

CCCP Communiqué

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CCCP

Community Climate Change Project



Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

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Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)

Enhancing community resilience to climate change fallout



After the adoption of historic "Paris Agreement", climate change once again proved to be very important for the global community. All the countries -- developed, developing, least developed and island states -- will work together to reduce the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission to combat the adverse impacts of climate change and to keep the temperature rise well below 20C, preferably 1.50C from the pre-industrial level.

Bangladesh is the most vulnerable country to the negative impacts of climate change in the coming decades. Keeping in mind the nature and magnitude of the potential adverse impacts of climate change and the required efforts for enhancing resilience, the Government of Bangladesh adopted Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009. A multi-donor trust fund, Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) was established for implementing the strategy and action plan. The contributing partners of BCCRF are United Kingdom, European Union, Sweden, USA, Australia, Switzerland and Denmark. Ninety percent of the available fund has been allocated to public sector projects, while ten percent is channelled through NGOs for community-level climate actions through a separate project titled "Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)". The Governing Council of BCCRF designated Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) for implementing the community-level climate change adaptation activities through CCCP. The World Bank works as fiduciary manager of the fund.

Objectives and Expected Outcomes

The development objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. This objective is expected to be achieved through the establishment of an effective grant-financing mechanism within PKSF to channel funds to eligible non-government organizations.

The project introduced a new and innovative approach to finance community-based adaptation interventions in



selected climate vulnerable areas by increasing the institutional capacity of PKSF to administer a fund.

The project consists of three components:

- (i) Community Climate Change Adaptation Fund;
- (ii) Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Capacity Building; and
- (iii) Project Management.

Expected Outcomes:

Key outcomes expected at the end of the project implementation are:

- Community mechanisms established and functioning in selected communities to respond effectively to specific climate risk.
- Communities adopted sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climate change risk.
- Sub-grants implemented in the selected communities are assessed to achieve the objectives.

Implementation Area

The project focuses on three climate risks that are prevalent in Bangladesh: salinity, drought and flood. Based on the severity of vulnerability and poverty, CCCP has identified the climate risk areas where 41 Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) are working. The Project has presence in more than three dozens of upazilas in 15 districts.

Project Participants

The targeted participants of the \$13 million project are the poor and extreme poor population of the country who are the most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. The number of individual households (HHs) participating in the Project is 43,289 and the direct beneficiaries of community interventions are about 94,415 HHs.

Major CCCP Activities in Three Climatic Risk Zones



Flood

- **Main Intervention:** Plinth raising; tubewell & latrine installation; community capacity development
- **Supporting Activities:** Homestead plinth raising; homestead vegetable gardening; installation of tubewells & sanitary latrines; promotion of ICS, flood-tolerant cropping patterns & duck/poultry rearing in semi-scavenging method; technical support & training for improved goat/sheep rearing



