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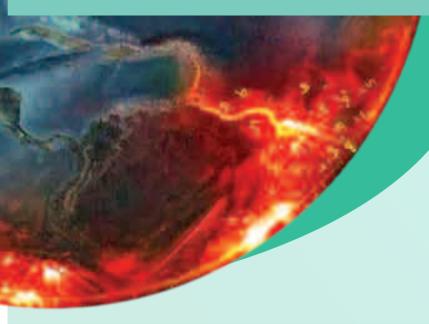
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Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)

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.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

"Climate change and the defense of life on Earth are at the top of the international agenda this year," said Mr. Ban Ki-moon, noting the recent adoption by world leaders of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the upcoming climate change conference in Paris. Climate change is not a far-off problem. It is happening now and is having very real consequences on people's lives. Climate change is disrupting national economies, costing us dearly today and even more tomorrow.

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world facing the potential negative impacts of climate change. Realizing 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. As of today, BCCRF has attracted around US\$190 million from the bilateral development partners (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 channeled 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. On behalf of contributing Development Partners consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, the World Bank works as fiduciary manager of the fund.

CCCP formulated its Operational Manual (OM), Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Social Management Framework (SMF), Procurement Guideline, Knowledge Management & Capacity Building Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Manual, M&E Handbook, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Sub-Project Implementation Manual etc. Every participating NGO/PIP (Project Implementing Partner) has to adhere to standards set in the manuals, policy frameworks and guidelines. PKSF has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) staffed with 13 Officers to manage the activities of CCCP.

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 have achieved thetargeted objectives.



The topography of Bangladesh is mostly low and flat. Two thirds of the country is less than five meters above sea lavel and is susceptible to river and rain water flooding.

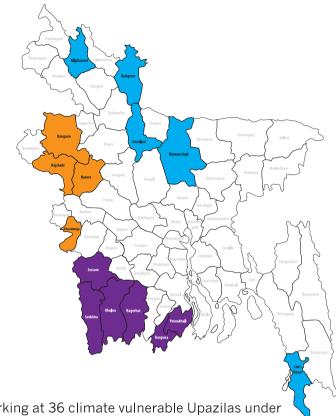
IMPLEMENTATION AREA

The project focuses on three climate risks that are prevalent in Bangladesh: saline water intrusion, drought and flood. Based on the severity of vulnerability and poverty, CCCP has identified the following targeted climate risk areas where 41 Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) are working:

Flood: Cox's Bazar- Moheskhali Upazila; Jamalpur-Dewanganj, Islampur & Madarganj Upazila; Mymensingh-Haluaghat, & Phulpur Upazila; Bagerhat-Fakirhat Upazila; Khulna- Dighalia & Rupsha Upazila; Kurigram- Char Rajibpur, Chilmari, Raumari, & Ulipur Upazila; Nilphamari-Jaldhaka & Kishoreganj, Jessore-Jhikorgacha

Drought: Chuadanga- Damurhuda Upazila; Naogaon-Porsha, Naogaon Sadar & Niamatpur Upazila; Rajshahi-Godagari & Tanore Upazila; Natore- Lalpur & Natore Sadar Upazila.

Salinity: Satkhira- Shyamnagar, Kaliganj & Assasuni Upazila; Khulna- Batiaghata, Dacope; Bagerhat-Sarankhola, Morelganj & Fakirhat Upazila; Patuakhali-Kalapara, Golachipa & Dashmina Upazila; Barguna-Amtali & Barguna Sadar Upazila.



BUDGET

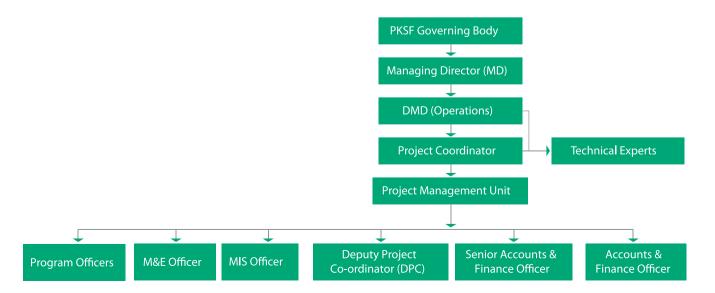
A total of 41 project implementing partners of CCCP are working at 36 climate vulnerable Upazilas under 15 districts of Bangladesh. The total budget of the CCCP is BDT 96.25 crore (US \$12.5 million). The total amount of fund received from the World Bank is about BDT 77.76 crore (US\$ 10.06 million) where BDT 59.90 crore (US\$ 7.75 million) has been disbursed to the PIPs by September, 2015.

BENEFICIARY

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. More than 90% of the beneficiaries are women. Selected number of beneficiaries is about 38,845 households (HHs) and 76,475 community people.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU) IN PKSF

PKSF has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) to manage the activities of CCCP. Project Coordinator (PC) is the head of the Unit who works under the general supervision of the Deputy Managing Director (Operations-1). PMU of CCCP engages Program Officers (POs) who liaise with the Project Implementing Partners (PIPs), assess and monitor their implementation of sub-projects.



