LOCAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (LOGIC)

ANNUAL PROGRAMME[1] NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2018

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[2]
Programme Title: Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) **Programme Number (if applicable)** **MPTF Office Project Reference Number**:[3] 00103800	**Country/Region:** Bangladesh
	Priority area/ strategic results: By 2020, relevant state institutions, together with their respective partners, enhance effective management of natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.
Participating Organization(s)	**Implementing Partners**
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
Programme/Project Cost (US$)	**Programme Duration**
Total approved Prodoc Budget: 20,000,000	
MPTF/JP Total Contribution: Transferred from Fund as of 31.12.2018 UNDP:1,997,915 UNCDF:1,684,877 Total: 3,682,792 UNDP 5,372,083 UNCDF 4,530,060 TOTAL 9,902,144	**Overall Duration** *(months)* 48
Agency Core Contribution: UNDP 200,000 UNCDF 200,000	**Start Date**[4] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 01 July 2016
Government Contribution GoB 729,888	**Original End Date**[5] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30 June 2020
Other Contribution -EU UNDP 4,486,996 UNCDF 4,480,973 TOTAL 8,967,969	**Current End date**[6]*(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30 June 2020
TOTAL Project Budget in USD: 20,000,000	
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	**Report Submitted By**
Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*	o Name: Sudipto Mukerjee

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[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.

☐ Yes ☑ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*	o Title: Country Director
Mid-Term Evaluation Report–*if applicable please attach*	o Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP
☐ Yes ☑ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*	o Email address: sudipto.mukerjee@undp.org

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CRA	Community Risk Assessments
CRF	Community Resilience Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FYP	Five Year Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GED	General Economics Division
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
JPMF	Joint Programme Monitoring Framework
LCFF	Local Climate Fiscal Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGSP	Local Government Strengthening Project
LoGIC	Local Government Initiative on Climate change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NIM	National Implementation Modality
PBCRG	Performance Based Climate Resilience Grants
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	Union Parishad

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All components of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) became fully operational during 2018, the first year of the project. In the reporting period, the project offices were set up and functional linkages were established between its national and 7 district offices, as well as the 72 Union Parishads (UPs) being supported by the project. Notwithstanding the challenges posed by the turbulent political environment during the year, the planned activities made good progress and significant initial results were achieved in relation to the expected project outcome of "Improved and inclusive local level planning, and increased funding for community based CCA-DRR solutions, supported by a strengthened financing mechanism".

The Development Project Pro-forma (DPP) of LoGIC has been approved by Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) on 21 June 2018. According the approved DPP, the LoGIC project will be implemented by Local Government Division (LGD). Project period is 1st January 2017 to 31st December 2020. Total budget of the project USD 20 million of which GoB contribution is of USD 729,888. The National Project Director (NPD) of LoGIC is onboard.

From the reported results for 2018, it is evident that developing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) to integrate climate resilient investment plans and financing through community risk assessment, capacity building, and technical support is being transformed at a rapid pace. As of now a total of 8,820 vulnerable households have been finally selected for Community Resilience Fund (CRF) through an extensively participatory and a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism. LoGIC used digital platform like Open Street Map (OSM), Digital Elevation Model (DEM) as well as followed computerized formula-based selection process to identify the CRF beneficiary, which was most efficient process to targeting the most climate vulnerable households in the community. To measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community, LoGIC project has developed a web based comprehensive system (Adaptation Tracking and Measuring-ATM) which will track the progress at pre-intervention, intervention and post-intervention level. It's an innovative system to monitor the climate change adaptation. The baseline study has been completed, providing benchmarks against which progress and contributions of the project can be systematically assessed.

In 2019, LoGIC will focus on capacity development of Community and Union Parishads to plan and implement climate resilient actions at household and community level. Project will also provide grants support to households and Union Parishads. Local institutions and Civil Society Organizations will be mobilized and local level advocacy for climate financing will be strengthened.

