achieve intended results. If not, management decisions were taken to adjust expected results in the project's results framework.</p>	Yes (3)	No (1)
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>LoGICAWP2022Final_12130_212 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGICAWP2022Final_12130_212.pdf)</p>		
<p>13. Are project inputs procured and delivered on time to efficiently contribute to results?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has an updated procurement plan. Implementation of the plan is on or ahead of schedule. The project quarterly reviews operational bottlenecks to procuring inputs in a timely manner and addresses them through appropriate management actions. (<i>all must be true</i>) • 2: The project has an updated procurement plan. The project annually reviews 	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>LoGIC_Procurementplan_12130_213 (https://intranet.undp.org/a)</p>		

<p>operational bottlenecks to procuring inputs in a timely manner and addresses them through appropriate management actions. <i>(all must be true)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project does not have an updated procurement plan. The project may or may not have reviewed operational bottlenecks to procuring inputs in a timely manner, however management actions have not been taken to address them. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	<p>pps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGIC_Procurement plan_1213 0_213.xlsx)</p>	
<p>14. Is there regular monitoring and recording of cost efficiencies taking into account the expected quality of results?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: There is evidence that the project regularly reviews costs against relevant comparators (e.g., other projects or country offices) or industry benchmarks to ensure the project maximizes results that can be delivered with given resources. The project actively coordinates with other relevant ongoing projects and initiatives (UNDP or other) to ensure complementarity and seek efficiencies wherever possible (e.g. joint activities.) <i>(both must be true)</i> • 2: The project monitors its own costs and gives anecdotal examples of cost efficiencies (e.g., spending less to get the same result,) but there is no systematic analysis of costs and no link to the expected quality of results delivered. The project coordinates activities with other projects to achieve cost efficiency gains. • 1: There is little or no evidence that the project monitors its own costs and is considering ways to save money beyond following standard procurement rules. 	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>This is periodically done. Documents attached in question 4.</p>		
EFFECTIVE		
<p>15. Is the project is <u>on track</u> to deliver its expected outputs?</p>	Yes (3)	No (1)
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>LoGICIndicatorTrackingMatrix_12130_215(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGICIndicatorTrackingMatrix_12130_215.pdf)</p>		
<p>16. Have there been regular reviews of the work plan to ensure that the project is on track to achieve the desired results, and to inform course corrections if needed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Quarterly progress data has informed regular reviews of the project work plan to ensure that the activities implemented are most likely to achieve the desired results. There is evidence that data and lessons learned (including from evaluations and/or After Action Reviews) have been used to inform course corrections, as needed. Any necessary budget revisions have been made. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 2: There has been at least one review of the work plan per year to assess if project activities are on track to achieving the desired development results (i.e., outputs.) There may or may not be evidence that data or lessons learned has been used to inform the review(s). Any necessary budget revisions have been made. • 1: While the project team may have reviewed the work plan at least once over the past year to ensure outputs are delivered on time, no link has been made to the delivery of desired development results. Select this option also if no review of the work plan by management has taken place over the past year. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>AnnualCRFMISReport2021_12130_216 (https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/AnnualCRFMISReport2021_12130_216.pdf)</p> <p>LoGIC_QuarterlyProgressReportJuly-Sept2021v2_12130_216(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGIC_QuarterlyProgressReportJuly-Sept2021v2_12130_216.pdf)</p>		
<p>17. Are targeted groups being systematically identified and engaged, prioritizing the marginalized and excluded, to ensure results are achieved as expected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project is targeting specific groups and/or geographic areas, identified by using credible data sources on their capacity needs, deprivation and/or exclusion from development opportunities relevant to the project's area of work. There is clear evidence that the targeted groups are being reached as intended. The project has engaged regularly with targeted groups over the past year to assess whether they are benefiting as expected and adjustments were made if necessary to refine targeting. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: The project is targeting specific groups and/or geographic areas, based on some 	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>SignedProdoc_LoGIC_2ndRevised_12130_217(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/SignedProdoc_LoGIC_2ndRevised_12130_217.pdf)</p>		