CCCP Sub Projects at a glance

Sl	The NGO	Title of the sub-project	Working area	Project duration	Total beneficiary	Total Budget (BDT)		
	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 July 2016	3,400	8,17,36,304		
2	SKS Foundation	Adaptation to Livelihoods and Homestead Improvement Project Focusing Climate Change	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Ulipur	August 2013 to July 2016	1,000	2,14,62,845		
3	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)	Climate Adaptation for Char- Islands People (CACP)	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Char Razibpur, Roumari	August 2013 to July 2016	1,365	2,26,98,178		
4	Jhanjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (JSKS)	Livelihoods Improvement for Climate Change Resilience	Dist: Nilphamari Upazila: Jaldhaka	August 2013 to July 2016	1,307	2,54,24,370		
5	Ashroy Foundation	Strengthening Adaptation Mechanism for the Progression of Risky Inhabitants under Transforming Environment (SAMPRITE)	Dist: Khulna, Upazila: Rupsha	January 2014 to January 2016	3,560	2,00,32,500		
6	ADAMS	Promoting Climate Resilient Technology in the Flood Prone Areas of Khulna and Bagerhat to Attain Food Security and Health Safety	Dist: Bagerhat, Upazila: Fakirhat	January 2014 to September 2016	7,750	2,07,82,218		
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 September 2016	2,450	2,19,00,787		
8	Prottyashi	Reducing Climate Vulnerability of Flood by Improving Adaptive Capacity of Local Community	Dist: Cox's Bazar, Upazila: Maheskhali	January 2014 to September 2016	1,800	2,02,35,081		
9	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)	Community Led Initiatives on Climate Change Adaptation in Moheshkhali	Dist: Cox's Bazar, Upazila: Moheshkhali	February 2014 to July 2016	1,900	2,20,77,700		

10	People's	Resolute people to Adapt to	Dist:	August	2,600	16,393,350
	Oriented	Climate Change (RAC)	Mymensingh,	2014 to	2,000	10,575,550
	Program	chillate change (texts)	Upazila:	August		
	Implementatio		Haluaghat	2016		
	n (POPI)		Tiaiuagiiat	2010		
11	Samadhan	Advancing capacity of climate	Dist: Jessore,	August	500	1,27,17,350
	bannaanan	vulnerable communities	Upazila:	2014 to	500	1,27,17,000
		through Awareness Raising	Jhikorgacha	August		
		and Implementation of	Jiiikorgaena	2016		
		Adaptation Activities.		2010		
12	SAJIDA	Building Adaptive Capacity	Dist: Jamalpur,	August	703	1,66,15,761
12	Foundation	and Improvement of Health,	Upazila:	2014 to	703	1,00,13,701
	1 oundation	Safe Water and Sanitation for	Islampur	August		
		Climate Victim People.	isianipui	2016		
		Chinate victini i copie.		2010		
13	Rural	Climate Change Adaptation &	Dist: Jamalpur,	August	1,267	1,25,51,700
	Development	Risk Reduction Project (CARP)	Upazila:	2014 to		
	Sangstha		Dewanganj	August		
	(RDS)			2016		
14	TMSS	Participatory adaptation to	Dist:	August	3000	1,47,38,450
		climate change of vulnerable	Mymensingh,	2014 to		
		community.	Upazila:	August		
			Phulpur	2016		
15	Self-Help and	Local Initiatives for	Dist:	October	830	1,33,23,850
	Rehabilitation	Vulnerability Reduction (LIVE)	Nilphamari,	2014 to		
	Programme	Project.	Upazila:	September		
	(SHARP)		Jaldhaka	2016		
16	Society for	Integrated Flood and Climate	Dist: Jamalpur,	October	1,170	1,48,88,350
	Social Service	Change Management Project	Upazila:	2014 to		
	(SSS)		Madarganj	September		
				2016		
17	Family	Reducing adverse effect of	Dist: Khulna,	October	8,200	1,28,89,610
	Planning	climate change on human	Upazila:	2014 to		
	Association of	health in flood prone area	Dhighalia	September		
	Bangladesh			2016		
	(FPAB)					
			zone: Salinity			
18	Satkhira	Ensuring Food Security and	Dist: Satkhira	July 2013	10279	4,43,18,170
	Unnayan	Saline Resilient Livelihood	Upazila:	to		
	Sangstha	through Community Based	Kaliganj,	July 2016		
	(SUS)	Adaptation	Assasuni			
19	Nazrul Smriti	Community Participation to	Dist: Barguna	August	5227	1,51,51,430
	Sangsad	Thrive Climate Change through	Upazila: Amtali	2013 to		
	(NSS)	Adapting Innovative		September		
		Sustainable Mechanisms in Life		2016		
		and Livelihoods- (CPTCCSMLL)				
	5.1	Project	5			000100
20	Dak Diye Jai	Promoting Grassroots Capacity	Dist: Bagerhat	August	1,832	2,09,19,815
		to Reduce Vulnerability to	Upazila:	2013 to		
		Increasing Salinity in Bagerhat	Morelganj	July 2016		
	¥ . ¥ *	District	D			0.41.00.000
21	Jagrata Juba	Enhance Livelihoods of coastal	Dist: Khulna	August	1,610	2,11,20,377
	Shangha (JJS)	community for adaptation to	Upazila:	2013 to		
		climate change	Dacope	July 2016		

