

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (LoGIC)
ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2024**

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project ID/Award ID in Quantum: UNDP 00085984 (EU) UNDP (Award ID, MPTF) 00102101, Project ID 00093426 UNCDF: (Award ID, MPTF 00103800), Project ID 00104307, Project Award ID 00102142 (Sweden/Denmark) UNCDF: Project ID 00103900 (EU), Award ID 00101390 (EU) MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00103800 	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p>Country/Region: Bangladesh</p> <p>Priority area/ strategic results: By 2026, more people, in particular, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have improved access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, gender- and shock-responsive, universal, and resilient social protection, social safety-net and basic social services.</p>																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <p>Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives</p>																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Total approved Prodoc Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">45,482,030</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MPTF/JP Total Contribution:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">UNDP 15,702,420 UNCDF 11,845,686 TOTAL 27,548,106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency Core Contribution:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">UNDP 500,000 UNCDF 500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Contribution</td> <td style="text-align: right;">GoB 154,047</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Contribution -EU (till June 23)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">UNDP 8,415,730 UNCDF 8,364,147 TOTAL 16,779,877</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total approved Prodoc Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">45,482,030</td> </tr> </table>	Total approved Prodoc Budget:	45,482,030	MPTF/JP Total Contribution:	UNDP 15,702,420 UNCDF 11,845,686 TOTAL 27,548,106	Agency Core Contribution:	UNDP 500,000 UNCDF 500,000	Government Contribution	GoB 154,047	Other Contribution -EU (till June 23)	UNDP 8,415,730 UNCDF 8,364,147 TOTAL 16,779,877	Total approved Prodoc Budget:	45,482,030	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Overall Duration (<i>months</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date⁴ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">October 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30 June 2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current End date⁶ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30 June 2025</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration (<i>months</i>)	105	Start Date ⁴ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	October 2016	Original End Date ⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	30 June 2023	Current End date ⁶ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	30 June 2025
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<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: 31 Dec 2022 (<i>attached</i>)</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report—if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Stefan Liller ○ Title: Resident Representative ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: stefan.liller@undp.org 																				

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the MPTF Office GATEWAY

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

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



Executive Summary

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project, a collaborative effort between the Government of Bangladesh, UNDP, UNCDF, and the Embassies of Sweden and Denmark, aims to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities, local government institutions, and civil society organizations in planning and financing climate change adaptation solutions.

In 2024, LoGIC achieved significant milestones in strengthening community resilience and transformative effort through policy integration of the Local Government Division. The project focused on climate-adaptive livelihood options, mobilizing local government institutions, and implementing climate-resilient schemes at the community level. In seven plain-land districts, Climate Resilient Cooperatives formed by LoGIC beneficiaries became more organized, capacitated, and equipped to initiate green businesses. The successful operationalization of these cooperatives marked a crucial step toward integrated climate resilience, generating funding and evidence for scaling up. Additionally, the project streamlined the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG)-funded schemes.

During the reporting period, LoGIC expanded operations in the Rangamati and Bandarban districts, selecting 7,500 new vulnerable households as Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) beneficiaries and providing them with small grants. These beneficiaries also received training to start climate-adaptive livelihood options (CALO). Women beneficiaries, in particular, experienced positive economic transformations through increased job opportunities, entrepreneurship, and sustainable income sources.

Aligned with Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), LoGIC played a key role in enhancing climate resilience at the Upazila Parishad level. It developed a PBCRG investment menu tailored to address specific vulnerabilities across different climate zones. The project is also facilitating the localization of the NAP at the Upazila level by developing Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) in 29 Upazilas across 9 districts as per the policy directives from the NAP.

A major achievement of LoGIC was reshaping policy frameworks by shifting from traditional fund allocation to a vulnerability-based approach for Local Government Institutions (LGIs) using its ground-breaking initiative of Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI). This revised allocation process was approved by the Local Government Division (LGD), and an official circular has been issued.

The introduction of a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) ensures that budget allocations prioritize areas most at risk from climate change impacts, enhancing resilience at the local level. The CVI,

developed at the Union level, also enabled the government to create a comprehensive national database mapping climate vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities, facilitating data-driven and equitable decision-making on resource distribution.

LoGIC's successes are largely attributed to the dedication of its stakeholders—including beneficiaries, the Government of Bangladesh, and the broader project team—demonstrating effective climate resilience strategies through meticulous planning, stakeholder engagement, and risk-informed approaches.

I. Objectives

One of the outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) for Bangladesh is "By 2026, more people in Bangladesh, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized from all gender and social groups and those from lagging districts, benefit from sustainable livelihoods and decent work opportunities resulting from responsible, inclusive, sustainable, green and equitable economic development." In alignment with this outcome, the overall objective of the LoGIC is "Improved and inclusive local-level planning and strengthened financing mechanisms for community-based climate change adaptation solutions through local governments".

The four key output level results envisaged to be achieved by LoGIC are:

- 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.
- 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.

II. Results

Key Achievements:

In 2024, LoGIC transitioned from its initial phase to a bridging phase, expanding its geographical scope to include new climate change hotspots in the Rangamati and Bandarban Districts. The project also adapted a strategic shift in implementing PBCRG-funded schemes from the Union to the Upazila level.

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

1. LoGIC has developed a standardized model to enhance locally-led adaptation by integrating access to technical expertise, business development support, and strategic partnerships.
2. LoGIC provided small grant support and training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs) to 42,500 beneficiaries in 9 Districts. 100% of the beneficiaries have developed

business plans and 66% of them are implementing Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO), and 67% of beneficiaries have experienced economic gains from CALO implementation⁷.

3. Aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Bangladesh, LoGIC has played a key role in enhancing climate resilience at the Upazila Parishad level through the development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) integrated Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) development for 29 Upazilas of 9 Districts.
4. To identify climate risk-based vulnerability, LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union levels to help the Government develop a national database mapping climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in local government institutions. The CVI is endorsed by the Local Government Division (LGD). LGD has already issued the circular.
5. To identify climate risk-based vulnerability, LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union levels to reshape a major policy change from traditional fund allocation to vulnerability-based allocation for LGIs. The revision of the national allocation process has been approved by the LGD, and a circular has been issued.
6. Community resilience to climate change has been significantly enhanced through LoGIC's performance-based climate-resilient grant support. LoGIC provided technical and financial support to promote an ecosystem-based approach to 29 Upazila (LGIs) for the design and implementation of 55 nature-based community-level initiatives. As a result, these efforts benefited 173,693 climate vulnerable people (48% women).
7. LoGIC has already demonstrated substantial results in CHT Districts. Since its inception, the LoGIC has provided more than USD 2.5 million in grants to 7,500 climate-vulnerable households and 10 Upazila Parishads in Rangamati and Bandarban. More than 52,000 people are getting benefits, directly or indirectly. Ultimately, LoGIC is more than just a funding platform. It's a catalyst for resilience, driving transformative change with communities in the driver's seat.
8. Through LoGIC, 97% of beneficiary groups have gained knowledge and skills to implement Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO). 61% of them are confident in implementing CALOs without support from LoGIC. 66% of beneficiaries can make bank transactions independently⁸.

Progress Against Project Outputs

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

Output-1 focuses on capacity building of government, CSOs, local institutions, local stakeholders, and community members on climate change awareness, opportunities for adapting to climate change and the facilitation of locally-led adaptation planning and budgeting. Building on this improved capacity and with guidance provided through the project, stakeholders will undertake the participatory Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment

⁷ Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM) Report (Dec 2024), LoGIC Project.

