Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

CCCP
Community Climate Change Project

CCCP Communiqué 4

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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".

Background

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

Bangladesh is 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. The contributing partners of BCCRF are United Kingdom, European Union, Sweden, USA, Australia, Switzerland and Denmark. Ninety percent of the available fund has been allocated to public sector projects, while ten percent is 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 the contributing Development Partners and in 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 achieve the objectives.

Implementation Area

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

Budget

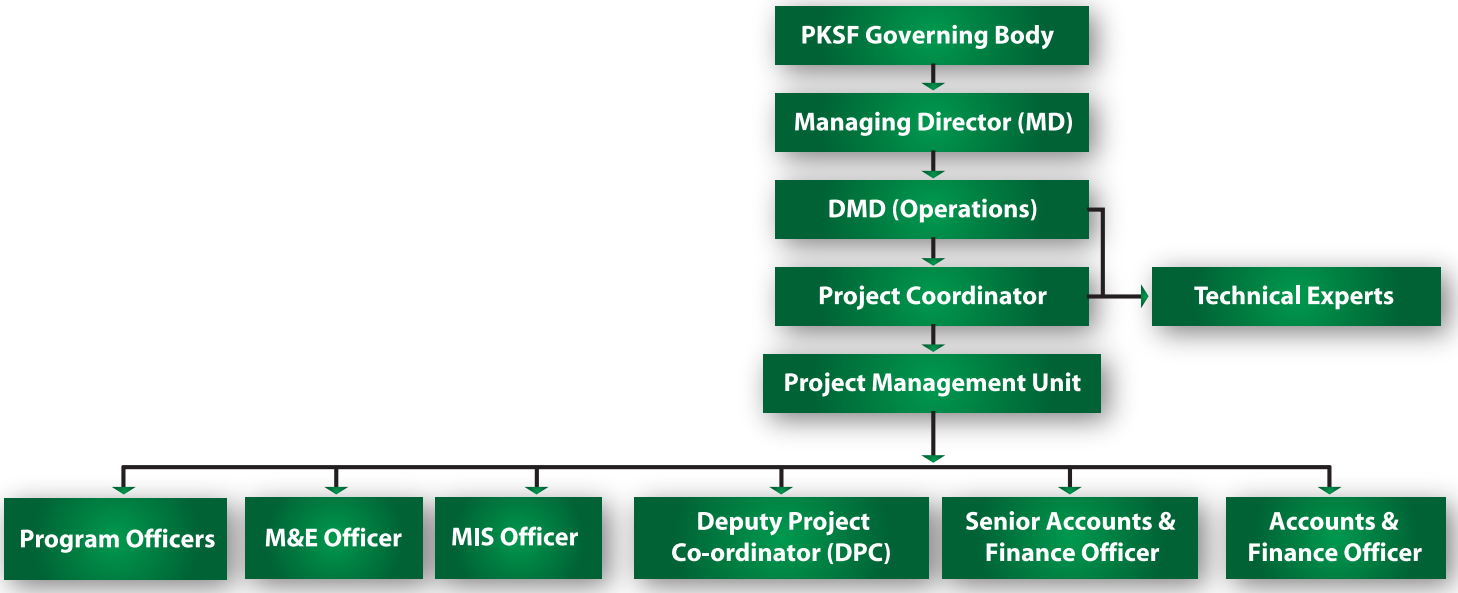
A total of 41 project implementing partners of CCCP are working at 36 climate-vulnerable Upazilas under 15 districts of Bangladesh. The total budget of CCCP is BDT 100.10 crore (US $13 million). The total amount of fund received from the World Bank is about BDT 85.26 crore (US$ 11.07 million) where BDT 76.00 crore (US$ 9.87 million) has been disbursed by March, 2016.

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. The number of direct beneficiaries under CCCP is about 38,995 and community beneficiaries are about 77,797.