22	UDDIPAN	Strategic Adaptation to Reduce	Dist:	January	1,578	2,33,06,522
		Effects of Salinity due to climate	Patuakhali,	2014 to	_,	_,,,
		change	Upazila:	September		
			Kolapara	2016		
23	UNNAYAN	Adaptation to climate change	Dist: Khulna,	January	1,599	1,77,84,112
		for food security and livelihood	Upazila:	2014 to		
		in saline affected area	Batiaghata	September		
				2016		
24	SANGRAM	Adaptation with Alternative	Dist: Barguna,	January	1,144	2,06,76,161
		Livelihood Opportunity -AALO	Upazila:	2014 to		
			Barguna Sadar	September		
				2016		
25	Unnayan	Climate resilient community	Dist: Satkhira,	January	1,260	1,52,64,490
	Prochesta	development project	Upazila:	2014 to		
			Assasuni	January		
				2016		
26	Nowabenki	Ensuring Food Security and	Dist: Satkhira,	January	4,560	2,13,19,360
	Gonomukhi	Improving Health Condition	Upazila:	2014 to		
	Foundation	through Adaptation to Climate	Shyamnagar	January		
	(NGF)	Change		2016		
27	Dhaka	Build Resilience of the	Dist: Satkhira,	January	3,855	2,29,96,050
	Ahsania	Sundarbans-Dependent Poor	Upazila:	2014 to		
	Mission	and Extreme Poor Communities	Shyamnagar	September		
		to Climate Change through		2016		
		Empowerment and Livelihood				
		Support				
28	RURAL	Community based climate	Dist: Bagerhat	August	420	1,46,54,350
	Reconstructio	change adaptation programme	Upazila:	2014 to		
	n Foundation		Sarankhola	August		
	(RRF)			2016		
29	Jagorani	Strengthening the Capacity of	Dist: Bagerhat	August	500	1,47,21,750
	Chakra	Poor & Ultra Poor Community	Upazila:	2014 to		_, _ ,,
	Foundation	in Saline Affected Region to	Sarankhola	August		
	(JCF)	Adapt with the Adverse Effect of		2016		
	() () ()	Climate Change		2010		
30	NGO Forum	Adaptation to Climate Change	Dist:	August	1750	1,70,39,110
	For Public	for Sustainable Water Supply	Patuakhali	2014 to		
	Health	and Sanitation Services and	Upazila:	August		
		Community Resilience Building	Galachipa	2016		
		in Coastal Areas				
31		Increasing Resilience to Salinity	Dist: Bagerhat	September	2800	1,32,11,750
						_,,,
			Unazila	2014 to		
	Chanlaful	and Climate change induced	Upazila: Fakirhat	2014 to		
	Shaplaful	and Climate change induced Disaster Risks and Impacts	Upazila: Fakirhat	September		
	Shaplaful	and Climate change induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable households	<u> </u>			
	Shaplaful	and Climate change induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable households through Disaster Management	<u> </u>	September		
22	-	and Climate change induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable households through Disaster Management and Adaptation	Fakirhat	September 2016	740	1 20 10 050
32	Association	and Climate change induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable households through Disaster Management and Adaptation Improving Water & Sanitation	Fakirhat Dist:	September 2016 October	719	1,38,10,050
32	Association for	and Climate change induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable households through Disaster Management and Adaptation Improving Water & Sanitation Condition for the People of the	Fakirhat Dist: Patuakhali	September 2016 October 2014 to	719	1,38,10,050
32	Association	and Climate change induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable households through Disaster Management and Adaptation Improving Water & Sanitation	Fakirhat Dist:	September 2016 October	719	1,38,10,050

		Risk	zone: Drought			
33	Wave	Community Based Climate	Dist:	July 2013	10,435	3,90,64,766
	Foundation	Adaptation Project (CBCAP)	Chuadanga Upazila:	to July 2016		
			Damurhuda	,,		
34	Ashrai	Regenerative Agricultural	Dist: Rajshahi	August	4,400	2,67,28,869
		System for Sustainable	Upazila:	2013 to		
		Livelihood in Barind Region	Tanore	July 2016		
35	National	Development of Climate	Dist: Natore	September	2,305	1,66,43,100
	Development	Resilient Community (DCRC)	Upazila:	2013 to		
	Programme		Natore Sadar	September		
	(NDP)			2016		
36	OSAKA	Integrated Approach for	Dist: Natore,	January	3,615	2,55,76,830
		Adaptation to Drought	Upazila: Lalpur	2014 to September		
				2016		
37	Village	Community Capacity building to	Dist: Naogaon,	January	2,640	2,14,10,000
	Education	Face Challenges of Drought as	Upazila:	2014 to		
	Resource Centre	an Effect of Climate Change	Niamatpur	September		
	(VERC)	(CBFDCC)		2016		
38	Mousumi	Reducing Vulnerability of the	Dist: Naogaon,	January	2,400	1,48,50,000
		Poor and Marginalized Community in Barind Region	Upazila: Naogaon Sadar	2014 to January 2016		
20	Constant	•		-	2.540	2.40.24.702
39	Gram Unnayan	Community based Climate Change Risk Reduction	Dist: Naogaon, Upazila:	January 2014 to	3,540	2,49,21,783
	Karma (GUK)	Management (CBCCRRM)	Porsha	September		
		()		2016		
40	Uttara	Integrated Interventions	Dist: Rajshahi,	January	2,150	2,26,05,930
70	Development	against drought for Community	Upazila:	2014 to	2,130	2,20,03,930
	Program Society	Empowerment in Drought	Godagari	September		
	(UDPS)	Region				
41	Programme for	Multi Approached to	Dist: Natore,	August	1,900	1,30,02,750
	Community	Adaptation for Protect	Upazila: Lalpur	2014 to		
	Development	Drought		August		
	(PCD)			2016		







