

# CCCP

## Community Climate Change Project



Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

# CCCP Communique

## 2

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*Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) is an adaptation project that aims at enhancing the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change.*

## Backdrop:

Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) under Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) is a climate change adaptation project that aims at enhancing the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. BCCRF has attracted around US\$188.2 million (initially it was US\$125 million) from the bilateral development partners (United Kingdom, European Union, Sweden, USA, Australia, Switzerland and Denmark). Ninety percent of the available fund is allocated to public sector projects and ten percent is channeled through NGOs for community level climate actions. As designated by the Governing Council of BCCRF, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) is implementing the community-level climate change adaptation activities through CCCP. On behalf of the contributing development partners and in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), the World Bank (WB) provides fiduciary and technical support to the project.

## Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) on Board:

As of today, 27 sub-projects have been awarded with a total budget of about BDT 66 crore (US\$ 8.6 million) where BDT 62.66 crore (US\$ 8.14 million) is allocated from CCCP, community contribution is BDT 2.03 crore (US\$ 263,636.36) and Project Implementing Partner (PIP) contribution is BDT 1.32 crore (US\$ 171,428.6).

The targeted beneficiaries of CCCP are the poor and extreme poor population of the country who are the most vulnerable due to the adverse impacts of climate change. Estimated number of direct beneficiaries is about 1,08,120 households (HHs).



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## approved Sub-Projects at a glance...

| SI                      | The NGO           | Title of the sub-project  | Working area                                 | Project duration              | Total beneficiary (HHs) | CCCP Budget (BDT) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Risk zone: Flood</b> |                   |   |  |                               |                         |                   |
| 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<br>Upazila: Chilmari & Ulipur | July 2013 to July 2016        | 15,000                  | 7,70,52,891       |
| 2                       | SKS Foundation    | Adaptation to Livelihoods and Homestead Improvement Project Focusing Climate Change   | Dist: Kurigram<br>Upazila: Ulipur            | August 2013 to July 2016      | 1,000                   | 2,14,62,845       |
| 3                       | GUK               | Climate Adaptation for Char-Islands People (CACP)   | Dist: Kurigram<br>Upazila: Char Razibpur     | August 2013 to July 2016      | 2,250                   | 2,26,98,178       |
| 4                       | JSKS              | Livelihoods Improvement for Climate Change Resilience   | Dist: Nilphamari<br>Upazila: Jaldhaka        | August 2013 to July 2016      | 3,250                   | 2,52,88,932       |
| 5                       | Ashroy Foundation | Strengthening Adaptation Mechanism for the Progression of Risky Inhabitants under Transforming Environment (SAMPRITE)                                       | Dist: Khulna,<br>Upazila: Rupsha             | February 2014 to January 2016 | 3,100                   | 1,92,04,395       |
| 6                       | ADAMS             | Empowering Community People Against Drought   | Dist: Bagerhat,<br>Upazila: Fakirhat         | February 2014 to October 2016 | 2,450                   | 2,05,98,075       |
| 7                       | ESDO              | Enhancing Resilience and Livelihood Protection of Extreme Marginalized Community from Flood Hazards through Integrated Community based Approach             | Dist: Nilphamari,<br>Upazila: Kishoreganj    | February 2014 to October 2016 | 2,000                   | 2,19,00,787       |
| 8                       | Prottiyasi        | Reducing Climate Vulnerability particularly of Flood by Improving Adaptive Capacity of Local Community  | Dist: Cox's Bazar,<br>Upazila: Maheshkhali   | February 2014 to October 2016 | 7,100                   | 2,02,35,081       |
| 9                       | RIC               | Improving Coping Capacity to Climate Variability and Change for Sustainable Food and Livelihood Security Most-Vulnerable Communities of Moheshkhali Upazila | Dist: Cox's Bazar,<br>Upazila: Maheshkhali   | February 2014 to October 2016 | 7,500                   | 2,14,19,466       |

continued...