I. Purpose

The UNDAF and Country Programme Document (CPD) for Bangladesh set one of the outcomes to be " By 2020, relevant state institutions, together with their respective partners, enhance effective management of natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups." In alignment with this outcome, the overall objective of the LoGIC is "Improved and inclusive local level planning, and increased funding for community based CCA-DRR solutions, supported by a strengthened financing mechanism".

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

- Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions.

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

- Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Outcomes: In relation to the expected outcome of the JP, namely "Improved and inclusive local level planning, and increased funding for community based CCA-DRR solutions, supported by a strengthened financing mechanism", 61 Union Parishads of targeted 72, representing 1.35% of Bangladesh's lowest local government tiers, integrated Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP) into annual work plans with LoGIC's support. Capacity development, coordination and direct engagement with local government institutions (LGIs) worked well. The community and Union Parishads in LoGIC working area are now informed about the climate risks and hazards through the community risk assessment (CRA) conducted by the project.

Output 1- Strengthened capacity of local governments, households and other local stakeholders to develop local plans that integrate CCA-DRR solutions.

Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC

Capacity Development Strategy for LoGIC is developed. The strategy will be shared and approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). In line with the strategy a capacity need assessment will be conducted to design the capacity building courses. Project has already developed area specific 31 training modules on Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options. The modules are as below:

1. Crab fattening in salinity context	19. Red amaranth cultivation in saline and drought prone areas
2. Comprehensive rice, fish and shrimp cultivation in saline prone area	20. Mung bean cultivation in salinity and drought prone area
3. Sunflower cultivation in salinity and drought context	21. Pigeon birds rearing as a resilient economic activity in saline prone area
4. Fresh water shrimp culture in waterlogging and low-lying/wetlands area	22. Turkey birds rearing as a resilient economic activity in saline prone area
5. Saline tolerant rice cultivation in brackish water zone	23. Vermicomposting as a resilient economic activity in saline prone area
6. Duck rearing in saline prone areas	24. Cage culture in floodplain areas
7. Prawn culture in salinity context	25. Water tolerant Aman rice cultivation in flood and flash flood prone areas
8. Water tolerant rice cultivation in waterlogging area	26. Short duration Boro rice cultivation in flood and flash flood prone areas
9. Pond fisheries culture	27. Technological adaptation through introduction of farm machineries in flood and flash flood prone areas
10. Potato cultivation	
11. Vegetable/fodder cultivation through vertical hydroponic system in salinity and drought context	
12. Bottle ground cultivation in extensive rainfall	28. Fast growing fish culture in floodplain

13. Brinjal cultivation in salinity/drought prone area 14. Green chili cultivation in salinity 15. Water melon cultivation in salinity context 16. Jute cultivation in saline prone area 17. Maize cultivation in saline prone area 18. Wheat cultivation in salinity and drought context	areas 29. Floating garden in waterlogging and flood prone areas 30. Rice seedling raising on Dapog method 31. Silage making for livestock as alternative fodder during flooding/rainy season

Community Risk Assessment (CRA):

The project team has revised the CRA manual and is using it for LoGIC. Project team along with volunteers have completed community risk assessment (CRA) in the 72 targeted Unions.

A consultant was hired who provided training on 'Participatory Geo-Spatial Mapping' to the CRA local facilitators in 7 Districts. The consultant is creating a database using the GPS data collected

District	Target UP	Total CRA Completed UP	No. of UP CRA Report done
Bagerhat	12	12	6
Barguna	12	12	6
Bhola	10	10	5
Khulna	10	10	1
Kurigram	10	10	10
Patuakhali	6	6	6
Sunamganj	12	12	6
Total	72	72	40

during CRA. He is also updating CRA map of LoGIC project areas in Open Street Map (OSM). The community risk and vulnerabilities of LoGIC project areas will be accessible and visible universally through the OSM.