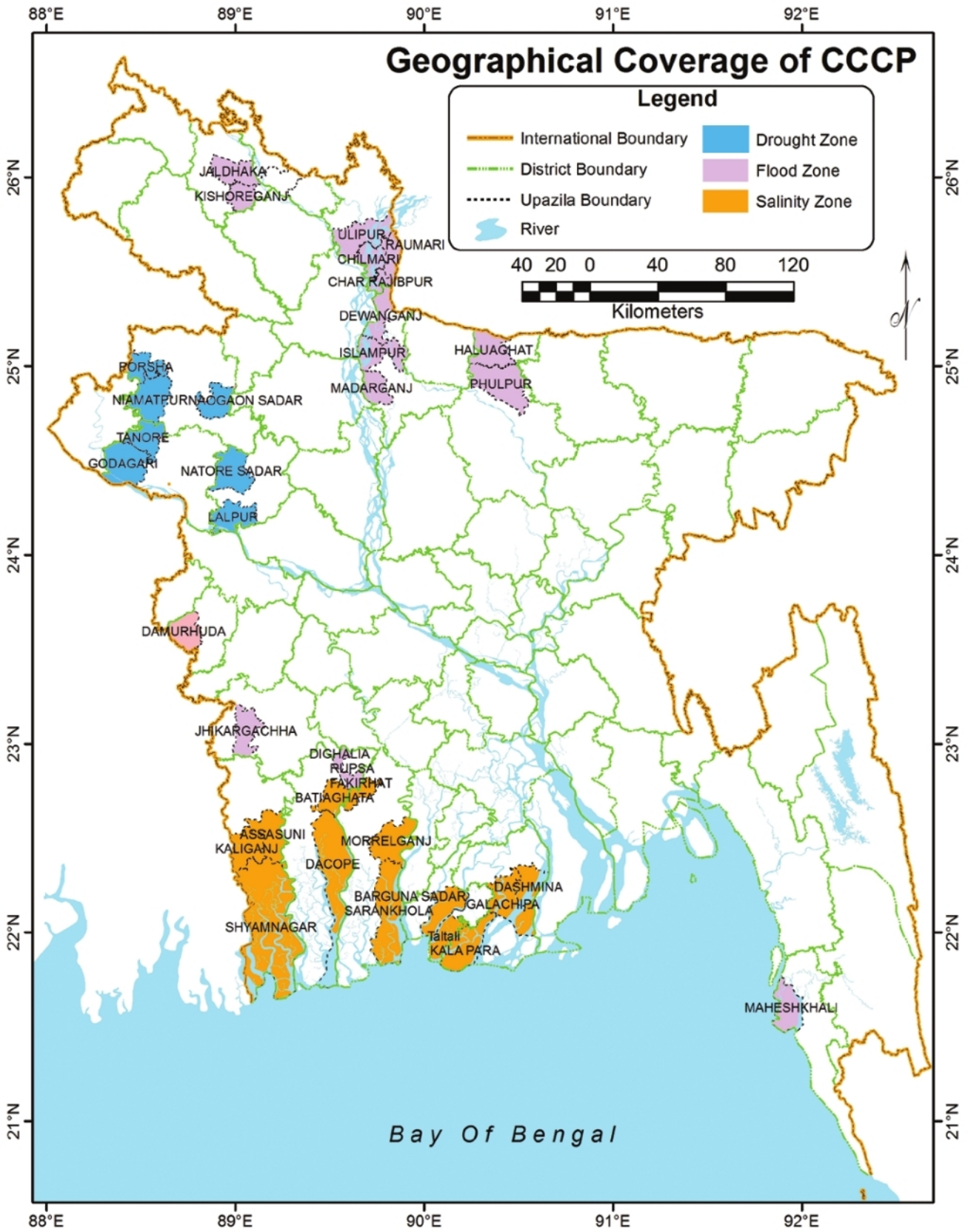
Drought

- **Main Intervention:** Increased water accessibility through installation of submerged tubewells and pond re-excavation; community capacity development
- **Supporting Activities:** Installation of tubewells for household uses and irrigation; homestead vegetable gardening; installation of sanitary latrines; promotion of ICS, drought-tolerant cropping patterns and improved duck/poultry rearing; technical support & training for improved goat/sheep rearing; pond re-excavation



Salinity

- **Main Intervention:** Increased accessibility to potable water & homestead plinth raising; community capacity development
- **Supporting Activities:** Homestead plinth raising; homestead vegetable gardening; installation of tubewells & sanitary latrines; promotion of ICS, salinity-tolerant cropping patterns, crab fattening and improved duck/poultry rearing; technical support & training for improved goat/sheep rearing; pond re-excavation with PSF





Sl	Project Implementing Partner	Sub-project	Working area	Duration	Beneficiaries (HH)		Budget (BDT)
					Individual	Community	
Risk Zone: Flood							
1	RDRS Bangladesh	Reduce Vulnerability of the Poor and Disadvantaged Population due to Climate Change Impacts in the North-West Part of Bangladesh	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Chilmari, Ulipur	July 2013 to December 2016	3,049	600	8,23,22,941
2	SKS Foundation	Adaptation to Livelihoods and Homestead Improvement Project Focusing Climate Change	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Ulipur	August 2013 to December 2016	1,000	--	2,49,45,525
3	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)	Climate Adaptation for Char-Islands People (CACP)	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Char Razibpur, Rourari	August 2013 to December 2016	872	385	2,53,90,319
4	Jhanjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (JSKS)	Livelihoods Improvement for Climate Change Resilience	Dist: Nilphamari Upazila: Jaldhaka	August 2013 to December 2016	1,560	1,091	2,82,33,785
5	Ashroy Foundation	Strengthening Adaptation Mechanism for the Progression of Risky Inhabitants under Transforming Environment (SAMPRITE)	Dist: Khulna, Upazila: Rupsha	January 2014 to December 2016	660	2,900	2,00,59,447
6	ADAMS	Promoting Climate Resilient Technology in the Flood Prone Areas of Khulna and Bagerhat to Attain Food Security and	Dist: Bagerhat, Upazila: Fakirhat	January 2014 to December 2016	773	1,725	2,11,27,477



Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Sub-project	Working area	Duration	Beneficiaries (HH)		Budget (BDT)
					Individual	Community	
7	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO)	Enhancing Resilience and Livelihood Protection of Extreme Marginalized Community from Flood Hazards through Integrated Community based Approach	Dist: Nilphamari, Upazila: Kishoreganj	January 2014 to December 2016	1,200	1,470	2,33,25,850
8	Protyyashi	Reducing Climate Vulnerability of Flood by Improving Adaptive Capacity of Local Community	Dist: Cox's Bazar, Upazila: Maheshkhali	January 2014 to December 2016	1,100	2,429	2,19,83,039
9	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)	Community Led Initiatives on Climate Change Adaptation in Moheshkhali	Dist: Cox's Bazar, Upazila: Moheshkhali	February 2014 to December 2016	1,275	2,246	2,57,35,912
10	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Resolute People to Adapt to Climate Change (RAC)	Dist: Mymensingh Upazila: Haluaghat	August 2014 to December 2016	690	2,000	1,64,61,135
11	Samadhan	Advancing Capacity of Climate Vulnerable Communities through Awareness Raising and Implementation of Adaptation Activities	Dist: Jessore, Upazila: Jhikorgacha	August 2014 to December 2016	639	748	1,26,77,822



Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Sub-project	Working area	Duration	Beneficiaries (HH)		Budget (BDT)
					Individual	Community	
12	SAJIDA Foundation	Building Adaptive Capacity and Improvement of Health, Safe Water and Sanitation for Climate Victim People.	Dist: Jamalpur, Upazila: Islampur	August 2014 to December 2016	530	1,789	1,67,23,159
13	Rural Development Sangstha (RDS)	Climate Change Adaptation & Risk Reduction Project (CARP)	Dist: Jamalpur, Upazila: Dewanganj	August 2014 to December 2016	595	400	1,28,57,086
14	TMSS	Participatory Adaptation to Climate Change of Vulnerable Community	Dist: Mymensingh Upazila: Phulpur	August 2014 to December 2016	683	1,817	1,48,56,237
15	Self-Help and Rehabilitation Programme (SHARP)	Local Initiatives for Vulnerability Reduction (LIVE) Project.	Dist: Nilphamari, Upazila: Jaldhaka	October 2014 to December 2016	790	1,200	1,32,49,401
16	Society for Social Service (SSS)	Integrated Flood and Climate Change Management Project	Dist: Jamalpur, Upazila: Madarganj	October 2014 to December 2016	846	577	1,52,19,429
17	Family Planning Association of Bangladesh (FPAB)	Reducing Adverse Effect of Climate Change on Human Health in Flood Prone Area	Dist: Khulna, Upazila: Dhighalia	October 2014 to December 2016	200	4,500	1,29,93,020
Risk Zone: Salinity							
18	Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS)	Ensuring Food Security and Saline Resilient Livelihood through Community Based Adaptation	Dist: Satkhira Upazila: Kaliganj, Assasuni	July 2013 to December 2016	2,600	9,300	5,30,52,816
19	Nazrul Smriti Sangsad (NSS)	Community Participation to Thrive Climate Change through Adapting Innovative Sustainable Mechanisms in Life	Dist: Barguna Upazila: Amtali	August 2013 to December 2016	815	6,957	1,95,42,831



SI	Project Implementing Partners	Sub-project	Working area	Duration	Beneficiaries (HH)		Budget (BDT)
					Individual	Community	
20	Dak Diye Jai	Promoting Grassroots Capacity to Reduce Vulnerability to Increasing Salinity in Bagerhat District	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Morelganj	August 2013 to December 2016	770	380	2,67,30,453
21	Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	Enhance Livelihoods of Coastal Community for Adaptation to Climate Change	Dist: Khulna Upazila: Dacope	August 2013 to December 2016	966	2,766	2,55,09,078
22	UDDIPAN	Strategic Adaptation to Reduce Effects of Salinity due to climate change	Dist: Patuakhali, Upazila: Kolapara	January 2014 to December 2016	1,221	438	2,34,85,841
23	UNNAYAN	Adaptation to Climate Change for Food Security and Livelihood in Saline Affected Area	Dist: Khulna, Upazila: Batiaghata	January 2014 to December 2016	1,471	200	1,83,33,304
24	SANGRAM	Adaptation with Alternative Livelihood Opportunity - AALO	Dist: Barguna, Upazila: Barguna Sadar	January 2014 to December 2016	483	2,675	2,13,71,298
25	Unnayan Prochesta	Climate Resilient Community Development Project	Dist: Satkhira, Upazila: Assasuni	January 2014 to December 2016	717	3,023	2,16,67,199
26	Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Ensuring Food Security and Improving Health Condition through Adaptation to Climate Change	Dist: Satkhira, Upazila: Shyamnagar	January 2014 to December 2016	2,028	2,028	3,55,05,056
27	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	Build Resilience of the Sundarbans-Dependent Poor and Extreme Poor Communities to Climate Change through Empowerment and Livelihood Support	Dist: Satkhira, Upazila: Shyamnagar	January 2014 to December 2016	1,055	1,184	2,61,93,314



Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Sub-project	Working area	Duration	Beneficiaries (HH)		Budget (BDT)
					Individual	Community	
28	RURAL Reconstruction Foundation (RRF)	Community-based Climate Change Adaptation Programme	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Sarankhola	August 2014 to December 2016	483	119	2,25,19,610
29	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)	Strengthening the Capacity of Poor & Ultra Poor Community in Saline Affected Region to Adapt with the Adverse Effect of Climate Change	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Sarankhola	August 2014 to December 2016	500	--	1,92,34,150
30	NGO Forum For Public Health	Adaptation to Climate Change for Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Services and Community Resilience Building in Coastal Areas	Dist: Patuakhali Upazila: Galachipa	August 2014 to December 2016	37	1,819	1,70,68,582
31	Shaplaful	Increasing Resilience to Salinity and Climate Change Induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable Households through Disaster Management and Adaptation	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Fakirhat	September 2014 to December 2016	605	590	1,34,06,500
32	Association for Realization of Basic Needs (ARBAN)	Improving Water & Sanitation Condition for the People of the Coastal Areas of Bangladesh Vulnerable to Climate Change	Dist: Patuakhali Upazila: Dashmina	October 2014 to December 2016	690	1,650	1,33,75,199
Risk Zone: Drought							
33	Wave Foundation	Community-Based Climate Adaptation Project (CBCAP)	Dist: Chuadanga Upazila: Damurhuda	July 2013 to December 2016	2,129	2,778	4,04,06,542