| Risk zone: Salinity |                       |  |   |                               |        |             |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| 10                  | SUS                   | Ensuring Food Security and Saline Resilient Livelihood through Community Based Adaptation  | Dist: Satkhira<br>Upazila: Kaliganj & Ashashuni | July 2013 to June 2016        | 11,900 | 4,27,85,670 |
| 11                  | NSS                   | Community Participation to Thrive Climate Change through Adapting Innovative Sustainable Mechanisms in Life and Livelihoods- (CPTCCSMLL) Project | Dist: Barguna<br>Upazila: Amtali                | August 2013 to August 2015    | 1,905  | 1,51,76,430 |
| 12                  | Dak Diye Jai          | Promoting Grassroots Capacity to Reduce Vulnerability to Increasing Salinity in Bagerhat District  | Dist: Bagerhat<br>Upazila: Morelganj            | August 2013 to August 2016    | 1,400  | 2,10,09,565 |
| 13                  | JJS                   | Livelihood Promotion of Climate Vulnerable Coastal Communities   | Dist: Khulna<br>Upazila: Dakope                 | August 2013 to August 2016    | 1,800  | 2,11,20,377 |
| 14                  | UDDIPAN               | Strategic Actions Reduce Effects of Salinity (SARES)   | Dist: Patuakhali,<br>Upazila: Kolapara          | February 2014 to October 2016 | 870    | 2,33,06,522 |
| 15                  | UNNAYAN               | Adaptation in Food Security, Livelihood and Housing in Saline Intrusion Area   | Dist: Khulna,<br>Upazila: Batiaghata            | February 2014 to October 2016 | 950    | 1,77,84,112 |
| 16                  | SANGRAM               | Adaptation with Alternative Livelihood Opportunity -AALO   | Dist: Barguna,<br>Upazila: Barguna Sadar        | February 2014 to October 2016 | 1,840  | 2,06,76,161 |
| 17                  | Unnayan Prochesta     | Saline Resilient Community Development Project (SRCDP)   | Dist: Satkhira,<br>Upazila: Asasuni             | February 2014 to January 2016 | 1,040  | 1,52,64,490 |
| 18                  | NGF                   | Ensuring Food Security and Improving Health Condition through the Adaptation to Climate Change   | Dist: Satkhira,<br>Upazila: Syamnagar           | February 2014 to January 2016 | 1,100  | 2,13,19,360 |
| 19                  | Dhaka Ahsania Mission | Build Resilience of the Sundarbans-Dependent Poor and Extreme Poor Communities to Climate Change through Empowerment and Livelihood Support      | Dist: Satkhira,<br>Upazila: Syamnagar           | February 2014 to October 2016 | 1,490  | 2,24,79,970 |

continued...



| Risk zone: Drought |                 |  |  |                               |       |             |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| 20                 | Wave Foundation | Community Based Climate Adaptation Project (CBCAP)   | Dist: Chuadanga<br>Upazila: Damurhuda    | July 2013 to June 2016        | 8,500 | 36,610,766  |
| 21                 | Ashrai          | Regenerative Agricultural System for Sustainable Livelihood in Barind Region   | Dist: Rajshahi<br>Upazila: Tanore        | August 2013 to July 2016      | 4,400 | 2,67,28,869 |
| 22                 | NDP             | Development of Climate Resilient Community (DCRC)  | Dist: Natore<br>Upazila: Natore Sadar    | September 2013 to July 2016   | 1,800 | 1,66,43,100 |
| 23                 | OSAKA           | Behavioral Change in Agricultural Practice & Household Water Use in the Drought Affected Community of Lalpur Upazila | Dist: Natore,<br>Upazila: Lalpur         | February 2014 to October 2016 | 7,960 | 2,54,98,180 |
| 24                 | VERC            | Community Capacity building to Face Challenges of Drought as an Effect of Climate Change (CBFDCC)                    | Dist: Naogaon,<br>Upazila: Niyamatpur    | February 2014 to October 2016 | 4,265 | 2,14,10,000 |
| 25                 | Mousumi         | Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor and Marginalized Community in Barind Region                                       | Dist: Naogaon,<br>Upazila: Naogaon Sadar | February 2014 to January 2016 | 3,400 | 1,48,50,000 |
| 26                 | GUK             | Community based Climate Change Risk Reduction Management (CBCCRMM)   | Dist: Naogaon,<br>Upazila: Porsha        | February 2014 to October 2016 | 5,150 | 2,48,87,983 |
| 27                 | UDPS            | Empowering Community People against Drought  | Dist: Rajshahi,<br>Upazila: Godagari     | February 2014 to October 2016 | 4,700 | 2,26,05,930 |





# Working with the Community for Climate Change Adaptation:

## Office set-up and staff recruitment

All 27 PIPs' office setup and staff recruitment is completed. A common design for signboards was sent from CCCP and now all sub-projects display same platform of CCCP.