In addition, LoGIC has involved Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of Jahangirnagar University to scientific modelling (Digital elevation) and analysis of risk and vulnerabilities of LoGIC project area based on secondary data such as BMD, WARPO, LGED etc. The following activities are being done by the institute:

- o Statistical modelling of extreme weather events including climatic anomaly of temperature and rainfall variables (statistical techniques and downscaling of GCM);
- o Trend analysis of temperature and rainfall variables to forecast hazard events;
- o Time series maps (land use, inundation, river bank erosion);
- o Analytics platform to easily get information on community risk aspects;
- o Field validation (triangulation) of the science products (Data);
- o Data Analysing and modelling platform using "R" programming language.

LoGIC Baseline Study:

A comprehensive baseline assessment, covering 108 Union Parishad (72 treatment and 36 control) and 4,827 households is completed, and the report is now ready for final printing. The baseline involving three levels of assessment, documents and records of UPs, interviews with UP officials and household surveys, in project and control areas, will create benchmarks for assessing project progress and impact.

Partner NGO on board:

The project will support the Union Parishad to develop the necessary support mechanism by sub-contracted NGOs to assist households in developing the micro-grant proposals based on the RRAP, and to work with Union Parishad to review and approve the micro-grant proposals. This process will build household and LGI capacity to apply for CRF grants independently after the project ends.

UNDP has selected partner NGO for LoGIC project. The selection process was very comprehensive and competitive, total 18 nos. national and international NGOs participated in the bidding process. A contract has been signed in between UNDP & HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation on 16 October 2018. HELVETAS is on board and started working for implement the project activities according to LoGIC project plan. They are assisting households in developing the micro-grant proposals based on the Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) and working with Union Parishads to review and approve the HH micro-grant proposals. The procured NGO will carry out the household level monitoring.

Output 2 - Established financing mechanism to fund local governments and communities forimplementing climate change adaptation measures.

To utilize the strengthened capacity and implement the climate-inclusive Local Development Plans the Project will establish two types of specific financing at the Union level: a Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grant will allocate additional resources to complement existing LGI budget with the specific purpose of strengthening resilience to negative climate and disaster impacts on development investment and Community Resilience Fund to channel grants directly to households vulnerable to negative climate change and disaster impacts.

For strengthening the quality and accountability of the activities funded through the two grant mechanisms and of the performance of the grants mechanism itself LoGIC has already developed Community Resilience Fund (CRF) Operations Manual including household selection criteria and Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grant operation manual including grants allocation formula, weighted by climate change vulnerability along with parameters and catalogue of climate adaptation and resilience performance are already developed. Project staff, LGI representative and community stakeholders have been trained on the operations manuals.

To develop a common understanding on the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) and its delivery process e.g. finalizing the Household Survey tool, beneficiary HH selection and prepare an action plan a boot camp was organized from 9-13 September 2018, at Hotel Sedona in Barishal. All the project staff including Climate Change Specialist of UNDP attended the camp.

CRF Beneficiary Household selection:

Based on the project baseline survey and community risk assessment (CRA) 68 wards of 33 Unions were selected in LoGIC working area for 1st tranche of CRF disbursement. A household census was conducted in the selected Wards and based on that 12022 households have been

District	Working UP	Selected UP for CRF	Selected Ward for CRF	Selected HH for CRF
Bagerhat	12	7	14	2052
Barguna	12	5	10	871
Bhola	10	5	10	1022
Khulna	10	5	12	1661
Kurigram	10	3	6	954
Patuakhali	6	4	8	1097
Sunamganj	12	4	8	1163
Total	72	33	68	8820

selected as primary beneficiary for CRF. In the next steps, the primary beneficiary households have been verified and validated through a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism. At the end of the process total 8,820 vulnerable households have been finally selected for CRF. A

national level banking institution has been hired to ensure e-transfer of the grants to the individual accounts of the selected households.

Preparatory activities for disbursement of the Climate Resilience Performance-based Grants were completed following the completion of Performance Assessment of UPs, which was initiated in 2017.

Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) at Union Parishad:

LoGIC facilitated 61 Union Parishads (Target 72 UPs) to develop Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) to integrate climate resilience investment plans and financing through community risk assessment, capacity building, and technical support. The RRAP developing process was participatory, involved the Upazila level govt. officials, community people and civil society organizations.

Sl.	District	Total LoGIC Union	RRAP Workshop Completed in UP
1.	Kurigram	10	10
2.	Sunamganj	12	12
3.	Khulna	10	10
4.	Bagerhat	12	8
5.	Barguna	12	9
6.	Patuakhali	6	6
7.	Bhola	10	6
	Total	72	61

Output 3: Experience and evidence inform and contribute to further improvements in policies and practices for UPs and national systems in relation to CCA

Project has developed a M&E mechanism which will be used for tracking, identifying weakness and targeting the backstopping support. The M&E data will feed the annual and quarterly review mechanisms, which helps project management to monitor the quality of service delivery and informs the project status. It also helps project management in informed decision making which in turn support smooth implementation of project.

ATM Mechanism:

The adaptation tracking and measuring (ATM) is a comprehensive system to measure and monitor the climate change adaptation and resilience progress of household and community. In the ATM there are two components e.g. a framework and the automation of the framework. By the framework it would be easy to evaluate how far and how well climate risks are managed at UP, Community and HH level. Project team has already developed the ATM framework. The Automation part contains Web based and mobile application which will be used for data collection, analysis and data presentation. An IT consultant has developed the ATM software (web & mobile apps) and the field test of the ATM has been done in September 2018.

Web Based MIS:

LoGIC project is going to implement several activities such as capacity development, awareness building and climate resilience grants for individual households, community and Union Parishads. The project needs to keep track of its operations e.g. programmatic and financial activities at different level on a regular basis. To ensure efficient and effective implementation of project a robust, smart and comprehensive Accounting and MIS is developed.

Challenges

Some significant initial delays were encountered in initiating full scale implementation of the project. After the project document was signed between the relevant stakeholders, internal

approval by the Government to initiate project activities required several months. This was a procedural matter, which was addressed through follow up by the UNDP Country Office.

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

Challenges encountered:

1. 2018 was year of national election. Political situation hampered smooth implementation of planned project activities like RRAP workshop at UP, PBCRG disbursement, Capacity development of UP in November and December. Project also faced interruption because of political influence from UP in CRF beneficiary selection.
   <u>Measures to overcome:</u> Project rescheduled the activities and PBCRG disbursement plan to adjust situation.

2. Due to the delay in organizing the PSC meeting, project couldn't place the funding request to donors. The situation still exists, and it will create difficulties in project operations in the 1st quarter of the year 2019.
   <u>Measures to overcome:</u> NPD is onboard. The meeting of Project Implementation Committee (PIC) took place and NPD is now working to fox the PSC meeting date.

3. As the partner NGO was not onboard within the planned time, project team had to organize the field activities by themselves. To implement the activities, LoGIC hired a big number of local community volunteers to conduct Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and household survey. Payment to the volunteers smoothly and in timely fashion was not possible due to use of the bKash system instead of direct cash payment. Also, it was an over burden for the project team to manage the huge number of cash voucher and relevant tasks.

4. Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) process were prolonged due to delay in contracting partner NGO to facilitate the process. This delay caused exclusion of climate risk issues in UP annual development plan for the year 2018-19.
   <u>Measures to overcome:</u> Partner NGO has been on board and field activities were rescheduled to completed the task within short time.

5. Delayed start of project led to rollover of major activities and budget from 2018 to 2019.

Lessons learned

- The government approval of DPP was unexpectedly delayed which hampered implementation of the field level activities as planned. Follow up and coordination with government counterparts is essential to accelerate the DPP approval process within reasonable time. High level engagement throughout the project development phase (ProDoc and DPP) is necessary to support a fast-tracking of the approval process.