SI	Project Implementing Partners	Sub-project	Working area	Duration	Beneficiaries (HH)		Budget (BDT)
					Individual	Community	
34	Ashrai	Regenerative Agricultural System for Sustainable Livelihood in Barind Region	Dist: Rajshahi Upazila: Tanore	August 2013 to December 2016	1,852	3,500	2,97,25,061
35	National Development Programme (NDP)	Development of Climate Resilient Community (DCRC)	Dist: Natore Upazila: Natore Sadar	September 2013 to December 2016	1,131	1,250	1,95,22,638
36	OSACA	Integrated Approach for Adaptation to Drought	Dist: Natore, Upazila: Lalpur	January 2014 to December 2016	1,331	3,787	2,54,67,792
37	Village Education Resource Centre (VERC)	Community Capacity building to Face Challenges of Drought as an Effect of Climate Change (CBFDCC)	Dist: Naogaon, Upazila: Niamatpur	January 2014 to December 2016	1,530	3,302	2,22,83,921
38	Mousumi	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor and Marginalized Community in Barind Region	Dist: Naogaon, Upazila: Naogaon Sadar	January 2014 to December 2016	1,300	1,112	1,76,30,128
39	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK)	Community-based Climate Change Risk Reduction Management (CBCRRM)	Dist: Naogaon, Upazila: Porsha	January 2014 to December 2016	1,073	3,618	2,56,50,845
40	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS)	Integrated Interventions against Drought for Community Empowerment in Drought Region	Dist: Rajshahi, Upazila: Godagari	January 2014 to December 2016	1,500	1,595	2,30,30,658
41	Programme for Community Development (PCD)	Multi Approached to Adaptation for Protect Drought	Dist: Natore, Upazila: Lalpur	August 2014 to December 2016	540	1,469	1,34,31,987



Strive for Climate-resilient Communities

The major field-level activities of the CCCP include raising plinths, courtyards and community grounds through earth filling to make them climate-resilient; installation of shallow and deep/semi-deep tube-wells considering local climatic risks; pond and canal re-excavation to ensure water for drinking, irrigation and domestic purposes; installation of water purification systems for safe drinking water in saline areas (Pond Sand Filter and Desalination plants); rainwater harvesting system for individuals and communities; installation of improved sanitary latrines; installation of environment-friendly improved cooking stoves; demonstration of climate resilient crops; pumpkin cultivation on sandbars; repairing of roads/embankments through tree plantation; training and technical support for climate-resilient income generating activities (crab fattening, goat and sheep rearing in slatted house; poultry and duck rearing in semi-scavenging method, homestead gardening, vermi-compost etc.).

While implementing all the activities, the CCCP ensured the project participants have active contribution in those. So, they contributed 10-20 percent of the cost for each activity. This contribution created and strengthened the sense of ownership among them over the activities.

Homestead Plinth & Courtyard Raising

Thanks to flood and saline water intrusion, homesteads in the low-lying areas of Bangladesh get inundated every year, resulting in the damage of homesteads, household assets and courtyard gardens. All family members, especially children and the elderly, take shelter at flood and cyclone shelters and face severe problems. By raising the plinths and courtyards, homesteads are being protected from these events.



The historically highest flood level was considered to determine the projected height of the plinths and courtyards. A total of 12,845 plinths and courtyards have been raised at the selected flood and salinity-prone areas under the CCCP. The homestead plinth and courtyard raising activity is an effective adaptation practice to deal with the climate change fallout. To ensure sustainability, the activities were carried out on cluster basis. The plinth and courtyard raising activities created employment opportunities for the selected household members for about 30 days. The beneficiary members now plant trees and cultivate vegetables on the raised homesteads, which helps them meet their daily nutrition demand and earn extra money.



Flood Shelter Repairing/Community Place Raising



Many initiatives have been taken by the CCCP to raise school, bazaar and community grounds through earth filling. These grounds will be used as shelters for the community people and their livestock during flood. The community members can go there to protect themselves from flood and natural disasters. Twenty-eight flood shelter repairing and community place raising were completed with the support from the CCCP.

Tube Wells to Address Potable Water Crisis

The adverse impacts of climate change on water vary from one location to another. Hence, the CCCP identified different technologies for different climate risk zones. For ensuring safe drinking water availability for the climate vulnerable poor people, the CCCP is working through the PIPs to install tubewells at household and community levels.





In the drought-affected areas, due to high temperature, uneven rainfall and low rate of groundwater recharge, the scarcity of drinking water is very high. In the salinity-hit areas, water -- both from underground and surface sources -- is not usable due to high salinity whereas people in the flood-prone areas suffer from excessive water during the monsoon. People often have to depend on distant sources for drinking water, which adversely affects their productivity, education, social security and health. Though the installation of tube well is a traditional solution to scarcity of safe drinking water, the process of CCCP intervention is rather innovative. To address the issues in the drought-prone areas, the CCCP supports installation of deep-set tube wells. These tube wells can extract water from the deep aquifer. It is a deep set pump suitable for places where the groundwater level is very low. The plunger set is usually placed deeper than in the conventional tube wells.

The CCCP took help from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) to identify the areas and determine the depths of tube wells required to get quality water. Moreover, the water quality, arsenic in particular, is tested by the DPHE.

A committee is formed for management of each tube well. The committee members are trained on maintenance and management of the tube well. Tubewell-based bank accounts are opened so that money can be saved for future maintenance of the tube wells. A tripartite MoU is signed among the groups, the tube well owners and the organisations involved in making the intervention sustainable. The beneficiaries/community members provided the land and made 10% financial contribution to the installation of each tubewell. This contribution has created a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries. The poor now have access to safe water for drinking and other domestic purposes round the year. A total of 1,097 tube well platforms have been constructed and 2,966 tubewells installed. Moreover, 1,096 deep-tube wells have so far been set up for supplying safe drinking water to those in need.