Project Management Unit at PKSF

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



CCCP Sub-Projects at a Glance

Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Title of sub-project	Working area	Project duration	Total beneficiary	Total Budget (CCCP, PIP & Community) (Taka)	Achieve-ment (%)
			Risk Zone: Flood				
1	RDRS Bangladesh	Reduce Vulnerability of the Poor and Disadvantaged Population due to Climate Change Impacts in the North-West Part of Bangladesh	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Chilmari, Ulipur	July 2013 to December 2016	3,400	8,23,22,941	95.69%
2	SKS Foundation	Adaptation to Livelihoods and Homestead Improvement Project Focusing Climate Change	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Ulipur	August 2013 to December 2016	1,000	2,49,45,525	92.67%
3	Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)	Climate Adaptation for Char-Islands People (CACP)	Dist: Kurigram Upazila: Char Razibpur, Roumari	August 2013 to December 2016	1,365	2,53,90,319	93.14%
4	Jhanjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (JSKS)	Livelihoods Improvement for Climate Change Resilience	Dist: Nilphamari Upazila: Jaldhaka	August 2013 to December 2016	1,307	2,82,33,785	82.85%
5	Ashroy Foundation	Strengthening Adaptation Mechanism for the Progression of Risky Inhabitants under Transforming Environment (SAMPRITE)	Dist: Khulna, Upazila: Rupsha	January 2014 to September 2016	3,560	2,00,59,447	90.99%
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 December 2016	7,750	2,11,27,477	93.46%
7	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO)	Enhancing Resilience and Livelihood Protection of Extreme Marginalized Community from Flood Hazards through Integrated Community based Approach	Dist: Nilphamari, Upazila: Kishoreganj	January 2014 to December 2016	2,450	2,33,25,850	94.5%

Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Title of sub-project	Working area	Project duration	Total beneficiary	Total Budget (CCCP, PIP & Community) (Taka)	Achieve-ment (%)
8	Prottyashi	Reducing Climate Vulnerability of Flood by Improving Adaptive Capacity of Local Community	Dist: Cox's Bazar, Upazila: Maheskhali	January 2014 to December 2016	1,800	2,19,83,039	81.71%
9	Resource Integration Centre (RIC)	Community Led Initiatives on Climate Change Adaptation in Moheshkhali	Dist: Cox's Bazar, Upazila: Moheshkhali	February 2014 to December 2016	1,900	2,27,35,912	91.01%
10	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Resolute People to Adapt to Climate Change (RAC)	Dist: Mymensingh, Upazila: Haluaghat	August 2014 to December 2016	2,600	1,64,61,135	77.78%
11	Samadhan	Advancing Capacity of Climate Vulnerable Communities through Awareness Raising and Implementation of Adaptation Activities	Dist: Jessore, Upazila: Jhikorgacha	August 2014 to December 2016	500	1,26,77,822	74.60%
12	SAJIDA Foundation	Building Adaptive Capacity and Improvement of Health, Safe Water and Sanitation for Climate Victim People.	Dist: Jamalpur, Upazila: Islampur	August 2014 to December 2016	703	1,67,23,159	67.66%
13	Rural Development Sangstha (RDS)	Climate Change Adaptation & Risk Reduction Project (CARP)	Dist: Jamalpur, Upazila: Dewanganj	August 2014 to December 2016	1,267	1,28,57,086	69.23%
14	TMSS	Participatory Adaptation to Climate Change of Vulnerable Community	Dist: Mymensingh, Upazila: Phulpur	August 2014 to December 2016	3000	1,48,56,237	80.88%
15	Self-Help and Rehabilitation Programme (SHARP)	Local Initiatives for Vulnerability Reduction (LIVE) Project.	Dist: Nilphamari, Upazila: Jaldhaka	October 2014 to December 2016	830	1,32,49,401	75.24%
16	Society for Social Service (SSS)	Integrated Flood and Climate Change Management Project	Dist: Jamalpur, Upazila: Madarganj	October 2014 to December 2016	1,170	1,52,19,429	78.50%
17	Family Planning Association of Bangladesh (FPAB)	Reducing Adverse Effect of Climate Change on Human Health in Flood Prone Area	Dist: Khulna, Upazila: Dhighalia	October 2014 to December 2016	8,200	1,29,93,020	90.38%

Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Title of sub-project	Working area	Project duration	Total beneficiary	Total Budget (CCCP, PIP & Community) (Taka)	Achieve-ment (%)
			Risk Zone: Salinity				
18	Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS)	Ensuring Food Security and Saline Resilient Livelihood through Community Based Adaptation	Dist: Satkhira Upazila: Kaliganj, Assasuni	July 2013 to December 2016	10279	4,55,52,816	87.16%
19	Nazrul Smriti Sangsad (NSS)	Community Participation to Thrive Climate Change through Adapting Innovative Sustainable Mechanisms in Life and Livelihoods-(CPTCCSMLL) Project	Dist: Barguna Upazila: Amtali	August 2013 to August 2016	5227	1,95,42,831	91.71%
20	Dak Diye Jai	Promoting Grassroots Capacity to Reduce Vulnerability to Increasing Salinity in Bagerhat District	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Morelganj	August 2013 to December 2016	1,832	2,37,30,453	92.16%
21	Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	Enhance Livelihoods of Coastal Community for Adaptation to Climate Change	Dist: Khulna Upazila: Dacope	August 2013 to December 2016	1,610	2,40,09,078	86.15%
22	UDDIPAN	Strategic Adaptation to Reduce Effects of	Dist: Patuakhali,	January 2014 to	1,578	2,34,85,841	96%
		Salinity due to climate change	Upazila: Kolapara	December 2016			
23	UNNAYAN	Adaptation to Climate Change for Food Security and Livelihood in Saline Affected Area	Dist: Khulna, Upazila: Batiaghata	January 2014 to December 2016	1,599	1,83,33,304	94.23%
24	SANGRAM	Adaptation with Alternative Livelihood Opportunity - AALO	Dist: Barguna, Upazila: Barguna Sadar	January 2014 to December 2016	1,144	2,13,71,298	89.08%
25	Unnayan Prochesta	Climate Resilient Community Development Project	Dist: Satkhira, Upazila: Assasuni	January 2014 to December 2016	1,260	1,86,67,199	80.93%
26	Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Ensuring Food Security and Improving Health Condition through Adaptation to Climate Change	Dist: Satkhira, Upazila: Shyamnagar	January 2014 to December 2016	6,032	2,50,05,056	92.75%
27	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	Build Resilience of the Sundarbans-Dependent Poor and Extreme Poor Communities to Climate Change through Empowerment and Livelihood Support	Dist: Satkhira, Upazila: Shyamnagar	January 2014 to December 2016	3,855	2,31,93,314	86.21%

Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Title of sub-project	Working area	Project duration	Total beneficiary	Total Budget (CCCP, PIP & Community) (Taka)	Achieve-ment (%)
28	RURAL Reconstruction Foundation (RRF)	Community-based Climate Change Adaptation Programme	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Sarankhola	August 2014 to December 2016	420	1,50,19,610	88.33%
29	Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)	Strengthening the Capacity of Poor & Ultra Poor Community in Saline Affected Region to Adapt with the Adverse Effect of Climate Change	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Sarankhola	August 2014 to December 2016	500	1,47,34,150	93.00%
30	NGO Forum For Public Health	Adaptation to Climate Change for Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Services and Community Resilience Building in Coastal Areas	Dist: Patuakhali Upazila: Galachipa	August 2014 to December 2016	1750	1,70,68,582	84.00%
31	Shaplaful	Increasing Resilience to Salinity and Climate Change Induced Disaster Risks and Impacts Among Vulnerable Households through Disaster Management and Adaptation	Dist: Bagerhat Upazila: Fakirhat	September 2014 to December 2016	2800	1,34,06,500	74.31%
32	Association for Realization of Basic Needs (ARBAN)	Improving Water & Sanitation Condition for the People of the Coastal Areas of Bangladesh Vulnerable to Climate Change	Dist: Patuakhali Upazila: Dashmina	October 2014 to December 2016	719	1,33,75,199	57.48%
Risk Zone: Drought							
33	Wave Foundation	Community-Based Climate Adaptation Project (CBCAP)	Dist: Chuadanga Upazila: Damurhuda	July 2013 to December 2016	10,435	4,04,06,542	93.90%
34	Ashrai	Regenerative Agricultural System for Sustainable Livelihood in Barind Region	Dist: Rajshahi Upazila: Tanore	August 2013 to December 2016	4,400	2,97,25,061	96.25%
35	National Development Programme (NDP)	Development of Climate Resilient Community (DCRC)	Dist: Natore Upazila: NatoreSadar	September 2013 to December 2016	2,305	1,95,22,638	92.92%
36	OSAKA	Integrated Approach for Adaptation to Drought	Dist: Natore, Upazila: Lalpur	January 2014 to December 2016	3,615	2,54,67,792	93.93%
37	Village Education Resource Centre (VERC)	Community Capacity building to Face Challenges of Drought as an Effect of Climate Change (CBFDCC)	Dist: Naogaon, Upazila: Niamatpur	January 2014 to December 2016	2,640	2,22,83,921	73.06%