## Beneficiary selection and beneficiary profile

Through 27 sub-projects of CCCP, more than 18000 beneficiaries (households) had been selected and around 15000 number of beneficiary profile is completed. This profile is created for individual beneficiary to get detail of an individual household. This profile could be used to examine the impact of the project on the beneficiaries in terms of changes in adaptations measures, resilience towards the adverse effects of climate change and also to capture the successful adaptation measures.

## Community Mechanism

Community Mechanism means "A group of climate vulnerable people who are aware about the impact of climate change, knowledgeable about adaptation activities and actively participate in the project activity". A number of activities under CCCP are implementing at the field level for establishment of community mechanism such as beneficiary group formation in the community, awareness raising sessions through group meetings, etc. Besides, every beneficiary is a member of a community group and regular resolution/ meeting minutes are produced in these group meetings. The community people who are member of a specific group actively participate in the monitoring, procurement and other process under the sub-projects. PIP's project employees facilitate every activity in participation with the community as well as the vulnerability and risk assessments are performed through community consultation (end product social map). Finally, the whole process is documented by the PIP.







### Tube well installation

Drinking water scarcity is one of the major adverse impacts of climate change. For ensuring safe drinking water availability of the climate vulnerable poor people CCCP is working through the PIPs to install tube wells in community level. In drought affected areas, due to high temperature, uneven rainfall and low rate of ground water recharge, drinking water scarcity is very high. The women of these area had to fetch drinking water from distant sources which affectare their social security and they were forced to take extreme hardship and the process affectare them creating both health and social hazard. CCCP has developed a particular design of tube well for this area which is able to suck water from deep aquifer. It is a deep set pump suitable for low ground water table. The plunger set has been placed in deeper rather than conventional tube well. It has 60-80 feet casing which is special for this region (Barind Track). The water quality, particularly, arsenic is tested by Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). A number of 25 beneficiaries is are benefitted from each tube well. As of now, in Rajshahi district, 18 numbers of community level tube wells had been installed and rest of the areas will be covered gradually.

### Pumpkin cultivation at Char area

The land of Char areas of Northern Bangladesh are mostly sandy and unfertile. Pumpkin cultivation in pits at that sandy area creates extra income opportunity for the climate vulnerable poor people of those areas. One of CCCP's PIP, RDRS Bangladesh, is implementing this innovative approach in Kurigram district through 400 farmers. The farmers are mostly women and this approach has created an income opportunity for them living in this climate vulnerable area.



### Pond re-excavation

Safe drinking water is one of the major demands for the climate vulnerable poor population of flood, drought and saline affected areas of Bangladesh. Tube wells can be used for safe drinking water. But for salinity intruded land and drought affected areas, tube wells are not sufficient. The poor people need to purchase drinking water from distant sources carrying in engine vans. To address this situation, a number of seven ponds (which are prevented to be used for household purposes) had already been re-excavated in Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, and Chuadanga districts under CCCP. Other drought and salinity affected areas will be covered gradually.

### Demonstration plot

As per sub-project work plan, PIPs are working on demonstration plots of various short duration, saline tolerant, drought tolerant varieties crops such as drought escaped Mustard (BARI 15), drought escaped Wheat (BARI 24-Pradip), saline tolerant Mung Bean (BARI Mug-6), salinity resistant vegetables (BARI Dherosh/Ocra-1, local varity Kolmi/Kangkong, Indian Spinach, Sweet Pumpkin, Ash Gourd, etc.) have been selected initially. Input support for 79 demonstration plots had been distributed and more will be covered gradually.







### Homestead plinth raise

Due to flood and saline water intrusion, homestead in low-lying areas is inundated every year. Therefore, homestead, family assets and home gardening is damaged. All family members especially children and elder take shelter on flood and cyclone shelters and face a terrible problems. By raising plinth, the homestead will be protected from these events. As of now, more than 800 plinths had been raised at the flood and salinity intrusion areas of Bangladesh through the PIPs of CCCP. The homestead plinth raise activity was encouraged to implement in cluster houses. Installation of latrines and tube wells on raised plinths, originally planned for year one, will need to be postponed to the second year as the raised plinths must fully compact before installation of latrines should begin. The compaction will only be fully completed after one monsoon season.