⁸ Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM) Report (Dec 2024), LoGIC Project.

(CCVA) in CHT, which will, in turn, inform the development of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA).

Activity progress:

- 7,500 CRF beneficiaries in Rangamati and Bandarban received training on 22 types of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs). The training sessions were organized at the community level with practical demonstration sessions.
- 44 Community UN Volunteers (CUNVs) of the LoGIC project in Rangamati and Bandarban were provided with a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) to develop their skills to facilitate training for the CRF beneficiaries.
- Training sessions focusing on basic facilitation skills have been provided to 130 CMFs in 7 Districts. This initiative aims to ensure thorough knowledge and skills in community mobilization. The CMFs are also provided training on Cooperative operational software.
- A workshop was organized to develop the operational manual for Climate Resilient Cooperatives with the participation of 25 project staff. The workshop was facilitated by the officials from the Cooperative Department of Bangladesh.
- Training sessions on ATM, MIS, Storytelling, and Photography were conducted in 7 districts, aiming to enrich the practical understanding of the 294 participants. Attendees included Community Mobilization Facilitators (CMFs), Upazila Facilitators (UFs), Project Engineers, District Climate Change Coordinators (DCCCs), District Climate Finance Coordinators (DCFCs), and members of the Hill District Council Team.
- To actively engage and empower youth, LoGIC has developed a Youth Strategy aimed at involving young individuals in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives. As part of this effort, 291 climate-vulnerable youth groups were formed at the Ward level, and a total of 3,083 youth profiles have been developed in 9 districts. So far, 1300 youth are engaged with CRF groups. The vulnerable youth group under LoGIC has also been advocating with local governments and line departments to receive support for vulnerable communities.
- LoGIC organized two workshops in Bandarban and Rangamati to form a District-level youth platform. The workshops were participated by 178 local climate-vulnerable youth who were elected at Union level. The objective of the District platforms are mainly focuses on identifying activities and potential avenues for action that can be undertaken by youth organizations in climate change adaptation. But youth platforms were formed in all the 9 Districts.
- LoGIC organized nine batches of TOT on Climate Vulnerable Youth engagement in climate change adaptation and cooperative initiatives in LoGIC Districts, where a total of 186 youth participated. After the ToT the youths conducted sessions at the community level and engaged more than 1300 youth in LoGIC initiatives.
- International Youth Day and Cooperatives Day were observed in 9 Districts, where Upazila Youth Development Officers, Upazila Cooperative Officers, Youth groups, LoGIC beneficiaries, and staff were present in the events. A total 1023 youth were involved in the youth day observation.



- LoGIC hosted a workshop on Climate Adaptive Risk Insurance on 28 January 2024, with diverse stakeholders, including government officials, insurance representatives, and UNDP, with a total of 48 participants. While LoGIC has 23 Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs), most of them lack insurance coverage, necessitating policy intervention to address the gap.
- 44 CMFs and 6 HDC-LoGIC staff received a 6-day long TOT on CALO, which are duck and poultry rearing, banana and papaya cultivation, integrated farm management, vegetable gardening, French beans, vermicompost, peanuts, black Bengal goat, agricultural marketing and linkage. Different resource persons from govt line departments like DoL, DAE, and UNDP-CHT facilitated the ToT.
- To conduct the Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) 60 project staff (CMF, UF & HDC) are provided training. After the training, the staff completed CVA in 66 Wards and 22 Unions. The CVA reports are already published.
- To encourage CRF cooperative leaders to undertake cooperative initiatives, utilize CRF funds, and share experience and learning. LoGIC organized learning sharing visits for 46 beneficiaries, 6 CMFs, DCCC, and HDC staff of Rangamati and Bandarban District. In Rangamati, the beneficiaries visited Betbonia Cooperative Society in Khawkhali Upazila. The Upazila Cooperative Officer and members of the Betbonia Cooperative Society were present and shared their success stories. In Bandarban, they visited Oporajita Credit Union Cooperatives Limited of Alekhyonh Union of Rowangchari Upazila.
- Organized ToT on bankability, financial resources, services, market mobilization, and investment menu for 42 CMFs, 10 UFs, 4 HDC staff, 4 youths, and 2 DCCCs. After the TOT, the CMFs will conduct the training for the CRF beneficiaries.

Enhanced Adaptive Capacity of CRF Beneficiaries

CRF beneficiaries in Rangamati and Bandarban received training on 22 types of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs). *CALO Training Status in CHT (Jan- Dec 2024):*

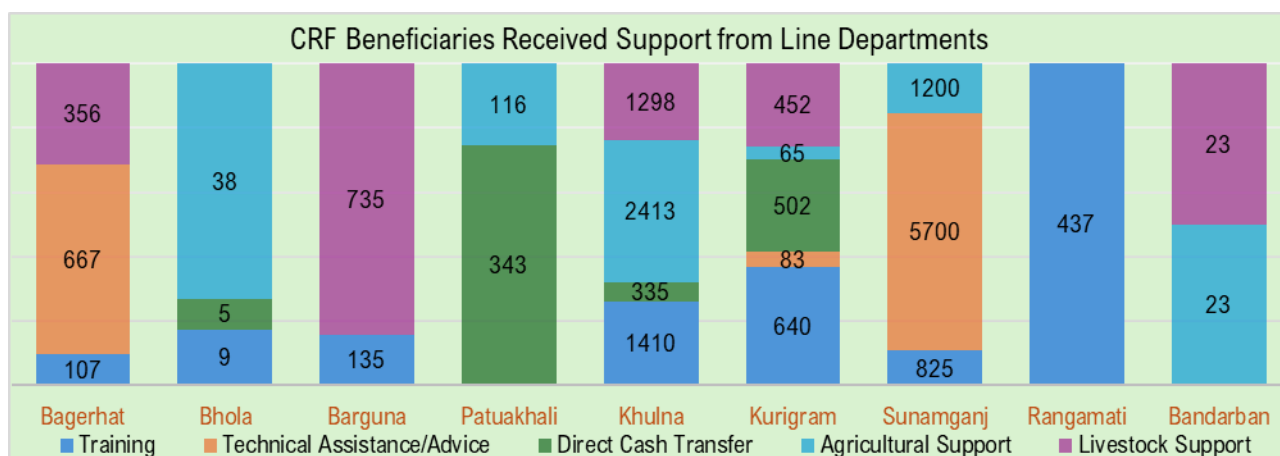
SL	Name of CALO	No. of Beneficiaries Received Training		
		Bandarban	Rangamati	Total
1	Banana Cultivation	58	202	260
2	Black Bengal Goat	321	695	1016
3	Dragon Fruit	43		43
4	Duck and Fish farming		14	14
5	Duck rearing	84		84
6	Fish Processing	25		25
7	Fruit Processing	25		25
8	Ginger Gardening in Jute bags		20	20
9	Green Job (Bamboo-based Handicraft)		104	104
10	Handicraft	16	154	170
11	Integrated agriculture farming	283		283
12	Integrated vegetable cultivation	28		28
13	Mushroom		20	20
14	Native chicken	666	1663	2329
15	Native Poultry Rearing		20	20
16	Papaya Cultivation	30		30
17	Peanut	47		47
18	Pig rearing	1103	1097	2200
19	Pineapple	21	35	56
20	Sheep rearing	202		202
21	Spices Processing		29	29
22	Vermicompost	1375		1375
	Grand Total	4327	4053	8380

Through LoGIC, 35% of beneficiary groups have gained knowledge and skills to implement CALOs. 62% of beneficiaries are able to make bank transactions independently, and 59% can manage support from Union Parishads and/or Upazila line department officials to implement their CALOs.