Climate-resilient Sanitary Latrines

Sanitary latrine is an indispensable part of healthy living. Though sanitation coverage in Bangladesh has made significant progress, hygiene remains a challenge till today. Low-cost sanitary latrines may not always ensure hygiene practice. Considering the burning problem, the CCCP designed an improved sanitary latrine. The unique feature of the latrine is that it has a water supply system (a water reservoir is attached to the structure and connected with pipes and taps); a handle inside the latrine for children, pregnant women, the elderly and people with disabilities; a ceramic pan; separate pit connected with PVC pipe; tin-roof with sufficient ventilation etc. Another key feature of this intervention is that each latrine is used by 3-4 families with blood connection.



Beneficiaries under the CCCP are now aware about hygiene practices of sanitary latrines through this intervention. Health-conducive practices of the beneficiaries have improved and they have been suffering from less diseases than before since the installation of the improved sanitary latrines. A total of 6,644 household-based sanitary latrines were installed through the sub-projects in different climate risk zones. These latrines are ensuring hygienic sanitation practices for more than 80,000 people.



Pond Re-excavation

The CCCP re-excavates ponds for different purposes in different climate risk zones. Water for domestic and household usages gets scarce in the drought-prone areas due to less rainfall and hot weather. Water bodies in the drought-prone areas dry out quickly during the pre- and post-monsoon period, creating a dearth of water for bathing and other household activities. Usually rural people of this region use pond for bathing, household usages and agricultural irrigation.



In the salinity-prone areas, tube wells are used for safe drinking water but tube wells are not available for providing the amount of saline-free water needed for drinking purposes. The poor need to collect, often in exchange for money, drinking water from distant sources. To address the situation in the drought and the salinity-prone areas, a total of 126 ponds have been re-excavated under the CCCP to preserve rainwater during the monsoon. In the salinity-hit areas, the re-excavated ponds are not allowed for household usages because people in those areas drink pond water. However, people in the drought-prone area are traditionally not habituated to consuming pond water. So the re-excavated ponds in the drought-prone areas are used for bathing and other household activities.

Big Pond & Canal Re-excavation

Water scarcity is one of the most adverse impacts of climate change. In order to address this crisis in the drought and salinity affected areas, the CCCP decided to re-excavate canals and big ponds, locally known as dighi, with the help of the local communities. These larger than usual water bodies provide the vulnerable communities with water for irrigation, a dire need in the drought-stricken areas.



Pond Sand Filter (PSF)

In the coastal area of Bangladesh, 75% people have no access to safe and suitable sources of drinking water. People drink the pond water without any purification. As a result, most of the inhabitants of salinity affected area suffer from different water borne diseases. In consultation with community during project designing phase, PIPs could not able to place any different methods except PSF to purify low saline water at large scale. So, Pond Sand Filter (PSF) in the salinity risk zones has been introduced to reduce the deficiency of safe drinking water. Sixty-seven





ponds have been re-excavated with PSF for ensuring safe drinking water for the targeted beneficiaries of salinity intruded areas. However, the major challenge that remains is to keep the PSF management committee active and, thereby, ensure sustainability of the intervention.

Rain Water Harvesting System (RWHS)

Rain water is the most pure water. Moreover, rain water is free from any impurities like arsenic, iron and saline. Hence, rain water can be collected and reserved in rainy season which can be used in dry season safely. In view of this context, Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) measures are taken under CCCP project and almost 1,941 rain water harvesting structures were provided in household level and 12 structures were provided in the community level. These structures can collect and preserve approximately 2 million litres of water in a season.

Installation of Desalination Plant

The crisis of drinking water is at its worst in the salinity-affected areas among all the climatic risk zones. A desalination plant removes salt from groundwater and makes it drinkable. Irrespective of their economic conditions, everyone living in the coastal areas of Bangladesh is vulnerable to salinity intrusion and faces immense difficulties in getting drinkable water. To help them cope with the prevalent circumstances, the CCCP initially installed three desalination plants in the salinity-hit areas which have no source of drinking water around. Each plant is managed by a committee consisting of PIP representatives and distinguished personalities of the areas concerned. A beneficiary has to buy the desalinated pure drinking water for a meagre Tk 0.30-0.40/litre. The entire amount of money raised from this is spent for the maintenance of the plants (e.g. electricity bills, salary of the plant operator etc). Any attempts to make commercial use of the plants are strictly prohibited.



Towards the end of its tenure, the CCCP with its saved money installed another 27 desalination plants in the extreme salinity-hit areas. Twenty-four of the plants are run by electricity from the national grid while the other three are solar-powered.

Improved Cooking Stove Installation

Traditional cooking stoves are called "Killer in the kitchen". According to different studies, 90% households in Bangladesh use traditional stoves with maximum 20% energy efficiency. And, each household burns 2.5 tonnes of biomass per year. Their incomplete combustion causes high Black Carbon and GHG emission. Generally, as women are responsible for cooking food, they are severely affected by this smoke causing smoke-induced diseases such as bronchitis and respiratory diseases. Around





78,000 women and children die each year in Bangladesh as a direct result of exposure to indoor air pollution. Improved cooking stove installation is a win-win option for rural women as well as environment because improved stoves require less biomass and produce less smoke and GHGs. A total of 13,084 beneficiaries were provided with improved cooking stoves under CCCP. By using these cooking stoves, the beneficiaries are improving their health and keeping their children healthy. Field observation shows that visible problems of using traditional stoves have significantly reduced. ICS users informed that they did not feel respiratory problems which they would often feel while using traditional stoves.