### Canal Re-excavation

Water scarcity is one of the most adverse impacts of climate change. In order to overcome this crisis in drought and salinity affected areas, CCCP decided to re-excavate few local canals with the help of the community so that the poor and vulnerable community can access water for irrigation. In Barguna District, a canal has already been re-excavated while more will be done gradually.



### Repairing of road/embankment with tree plantation

Due to flood and saline water intrusion, main and link roads are often busted and boost up more inundation. People, primarily, children, elder and disable face hardship to go outside from houses. Through CCCP intervention, these structures are being repaired and helped to protect the flood for coming years and thus poor people get opportunity to adapt with their hardships. In Satkhira and Kurigram district, 5.4 Km link roads had already been repaired while more are in process.

### Income generating activities (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. Till date, 121 beneficiaries of Satkhira and Barguna district has started adapting with this approach and more areas and beneficiaries will be covered gradually.





### Income generating activities (sheep rearing)

Every year, flood inundates the houses and land of poor farmers. They lose their crops, household assets and face tremendous hardships leading towards food insecurity. Those who don't have enough capacity to overcome the situation, livestock is an important option for them to overcome their previous shocks. CCCP provides training, infrastructure and technical support for sheep rearing in the areas where this IGA has demand and market access. In Satkhira district, 172 beneficiaries have started sheep rearing under the project while other areas and more beneficiaries will be covered in recent future.



### Income generating activities (crab cultivation)

In salinity affected coastal areas of Bangladesh, crab cultivation is a good source of income for poor farmers who lost their fertile lands due to salinity intrusion. As of now, input support for crab cultivation has been distributed among 20 farmers of Satkhira and Khulna district while more will be covered gradually.

### Income generating activities (duck rearing)

CCCP arranges training, infrastructure and technical support for duck rearing through the PIPs for the climate vulnerable poor and ultra poor beneficiaries. As of now, 189 beneficiaries have started duck rearing in Satkhira and Bagerhat district, while other areas and more beneficiaries will be covered gradually.



### Income generating activities (goat rearing)

CCCP also provides training, infrastructure and technical support for goat rearing to the climate vulnerable poor and ultra poor beneficiaries. The beneficiaries contribute for purchasing the goats and their food so that ownership of the asset is preserved. As of now, 175 beneficiaries have started goat rearing under the project in Satkhira and Chuadanga district, while other areas and more beneficiaries will be covered gradually.





#### Income generating activities (vermi compost)

As the land of the char areas is sandy and infertile, productivity is low. By using the organic manure, the content of soil organic matter and fertility is increased and productivity is thus enhanced. Till date, 80 poor women of Chuadanga, Kurigram and Rajshahi districts have started practicing vermi-compost as an income generation activity. More areas will be covered gradually where feasible.

#### Income generating activities (poultry rearing)

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 for reducing their vulnerability due to climate change. As of now, training, infrastructure and technical support had been disseminated among 241 beneficiaries of Chuadanga, Satkhira, Natore and Rajshahi districts through this project while more are in progress.



#### Income generating activities (Fodder cultivation)

Fodder cultivation is a good source of income for the poor and ultra poor climate vulnerable farmers in some areas of the country. Through the PIPs, CCCP encourages these farmers to take this activity as a source of income generation where feasible. Six farmers of Chuadanga district have already started this approach and more will be covered in future.

#### Promotion of renewable energy- solar panel

There is no scope of electricity in climate vulnerable remote areas of Bangladesh; therefore, poor people have to spend money for light using kerosene oil. It is expected that this intervention will reduce the cost of fuel, create light, increase reading hour of children and working hour for poor as well as to reduce carbon emission. Until date, 80 numbers of households were covered under this activity at Kurigram district. Now, the beneficiaries of each household have access to two light bulbs and one external power for cell phone charge.







### Improved cooking stove installation

The traditional cooking system in rural Bangladesh is highly biomass consuming and creates smoke. Generally, as women are responsible for cooking food, they are severely affected by this smoke causing smoke-induced diseases such as Bronchitis. This activity is a win-win option for rural women and girls as well as environment because improved stove requires less biomass and produce less Green House Gas smoke which emits outside of the kitchen. More than 950 beneficiaries were encouraged to install improved cooking stoves in Rajshahi, Kurigram, Bagerhat and Natore districts. More are in process of distribution.