Sub-projects activities under CCCP

The major field level activities of sub-projects under CCCP include: Climate resilient plinth, courtyard and community ground raising through earth filling; Installation of shallow & deep/semi-deep tube-wells considering local climate risk; Pond and canal re-excavation for drinking, irrigation and domestic purpose; Installation of water purification system for safe drinking water in saline area (Pond Sand Filter and Desalination plant); Rain water harvesting system for individual and community people; Installation of improved sanitary latrine; Installation of environment friendly improved cooking stove, Demonstration of climate resilient crop; Pumpkin cultivation at sand bar; Repairing of road/embankment with tree plantation; Training and technical support for climate resilient Income Generating Activities (crab fattening; goat & sheep rearing in slatted house; poultry & duck rearing in semi-scavenging method; homestead gardening; vermi-compost etc.).

Homestead plinth & courtyard raising

Due to flood and saline water intrusion, homestead in low-lying areas in Bangladesh 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 centers and face severe problems. By raising plinth and courtyard, the homestead is being protected from these events. Historical highest flood level was considered to determine the desired height of the plinths and courtyards. As of now, more than 10,652 plinths and courtyards have been raised at the selected flood and salinity prone areas through the PIPs of CCCP. The homestead plinth & courtyard raising activity is an effective adaptation practice for climate change effect, was encouraged to implement on cluster basis to ensure sustainability of the activity. The earth work for plinth and courtyard raising activity created employment opportunity for selected HH members for about 30 days. The beneficiary members plant trees and cultivate vegetables on raised homestead which is meeting their daily nutrition as well as enabling them to earn some extra income.



Flood shelter repairing /community place raising

Many initiatives have been taken from CCCP to reform school grounds/community grounds through earth filling. These grounds will be used as shelters for the community people and their livestock during flood. Community people will be safe from flood and natural disasters. 20 flood shelter repairing/community place rising have been completed under the support from CCCP.



Climate resilient sanitary latrine installation

Sanitary latrine is an indispensible part of healthy living. Though sanitation coverage in Bangladesh has made significant progress, but hygiene becomes a challenge till today. Low cost sanitary latrines may not always ensure hygiene practice. Considering the burning problem, CCCP designed an improved sanitary latrine to ensure hygiene practice. The unique feature of the latrine is that it has water supply systems (a water reservoir is constructed/attached with the structure

connected with pipe and tap), handle inside the latrine for children, pregnant women, olds and physically challenged persons, ceramic separate pit connected with PVC pipe, tin-roof with sufficient ventilation etc. Beneficiaries under CCCP now aware about hygiene practice sanitary latrines through intervention. The health of the beneficiaries is improved and the diseases



are reduced since the installation of the improved sanitary latrine. 3,455 household based sanitary latrines were installed through the sub-projects in different climate risk zones which is ensuring the hygiene sanitation practice for more than 50,000 people.

Installation of shallow & deep/semi-deep tube-wells considering local climate risk

The adverse impacts of climate change on water vary from one location to another. Hence CCCP identifies different technologies for different climate risk zones. So, for ensuring safe drinking water availability for the climate vulnerable poor people, CCCP is working through the PIPs to install tube wells in household and 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. In salinity areas, water is not tolerable due to high salinity whereas people in flood prone areas suffer from too much water during monsoon. People have to fetch drinking water from distant sources which affect their social security and other livlihood options. To address the situation, CCCP supports to install deep-set tube for drought prone areas and deep tube well for salinity affected areas. The water quality, particularly, arsenic is tested by Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE).

Though installation of tube well is a traditional solution for scarcity of safe drinking water but the process of CCCP intervention is innovative. A committee is formed for each tube well. The committee members are trained on maintenance and management of tube well. This committee will look after the tube well in the long run. Tube-well based bank account was opened to save money for maintenance of tube wells. A try-party MoU is signed among groups, tube well owners and organizations to make the intervention sustainable.



It is interesting to note that the beneficiaries/community people provided the land and financial cash contribution of 10% for each tube-well. This contribution has built a sense of ownership of the community. The poor people have now access to safe drinking water all the year round. As of now, 517 tube-well platforms were constructed at community level, 1348 numbers of HHs level tube-wells were installed and 622 deep tube-wells were installed so far for ensuring safe drinking water.