Sl	Project Implementing Partners	Title of sub-project	Working area	Project duration	Total beneficiary	Total Budget (CCCP, PIP & Community) (Taka)	Achieve-ment (%)
38	Mousumi	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor and Marginalized Community in Barind Region	Dist: Naogaon, Upazila: Naogaon Sadar	January 2014 to December 2016	2,400	1,76,30,128	93.94%
39	Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK)	Community-based Climate Change Risk Reduction Management (CBCCRRM)	Dist: Naogaon, Upazila: Porsha	January 2014 to December 2016	3,540	2,56,50,845	93.66%
40	Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS)	Integrated Interventions against Drought for Community Empowerment in Drought Region	Dist: Rajshahi, Upazila: Godagari	January 2014 to December 2016	2,150	2,30,30,658	90.72%
41	Programme for Community Development (PCD)	Multi Approached to Adaptation for Protect Drought	Dist: Natore, Upazila: Lalpur	August 2014 to December 2016	1,900	1,34,31,987	85.43%






Activities to Safeguard Tomorrow

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

Homestead Plinth & Courtyard Raising

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

The historically highest flood level was considered to determine the projected height of the plinths and courtyards. As of now, more than 10,979 plinths and courtyards have been raised at the selected flood and salinity prone areas under the CCCP. The homestead plinth & courtyard raising activity is an effective adaptation practice to deal with the climate change fallouts. To ensure sustainability, it was encouraged to carry out the activities on cluster basis. The plinth and courtyard raising activities created employment opportunities for the selected household members for about 30 days. The beneficiary members now plant trees and cultivate vegetables on the raised homesteads, which helps them meet their daily nutrition demand and earn extra money.

Flood Shelter Repairing/Community Place Raising

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

Tube Wells to Address Potable Water Crisis

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

In the drought-affected areas, due to high temperature, uneven rainfall and low rate of groundwater recharge, the scarcity of drinking water is very high. In salinity-hit areas, water is not usable due to high salinity whereas people in the flood-prone areas suffer from too much water during the monsoon. People often have to depend on distant sources for drinking water, which affects their social security and health. Though the installation of tube well is a traditional solution for scarcity of safe drinking water, the process of CCCP intervention is rather innovative. To address the issues in the drought-prone areas, the CCCP supports installation of

deep-set tube wells. A particular design for tube well installation in these areas has been developed under the project. These tube wells are able to extract water from the deep aquifer. It is a deep set pump suitable for places where the groundwater table is very low. The plunger set is usually placed deeper than in the conventional tube wells.

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

A committee is formed for management of each tube well. The committee members are trained on maintenance and management of the tube well. Tube well-based bank accounts are opened so that money can be saved for future maintenance of the tube wells. A tripartite MoU is signed among the groups, the tube well owners and the organisations involved in making the intervention sustainable. It is interesting to note that the beneficiaries/community members provided the land and made 10% financial contribution to the cost of installation of each tube well. This contribution has built a sense of ownership among the communities. The poor now have access to safe water for drinking and other domestic purposes all round the year. As of now, 932 tube well platforms have been constructed and 2,068 tube wells installed. Moreover, a total of 763 deep-tube wells have so far been set up for supplying safe drinking water to those in need.

Climate-resilient Sanitary Latrines

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

Beneficiaries under the CCCP are now aware about hygiene practices of sanitary latrines through this intervention. Health-conducive practices of the beneficiaries have improved and they have been suffering from less diseases than before since the installation of the improved sanitary latrines. A total of 4,715 household-based sanitary latrines were installed through the sub-projects in different climate risk zones. These latrines are the ensuring hygienic sanitation practices for more than 50,000 people.

Pond Re-excavation

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

In the salinity-prone areas, tube wells are used for safe drinking water but tube wells are not sufficient for providing the amount of saline-free water needed for drinking purposes. The poor need to collect, often in exchange for money, drinking water from distant sources. To address the situation in the drought and the salinity-prone areas, a total of 44 ponds have been re-excavated under the CCCP to preserve rainwater during the monsoon. The re-excavated ponds in the

salinity-hit areas will not be allowed for household usages but those in the drought-prone areas will be used for bathing and other household activities. The participation and contribution of community people is ensured in this activity. More areas of the drought and salinity affected regions will be covered gradually by more pond re-excavation.

Canal Re-excavation

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

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. In consultation with community during project designing phase, PIPs could not able to place any different methods except PSF to purify low saline water at large scale. So, Pond Sand Filter (PSF) in the salinity risk zones has been introduced to reduce the deficiency of safe drinking water. 66 ponds are re-excavated with PSF for ensuring safe drinking water for the targeted beneficiaries of salinity intruded areas.

Rain-Water Harvesting System (RWHS)

Rain water is the most pure water. Moreover, rain water is free from any impurities like arsenic, iron and saline. Hence, rain water can be collected and reserved in rainy season which can be used in dry season safely. In view of this context, Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) measures are taken under CCCP project and almost 1000 rain water harvesting structures were provided in household level and 60 structures were provided in the community level.