## Anwara learns to combat flood

Anwara Begum, 23 years old, with husband and a child, lives in Kakshiali village located in Tarali union under Kaligonj upazila of Satkhira district. The village stands at the bank of Kakshiali River. Most of the people live here are below poverty line. The reason for losing greenery of the locality is the curse of high salinity. Intrusion of salinity is the direct effect of climate change. The farmers cannot produce crops two times in a year. Only in Boro season (winter) they can cultivate paddy as salinity intrusion is less at that time.



*Previous condition of her plinth*

Anwara and her husband both need to go for work to earn their living. The place they used to live, the bank of Kakshiyali, most of the houses are often submerged and waterlogged due to high tide and flood. The staffs of Satkhira Unnayan Sanstha (SUS), a project implementing partner of CCCP, arranged group meeting in this area. In the meeting, women like Anwara were offered to raise their household plinths. The project staffs investigated her house and found the truth of her urge. She signed the memorandum of understanding. After completing the paper work, within a very short time the work was completed and her plinth is about minimum one feet high from highest flood line. Her house is now safe from regular miseries and she feels more secured and her life is better now.



*After raising plinth*

## Mangol fights poverty

My name is Mangol Mondol, 42 years old, father of four children. I live in Jolakhali village of Tarali union under Kaligonj upazila of Satkhira district. My house is close to the Sundarbans and Indian border. After



*Mangol at his pond*

the cyclone Aila, we lost all our land and government gave a piece of land to the villagers so that we can live there. We made our houses using a small portion of land and converted rest of the land into gher (fish, prawn or crab cultivating pond). But we didn't have enough knowledge about crab fattening techniques and didn't have enough capital to run the gher properly.

Recently, SUS enlisted some villagers as potential crab cultivator. I was one of the selected villagers. I received a two day long training on crab rearing. After successfully completing the



*Harvested crabs ready for market*

training sessions, I received net (to surround the gher), pata and cash 4 thousand taka to buy crab and its feed. According to the lessons from training, first I used calcium carbonate in the pond to remove the toxicity. After 5 days, I installed the given net and pata properly. Then I bought 8 kg crab for fattening and released it in the gher. After few days, I sold 7 kg crab and made profit of 3600 taka. Thus, I successfully completed the first cycle. Using my capital and some portion of my profit I bought more crabs for cultivation. If I can continue my work like this in future, we will be able to overcome the misfortune of poverty bestowed upon my family.



# Activities and Achievements-PMU Level

## Learning Sharing Workshop

The Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) organized a two daylong Learning Sharing Workshop on "Improved Cooking Stove, Homestead Plinth Raise, Water Supply in Saline Prone Areas and Flood Resilient Tube well Platform" at PKSF Bhaban, on 1-2 October 2013. Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSF inaugurated the workshop. Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Operations) delivered the welcome speech and closing remarks. Dr. Jashim Uddin, Deputy Managing Director (Finance and Admin) moderated the open discussion session later. More than 110 participants from around 22 government and non-government organizations actively participated in the workshop.



## Technical Review Committee's (TRC) 3rd Meeting

The third meeting of Technical Review Committee (TRC) was organized on 28 October 2013 at PKSF Bhaban. Chaired by Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSF the meeting was attended by Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Operations), PKSF; Dr. Ansarul Karim, Chairman, Environment Conservation Management Centre; Dr. M. Asaduzzaman, Former Research Director, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS); Mr. Md. Tarik-ul-Islam, Assistant Country Director, Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Cluster, UNDP-Bangladesh; Dr. Nurul Quadir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Project Coordinator, CCCP. The meeting discussed about the proposed activities and budget of next 16 NGOs to be funded under CCCP and meeting suggested approving funds to those sub-projects after addressing meeting's suggestions.

## Training on "Implementation Arrangements of Sub-Projects: Challenges & Way Forward-Phase 1"

CCCP organized a three daylong residential training on "Implementation Arrangements of Sub-Projects: Challenges & Way Forward" at PKSF Bhaban on 22-24 October 2013. Relevant officials of 11 PIPs participated in the training. The Managing Director of PKSF Mr. Md. Abdul Karim inaugurated training sessions and Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Ops-1) delivered welcome speech and closing remarks. Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed discussed the linkage of CCCP activities

with climate change adaptation, overview about the Sub-Project Implementation Manual, and moderated open discussion on the Sub-Project Implementation Manual. Mr. Zahir Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Project Coordinator and Mr. Shah Eyaminul Islam, Procurement Specialist gave an overview of PIP-level Procurement and moderated group discussion on Problem Identification and Solution on PIP-level Procurements followed by other discussions.