Establishing linkages between CRF beneficiaries and Upazila line departments

LoGIC promotes establishing linkages between CRF beneficiaries and Upazila line departments for improved, inclusive local-level planning and strengthened financing mechanisms for community-based climate adaptation solutions. These linkages empowered vulnerable communities by connecting them with government service providers and supporting local governments in integrating climate change into their development plans. The focus is on capacity-building, accountability, and promoting a sustainable climate financing mechanism to enhance community resilience.



The support CRF beneficiaries received from line departments was mainly focused on capacity building, technical guidance, cash support, and agriculture and livestock support. The data shows that the highest support received on technical guidance in the implementation of different CALOs, a

total 6450 LoGIC beneficiaries received this support. Then 3855 beneficiaries received support on agriculture, 3563 beneficiaries received support on capacity building/training, 2864 beneficiaries on livestock, and 1185 beneficiaries got direct cash support for climate adaptive livelihood.

In Patuakhali, 116 beneficiaries received agricultural support from the Upazila Agriculture Office to implement climate-adaptive livelihoods for building resilience. Moreover, 343 beneficiaries received direct cash transfers from the Upazila Parishad, a local NGO, and the Islami Foundation as relief for Cyclone Remal, aiding their recovery from the damage caused by the cyclone.

In Bagerhat, 1,130 CRF beneficiaries received a wide range of support from various line departments. 667 beneficiaries benefited from technical guidance in maintaining water quality and post-cyclone Remal fish culture management. 356 households received guidance on disease treatments for their livestock, including sheep, cattle, and goats. Additionally, 107 households in Sarankhola Upazila received training on monsoon-season rice cultivation along with input support such as seeds and fertilizers.

In Sunamganj, 825 beneficiaries received training from the Cooperative Department, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to independently implement green business initiatives, enhancing their capacities. Additionally, 1,200 beneficiaries were provided with seeds and fertilizers for paddy cultivation by the Agriculture Department, supporting their climate-resilient livelihoods. Furthermore, 5,700 beneficiaries benefited from information on paddy harvesting techniques, also provided by the Agriculture Department. This not only enhanced their technical know-how but also fostered capacity development, strengthening the local agricultural practices and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

In Khulna, 1,410 beneficiaries received training, and 335 received direct cash support. 2413 beneficiaries were supported with agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, to enhance their farming practices and promote climate-adaptive livelihoods. Moreover, 1298 beneficiaries benefited from livestock support.

To enhance the effectiveness of LoGIC's implementation, maintaining strong networks and regular coordination with upazila line departments is crucial. Lessons learned indicate that beneficiaries who had more consistent interaction with line departments, especially during the 1st and 2nd CRF rounds, received greater training, technical support, and in-kind resources. Regular coordination meetings facilitated better access to services for CRF beneficiaries, CMFs, UFs, and district teams. However, the challenge of frequent personnel transfers in line departments has created gaps in relationships, hindering the continuity of support. To address this, it is recommended that LoGIC arranges regular coordination meetings and engagement events to ensure new personnel are well-informed and actively involved in delivering support services to beneficiaries. This will strengthen the network and ensure sustained access to technical assistance and inputs, particularly for newer CRF beneficiaries.

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

To utilize the strengthened capacity and implement the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans developed under Output 1, the project will implement two types of specific climate financing models: a Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG; Output 3) and a Climate Resilience Fund (CRF; Output 2). The two grant mechanisms are complementary, whereby the CRF is a medium-term measure to meet the livelihood and food security needs of vulnerable households that are currently not effectively reached, while the PBCRG aims to strengthen systems for sustainable and adaptive locally-led adaptation at the institutional level. The Climate Resilience

Fund (CRF) will channel grants directly to climate-vulnerable households to kickstart the implementation of climate-adaptive livelihood options (CALOs). In the longer term, the project aims to institutionalize the CRF as a social protection scheme in the LGIs to channel climate finance to the most climate-vulnerable households effectively. This output will result in the enhanced capacity of vulnerable communities, especially women, to build immediate-term resilience to climate change impacts.

Activity progress:

- Through a grievance redress mechanism and endorsement by UP Chairmen, 7,500 CRF beneficiaries were selected in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts, all of whom are women. Among these beneficiaries, 76% are indigenous, and 24% are Bengali. To date, 7,500 of the CRF beneficiaries have received money from LoGIC. The selected beneficiaries have formed 348 groups to implement CALOs, and all groups have already developed their business plans. 7,500 beneficiaries have received training on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO).



- A total of 89 ward-level climate-resilient cooperatives have been established by LoGIC beneficiaries in Rangamati and Bandarban. These cooperatives are currently in the process of obtaining registration from the Department of Cooperatives.
- The LoGIC project organized a 5-day long training on Jute diversification handicrafts for 28 CRF beneficiaries of Rangamati Sadar and Juraichari Upazila. The resource persons from Cox's Bazar Women's Chambers of Commerce facilitated the training sessions. The participants received hands-on training on different jute products like tissue boxes, shika (rope made), coasters etc.
- To make linkage with the govt's extension departments like fisheries, agriculture, livestock, etc., and to ensure their support services to CRF beneficiaries. LoGIC organized sensitization meetings at 10 Upazila of Rangamati and Bandarban Districts. Officers from relevant



departments, CRF beneficiaries, and the Chairman and CEO of Hill District Councils (HDC) were present in the meetings. LoGIC strengthened the network and linkages between 7,500 CRF beneficiaries and 10 Upazila-level government department officials, such as livestock, fisheries, agriculture, cooperative office, and women affairs office at the Upazila level, improving support for vulnerable households in climate-resilient actions, strengthening the linkage and networks with line departments for the sustainability of the project implementation.

- A cross-sectional analysis of Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO) has been completed. This analysis evaluated the effectiveness of the existing CALO practices by the LoGIC CRF beneficiaries and identified potential new CALOs for project intervention areas.

Climate-Resilient Cooperatives to Green SMEs: Enabling Resilience for Climate Vulnerable Women

The LoGIC project, in collaboration with The Daily Star organized a roundtable titled ‘Climate-Resilient Cooperatives to Green SMEs: Enabling Resilience for Climate Vulnerable Women’ on November 12, 2024. LoGIC Project Coordinator, A K M Azad Rahman, presented the keynote paper. The representatives from Development Partners (DP), UNDP, Govt. relevant government departments, Bangladesh Bank, National Bank, ADB, Dhaka University, Research organizations & NGO participated in the discussions. The participants recommended the following points:

- Encourage the adoption of cooperatives as an effective model to empower vulnerable communities, strengthen climate resilience, and enable women to lead adaptive green business initiatives.
- Select climate-resilient, smart enterprises with short production cycles that utilize local raw materials and cater to strong local demand.
- Introduce insurance schemes tailored for climate-vulnerable cooperative members, particularly women.
- Encourage youth participation in cooperatives to build capacity and strengthen market connections.
- Strengthen market linkages by establishing connections between cooperatives and Upazila-level associations.
- Conduct continuous awareness programmes to build the confidence of rural women-led SMEs.
- Facilitate networking opportunities for women entrepreneurs by connecting them to urban markets, while promoting a gender-neutral market system to ensure equal access and opportunities for their success.
- Prioritise collaborative efforts, innovative financing, and public-private partnerships to scale up programmes like LoGIC.
- Establish organised supply chains, identify reliable buyers, and implement buy-back guarantees to support SMEs.
- Promote innovative technologies and alternative energy solutions to streamline supply chains and ensure uninterrupted production.