Improved cooking stove 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 11,235beneficiaries were provided with improved cooking /‘energy saving stoves’ under CCCP. By using low Carbon emitting improved cooking stove, the beneficiaries are improving their health and keeping their children healthy.

Field observation shows that visible problems of traditional stove like smoke, eye irritation etc. are significantly removed. ICS users also informed that they did not feel respiratory problem which they felt with traditional stoves.

Introduction of climate-resilient agriculture

Agriculture is the most vulnerable sector to climate change. Drought, salinity and flood continue to be major challenges to agricultural production. Increased temperature, low precipitation and scarcity of water are major problem of crop cultivation in the drought prone area; excess water in flood prone area submerge agricultural production during monsoon; high salinity reducing cropping pattern and providing less production in a harvesting period. Poor and marginal farmers mainly cultivate rice in Aman season which is often affected by drought. The sub-project introduces modified cropping pattern with improved varieties of crops. Presently the selected farmers cultivate BINA-7 in Aman season which is a short duration variety of rice know as drought escaped 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 BARI-15. Drought adaptive wheat cultivation has made many beneficiaries self reliant. CCCP is working to publicize this modified cropping pattern for climate vulnerable areas. BRRI dhan51 & BRRI dhan52 are two best varieties for climate vulnerable flood prone 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.

Under CCCP, PIPs are working on demonstration plots of various short duration, saline tolerant, drought tolerant variety 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 variety Kolmi/Kangkong, Indian Spinach, Sweet Pumpkin, Ash Goud, etc.). Input support for 179demonstration plots had been distributed and more will be covered gradually.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Crab Cultivation

In the salinity-affected coastal areas of Bangladesh, crab fattening is a good source of income for poor and marginal farmers who lost their fertile lands due to salinity intrusion. Only 15 to 20 days of rearing provides the farmers 2/3 times profit against their investment. Two methods: pen method and Box method, which are following and also

popular in the project area. This activity has gained so much popularity in salinity prone areas that other local people are also undertaking the similar activity to increase their income. As of now, 613 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 for their better income and proper use of small land. Since the plinth and courtyard of the significant numbers of beneficiaries are completed, it has become very easier for the beneficiaries to do homestead vegetable gardening in their raised plinth and courtyard. 4756 beneficiaries have started adapting with this approach by this time and more areas and beneficiaries will be covered gradually.

Sheep/Goat Rearing in Slatted Housing

Goat/sheep rearing is a very traditional practice in all over the country. Mainly the poor and marginal people rear goats to support their livelihood during lean period. But they face challenges to reduce diseases and mortality of the livelihood resources. The major problem of traditional process of goat/sheep rearing is that people keep goat/sheep on earthen floor at night. It allows goat to inhale methane from their urine which causes bronchitis, cold and other respiratory diseases.

To overcome these problems, CCCP has been introducing slatted houses 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 project supports to make slatted house for goat/sheep, training on improved management of goat/sheep rearing,

regular vaccine and other veterinary services. It is observed from the field that diseases of goat/sheep have been reduced, goats become healthy and consequently the productivity of the goat/sheep have been increased. 15591beneficiaries have started sheep and goat rearing under the project while more beneficiaries will be covered in recent future.

All the beneficiaries get 2 days training on goat rearing. Vaccination campaigns also organized to vaccinate, de-worm and provide vitamin to goats. Incidence of sickness and death reduced to a great extent. The beneficiaries are getting economic benefit of goat rearing and it has enabled the poor household to cope with the adverse impact of climate change. Field experience shows that sheep is more resilient than goat to climate change and related shocks. It can survive better in the areas where there is severe scarcity of fodder due to salinity, drought and other climate change related problems.

Duck/Poultry Rearing in Semi-Scavenging Method

Duck/poultry rearing as an income generation activity is very popular among the poor and ultra poor beneficiaries. By creating this kind of income generation activities, the families get opportunity for additional earning and they become able to contribute for increasing their capacity to reduce their vulnerability of climate change. CCCP arranges training, infrastructure and technical support for poultry/duck rearing through the PIPs for the climate vulnerable poor and ultra poor beneficiaries. As of now, 5249 beneficiaries have started duck/poultry rearing in 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 energy using kerosene oil. Due to lack of electricity, they cannot do their usual works. In addition, they use traditional lamp with kerosene which has always risk to fire and potential source of carbon emission.

It is expected that this intervention will reduce the cost of utility, ensure lighting at night, increase working hour for poor and this will enable in reducing carbon emission. 720 households are covered under this activity. Now they are using solar home system. 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.