Introduction of Climate-resilient Agriculture



Agriculture is the most vulnerable sector to climate change. Drought, salinity and flood continue to be major challenges to agricultural production. Increased temperature, low precipitation and scarcity of water are major problem of crop cultivation in the drought prone area; excess water in flood prone area submerge agricultural production during monsoon; high salinity reducing cropping pattern and providing less production in a harvesting period. Poor and marginal farmers mainly cultivate rice in Aman season which is often affected by drought. The sub-project introduced modified cropping pattern with improved varieties of crops. Presently the selected farmers cultivate BINA-7 in Aman season which is a short duration variety of rice known as drought-resilient variety. Then in Rabi season, they cultivate BARI Wheat-24/BARI mustard 15 which requires only two times irrigation whereas traditional variety requires 4-6 times. And in Pre-kharip season, they cultivate BARI mug 8 which is also very short duration and require little water. Many of them have already started cultivating short duration rice variety or short duration Mustard variety like BARI-15. Drought adaptive wheat cultivation has made many beneficiaries self-reliant. CCCP is working to publicize this modified cropping pattern for climate vulnerable areas. BRRI dhan51 & BRRI dhan52 are two of the best varieties for climate-vulnerable flood-prone areas. These varieties are also well known as "submerged varieties". These varieties can survive for about 15 days in water where traditional varieties are damaged within 4-6 days of inundation. So, the sub-project selected these two varieties for demonstration in the flood-prone areas.

Under CCCP, PIPs are working on demonstration plots of various short-duration, saline-tolerant, drought-tolerant variety crops such as BARI 15 mustard, BARI 24-Pradip wheat, BARI Mug-6 mung bean, salinity-resistant vegetables (BARI Dherosh/Ocra-1, local variety Kolmi/Kangkong, Indian Spinach, Sweet Pumpkin, Ash Gourd, etc.). The project provided input support for 179 demonstration plots.



Income Generating Activities

Crab Farming

In salinity affected coastal areas of Bangladesh, crab fattening is a good source of income for poor and marginal farmers who lost their fertile lands due to salinity intrusion. 15 to 20 days of rearing provide the farmer 2/3 times profit against their investment. Two methods -- pen method and box method -- were followed for this activity. This activity has gained so much popularity in salinity prone areas that other local people are also undertaking the similar activity to increase their income. During the project period, 643 farmers were provided input support for crab cultivation.



Homestead Vegetable Gardening

Climate change affects mostly in agriculture. CCCP beneficiaries are poor and ultra poor and they are not capable enough to recover from the shocks and threats due to climate change. All they have is a piece of land close to their houses and this holistic agricultural approach can help for their better income and proper use of small land. Since the plinth and courtyard of the significant numbers of beneficiaries are completed, it has become very easier for the beneficiaries to do homestead vegetable gardening in their raised plinth and courtyard. A total of 4,756 beneficiaries have started adapting with this approach by this time and more areas and beneficiaries will be covered gradually.



Sheep/Goat Rearing in Slatted Houses

Goat/Sheep rearing is a very traditional practice in all over the country. Mainly the poor and marginal people rear goats to support their livelihood during lean period. But they face challenges to reduce diseases and mortality of the livelihood resources. The major problem of traditional process of goat/sheep rearing is that people keep goat/sheep on earthen floor at night. It allows goat to inhale methane from their urine which causes bronchitis, cold and other respiratory diseases. To overcome these problems, CCCP introduced slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing which is a proven technology for reducing these diseases. In addition, rural poor people rarely keep information about vaccination and treatment of goat. The project supports to make slatted house for goat/sheep, training on improved management of goat/sheep rearing, regular vaccine and other





veterinary services. It is observed from the field that diseases of goat/sheep have been reduced, goats become healthy and consequently the productivity of the goat/sheep have been increased. 15,591 beneficiaries have started sheep and goat rearing under the project while more beneficiaries will be covered in recent future. All the beneficiaries get 2 days training on goat rearing. Vaccination campaigns also organized to vaccinate, de-worm and provide vitamin to goats. Incidence of sickness and death reduced to a great extent. The beneficiaries are getting economic benefit of goat rearing and it has enabled the poor household to cope with the adverse impact of climate change. Field experience shows that sheep is more resilient than goat to climate change and related shocks. It can survive better in the areas where there is severe scarcity of fodder due to salinity, drought and other climate change related problems.

Duck/Poultry Rearing in Semi-Scavenging Method

Duck/Poultry rearing as an income generation activity is very popular among the poor and ultra-poor beneficiaries. By creating this kind of income generation activities, the families get opportunity for additional earning and they become able to contribute for increasing their capacity to reduce their vulnerability of climate change. CCCP arranges training, infrastructure and technical support for poultry/duck rearing through the PIPs for the climate vulnerable poor and ultra-poor beneficiaries. A total of 8,932 beneficiaries have started duck/poultry rearing in as an income generating activities. During the project period, they were provided supports for rearing at least 1.8 lac poultry.