## Agreement with 16 PIPs

Agreement with 16 Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) was completed gradually. A total of BDT 31.52 crore is allocated for these 16 sub-projects. An amount of BDT 3.05 crore has been distributed as advance during agreement signing.



## Training on "Accounts, Finance and Procurement"

With an aim to brief the second phase PIPs (16 NGOs) about CCCP's Account, Finance and Procurement system, a three daylong residential training was organized at Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra, Mohammadpur, Dhaka on 7-9 December 2013. The relevant officials of 16 PIPs and Program Officers of CCCP participated in the training. The Managing Director of PKSf Mr. Md. Abdul Karim inaugurated training sessions. Discussions on Public Procurement and its Commencement Process; Background of Public Procurement; Introduction to Public Procurement Act (PPA) & Public Procurement Rule (PPR) and Detailed CCCP Procurement Guideline were discussed.



## Training on "Implementation Arrangements of Sub-Projects: Challenges & Way Forward: Phase 2"

CCCP organized another three daylong residential training on "Implementation Arrangements of Sub-Projects: Challenges & Way Forward: Phase 2" at Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra, Mohammadpur, Dhaka on 10-12 December 2013. Relevant officials of second phase 16 NGOs participated in the training. The schedule of the training was almost same the phase 1.



## Guidance and Monitoring

A number of 27 PIPs of CCCP are working at 25 climate vulnerable upazilas under 12 districts of Bangladesh. CCCP has distributed about BDT 5.5 crore to these PIPs for implementing their sub-projects at the field level.

In order to ensure proper monitoring and providing guidance to the PIPs, Project Management Unit (PMU) of CCCP has distributed responsibilities of specific PIPs among the Program Officers, M&E Officer

and MIS Officer of CCCP. They maintain regular communication with the PIPs over phone to solve their petty problems and monitoring the progress of the sub-project activities. PMU Officers also go to the field area for physical monitoring at both PIP office level and community level, at least once in a quarter for every PIP. Ins and outs of every activity, sub-activity, finance & accounts, procurement, environmental issues, social issues, documentation, community involvement, etc., are monitored comprehensively during these visits.



## NGO Assessment at the Field Level-2nd Phase



In this quarter, the officers of PMU and PKSf visited proposed working areas of 74 NGOs which were at the pipeline after Project Concept Note (PCN) screening. Thirty one (31) numbers of NGOs succeeded in this process that had successful field presence at their proposed working area since last three years. Both office setup and community involvement were assessed during this process. These 31 NGOs were later asked to submit Detail Project Proposal (DPP).

## Sharing Workshop on DPP Format



A workshop on DPP format and guideline was organized on 16 February 2014 at PKSf Bhaban. Selected 31 NGOs after field assessment were invited to attend this workshop. Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSf inaugurated the workshop and Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Operations) delivered the welcome

speech. An interactive discussion took place on DPP format during the workshop. Questions and discussion were open at the workshop so that the NGO representatives have a clear idea on the proposal format. The last date of DPP submission was 5 March 2014. All the NGOs except one submitted their DPP within the stipulated time.

## Communication with the unsuccessful NGOs

Among 74 NGOs 31 were selected for Detail Project Proposal (DPP) submission and therefore, the remaining 44 NGOs were notified by the PMU about their rejection and the reason/s for it.

## DPP Evaluation

The PMU has evaluated the DPPs based on some important criteria and prepared a score sheet. At this stage, all the NGOs will be invited gradually at PKSf for presentation of their proposal in front of the DPP Evaluation Committee headed by Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Operations), PKSf. After their presentation, the DPPs will be presented to the Technical Review Committee (TRC) for their input and after incorporating those input, the DPPs will be sent to World Bank for clearance. At the end, PKSf Governing Body will approve the proposal and budget.