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

Activity progress:

- A NAP-integrated investment menu has been developed by LoGIC project to identify adaptive infrastructure schemes based on the NAP, with Climate Change Adaptation-linked schemes being identified across 10 upazilas for PBCRG investment for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25.
- 82 climate adaptive community level schemes have been identified for 2023-24 and 2024-25 for 29 upazilas of 9 districts. Two methods were followed in scheme identification. NAP integrated investment menu was shared with upazilas (top-bottom). With this investment menu, upazilas held participatory consultations for developing Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) in a bottom-up approach. The construction of the PBCRG funded schemes are under progress. The schemes are as below:

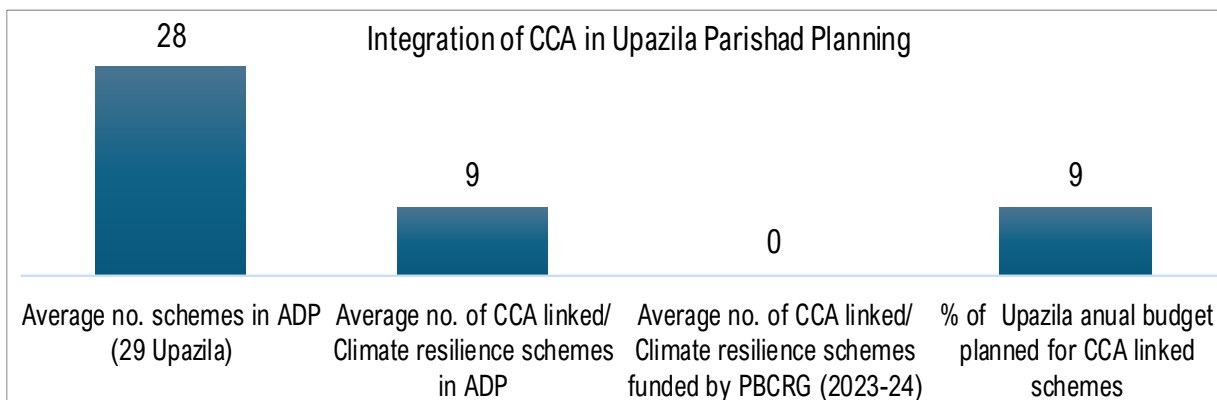
PBCRG funded schemes:

Scheme Category	# of Schemes	
Adaptive Water and Sanitation Solutions	41	50%
Improve Adaptive, Absorptive and Anticipatory Capacity	1	1%
Promote Climate Resilient Agriculture	21	26%
Reduce Impacts of Flood and Waterlogging	13	16%
Reduce Loss and Damage of Life and Property	6	7%
Grand Total	82	

- LoGIC disbursed USD 0.89 million as Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) to 29 Upazila Parishads on 9 Districts.
- Nine District Climate Finance Coordinator (DCFC) of Rangamati and Bandarban Districts received training on the vertical integration of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) into the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), organized at Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD).
- LoGIC organized workshops on integrating the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) into the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) in 29 Upazila Parishads of 9 Districts. The workshops aimed to incorporate climate change adaptation actions into the five-year and annual plans of the Upazila Parishads. A total of 266 (22% Women) upazila-level elected representatives and government officials attended these workshops. 29 upazilas have developed NAP-integrated LAPAs following the workshops.



- In FY 2024-25, CCA actions are integrated and streamlined through Upazila level schemes. This year, 29 Upazila Parishads planned 262 CCA-linked schemes, which is 9% of the total schemes. The Upazila Parishads have allocated 9% of the total ADP budget for climate-resilient actions. This indicates the Upazila Parishads are becoming aware and educated about issues relating to climate change.
- In December 2024, a third-party audit and performance assessment were conducted by an independent audit firm across 10 Upazilas of Rangamati and Bandarban District to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance in project implementation. The audit focused on evaluating financial management, procurement processes, and the overall implementation



process of the PBCRG Schemes. The assessment also reviewed adherence to project guidelines and the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms. The findings from this third-party audit provided valuable insights, identified areas for improvement, and reinforced confidence in the project's governance and operational integrity.



Construction of PBCRG funded scheme on Drinking Water Supply System in Bandarban

Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on O&M of PBCRG Schemes

In November 2024, the PBCRG team of the LoGIC project, alongside key stakeholders from nine districts, gathered in Khulna City for a two-day long workshop focused on enhancing the sustainability of climate adaptive schemes. The workshop explores effective solutions for Sustainable Operations & Maintenance (O&M) and shares valuable insights on ensuring long-term climate resilience in vulnerable regions. Deputy Director of Local Government (DDLG), Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) from different upazilas, elected representatives (UP Chairmen) of Upazila Parishads, and senior officials from relevant line departments, including DPHE, LGED, and DAE attended the workshop. The LoGIC project team was represented by the Project Coordinator, Operations Manager, Climate Resilient Infrastructure Analyst, nine District Climate Finance Coordinators, seven Project Engineers, and 28 Upazila Facilitators.



Following the workshop, a learning visit was conducted to the community adaptation schemes implemented by the LoGIC project in Koyra Upazila, Khulna. During the visit, the PBCRG teams from Rangamati and Bandarban observed the operational processes of the schemes, engaged with local communities, and interacted with O&M committees to discuss ongoing practices. This exposure visit significantly enhanced their understanding of effective management for sustainable scheme operations.

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

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

Activity progress:

- Project Baseline surveys were conducted in Rangamati and Bandarban to establish indicators to facilitate smooth implementation.
- Climate Risk and Vulnerability assessments (CRVA) of 10 Upazilas and Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) of 22 Unions of Rangamati and Bandarban have been completed.
- To identify climate risk-based vulnerability, LoGIC has created a Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) at the Union levels to help the Government develop a national database mapping climate vulnerability and adaptive capacities for climate vulnerability-based development budget allocation in local government institutions. The CVI is currently being updated to incorporate

climate vulnerability data for municipalities. The Honourable Minister of MoLGRD&C has already signed the circular. The LGD is in the process of issuing the circular.

- PMU staff ensured their monitoring visits to the CRF groups and PBCRG-funded schemes on a sample basis. The visits cover all the districts. The project introduced specific monitoring tools for field visits. The visit findings are incorporated into the Back To Office Report (BTOR) and shared in the staff coordination meetings for corrective measures.
- The project's District level staff regularly visit to check the progress of the implementation, financial management, documentation and business plan. District-level staff also conduct the virtual monitoring of the CRF groups i.e. video calls with CMF, sharing photos of group activities and documentation. The district-level staff arrange online meetings with the CMFs and UFs to share the visit/monitoring findings and follow up on the issues.
- LoGIC project uses an Adaptation Tracking & Measuring (ATM) system to track the plan and implementation of CALO, usage of CRF money and adaptation status of the beneficiaries. The ATM report is shared with program and management team quarterly. Information of CRF beneficiaries and PBCRG schemes were collected and shared the key observation with project management.

Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) in Rangamati and Bandarban

Adapting to climate change and increasing resilience against climate-induced disasters are crucial aspects of the LoGIC project's objectives. This involves conducting Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) with community participation to assess their vulnerability to climate change in Rangamati and Bandarban. Under the LoGIC project, Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) have been conducted in 22 unions under 10 upazilas in Rangamati and Bandarban District



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

Workshop on Photography and Story Writing

From March to June, a series of day-long sessions were successfully conducted by the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) project in 9 Districts focusing on photography and story writing. The primary objective was to empower the community mobilization facilitator (CMF), Upazila facilitator (UF), Project Engineer and other field colleagues in total of 219 (37% Female) participants from LoGIC. Participants were both from local and ethnic communities, who were needed the skills to capture and narrate impactful stories through mobile photography. The

workshops were conducted by a number of experts. Expert resource persons from UNDP country office and MIS Officer of LoGIC facilitated the event.

a) Key challenges and mitigation measures

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

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

1. Sometimes, the CRF beneficiaries show unwillingness to receive funding in group schemes. Personal/family preferences, dislikes and conflicts affected the group approach.
2. The smooth execution of the project faced obstacles due to political unrest due to national and local elections, causing disruptions in activities such as field visits, workshops, and other project-related tasks.
3. The process of formulating climate-resilient cooperatives and implementing business plans for these cooperatives is very difficult in CHT context due to geographic, ethnic, language, cultural and socio-economic diversity.
4. Patriarchal values present a challenge to the acceptance of women travelling and gaining their own livelihood. Additionally, male representatives in Union Parishads are often reluctant to consult and listen to women when it comes to planning and implementation. To address this issue, LoGIC is working to minimize the gender gap by raising awareness among male household members and Union Parishad members.
5. It is challenging to find out and exploring green businesses for cooperatives considering local contexts and business opportunities. Startup of bigger enterprises as cooperative don't have prior experiences, what they wish and select profitable, doesn't match with climate rationality. They remain panicked by fears though strong motivation is going on.
6. Presently, there is no singular government policy for climate finance. Instead of standardized allocation systems, different ministries have different methods for the allocation of climate finances. This poses a challenge for UPs to confidently allocate money to climate-resilient ventures. Institutionalizing Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) developed by LoGIC for effective budgetary allocation in the Upazila and union level to make it usable for LGD and other ministries is a lengthy process and is still in progress.
7. LoGIC CRF beneficiaries in CHT have been reluctant to access formal banking services due to their mistrust, lack of financial literacy, and the long distances they must travel. Although agent banking is a way to extend a bank's presence into remote villages, these services are currently only available up to the Upazila level.
8. The CRF women beneficiaries are increasingly engaging in climate-adaptive livelihood activities, such as agriculture. However, they are also responsible for managing all household duties, commonly referred to as "women's work". As a result, these women are overburdened and severely limited in time. To promote household resilience, it is crucial to ensure an equitable distribution of both agricultural and household duties.
9. There are several challenges to implementing LoGIC interventions in the CHT areas. These include restricted movement due to security concerns, internal conflicts between different tribal

groups, preference for individual livelihoods over group approaches, and a lack of interest from women who are busy with household work.

10. Due to movement restrictions caused by insurgent activities in Ruma and Thanchi by KNF, as well as ongoing joint force operations, the LoGIC PBCRG team was not able to visit Thanchi, Ruma, and Rowangchari Upazilas frequently. Additionally, the local security focal person from UN-CHT issued movement restrictions for these three Upazilas, which are still in effect.

b) Lessons Learned

- Stakeholders continue to favor traditional development approaches and livelihood options providing short-term solutions over climate adaptation interventions that offer longer-term resolutions to recurrent climate-induced challenges. Addressing this perception requires increased awareness and capacity-building efforts to shift the focus toward sustainable adaptation.
- LoGIC has devised and implemented a participatory and technology-based beneficiary selection process, reducing community grievances significantly by identifying the most climate-vulnerable households. The GoB can leverage this mechanism for other grants and safety-net programs.
- Integrating a top-up method into the bottom-up approach has enabled innovation and dissemination of knowledge among the marginalized population, rendering the project more comprehensive and holistic.
- Sustaining the LoGIC results and impacts of climate change adaptation interventions presents a challenge due to the dynamic nature of climate change impacts, which are influenced by localized factors. Effective solutions must be tailored to specific local conditions and are often time-sensitive.
- Workshops organized for the development of LAPA, bringing relevant officials from line departments and elected representatives together, have enhanced the understanding regarding climate adaptation needs, has enhanced the scope of coordinated efforts in identifying implementable solutions towards climate adaptation.
- There exists an inequity in the allocation of CRF, with some individuals receiving substantial financial assistance while others receiving none at all. This could be addressed by establishing different classes of eligible beneficiaries, each receiving varying amounts and types of support.
- National-level policy advocacy needs to be strengthened to mainstream the LoGIC model within the government system for sustainability. Building strong and formalised linkages with the relevant line departments at the national and local levels, including the LGED and MoEFCC, is crucial.
- To fully institutionalization the positive changes for systematic addressing of climate change adaptation needs a national scale-up phase to fully integrate the system and bring the whole ecosystem to work on this.

c) Way Forward

6-month No Cost Extension of Existing Phase:

UNDP and UNCDF have been implementing the ‘Bridging Phase’ of the LoGIC project with support from the Embassy of Sweden and the Embassy of Denmark for two years, from July 2023 to June 2025. To continue project activities, UNDP facilitated the government's approval following the ECNEC process on November 26, 2023. The approval took five months, as it involved several steps, including the approval and signing of the revised Project Document (Prodoc) and Development Project Proposal (DPP) by both the Government of Bangladesh and UNDP. Notably, this was the fastest approval granted by ECNEC compared to the standard time required for development projects. As a result of the five-month delay, several initiatives were launched in 2024 to make up for lost time, including the advance design of two years' worth of PBCRG schemes. In July and August 2024, political unrest emerged, which halted program activities. Following the change in regime, all Upazila Parishad and other local government institutions were dissolved. As a result, the project experienced significant delays and lost valuable time. There was widespread civic unrest and internal displacement. The LoGIC beneficiaries, mostly from marginalized communities, faced severe challenges during this period. An internal assessment revealed that there were 750 incidents affecting LoGIC beneficiaries from July 16 to August 30, 2024. The year 2024 was not only a year of political transition and turmoil but also a year of disasters. There were four cyclones (Hamoon, Midhil, Remal & Dana) hit the project areas, and disrupted project activities for a significant time after each disaster event.