Pond re-excavation

Water is one of the major demands for the climate vulnerable poor population of drought and salinity affected areas of Bangladesh. CCCP re-excavated ponds for different purposes in different climate risk zones. Water for domestic and household usage get scarce in drought prone areas due to less rainfall and hot weather.

Water bodies of the drought prone area dry out quickly during pre and post monsoon period; making scarcity of water for bathing and other households activities.



Rural people of drought region usually use pond for bathing, household usage and irrigation to crops and vegetables. The depth of the water bodies and ponds get very low during drought period.

In salinity prone areas, tube wells are used for safe drinking water but tube wells are not sufficient for providing the amount water needed for drinking purposes. Poor people need to purchase drinking water from distant sources. To address the situation in drought and salinity prone area, a total of 44 ponds (22) ponds in drought prone areas and 22 ponds in salinity intruded areas) are re-excavated under CCCP to preserve rain water during monsoon. The re-excavated ponds in salinity intruded area will be prevented from household uses while the re-excavated ponds in drought prone areas will be used for bathing, irrigation and other households' activities. The participation and contribution of community people is ensured in this activity. More areas of drought and salinity affected areas will be covered gradually for more pond re-excavation.

Pond Sand Filter (PSF)

The adverse effect of climate change ascends on the water. So the people of the coastal saline area are suffering severely for drinking water. In the coastal area of Bangladesh, 75% people have no access to safe and



suitable option for 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. Pond Sand Filter (PSF) in the salinity risk zones has been introduced to reduce the deficiency of safe drinking water. 53 ponds are re-excavated with PSF for ensuring safe drinking water for the targeted beneficiaries of salinity intruded areas.

Rain water harvesting system RWHS at HH level

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 975 rain water harvesting structures were provided in household level and 35 structures were provided in the community level



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 upazilla, 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.



Improved cooking stove (ICS) installation

Traditional cooking stoves are called "Killer in the kitchen". The traditional cooking system in rural Bangladesh is highly biomass consuming and creates smoke meaning higher carbon-di-oxide emission to the atmosphere. 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. Improved cooking stove installation is a win-win option for rural women 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 10,083 beneficiaries were provided with improved cooking stoves/'energy saving stoves' under CCCP project.

By using low carbon emitting improved cooking stove, the beneficiaries are improving their health and keep their baby healthy. Field observation shows that visible problems of traditional stove like smoke, eye irritation etc. are totally eradicated. ICS users also informed that they did not feel respiratory problem since they start using ICS.

Introduction to 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 problems 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 introduces modified cropping pattern with improved varieties of crops. Currently, the selected farmers cultivate BINA-7 in Aman season which is a short duration variety of rice know as drought tolerant 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-kharif 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 BARRI-15. Drought adaptive wheat cultivation has made many beneficiaries self reliant. BRRI dhan51 & BRRI dhan52 are two best varieties for climate vulnerable areas. These varieties are also well known as submerged varieties. These varieties can live about 15 days in water where traditional varieties damage within 4-6 days. So, the sub-project selected these two varieties for demonstration in flood prone area.

CCCP is also working to promote on demonstration plots of various short duration saline tolerant Mung Bean (BARI Mug-6), salinity resistant vegetables (BARI Dherosh/Ocra-1, local variety Kolmi/Kangkong, Indian Spinach, Sweet Pumpkin, Ash Goud, etc.). CCCP is working to publicize this modified cropping pattern for various climate vulnerable areas. Input support for 179 demonstration plots had been distributed and more will be covered gradually.

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. 15 to 20 days of rearing provide the farmer 2/3 times profit against their investment. This activity has gained so much popularity in salinity prone areas that other local poor people are also undertaking the similar activity to increase their income. As of now, 560 input supports for crab cultivation have been provided among the farmers while more will be covered gradually.

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 to increase their income and the best 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. 4756 beneficiaries have started adapting with this approach by this time and more areas and beneficiaries will be promoted to do same.

Goat/Sheep rearing in slatted housing

Goat/Sheep rearing is a very traditional practice in all over the country. Mainly the poor and marginal people rear goat/sheep 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 soil during the night. It allows goat to inhale methane from their urine which causes bronchitis, cold and other respiratory diseases. To overcome these problems, the sub-project has been introducing slatted housing for goat/sheep rearing which is a proven technology of reducing these diseases. In addition, rural poor people rarely keep information about vaccination and treatment of goat.



The sub-project supports to make slatted house for goat/sheep, training on improved management of goat/sheep rearing, 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. 14,210 beneficiaries have started goat and sheep rearing under the project while more beneficiaries will be covered in recent future. All the beneficiaries were also given 2 days training on goat rearing so that they have knowledge and skill on proper goat rearing. Vaccination campaigns are 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 and adapt with the drought changing environment.