# World Bank Mission

## World Bank's Second Implementation Support Mission



A World Bank team of Bangladesh carried out the second implementation support mission for the CCCP from September 1-30, 2013. As part of the mission the World Bank had several meetings with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and PKSF management. A team of WB mission visited project sites of 4 PIPs of CCCP from 7-11 September 2013. The visited NGOs are Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS) at Satkhira, Wave Foundation at Damurhuda of Chuadanga district, Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) at Khulna and Dak Diye Jai at Morelganj of Bagerhat district. The wrap-up meeting of the mission was held at Bangladesh Secretariat on 24 September 2013. At the Aide Memoire of the Mission, they ranked the progress of CCCP as Satisfactory.

### World Bank's Third Implementation Support Mission

The third implementation support mission took place from April 1-10, 2014. As part of the mission, the sector specialists of World Bank had several meetings with the PMU and PKSF management. The mission also conducted a field visit to the salinity areas to meet with the selected NGOs for the sub-project activities and visit the proposed implementation areas. The wrap-up meeting of the mission was held at Bangladesh Secretariat on 10 April 2014. At the Aide Memoire of the Mission, they ranked the progress of CCCP as Satisfactory.

### Training on "Baseline Questionnaire for Data Collection"

Two day long training on "Baseline Questionnaire for Data Collection" was organized by CCCP at PKSF Bhaban on 11-12 January 2014. Monitoring Officers and core staffs of 11 PIPs participated in the training. Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSF inaugurated the workshop and Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (Operations) delivered the welcome speech. The major topics of discussion were RBM System of CCCP, Data Collection Process and Baseline Questionnaire, Practical session on four parts of questionnaires, Data Entry Process, etc. The core RBM team of PKSF provided technical guidance and support throughout the process.

Participation in SARDE Results Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop: Mr. Zahir Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Project Coordinator of CCCP participated in a Results Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop at Bangkok, Thailand on 11-13 December 2013.



## Result Based Monitoring

Consultation with RBM Unit of PKSF: Besides numbers of sittings, a formal meeting was organized headed by Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, DMD (ops-1) on 6 November 2013 for finalizing the Baseline Questionnaire and Results Framework. Other than relevant PMU officials, Dr. Tapash Kumar Biswas, Director (Research); Dr. Sharif Ahmed Chowdhury, DGM and Mr. AKM Nuruzzaman, AGM were present at the moment. Meeting suggested sharing the questionnaires with

Institute of Microfinance (InM) and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) experts for final vetting. According to meeting's decision, the documents were sent to Dr. Asaduzzaman, Former Research Director, BIDS and Dr. Baqui Khalili, Executive Director, InM. After incorporating their suggestions and feedback, the documents were finalized.

### Baseline Questionnaire

CCCP is implementing Result Based Monitoring (RBM) System in the project. A number of formal and informal brainstorming sessions and discussions

were conducted within the PMU and PKSF's RBM expert team. Three baseline questionnaires addressing three risk zones were developed based on the developed result framework. The questionnaire was field tested and major findings from the field were incorporated.

Guideline for Baseline Questionnaire: A guideline was drafted for filling up the RBM Questionnaire and a training session is going to be organized for the first phase 11 PIPs for their very good understanding on the Questionnaire. After final approval and vetting of the Questionnaire and the guideline, the documents will be sent to the field.



# Knowledge Management

*CCCP has its own Operational Manual (OM), Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Social Management Framework (SMF), Procurement Guideline, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Manual, Sub-project Implementation Manual, etc. Along with these, a number of supporting documents had been produced such as:*

## Sub-Project Activity Guideline

A Sub-Project Activity Guideline (in Bangla) for smooth activity implementation of the sub-projects has been developed by the PMU. The guideline covers specific instructions for some common activities under CCCP such as homestead plinth raise, environment-friendly sanitary latrine (household and community level), hand tube well for safe drinking water, deep tube well for irrigation, pond re-excavation, duck rearing at coastal area, homestead gardening (basak/medicinal plants), goat rearing at slatted housing, poultry rearing applying semi-scavenger technique, Pond Sand Filter (PSF), environment-friendly cooking stove, crab cultivation at pond and gher, solar home system, grain bank, demonstration plot, home gardening, vermi-compost, rain water harvesting, etc. The PMU has developed this guideline after consultation with several government and non-government organizations and also incorporating ideas from the Learning

Sharing Workshop on "Improved Cooking Stove, Homestead Plinth Raise, Water Supply in Saline Prone Areas and Flood Resilient Tube well Platform". The guideline has been developed concerning the issues of types of soil, area, highest flood level, types of latrines locally used, weather resistance, best user friendliness, environment friendly technology, average size of community, number of users, low cost, etc. after consultation with the community people and renowned experts. The guideline has been finalized and shared with the PIPs.