Vermi-compost

As the land of the char and salinity prone areas is sandy and infertile, the productivity of the land is low. By using the organic manure, the content of soil organic matter and fertility can be increased and productivity can thus be enhanced. Quality organic manure is the life of soil (vermi compost is environment friendly since it releases low green house gases). A total of 875 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-compost if there will be the large scale extension of this activity.

Activities and Achievements-PMU Level

Visit to CCCP by H.E. Heads of Missions and Delegations of European Union (EU)

A team of H.E. Heads of Missions and European Union (EU) Delegates visited the climate-vulnerable salinity-prone area under the Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) on 17 November, 2015. Mr Md Abdul Karim, Managing Director of Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), accompanied the members of the visiting delegation. The team visited salinity-affected Shyamnagar and Kaliganj Upazilas of Satkhira district where Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF) and Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS) are implementing CCCP sub-projects. The delegates included H.E. Mrs Hanne Fugl Eskjeer, Head of Mission, Denmark; H.E. Mr Pierre Mayaudon, Head of Mission, European Union; H.E. Mr Mario Palma, Head of Mission, Italy; H.E. Dr Thomas Heinrich Prinz, Head of Mission, Germany; and H.E. Mr Eduardo de Laiglesia y del Rosal, Head of Mission, Spain. The honourable heads of missions and European Union delegates praised the CCCP activities and thanked the PKSF and PIPs for organising the field trip. They also wished the CCCP further success.

Visit at CCCP Field by Head of Mission, Delegates and Representatives

Department for International Development (DFID) Country Representative visits CCCP

DFID Country Representative Ms Sarah Cooke visited the CCCP sub-project site implemented by Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS) in Kaliganj Upazila of Sathkhira district on November 25, 2015. She praised the activities undertaken under the CCCP there.

Visit to CCCP by JICA, IGES and InM representatives

A team of delegates, led by Deputy Managing Director Md Fazlul Kader of the PKSF, visited a sub-project being implmented by Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS) in Kaliganj of Satkhira on November 26, 2015. The team included Prof Tsuji Kazuto, Senior Advisor of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Dr Henry Scheyvens, Director of Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan; Prof MA Baqui Khalily, Executive Director of Institute for Inclusive Finance and Development (InM), and CCCP Deputy Project Coordinator Mr Zahir Uddin Ahmed.

PKSF DMD Fazlul Kader with visiting delegates at a sub-project site

Workshop on "Half-yearly Progress Review and Future Planning"

A workshop was arranged at the PKSF on December 17, 20 and 21, 2015 for reviewing implementation progress and future planning of the CCCP. Representatives from all 41 PIPs of the CCCP participated in the workshop titled "Workshop on Half-yearly Progress Review and Future Planning".

Dr Md Jashim Uddin, Deputy Managing Director (Admin) of the PKSF, and Mr Golam Touhid, Deputy Managing Director (Finance) of the PKSF, along with Dr Fazle Rabbi Sadeque, Project Coordinator of the CCCP, were present at the workshop. All the participating PIPs presented the current status of their sub-project and discussed various challenges to the progress. The CCCP PMU provided suggestions and guidelines to overcome the challenges.

Half-yearly workshop at PKSF

Half-yearly workshop at PKSF

Exchange visit to prevent soil erosion of raised plinths

An exchange visit on "Protection of Soil Erosion of Raised Plinths" was organised on December 26-27, 2015, at the sub-project site of Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) in Rajibpur Upazila of Kurigram. Twenty-two participants of 11 PIPs took part in the exchange visit, which was supervised by Mr Tariqul Islam, Program Officer (Eng.) of the CCCP, PKSF.

Hands-on learning at a site to prevent soil erosion of raised plinths

Additional financing agreement with 11 PIPs

An additional finance of US$0.5 million (BDT 3.85 Crore) was received from the World Bank and a total of BDT 3 crore from the additional financing was awarded to 11 PIPs that had already completed most of their field-level activities. The PIPs were Nazrul Smriti Sangshad (NSS), Unnayan Prochesta, Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF), Moushumi, Ashrai, Dak Diye Jai (DDJ), Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK), Jagrata Juba Sangstha (JJS), Janjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (JSKS), SKS Foundation, and National Development Programme (NDP).

Submission of Final Evaluation Report by CASEED

A contract was signed between the CASEED (Center for Agri-research and Sustainable Environment & Entrepreneurship Development) and the PKSF on April 9, 2015 to conduct mid-term evaluation of the CCCP project. On October 29, 2015, a final report was submitted by the CASEED.