Vermi compost

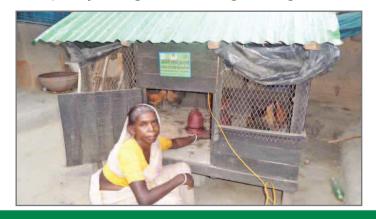
As the land of the char and salinity prone areas is sandy and infertile, the productivity of the land is low. By using the organic manure, the content of soil organic matter and fertility can be increased and productivity can thus be enhanced. Quality organic



manure is the life of soil (vermi compost is environment friendly since it releases low green house gases). 745 beneficiaries have started practicing vermi-compost (with 10% of their own contribution) as an income generation activity. Poor and marginal farmers may earn more by selling excess vermi and compost if there will be the large scale extension of this activity.

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 provides training, infrastructure and technical support for poultry/duck rearing in semi-scavenging method through the PIPs for the climate vulnerable poor and ultra poor beneficiaries. As of now, 4548 beneficiaries have started duck/poultry rearing as an income generating activities.



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. 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 emission. It is expected that this intervention will reduce the cost of utility, create light, increase working hour for poor. This will also enable in reducing carbon emission. 720 households are covered under this activity who are using solar energy. They received a solar panel of 20 watt, a battery of 30 watt, a charge controller 5/10 amp, and a switch of 6 am. With the set of solar system, each HH can facilitate two LED bulbs of 5 watt and charge mobile phone.



Activities and Achievements-PMU Level

Training on "Environmental Safeguard & Management of CCCP Interventions and Finance & Accounts"

With an aim to brief 14 new PIPs about CCCP's "Environmental Safeguard & Management of CCCP Interventions and Finance & Accounts", a three days long residential training was organized on 14-16 February, 2015. The relevant officials of 14 PIPs and Program Officers of CCCP participated in the training. The Project Coordinator of CCCP Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed inaugurated the training session. Most of the sessions were conducted by the Program Officers and Sector Specialists of CCCP. Discussions on Environmental Safeguard; CCCP interventions; Public Procurement; Introduction to Public Procurement Act (PPA) & Public Procurement Rule (PPR) and Detailed CCCP Procurement Guideline, Finance & Accounting procedures were carried out accordingly. New PIPs were also given thorough training and understanding on CCCP core issues.



Exchange visit on Desalination Plant

Nawabeki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF) has set up a "Desalination Plant" for the targeted people of salinity affected area in coastal belt. People of this area including the core project beneficiaries are getting the benefit of saline free safe drinking water through the intervention. An exchange visit on 'the set up process of desalination plant and the benefit of its usage' has been organized by NGF from 16th-18th June, 2015 with the project officials of two other PIPs naming NGO forum for Public Health and Sathkhira Unnoyon Sangstha. The exchange visit has been carried out under the overall supervision of the CCCP-PMU, PKSF.

Workshop on Desalination Plant:

Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) organized a Workshop on "Desalination Plant" at PKSF Bhaban on 11 January, 2015. Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (operations-01), PKSF provided the opening speech. CCCP provided a presentation on "Requirements of Desalinization Plant". After the presentation, Eng. Mrs. Dalia Afroze, Asst. DPHE Engineer. provided another presentation on "Overview of desalination plant". Then Mr. Md. Lutfor Rahman, Executive Director, NGF provided a presentation on community "Technical. financial and mechanism issues of desalination plant". After his session Eng. Khondakar Maksudul Alam, General Manager, Pharmatex Water Engineering, Mr. Md. Salim Akter Siddqi, Chief Executive, Prithula Corporation and Eng. Mohammad Rakibul Hasan Titas, Technical Incharge, Osmonic Water Filtration Process also provided presentations on Desalinization Plant individually. After their presentations, an open discussion was held regarding the concepts of the presentations.

Workshop on Climate Finance

A half day long workshop on "Climate Financing" was organized by Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) at PKSF Bhaban on 02 July, 2015. Respected officials of PKSF, climate experts, government officials and some high officials from NGOs have participated in the workshop. The workshop was presided over by Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, Chairman, PKSF. The workshop was started with some key background information on climate change and it's financing in national and international perspective.





Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSF provided the welcome speech. In his speech, Md Abdul Karim has described the importance of climate finance in the current consequences of climate change. Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad discussed the overall outline of the workshop and moderated the program accordingly. After the outline discussion, Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Project Coordinator, CCCP, PKSF provided a presentation on "Climate financing—International Perspective". Presentation on "Climate financing—National Perspective" was presented by Mr. Rashadul Islam, Secretary, Bangladesh Climate Change Trust.

Exposure visit in Vietnam

CCCP project organizes exposure visits international workshops time to time for enriching the contemporary knowledge of CCCP-PMU on climate change adaption. Consequently, two exposure visits were organized and carried out by CCCP from 12-18 April, 2015 and 24-30th July, 2015 respectively at Vietnam on "Climate Change Adaptation". The first visit was led by Md. Abdul Karim, the Managing Director (MD) of PKSF with a 10-member team and the second visit was led by Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Project Coordinator, CCCP, PKSF with a team of 11 members. Center for Education and Community Development (CECD), a voluntary organization of Vietnam coordinated both visits. Vietnam is also a climate vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change like Bangladesh. Vietnam and Bangladesh have many similarities in terms of economic activities and geo-physical characteristics. Moreover, the climate pattern, the risk mitigation measures and adaptive measures of Vietnam are pretty similar like Bangladesh. Considering the similar economic activities and the natural setting of both countries, the exchange visit was carried out to see the potentiality of applying the adaption techniques/options of Vietnam in Bangladesh.