Distribution of Solar Home Systems

Electricity connections from the national grid have yet to reach a large part of the climate-vulnerable remote areas of Bangladesh, especially in hard-to-reach char areas. therefore, poor people have to spend money for energy using kerosene oil. Due to lack of electricity, they cannot do their usual works. In addition, they use traditional lamp with kerosene which has always risk to fire and potential source of carbon emission. It is expected that the Solar Home Systems (SHS) will reduce the cost of utility, ensure sufficient lighting at night, increase working hours for the poor and play a positive role in reducing carbon emission. A total of 1,225 households are covered by this activity. Each family was given the solar home systems on condition that they would let the schoolgoing children of their neighbours to study under the light powered by the SHS. This was done to ensure that maximum people can reap the benefits of this intervention, which is a must for sustainable development of any sort.





Promotion of Vermi-compost



As the land of the char and salinity prone areas is sandy and infertile, the productivity of the land is low. By using the organic manure, the content of soil organic matter and fertility can be increased and productivity can thus be enhanced. Quality organic manure is the life of soil (vermi-compost is environment friendly since it releases low green house gases). A total of 1,647 project participants have started producing vermi-compost (with 10% of their own contribution) as an income generation activity. Poor and marginal farmers may earn more by selling excess vermi-compost if there will be the large scale extension of this activity.

Establishment of GIS

The CCCP established a Geographical Information System (GIS) that has the location-wise data of every single activity implemented under the project's purview. The GIS data on all the CCCP interventions are now available on the CCCP website (<http://www.pksf-cccp-bd.org>) for viewing. While one can look into the overall IGA activities under the CCCP, details of an individual project participant too can be found there.

Vaccination Camps for Poultry, Livestock

In order to ensure that the poultry and livestock assets of the CCCP participants stay healthy, the PIPs organised a total of 2,636 vaccination camps that benefitted more than one lac households. Throughout the project period, more than 2.9 lac livestock and about 7 lac poultry were vaccinated. And these activities were not limited to the project participants only. All those who rear poultry, ducks, pegions, goats and sheep in the sub-project areas could avail the service free of cost. The local officials of the Department of Livestock Services assisted the PIPs in delivering these services.

Exposure Visits

CCCP organised exposure/exchange visits for the PIP staff and project participants at a regular interval to boost their knowledge on climate-adaptive activities. A total of 22 exposure visits were arranged during the project tenure. The sub-project staff and participants visited other sub-project activities and shared their experience and learning, which enriched their knowledge on climate change adaptation.



News & Events

Inter-projects coordination meeting

A coordination meeting between Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) and ENREACH was held on April 11, 2016. Deputy Managing Director (Admin) Dr Md Jashim Uddin chaired the meeting attended by the project officials who shared their learning and discussed unique features of their respective project activities. The Deputy Managing Director (Administration) then spoke on the possible fields of cooperation between the two projects and gave directives in this regard.



Hands-on training on the use of GPS device

The CCCP organised a hands-on training on the use of hand-held GPS device at the PKSF Bhaban on April 21, 2016 to accelerate monitoring and evaluation procedures of the project interventions by pinpointing those using the GPS device. Representatives of all 41 Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) of the CCCP attended the event chaired by Dr Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmad, Project Coordinator, CCCP. A GIS consultant, appointed by the PKSF, facilitated the training for the PIP representatives on how to use the GPS devices to gather information about the project activities.



Workshop on Results Based Monitoring (RBM)

In order to exchange expert views on the project's progress, the CCCP organised a workshop styled "Sharing of RBM Findings" at the PKSF Bhaban on June 20, 2017.

PKSF Managing Director Md. Abdul Karim inaugurated the event attended by Deputy Managing Director (Operations) Md. Fazlul Kader, CCCP's Deputy Project Coordinator Zahir Uddin Ahmed, senior officials of the Foundation's research and RBM wings, and the CCCP Project Management Unit staff. Rashedul Islam, Secretary of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund, too was present at the workshop. The major RBM findings were presented by Mahsin Hamuda, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, CCCP. The distinguished guests expressed satisfaction at the findings and suggested steps to improve the quality of such research in future.





Workshop on Project Completion Preparedness

With the project set to expire in December 2016, the CCCP held a workshop at the PKSF Bhaban on June 22-23, 2016 on the issues concerning the project completion and on preparing an action plan accordingly.



Programme managers/coordinators and accountants of all 41 sub-projects attended the two-day workshop titled "Preparedness Issues of Project Completion" inaugurated by PKSF Managing Director Md. Abdul Karim. Deputy Managing Director (Operations) Md. Fazlul Kader, CCCP's Deputy Project Coordinator Zahir Uddin Ahmed and CCCP Project Management Unit staff members attended the workshop. A range of topics -- including lessons learnt, successes and constraints of the project, sustainability of the interventions, issues to be addressed before the project completion etc. -- were discussed at the event. The CCCP PMU authorities issued a set of guidelines and instructions for the PIPs to follow for smooth completion of the project.

'GO-NGO collaboration a must for effective disaster management'



With climate change posing evermore threat to Bangladesh's development, the government and the non-government organisations need to work together for an effective disaster management system. Speakers came up with the view at a workshop titled "GO-NGO Collaboration in Disaster Management: Bangladesh Context" organised by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) at its Agargaon office in the capital on 23 August 2016.



Noted economist Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, also chairman of the PKSF, said Bangladesh needs a huge investment to effectively deal with disasters and their aftermaths.