The mid-term evaluation report stated that the activities implemented under the CCCP are satisfactory. The target-versus-achievement of the project was faring way better than what had initially been projected in most cases. Through the plinth and courtyard raising activities, the project beneficiaries have been able to save their assets (91% in the flood-affected areas and 97% in the salinity-affected areas). Ninety-nine percent beneficiaries of the three risk zones have mentioned that they now feel safe from waterborne diseases, thanks to hygienic sanitation practices and availibility of safe drinking water due to CCCP interventions. Moreover, the financial progress of the project has been rated satisfactory in the report.

National dialogue on "The Paris Agreement: a Critical Look"

The Paris Agreement is an agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The annual conference under the Convention is largely called Conference of the Parties (COP). The objective of the convention is to limit GHG concentration at the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Since the first COP in 1992, 21 conferences have been held so far. The last COP which was held at Paris is COP 21. In COP 21, the parties of the conference made an agreement which is known as Paris Agreement. A total of 195 countries agreed to restrict temperature rise well below 20°C and if possible by 1.5°C which is the golden goal of climate deal. This is a global agreement of consensus. This is not an agreement which emphasizes loss or benefit of individual countries. Bangladesh is one of the leading members of LDC group and incorporated the interest of LDCs in the agreement. But a lot of misunderstanding was observed within the country. Many thought that the official delegate of Bangladesh to the COP was to receive financial support to address climate change. The objective of the dialogue was to give the people concerned a clear concept about the COP as well as the Paris Agreement.

Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, Chairman of PKSF, presided over the dialogue. Mr Abdul Karim, Managing Director of PKSF; Dr Nurul Qadir, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF); Mr MA Jalil, Chairman of Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP), Dr Rezaul Karim, Vice Chairman of BUP; Prof Dr Mizan R Khan of North South University, among others, were present at in the dialogue as designated discussants. In addition, representatives from government agencies, civil society platforms and NGOs from local and national levels participated in the dialogue.

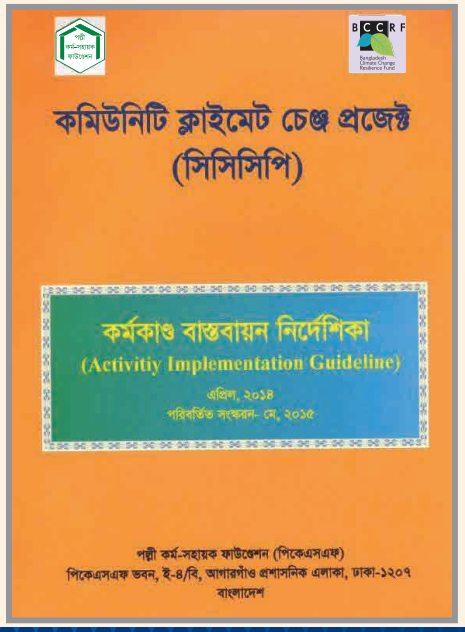
World Bank Mission

Since the inception of the project, the World Bank team used to conduct Mission in a half yearly basis as a part of their fiduciary management. Consequently, a World Bank team carried out the Fifth Implementation Support Mission for the CCCP from January 17-28 January, 2016. As part of the mission the World Bank had several meetings with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and PKSF management. The wrap-up meeting of the mission was held at Bangladesh Secretariat on January 28, 2016. At the Aide Memoire of the Mission, progress of CCCP was ranked as Satisfactory.

Project Tools

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 shared with the PIPs and to follow the instruction of the guideline is mandatory for the PIPs.



Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Manual

The M&E Manual is a program management tool of CCCP for accountability, documentation of adaptation process, decision-making and learning. CCCP achieves the objectives of BCCSAP efficiently and effectively and generates relevant and sustainable changes 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 the implementation process, and c) learning for review and replication. Since CCCP 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.

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 of PMU and PIPs. As per Procurement Guideline and OM, procurement for CCCP would be carried out in accordance with the World Bank's "Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers" dated January 2011 ("Procurement Guidelines") and "Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants 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.

Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

In order to ensure the environmental sustainability, a set of principles is being followed during the implementation of sub-projects under CCCP. A package consists of three documents- Environmental Assessment Report, Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Quarterly Environmental Monitoring Format which are the major elements to execute EMF at the field level. Environmental Assessment Report will be developed after site selection to implement the activities. Each PIP will develop this report considering the physical, biological and socio-economic environment. Then PIP will develop an EMP considering environmental impacts and possible mitigation measures regarding their proposed activities. Finally, EMP will be 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) is 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 will follow the relevant environmental policy, act and rules of the Government of Bangladesh.