LoGIC Phase-II

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

LoGIC's next phase is proposed to start on 1st January 2026 to and to end on 31st December 2030. It will directly increase the adaptive capacities of 2.6 million climate-vulnerable households (4.1 million indirect beneficiaries) across 300 Unions of 120 Upazila in 33 Districts. The project's new phase will work in 6 NAP climate stress areas: Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT); Drought-prone and Barind Area (DBA); River, floodplain, and erosion prone area (FPE); Haor and flash floods area (HFF), Southeast and eastern coastal area (SEE); Southwestern coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM). Following the expected changes in the directions and priorities of the GCF for programming in the GCF-2 phase (2024-2027), and assessing how these changes may impact UNDP. Also, keeping in line with the GCF's engagement strategy and operational model going forward where the emphasis is on enhanced country ownership and capacity building of the National Accredited Entities. The GCF proposal for LoGIC II is to be submitted through IDCOL (Infrastructure Development Company Limited). In this case, IDCOL and UNDP will jointly develop the proposal and once the project gets board approval, UNDP and UNCDF will provide technical assistance to LGD to implement the project following the NIM model.

The Concept Note for GCF has been developed and shared with the UNDP regional team. As per the comments received, the team is working on the revision and other relevant background including the technical and feasibility studies necessary for developing the full proposal are in progress. To ensure the earliest processing of the GCF proposal and funding from the GCF, as suggested by the regional team, it has been decided that the proposal will be submitted through the

Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), a nationally accredited entity for GCF. Discussion with IDCOL has also progressed in this regard, a Professional Service Agreement and MoU will be signed between IDCOL and UNDP, as soon as we receive guidance from the UNDP HQ to proceed given the global-level changes anticipated.

d) Risk and Issue Management

Sl	Project Risk⁹	Risk Category & Sub-category	Likelihood (High/ Substantial Moderate/ Low)	Mitigation Measure
1.	GoB staff positions related to the project remain vacant and changes in Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad political leadership may affect project delivery.	Organizational	Low	Flexibility in the project budget for additional capacity building support in case of change in the leadership.
2.	Risk of CRF beneficiaries' non-transformative resilience due to lack of a year-round calendar for seasonal and continuous adaptation of their livelihoods.	Financial	Moderate	A district-wise seasonal calendar of climate-adaptive livelihoods was developed and CRF beneficiaries were trained in relevant skills. Review the existing climate-adaptive livelihood options and prepare a diversified revised CALO list.
3.	Risk of the high scarcity of safe drinking water in the coastal areas of the LoGIC project.	Environmental	Moderate	Supply drinking water by relevant authorities and installation of water treatment plant with LoGIC PBCRG support. Conduct a study on the feasibility of different safe water options in different climate hotspots.
4.	Risk of damaging the CRF livelihood initiatives and PBCRG-supported schemes due to climatic and non-climatic disaster events.	Environmental	Moderate	Ensure early harvest of crops and necessary protection measures to the climate adaptive livelihoods. Conduct risk assessment and develop a support plan for PBCRG schemes and CRF livelihoods.
5.	Thundering is a risk for field implementation in the haor areas of Sunamganj.	Environmental	Moderate	Beneficiaries and CMFs are suggested to avoid open spaces or electric poles and move to safe places during

				thunderstorms.
6.	Fiduciary risks of re-purposing the CRF by the project beneficiaries to meet cyclone & other emergency responses.	Financial	Moderate	Safeguarding climate adaptive livelihood options and ensuring close monitoring.
7.	Risk of slow progress of project activities due to Union/Upazila Parishad election.	Political	Moderate	Maintain careful relationships with UP/UZP and involve DDLG and UNOs in decision-making and implementation.
8.	If there are local conflicts, embargo from laws and regulations enforcement authorities in CHT areas, project staff movement in CHT areas might be restricted for follow-up and monitoring of project interventions.	Operational	Moderate	The project will design a remote monitoring system and a mechanism to support the field staff and beneficiaries remotely.

e) Partnership

Partnership with AMAL Foundation

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

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

Partnership with Futurenation Project

The partnership between Futurenation and the LoGIC project began in 2024, focusing on capacity-building initiatives for project personnel. As part of this collaboration, a free English Language course, certified by The British Council, was offered to CMF, UF, and other staff members associated with the LoGIC project.

A total of 37 individuals enrolled in the course, and 23 participants successfully completed at least one of the six segments of the curriculum. This initiative has significantly enhanced the linguistic skills of the participants, contributing to their professional development.

Looking ahead, there are plans to extend this opportunity to youth activists from the Youth Groups established by the LoGIC project, further empowering them with essential skills for their roles in community engagement and advocacy.

Partnership with Green Delta Insurance

Climate Resilient Cooperatives of LoGIC project and Green Delta Insurance made a partnership to protect livelihoods of the climate vulnerable people. LoGIC project achieved an important milestone on October 14, 2024 by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Climate Resilient Cooperatives and Green Delta Insurance Limited. This agreement signifies the creation of insurance products for two vital Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALO): (1) sheep rearing and (2) integrated agricultural farming. The Community Resilience Fund (CRF) of LoGIC has played a crucial role in enhancing the adaptive capacity of climate vulnerable communities. However, micro-insurance is necessary to safeguard these adaptive livelihood investments against the increasing shocks caused by climate change. Through this collaboration, LoGIC aims to financially shield the most at-risk communities by transferring the associated risks. This initiative is anticipated to reveal more opportunities to minimize risk and attract greater private financing.



Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

Monitoring

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

The project has established and maintained its Management Information System (MIS) and monitoring databases to capture and track data at beneficiary, household, Union Parishad, and intervention levels. This data is crucial for calculating values for all indicators monitored quarterly

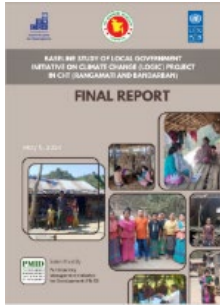
and annually, enabling the analysis of project outputs and outcomes across different geographic locations. Findings from these analyses are shared with project management on a quarterly basis.

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

LoGIC has taken some initiatives to strengthen its project monitoring system.

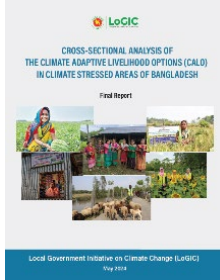
- PMU developed the Field Monitoring Plan at the beginning of the year. All the PMU staff, including NPD ensured their visits. The monitoring plan is reviewed and updated quarterly. The PMU and field staff submit their field monitoring plan weekly.
- PMU staff ensured their monitoring visits to the CRF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

Baseline Study in CHT (Rangamati and Bandarban)



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

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



LoGIC implemented a defined set of 23 Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (CALOs) since its inception. To evaluate their impact, a Cross-Sectional Analysis of CALOs was carried out in partnership with DM Watch Limited. The primary objective of this study was to assess the role of the LoGIC CRF fund and selected CALOs in promoting climate-resilient livelihood options for the beneficiary households. The study included assessing environmental, social, and economic viability across different contexts, conducting technical analyses to identify innovations, and recommending scalable CALOs based on on-site

assessments. The study assessed CALOs' impacts on household well-being, local economies, and gender-specific outcomes while identifying potential stakeholders for enhancing CALO marketability. The study was conducted using a mixed-method approach integrating quantitative, qualitative, and secondary data sources. This approach aimed to comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness and adaptability of CALOs in varied ecological zones.

f) Cross-cutting issues

Adopting a 'gender transformative' approach, LoGIC specifically supports highly vulnerable women. A total of 7,500 CRF beneficiaries were selected in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts, with all beneficiaries being women, 76% being indigenous, and 24% being Bengali. LoGIC has provided training on 22 types of climate-adaptive livelihood options (CALOs) to 7,500 women for enhancing their social and economic resilience, independence, and agency within their communities. Furthermore, LoGIC has fostered connections between 42,169 women and key stakeholders, including Upazila-level government officials, local government institutions, and service providers. This networking has been instrumental in promoting women's leadership in resilience building within their climate-vulnerable communities. The initiatives have not only encouraged self-employment and increased income for these women but have also facilitated financial inclusion and regular interaction with governmental and local bodies. This has significantly improved community perception, recognizing these women as capable and valuable members of society.