- The community risk assessment (CRA) and Household survey for CRF beneficiary selection were conducted following a participatory approach and engaging a big number of community volunteers, which reduced grievance, ensured transparency and authenticity.

- LoGIC used Digital Elevation Model (DEM), Hazard Maps as well as followed computerized formula-based selection process to identify the CRF beneficiary, which is found as the most efficient process to targeting the most climate vulnerable households in the community.

- Climate risk informed Local Development Plan (LDP) by Union Parishad– need significant capacity development support and tools. LoGIC emphasizes means and opportunities by which Union Parishad can strengthen their capacities, systems and processes in planning and budgeting.

Qualitative assessment

The potential for the LoGIC and Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) to work in close partnership has been highlighted in the design of the two projects. Steps are being initiated to operationalize the collaboration and coordination. to mainstream climate change in the planning process; the IBFCR project initiated with the General Economic Division and includes climate issues into Upazila and Union Parishad planning and budgeting. Results from these projects will strengthen an enabling environment for LoGIC to be more effective and sustainable.

Through joint programming, UNDP and UNCDF initiated a comprehensive approach for climate change adaptation. It helped UPs a) understand and address climate risk; b) improve institutional capacity such as finance and accounting of Ups c) target most vulnerable people and locations in respective areas and d) identify the best adaptation options. This joint initiative leveraged the UNDP's and UNCDF's comparative advantages. UNDP's strong expertise of climate change was complemented by UNCDF's strength in local finance and infrastructure.

	ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:		

	Achieved Indicator Targets	**Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)**	**Source of Verification**
Outcome 1[7] **Indicator:** % of 72 UPs that have incorporated climate change adaptation actions into their development plans (LDP). **Baseline:** 13.9% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 70% (By June 2020)	85% Union Parishads have incorporated climate change adaptation into their annual development plans through developing Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP)		Annual Progress Report 2018
Indicator: % of 72 UP plans that have addressed the adaptation needs and priorities of vulnerable women and girls. **Baseline: 6**.9% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 40% (By June 2020)		Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period	
Indicator: % of UP that have established and are implementing the Climate Resilience Financing system. **Baseline:** 0% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 70% (By June 2020)		Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period	
Indicator: % of 27 UPs that are allocating other resources to implementing CCA linked schemes. **Baseline:** 31.9% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 60% (By June 2020)		Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period	
Output 1 **Indicator:** % of women, poor and marginalized people participate in the formulation of climate risk integrated LDPs **Baseline:** 1.3% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 52% (By June 2020)	18% women, 3% representative of marginal group, 3% Persons with Disability (PWD) representatives and 4% extreme poor representatives were ensured in the RRAP		Annual Progress Report 2018

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[7] Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

	workshop at UP level		
Indicator: % of 72 UPs that integrate CCA solutions into LDPs to support the most vulnerable households **Baseline:** 31.9% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 80% (By June 2020)	85% of targeted UP integrated CCA solutions into LDPs		Annual Progress Report 2018
Output 2 **Indicator:** % of target vulnerable households (women, poor and marginalized people) who benefit from CCA finance **Baseline:**10% **Planned Target:** 50%	52% of targeted vulnerable households have been selected for CRF		Annual Progress Report 2018
Indicator: % of 72 UPs that secure funding to support CCA linked schemes based on their performance **Baseline:** 0% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 80% (By June 2020)		Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period	
Indicator: % of Open Budget sessions in 72 UPs that discussed CCA linked expenditure **Baseline: 7**% (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** 80% (By June 2020)		Progress was not measured because no field activities started during the reporting period	
Output 3 **Indicator:** The extent to which National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP) integrate financing for local adaptation **Baseline:** No (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** Yes (By June 2020)		Progress was not measured because relevant field activities were not started during the reporting period	
Indicator: The extent to which local climate fiscal framework is integrated into the national Climate Fiscal Framework **Baseline:** No (Jan, 2018) **Planned Target:** Yes (By June 2020)		Progress was not measured because no field activities started during the reporting period	