<p>evidence of their capacity needs, deprivation and/or exclusion from development opportunities relevant to the project's area of work. Some evidence is provided to confirm that project beneficiaries are members of the targeted groups. There has been some engagement with beneficiaries in the past year to assess whether they are benefiting as expected. <i>(all must be true)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project does not report on specific targeted groups. There is no evidence to confirm that project beneficiaries are populations have capacity needs or are deprived and/or excluded from development opportunities relevant to the project area of work. There may have been some engagement with beneficiaries to assess whether they are benefiting as expected, but it has been limited or has not occurred in the past year. 		
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
<p>18. Are stakeholders and national partners fully engaged in the decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Only national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluation, etc.) are used to fully implement and monitor the project. All relevant stakeholders and partners are fully and actively engaged in the process, playing a lead role in project decision-making, implementation and monitoring. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 2: National systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluation, etc.) are used to implement and monitor the project, but other support (such as country office support or project systems) may also be used if necessary. All relevant stakeholders and partners are fully and actively engaged in the process, playing an active role in project decision-making, implementation and monitoring. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 1: There is relatively limited or no engagement with national stakeholders and partners in the decision-making, implementation and/or monitoring of the project. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>5thPSCMeetingMinutesSigned_12130_218(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/5thPSCMeetingMinutesSigned_12130_218.pdf)</p> <p>Minutes_ProjectBoardMeetingon4May2020Signed_12130_218(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/Minutes_ProjectBoardMeetingon4May2020Signed_12130_218.pdf)</p>		
<p>19. There is regular monitoring of changes in capacities and performance of institutions and systems relevant to the project, as needed. The implementation arrangements³⁶ have been adjusted according to changes in partner capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: In the past two years, changes in capacities and performance of institutions and systems have been comprehensively assessed/monitored using clear indicators, rigorous methods of data collection and credible data sources including relevant HACT assurance activities. Implementation arrangements have been formally reviewed and adjusted, if needed, in agreement with partners according to changes in partner capacities. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 2: In the past two years, aspects of changes in capacities and performance of relevant national institutions and systems have been monitored by the project using indicators and reasonably credible data sources including relevant HACT assurance activities. Some adjustment has been made to implementation arrangements if needed to reflect changes in partner capacities. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 1: Some aspects of changes in capacities and performance of relevant national institutions and systems may have been monitored by the project, however changes to implementation arrangements have not been considered. Also select this option if changes in capacities and performance of relevant national institutions and systems have not been monitored by the project. • Not Applicable <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	2
1		
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>Project has not monitored the aspects of changes in capacities and performance of any national institution in last two years.</p>		
<p>20. The transition and phase-out arrangements are reviewed regularly and adjusted according to progress (including financial commitments and capacity).</p>	3	2
1		

³⁶ Responsible Parties, Direct Country Office Support (DCOS), MOUs/LOAs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project's governance mechanism has reviewed the project's sustainability plan, including arrangements for transition and phase-out, to ensure the project is on track in meeting the requirements set out by the plan. The plan has been adjusted according to progress as needed. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 2: There has been a review of the project's sustainability plan, including arrangements for transition and phase-out, to ensure the project is on track in meeting the requirements set out by the plan. • 1: The project may have a sustainability plan, but there has not been a review of this strategy since it was developed. Also select this option if the project does not have a sustainability strategy. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>LoGICExitStrategy_12130_220(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGICExitStrategy_12130_220.pdf)</p> <p>LoGICRoadmap_12130_220(https://intranet.undp.org/apps/ProjectQA/QAFormDocuments/LoGICRoadmap_12130_220.pdf)</p>
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Annex-

**Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project
Breakdown of Activities**

Outcome	Output	Activities	Input	Budget USD
Outcome -1 Improved and inclusive local-level planning and strengthened financing mechanisms for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments.	Output- 1 Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing.	Activity 1.1: Strengthen capacities of local government institutions for inclusive locally-led adaptation planning and financing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 29 LGI staff on climate change and local-level adaptation planning and budgeting. • Develop 200 lead trainers for the training of the community. • Training on social audit and fiduciary risk management for 29 Upazila Parishad. 	878,155
	Budget- USD 2,195,387	Activity 1.2: Improve capacities of climate-vulnerable households on local-level adaptation planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and capacity-building of 94 Unions on climate change and its impacts. • Training of 217 community mobilisers. • Build capacities & a network of 10,000 youth on climate change and adaptive measures. 	548,847
		Activity 1.3: Develop Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA), Community Risk Assessments (CRA) and Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of 29 Upazila Standing Committee on Environment, Forest and Climate Change (UEF&C) on climate change adaptation. • Conduct participatory CCVAs in 22 Unions. • Develop LAPA and integration in 29 Upazila five-year and annual development plans. 	768,385
	Output -2 Established financing mechanisms for implementing climate-	Activity 2.1 Implement Climate Resilience Funds (CRF).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a study to identify suitable CALOs focusing on nature-based solutions and sustainable intensification. • Conduct household census and select 7,500 eligible CRF beneficiaries. 	2,582,500

Outcome	Output	Activities	Input	Budget USD
	adaptive livelihoods. Budget- USD 3,286,122		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to 7,500 CRF beneficiaries. • Disburse CRF micro-grants (USD 291) to 7,500 CRF beneficiaries. • Conduct result and compliance monitoring of grants in 94 Unions. 	
		Activity 2.2 Upscale climate adaptive livelihoods through Climate- Resilient Cooperatives (CSC), value chain development, and market linkages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of 53 Climate Resilient Cooperatives (CSC) with legal and organizational structures. • Capacity building of 300 CSC to run large-scale green businesses. • Establish market linkages and private sector engagement for 300 cooperatives (CSC). • Develop gender-responsive value chains for 300 CSC by analyzing climate risks to secure resilient livelihoods. 	703,622
	Output -3 Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes. Budget- USD 4,327,986	Activity 3.1 Implement Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Operational Expenditure Block Grants (OEBG) system through LGIs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional funding to 29 Upazila Parishads through existing government-to-local fiscal transfer channels. • Determine formula-based grants allocation to 29 Upazila Parishads. • Facilitate the implementation of selected adaptation interventions with the involvement of local communities. • Pilot formula-based operational expenditure block grants to PBCRG-funded schemes. • Assess the performance of 29 Upazila Parishads annually for compliance with mandatory requirements. 	2,813,191
		Activity 3.2 Promote the active participation and scrutiny of communities,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a performance measurement framework for participatory annual performance assessments of the PBCRG and 	1,514,795

Outcome	Output	Activities	Input	Budget USD
		CSOs, and local institutions.	<p>CRF operations and results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support 29 Upazila Parishads to conduct social and environmental safeguard screenings of PBCRG and CRF-supported schemes. • Facilitate community participation in the LGI-oriented performance assessment process. 	
	<p>Output -4</p> <p>Strengthened national and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local-level adaptation planning and financing.</p> <p>Budget- USD 1,279,186</p>	<p>Activity 4.1 Promote increased climate finance allocation for locally-led adaptation at the local government level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and other relevant economic analyses of PBCRG schemes and CRF-supported livelihoods. • Institutionalize the use of a nationwide Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI). • Research other viable climate financing models, including insurance and other risk financing instruments, green bonds, blended finance through PPP, or green microcredits. 	767,512
		<p>Activity 4.2 Advocate for transparent and sustainable use of climate finance at the national and local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy discussions for the inclusion of the Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) in the revised National Climate Financing Framework (CFF). • Data collection, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. • Promote the adoption & implementation of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF). 	511,674