Women's involvement was evident during scheme selection discussions, where they freely expressed their opinions and participated in decision-making processes. Additionally, women voluntarily engaged in the selection of proposed schemes, showcasing their commitment to the

project's success. Their viewpoints continued to be prioritized during pre-implementation inspections, ensuring that the schemes were tailored to meet the needs of all community members.

Moreover, women's representation is substantial in the operational and management committees of 643 PBCRG funded schemes (70% of total), including the Scheme Implementation Committee (SIC) and Scheme Supervision Committee (SSC). The community risk assessments conducted by LoGIC also document women's participation in decision-making processes for community-led adaptation projects.

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

g) Qualitative assessment

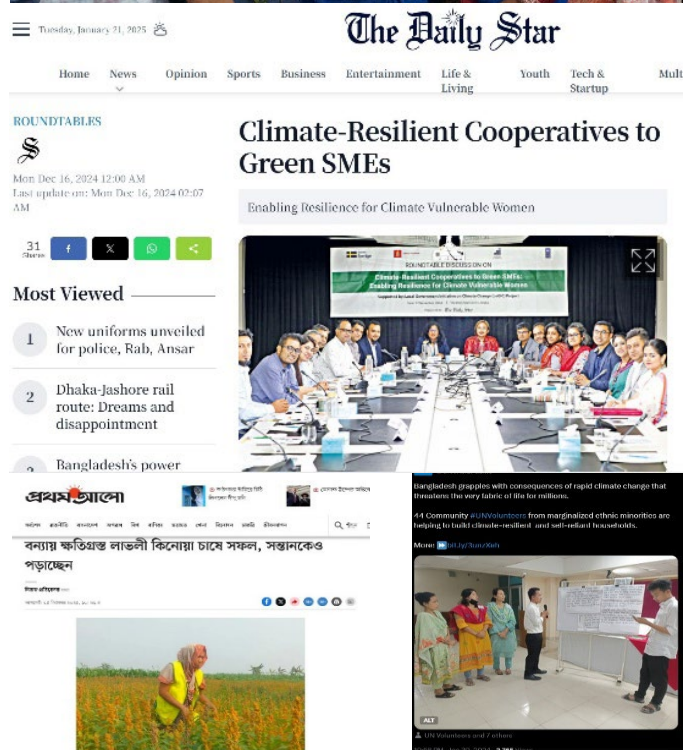
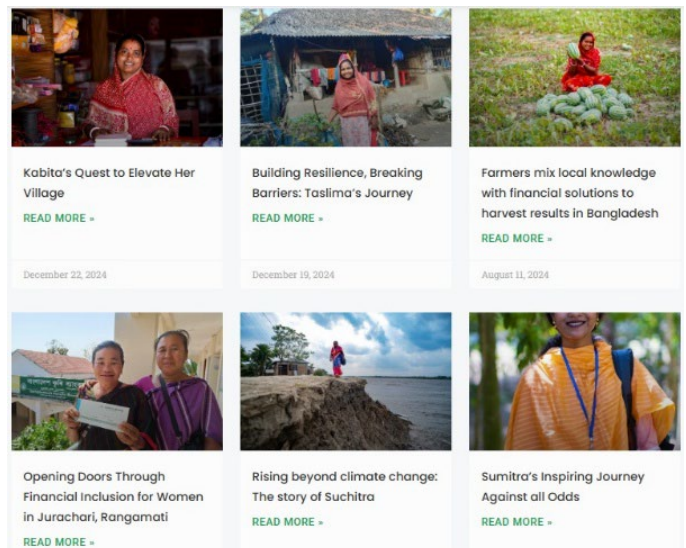
During the reporting period, the UNDP & UNCDF country office, Project Management Unit (PMU) and District level staffs visited UPs and community to check progress and quality of the project interventions. PMU also supported to strengthen the coordination with stakeholders at local and national level.

Project developed activity-wise monitoring checklists to assess the progress and the quality of the implementation of PBCRG schemes and the capacity development of livelihood options for the CRF beneficiaries.

LoGIC has made partnerships with some organizations/institutions to ensure timely delivery of project interventions and quality achievements of the project results.

h) LoGIC Exposure in Media

The Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) Project has maintained and effectively sustained visibility throughout the year (Jan 2024 to Dec 2024). It has promoted all the success, achievements including its development partners and internal-external stakeholders in this process of communication.



LoGIC has garnered significant media coverage (20+) from various international, national and regional news media including NEXT BLUE which has provided crucial visibility. A roundtable discussion was hosted in partnership with The Daily Star on “Climate Resilient Cooperatives to Green SMEs: Enabling Resilience for Climate Vulnerable Women”.

LoGIC is also making a strong presence on X (Twitter), LinkedIn, Facebook and YouTube. The social media posts are tagged by UNDP, development partners, youth groups and climate specialists for prolonging climate change issues, highlighting project outcomes and engaging people in discussions. LoGIC has produced four videos this year LoGIC’s outreach through its website and UNDP Facebook and YouTube where one of the videos on Youth Climate Activists garnered 1.7m views which is noteworthy.

To highlight the work of our beneficiaries, 9 success stories were published on website and newspaper. Sweden Crown Princess visited Koirā, mobilized media engagement and around 70ft wall branding through painting. Created a community group of 200+ members for LoGIC in Facebook where contents and updates are posted and work in progress for LoGIC website through content. LoGIC ha also conducted workshop on *Mobile Photography & Story Writing* to build capacity of 250 people including facilitators and 7 other representatives from Strengthening Women’s Ability for Productive New (SWAPNO) & Gender-Responsive Coastal Adaptation (GCA) Projects.



III. Indicator Based Performance Assessment

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Indicator: % of target Union and Upazila that have incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans. Baseline: Union- 13.9% (Jan, 2018) Upazila-52% Planned Annual Target: 100%	100 % of target Union and Upazila that have incorporated climate change adaptation into their development plans.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
Indicator: % of target Union and Upazila plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls. Baseline: Union-6.9% (Jan, 2018) Planned Annual Target: 60%	100% of target Union and Upazila plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
Indicator: % of target Union and Upazila that have established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system. Baseline: Union-0% (Jan, 2018) Planned Annual Target: 100%	100% of target Union and Upazila that have established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
Indicator: % of target Union and Upazila that are allocating other resources to implementing community adaptation schemes. Baseline: Union-31.9% (Jan, 2018) Planned Annual Target: 80%	100% of target Union and Upazila that are allocating other resources to implementing community adaptation schemes.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
Output 1 Indicator (1): % of community people (Disaggregated by male, female, poor and marginalized) that	20% of community people (Disaggregated by male, female, poor and marginalized) that participate in the formulation of Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA).	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024