Seminar on "Road towards Paris-COP-21"

A seminar was arranged on "Road towards Paris" at 30th August, 2015 in the conference room of PKSF. The seminar was jointly organized by PKSF and

Friendship. Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad. Chairman, PKSF and Md. Abdul Karim, Managing **PKSF** Director. were present in the seminar. Mr. Shyam Sunder Sikder, Honorable Secretary. Ministry of ICT and Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed. Secretary of Environment and Forests were attended as the honorable guest in the seminar Dr. Qazi

Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, Chairman of PKSF chaired the seminar. Mr. Md Abdul Karim, Managing Director of PKSF has provided the addressing speech. Ms. Runa Khan, Founder and Executive Director of Friendship and Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Project Coordinator, CCCP, PKSF discussed the

realities of global warming and what needs to be done to equip communities to better combat its effects. Mr. Shyam Sundar Sikder and Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed have discussed current issues relating to climate change and its devastating impacts. They have also pointed out some key negotiating

terms for Bangladesh's position in upcoming COP-21 in Paris



Baseline Survey Completion

The baseline survey report was completed for CCCP project. The main focus of the report was to keep track of implementation level result framework of CCCP during the project period. Therefore, four separate result frameworks were matched with the baseline results to make an easy comparison between baseline results and impact evaluation findings. The baseline results will guide CCCP to track project progress over time for successful and effective implementation in the field.

WORLD BANK MISSION World Bank's Mid-Term Review (MTR) Mission

Since the inception of the project, the World Bank team has been monitoring the CCCP project activities in a half yearly basis as a part of their fiduciary management. Consequently, a World Bank team carried out the Mid-Term Review (MTR) Mission for the CCCP from May 18 to June 11, 2015. As part of the mission the World Bank had several meetings with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and management. A team of World Bank mission visited project sites of 4 PIPs of CCCP. The mission team visited sub-project areas of SKS Foundation and RDRS Bangladesh at Kurigram district under the focus of flood resilience development. Moreover, they also visited OSAKA & NDP in Natore district and Ashrai in Rajshahi district under the drought focused area. The members of the mission also met the representatives

from the 24 PIPs including 14 new PIPs in PKSF. They have observed the progress of the sub-projects through power point presentation and open discussion. The wrap-up meeting of the mission was held at Bangladesh Secretariat on June 21, 2015. At the Aide Memoire of the Mission, they ranked the progress of CCCP as Satisfactory.

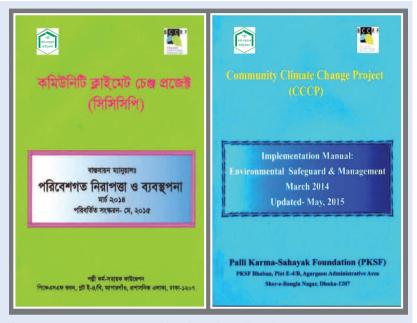


PROJECT TOOLS

CCCP has its own project tools like: Operational Manual (OM), Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Social Management Framework (SMF), Procurement Guideline, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Manual, Activity Implementation Guideline, etc.

Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

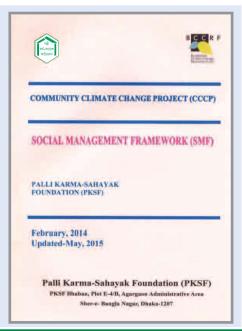
order to ensure the environmental sustainability, a set of principles is being followed during the implementation sub-projects under CCCP. A package consists of three documents- Environmental Assessment Report, Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Quarterly Environmental Monitoring Format are the major elements to execute EMF at the field level. Environmental Assessment Report is being developed after site selection to implement the activities. Each PIP develops this report considering the physical, biological and socio-economic environment. Then PIP develops an EMP considering environmental impacts and possible mitigation measures regarding their proposed activities. Finally, EMP is being monitored quarterly through environmental monitoring format which has already been developed by the PMU. The PIPs, Project Management Unit (PMU) and Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) are using this EMF handbook to ensure the environmental safeguard of relevant sub-projects to ensure sustainable development. Environmental handbook is providing 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. Both the English and Bangla version of the Handbook is on board and has been distributed to the PIPs. The EMF is following the relevant environmental policy, act and rules of the GoB.

Social Management Framework (SMF)

The Social Management Framework (SMF) is intended to ensure that the selected NGOs prepare and implement the adaptation proposals taking into account the social safeguard requirements; and provide guidance about integrating social and gender dimensions of climate change vulnerability into project screening, preparation, and implementation processes. PIP identifies adaptation activities according to the SMF (Land use, Negative social attributes, integrated social issues and tribal people) that may vary from one sub-project to another and have to follow the guideline which is being prepared by PMU and need to submit necessary documents before implementation under CCCP. Moreover PIP should ensure that the target communities, including women and tribal peoples (depending on sub-project locations), have been consulted about the sub-project and selection of the proposed climate change adaptation measures. SMF is monitored quarterly through social monitoring format which has already been developed by the PMU of CCCP. Any practice under SMF must follow the Law of the Land as well as World Bank guideline.



Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established at central (PKSF) and sub-project level to deal with any complaints/grievances about environmental and social issues. The PIP may enter the grievances into the Grievance Register and issue receipts to the aggrieved persons/entities with the entry reference. It is expected that all complaints at PIP level will be disposed within 15 days, failing which the petitioner can seek resolution from the focal person at the PKSF headquarters. An aggrieved person can send a complaint directly to the Managing Director (MD) of PKSF at any time. The GRM will, however, not pre-empt an aggrieved person's right to seek redress in the courts of law.

Complaint Handling Mechanism (CHM):

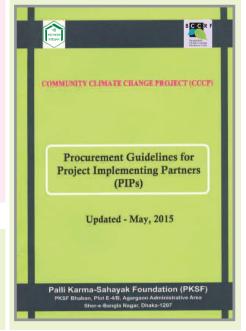
The Complaint Handling Mechanism (CHM) is intended for the CCCP, PKSF for handling complaints related to procurement under the sub-projects. The key elements of the complaints handling procedure are prepared to ensure accountability and good governance. In order to comply with the national laws and regulations, the CHM shall refer to Sections 29 & 30 of Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2006 and Rules 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 of the Public Procurement Rules (PPR) 2008.



Procurement Guidelines

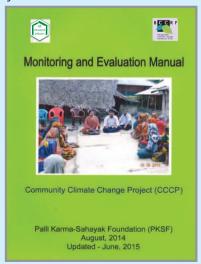
Procurement is an indispensable part of the activities under CCCP both at PMU level and PIP level. Both the Procurement Guideline and the Operational Manual (OM) of the CCCP

provide the overall procurement responsibilities on PMU and PIPs. As per Procurement Guideline and OM, procurement for CCCP is being in accordance with the World Bank's "Guidelines: Procurement of Goods. Works Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers" dated January 2011 ("Procurement Guidelines") and "Guidelines: Selection Employment Consultants of under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers" date January 2011 ("Consultant Guidelines") and the provisions stipulated in the Legal Agreement.



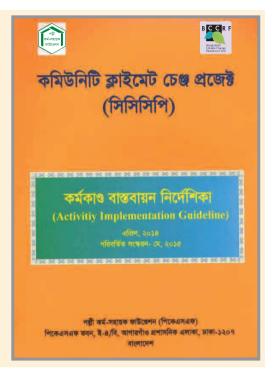
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Manual

The M&E Manual is a program management tool for CCCP for accountability, documentation of adaptation process, decisionmaking and learning. **CCCP** objectives achieves the BCCSAP efficiently and effectively and generates relevant changes sustainable in how people face climate change impacts: the practical implementation process requires accompanying by monitoring and evaluation. Through M&E of adaptation, CCCP establishes a system of a) accountability for all activities to be performed, b) documentation of implementation process, and c) learning for review and Since **CCCP** replication. addresses a relatively new area of development, documentation and learning sharing throughout the implementation process requires special attention. An M&E handbook has also been developed for PIPs' easier understanding of the M&E system of CCCP.



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 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. Every PIPs are now adhering to the standards set in the manual.



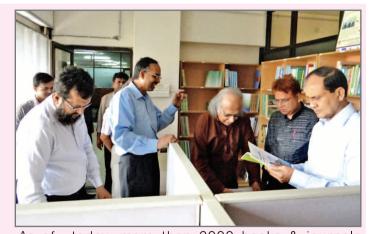
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Knowledge Management and Capacity Building Strategy

A Knowledge Management and Capacity Building Strategy have 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.

CCCP Library Corner

A library is a treasure-trove of knowledge and it helps learners to keep very good concentration on studies to gain detail knowledge on particular issue. A library corner was opened under CCCP to get more theoretical and practical knowledge as well as hands on learning from the book pertaining to climate change and environment issues. The library corner was inaugurated by Dr. Q. K. Ahmed, Chairman, PKSF on 26 June, 2014. In that occasion, Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSF, Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (operations-01), Dr. JashimUddin, Deputy Managing Director (Admin. & Finance), Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Project Coordinator, CCCP, PKSF & Professor Shafi Ahmed, Senior Editorial Fellow, PKSF were also present.



As of today, more than 2000 books & journals have been stored for this library corner and more books & journals is being added time to time The CCCP library is the good source of climate related knowledge bank.

The CCCP Website

Community Climate Change Project has developed its website own (www.pksf-cccp-bd.org) with an aim to share relevant information about the project PIPs. News and announcements from the project, project & publications, tools, documents procurement-related information, etc. are available in the website. Besides, CCCP has already started an online monitoring system for the project. Using this online system, output and activity level data on implementation status of sub-projects is monitored. The M&E unit of PMU is able to prepare need-based reports from the given data of the Project Implementing Partner (PIP) and hence have a real time understanding about the progress of implementation status of sub-projects. This website is being updated regularly by the Communication and MIS unit of CCCP.



Sustainable Adaptation Practice

The goal of the 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 & 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.

CCCP IS WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION







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