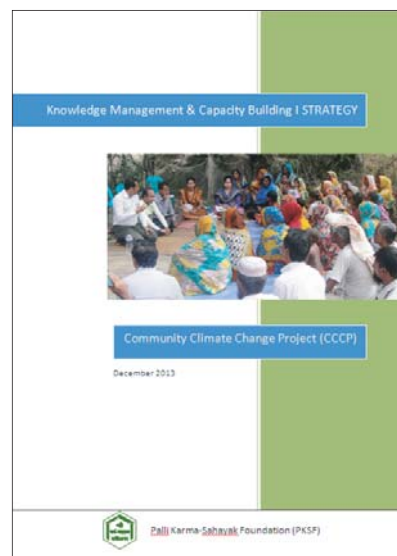
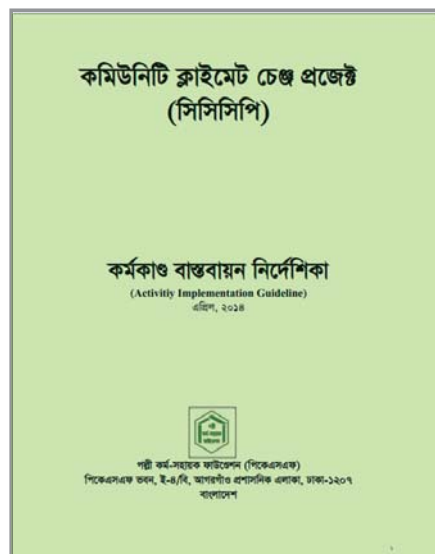
## Environmental Safeguard

Environmental Safeguard Section of Project Implementation Manual is an effective tool to practice environmental issues & and safeguard as well as environmental management under the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) of CCCP. This living kit document will help the Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) to ensure the environmental safeguard of the sub-projects under CCCP. The PIPs, Project Management Unit (PMU) and Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) will use this hand book to ensure the environmental safe guard of relevant sub-projects to ensure sustainable development. Environmental hand book will provide practical guidance for all environmental assessments to PIPs and associates involved in CCCP's sub-projects. Particular purposes of the handbook are to promote environmentally sound development activities in climate vulnerable areas under CCCP and equip the staffs of CCCP, PKSF and PIPs with a reference tool and instruction guides for environmental assessment of the proposed activities along with a precise environmental management plan. The English and Bangla version of the

Handbook has been finalized and soon will be distributed to the PIPs.

## Knowledge Management and Capacity Building Strategy

A draft Knowledge Management and Capacity Building Strategy has been developed by the PMU. Since community-based adaptation to climate change is an evolving field of practice, a Knowledge Management & Capacity Building Strategy would promote the sharing of lessons on best practices among the participating NGOs, as well as in the wider NGO community and in regional and global forums. This strategy would also support a structured learning process of capturing lessons and incorporating best practices into the design and implementation of community-based interventions, including the preparation of a toolkit and guidelines, and visits to adaptation activities in different vulnerable zones. Technical assistance will be provided to develop options for institutionalizing lessons learned.





# Sustainable Adaptation Practice

The goal of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) is to sustain, strengthen, and scale up the development of grassroots mechanisms for communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change; support applied and/or action research that would strengthen the community capacity for climate resilient planning to combine investments in hard and soft adaptation options focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable; develop social policy interventions to take a better account of climate risk.

Adaptation to climate change through adjustment of peoples' lives to the

changing climate scenarios in the short, medium and long-term timeframes is at the heart of CCCP to contribute to the goal of BCCSAP. The development objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change. This is expected to be achieved through the establishment of an effective grant financing mechanism within PKSf to channel funds to non-government organizations.

The project introduces 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 proposed project consists of three components: (i) Community Climate Change Fund; (ii) Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and capacity building; and (iii) Project management. Since most adaptation interventions to date at the community level are extremely small, scattered and un-coordinated, the project has adopted a framework approach for the identification of scalable community sub-projects using transparent screening criteria to meet the objectives of the project.

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