<p>participate in the formulation of Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA).</p> <p>Baseline: 1.3%</p> <p>(Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)</p> <p>Annual Target: 75%</p>			
<p>Indicator (2): % 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-31.9% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)</p> <p>Annual Target: 100%</p>	100% of target Union and Upazilas that integrate CCA solutions into the Local Development Plan of Actions (LAPA) to support vulnerable households.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
<p>Indicator (3): % of target cooperatives that integrate CCA solutions into their business plan to support vulnerable households.</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Annual Target: 70%</p>	20% of target cooperatives that integrate CCA solutions into their business plan to support vulnerable households.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Indicator (1): % of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance.</p> <p>Baseline: 10% (National)</p> <p>Annual Target: 60%</p>	80% of target vulnerable households who benefit from CCA finance.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
<p>Indicator (2): % of target cooperatives implementing green climate businesses to benefit vulnerable households.</p> <p>Baseline: 0% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)</p> <p>Annual Target: 30%</p>	20% of target cooperatives implementing green climate businesses to benefit vulnerable households.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Indicator (1): % of target Union and Upazilas that secure funding to support community adaptation</p>	100% of target Union that secure funding to support community adaptation schemes based on their performance.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024

<p>schemes based on their performance.</p> <p>Baseline: Union-0%</p> <p>Annual Target: 100%</p>			
<p>Indicator (2): % of Union and Upazila discussed on climate change adaptation planning and budget in General Budget Session.</p> <p>Baseline: Union-7% (Reference: LoGIC Baseline Study 2018)</p> <p>Annual Target: 100%</p>	79% of Upazila discussed on climate change adaptation planning and budget in General Budget Session.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Indicator (1): The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 8th Five Year Plan (8FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation.</p> <p>Baseline: CCA included in NAP & 8FYP Annual Target: NAP localization</p>	Local Adaptation Plan (LAPA) is developed in 29 Upazila	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024
<p>Indicator (2): The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework.</p> <p>Baseline: Moderate</p> <p>Annual Target: LCFF Integrated</p>	Local Climate Financing Framework (LCFF) model is developed.	NA	Annual Progress Report 2024

Success stories:

Shifting to Business Mode from Home The story of Begums: Sharitan and Shelly

During a door-to-door survey conducted by the LoGIC Project, Sharitan Begum was identified and selected as a beneficiary. Following the survey, she became a member of the Climate Resilient Fund (CRF) under the LoGIC Project. At the time, her son, Zainal Abedin, was responsible for supporting the family. However, fate dealt them a harsh blow when he fell ill and was unable to do any strenuous work. This left his wife, Shelley Begum, with the heavy burden of providing for the family. To make ends meet, she took up domestic work in the homes of other villagers.

It was during this challenging period that Sharitan Begum, like all other CRF members in her group, received three sheep from the LoGIC Project. In addition to sheep rearing, the group collectively leased a piece of land for agricultural production. Determined to explore more opportunities, Sharitan Begum began thinking about how she could further improve her family's livelihood beyond livestock farming.

She sought guidance from the Community Mobilization Officer (CMO) of the LoGIC Project, who introduced her to various income-generating activities, including vermicomposting. After learning about its cost-benefit potential, she chose to pursue it. The project provided her with technical and practical training, enabling her to start with four vermicomposting rings. Her dedication and determination soon led her to expand the operation to 12 rings.

As Sharitan Begum aged and faced health challenges, her daughter-in-law, Shelley Begum, stepped in to manage the vermicomposting business. In a stroke of good fortune, Shelley was later selected as a CRF member during the third round of the LoGIC Project. With a strong entrepreneurial spirit, she took full ownership of the vermicomposting initiative and further expanded it.

Recognizing her efficiency and dedication, the Department of Agricultural Extension took an interest in her work. They visited her site, assessed her progress, and provided her with BDT 1,74,000 in funding to construct a large shed and procure additional equipment.

Today, the vermicomposting business has flourished, operating with 18 rings, four sheds, and a specialized machine for separating manure and earthworms. Demand for her organic fertilizers and earthworms has skyrocketed, allowing her to earn between BDT 60,000 to 70,000 annually. The income from this venture has transformed her family's financial situation, enabling them to supply vermicompost to local farmers, agricultural offices, and various other buyers.

Looking ahead, Shelley Begum envisions even greater growth. She plans to further expand the number of rings and invest in cattle to increase the supply of cow dung, which is essential for vermicomposting. Filled with gratitude and optimism, she expresses her heartfelt appreciation to the LoGIC Project for empowering her with the skills and resources to build a sustainable and prosperous future for her family.



Clean Water, Brighter Futures: Transforming Lives in Betchari Kiyang Para

In the picturesque yet isolated village of Betchari Kiyang Para, nestled within Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts, the simple act of accessing clean water is a daily struggle. Women and children trek 40 minutes uphill to collect muddy water from the Karnaphuli River, a practice that is unsafe, unsustainable, and steals precious time from their lives.



This hardship, exacerbated by climate change and poverty, affects 40 households in the village. Seasonal challenges—muddy monsoon waters and severe dry-season shortages—have made clean water an elusive luxury. But the community refused to let this crisis define their future.

Through the efforts of the UP ward member and Chairman, the villagers raised their concerns with the Upazila Parishad, who responded by prioritizing clean water access in their five-year Local Adaptation Plan

for Action (LAPA), with technical support from LoGIC. Together, they developed an ambitious solution: a solar-powered water treatment plant that promises safe, year-round access to clean drinking water.

A Transformational Project

With an investment of BDT 26,65,580 (USD 22,016) from LoGIC's PBCRG fund and an additional BDT 6,00,000 (USD 4956) in community contributions, totaling BDT 32,65,580 (USD 26972) this initiative is set to change lives. The water treatment plant will draw from Batchari Lake, a sustainable source even during dry seasons, and will include sedimentation tanks, pipelines, and distribution points powered by renewable solar energy.



Key Benefits of the Initiative

- **Improved Health:** The plant will significantly reduce waterborne diseases like diarrhea and typhoid, ensuring a healthier future for the community.
- **Empowered Women and Children:** By removing the burden of water collection, women can explore economic opportunities, and children can focus on their education.
- **Climate Resilience:** Utilizing solar power, the plant offers an environmentally friendly and weather-resilient solution.
- **Community Ownership:** Training sessions will equip locals with the skills to manage and maintain the facility, fostering a sense of ownership and sustainability.

The scheme is in its implementation phase, with an 11-member Operations and Maintenance (O&M) committee established to oversee its success. This committee includes the UP Chairman, community members, youth representatives, religious leaders, and technical experts, ensuring a collaborative and inclusive approach.

This project embodies the global commitment to "Leave No One Behind," providing an equitable and lasting solution for an underserved community. It represents hope, resilience, and the power of collective action to overcome adversity.

Table- Outputwise Expenditure: January to December 2024

Name of Output	UNDP	UNCDF	Total USD
Output-1: Enhanced capacity of local governments and vulnerable communities for facilitating locally-led adaptation planning and financing	264,039	69,506	333,545
Output-2: Established financing mechanism for implementing climate-adaptive livelihoods	3,671,045	1,731,223	5,402,268
Output-3: Established performance-based financing mechanism for local governments for implementing community adaptation schemes	316,936	116,979	433,915
Output-4: Strengthened national- and local-level governance and policy frameworks for local- level adaptation planning and financing.	44,246	-	44,246
Total USD	4,296,265	1,917,708	6,213,973