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 will identify 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 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 subproject 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 will follow the Law of the Land as well as World Bank guideline.

Complaint Handling Mechanism (CHM)

The Complaint Handling Mechanism (CHM) is intended for CCCP 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 referred 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. Through this mechanism anyone can complain and can make accountable on the transparency of procurement process of CCCP.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established at PKSF and sub-project level to deal with any complaints/grievances about environmental and social issues. The PIP enters 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.

Knowledge Management

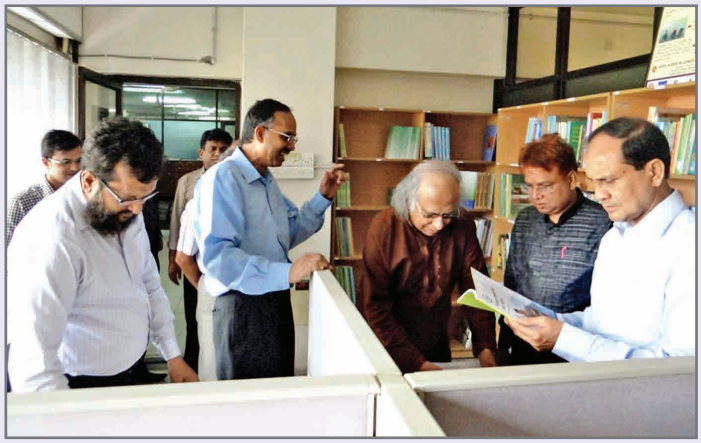
Publication of Communiqué-4

The fourth edition of the CCCP Communiqué has been published by the CCCP PMU. The 24-page publication contains the lastest data and information regarding the progress of all sub-projects intiated under the CCCP of the PKSF. The Communiqué-4 provides readers with all necessary information regarding the project implementation up to March this year in a concised way.

Late last year, the CCCP PMU published English and Bengali brochures on all the sub-projects being implemented by 41 PIPs. Those contained information on the progress of the sub-projects. The brochures were published under the overall supervision of the CCCP PMU.

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, and PKSF on 26 June, 2014. In that occasion, Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSF, Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, Deputy Managing Director (operations), Dr. Jashim Uddin, Deputy Managing Director (Admin. & Finance), Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Project Coordinator, CCCP, PKSF & Professor Shafi Ahmed, Senior Editorial Adviser, PKSF were also present.

Sustainable Adaptation Practices

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.

Vermi-compost makes Komola confident, self-reliant

Mudafat Moddhopara is a village of Austamir Char Union under Chilmari Upazila in Kurigram district. Komola Begum was once a day laborer. She and her husband, Md Aynal, used to work in others' farmlands to earn their livelihoods. During the Bengali months of Ashwin and Kartik (between September and November) when employment becomes scarce in agricultural fields, sufferings of the family members knew no bounds. Her husband used to be unemployed for three months every year. She used to work as domestic help in the village during this period. But it was very difficult for her to earn enough to support the five-member family.

However, now Komola is a successful member of the Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) of the village. She is not only making her own fortune but also changing the mindset of the fellow villagers by suggesting them to use vermi-compost, instead of inorganic fertilisers in their farmlands.

Komola Begum became a CCAG member under the Community Climate Change sub-project in 2013. She received training on vermi-compost production. In October 2014, the CCCP sub-project, being implemented by RDRS Bangladesh, provided her 1,050 earthworms, 300kg cow dung and a ring slab, sieve, net for establishing a vermi-compost plant at her homestead. She produced 28kg vermi-compost in the first batch and used some of it in the vegetable garden on her homestead and the rest in the croplands. The result was satisfying and she took an initiative to increase the production and conduct some marketing. It was 2015 and this time, she got 302kg vermi-compost. She used this fertliser in her 50 decimals of agricultural cropland which had been turned barren by continuous use of inorganic fertilisers.

"I earned about Tk 4,000 in the first six months of 2015 and Tk 5,000 in the next half of the year by selling vegetables," she says. She also sold 4,500 earthworms at Tk 0.50 per piece, making a total of Tk 2,250 in 2015. The villagers, mainly small and marginal farmers of the village, are buying earthworms from her and making the compost in the same way as Komola did. Most of the farmers of Char Mudafat and its adjoining villages are now using this compost in their farmlands.

Thus, Komola has changed the mindset of the farmers of area and paved the way for other poor people to earn their livelihoods by producing the earthworm compost.

CCCP IS WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES FOR **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION**

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