"However, we should not rely solely on foreign aid for that. Instead, we should make the best possible use of our available resources. And for that, a more intensive collaboration between the government and non-government organisation is a must," he said.

Earlier, in the opening speech, PKSF Managing Director Md Abdul Karim explained the importance of arranging the workshop. He urged the government to make use of the extensive network that the PKSF has in the grassroots to better prepare the vulnerable communities to deal with disaster situations.

In the main presentation, PKSF Deputy Managing Director (Programme) Md Fazlul Kader said, "Climate change puts the country at an even bigger risk of such disaster in the future ... So, it is time that the government strengthened its collaboration with the non-government organisation in planning and executing disaster management measures."

Disaster Management and Relief Secretary Md Shah Kamal, who was the chief guest at the programme, lauded the PKSF's role in sustainable disaster management measures and said the government was considering including the PKSF in the disaster management bodies at national and local levels. He also sought the PKSF's suggestions on how to make the disaster preparedness and post-disaster reconstruction efforts of the government more effective.



Md Shah Kamal

WB Country Director visits CCCP activity sites



World Bank Country Director Qimiao Fan visited the activity sites of Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) in Asashuni Upazila of Satkhira on September 18. Fan was accompanied by, among others, PKSF Deputy Managing Director (Ops) Md Fazlul Kader and Zahir Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Project Coordinator of the CCCP. The WB Country Director inspected different activities under the sub-project being implemented by Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS), and expressed satisfaction at the quality and progress of the project activities.



Earlier on August 27, a seven-member WB team headed by its acting country director Rajashree Paralkar visited the SUS intervention sites. They talked to the project beneficiaries and were highly appreciative of the project's impact.

Sixth and final 'Implementation Support Mission' of WB



The World Bank carried out its 6th and final 'Implementation Support Mission' for the CCCP from September 18-29, 2016. The WB held a series of meetings with CCCP officials on activity implementation, procurement and financial status etc. The representatives of the global lender, which takes care of the fiduciary management of the CCCP, also met the Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director (Ops) of PKSF.



The mission was wrapped up with a meeting at the Secretariat on September 29, 2016. In the meeting, the WB representatives were appreciative of the project activities and marked the CCCP progress as "Satisfactory (S)". They also said they were working closely with PKSF in the preparation of an upcoming \$100 million project.

WB-PIP workshop on 'Lessons Learnt'



A half-day workshop was organised at the PKSF Bhaban on September 21, 2016 on the experiences gathered and lessons learnt during implementation of the project. World Bank representatives, CCCP officials and representatives from 18 Project Implementation Partners (PIPs) attended the workshop. Detailed discussions were held on the challenges faced during implementation of the project and the way out, the lessons learnt and how these lessons could be useful for future projects.



Training on climate change issues



To build the capacity of the PKSF officials, a certificate course titled "Introduction to Climate Change" was recently held at the PKSF Bhaban. Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation and Dhaka School of Economics jointly organised the training where internationally acclaimed experts conducted classes on important climate change issues.



A total of 59 PKSF officials and 212 staff members of the Partner Organisations are attending course -- which continues from September 14 till October 27, 2016 -- in 10 batches.

Training on 'Geographic Information System (GIS)'

A short training for the CCCP staff on the use Geographic Information System (GIS) was conducted at the PKSF Bhaban on September 5, 2016. Earlier, the GIS consultant finished storing the field-level activity data on the GIS database. Now, the geographical data on all the activities carried out by the Project Implementation Partners are available on the CCCP website (<http://www.pksf-cccp-bd.org>) for viewing.



GIS Training



Workshop on promotion of ICS



The CCCP and USAID-funded Catalyzing Clean Energy in Bangladesh (CCEB) project jointly organized a daylong workshop on 'Access to Finance for Improved Cook Stoves' at the PKSF Bhaban on November 23, 2016. The workshop aimed to strengthen and ensure the ICS market's sustainability by developing a linkage between the manufacturers and the partner organizations of PKSF. Leveraging every player in the value chain through mobilisation of consumer financing, distributor financing and promotional activations was also discussed at the programme. PKSF Chairman Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad was the Chief Guest and senior officials of the Foundation and USAID spoke at the workshop. PKSF Deputy Managing Director (Programme) Md Fazlul Kader moderated the programme, and CCCP Deputy Project Coordinator Zahir Uddin Ahmed gave a presentation on PKSF's experience in promoting ICS.





Exposure visit to Nepal & Sri Lanka

Community Climate Change Project (CCCP), PKSF organized two climate change exposure visits to Sri Lanka and Nepal. In the first batch, a total of 20 CCCP and PIP employees visited Nepal from 12-17 November 2016. Md Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Programme), and Golam Touhid, Deputy Managing Director (Finance), led the delegation. In the other batch, an eight-member PKSF delegation headed by Mr Md Abdul Karim, Managing Director (MD) of PKSF, visited Sri Lanka from 20-25 November 2016. The other members of the team included Dr Abul Quasem, Member of the Governing Body, and Dr Md Jashim Uddin, Deputy Managing Director (Administration) of PKSF.



The objective of the visits was to share knowledge and experience of climate change vulnerabilities, adaptation needs and priorities, and adaptation interventions made in the countries. During the exposure visits, the delegations attended a number of meetings with different local agencies that are working on climate change and disaster management.





**CCCP
WORKS
WITH
COMMUNITIES
FOR
CLIMATE
CHANGE
ADAPTION**

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