



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



SAP008 “Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)”

Quarterly Progress Report

July 2021-September 2021

BASIC INFORMATION

Project ID / Output ID	SAP 008		
Full Title:	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)		
Start Date	27 April 2020	Completion date:	26 April 2024
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GCF (Grant):	USD 9.68 million		
PKSF (Co-financing):	USD 3.65 million		
National Designated Authority:	Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, The People's Republic of Bangladesh.		
Accredited Entity:	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)		
Country:	Bangladesh.		

Acronyms and Abbreviations

GCF	Green Climate Fund
ECCCP	Extended Community Climate Change Project
IE	Implementing Entity
CCAG	Climate Change Adaptation Group
HHs	Households
PMU	Project Management Unit
POs	Partner Organizations
PVA	Preparation of Vulnerability Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
UP	Upazila Parishad
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment Mapping
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation

Executive Summary

The project has achieved significant progress considering the challenging pandemic situation of COVID-19. The project has achieved outcome 1 (Institutions and community groups strengthened capacity on addressing climate change) significantly except the publication of newsletter. Beneficiary selection (102%) and CCAG formation (92%) almost have reached close to its target. This outcome helps the community people to decide on raising their homesteads above flood level which is the second outcome (Protect homestead from the adverse effect of climatic change). Outcome 2 related to the plinth raise has achieved a remarkable target though it was delayed at the initial stage of project implementation. Whereas other activities are on track. Activity under outcome 3 (increased access to safe water and sanitation) entirely depends on outcome 2. Unless progressing the second outcome, the third outcome will not be possible to implement because the tube-well and sanitary latrines will be installed on the raised homesteads. But necessary preparatory activities are undergoing. As most of the people live on agriculture and livestock which is highly vulnerable to climate change-induced floods, outcome 4 will support the community on a large scale in that case. The project has initiated to distribute goat, seed, training from the project and started to implement. As the project couldn't able to reach our expected target milestone accordingly so it revised its next quarter plan and prepared an inclusive and achievable action plan for the upcoming days. The project is expected to reach the target within due time through quality implementation of the project activities.

A. Introduction

Climate change is the most unpredictable intimidation in the twentieth century to our globe. The scholars appealed those global hydrological rotations are anticipated to speed up by climate change. On the other hand, some scholars predicted that climate change significantly impacts developing countries, and those developing countries will sufferer tremendously as a result of climate change. Climate change is also a burning issue for Bangladesh as she is one of the most vulnerable countries. Meanwhile, Bangladesh is a low-lying under developing country; which is one of the most vulnerable to climate change. The current pattern of climate change is an important concern for many socio-economic and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and food production (Amedie, 2013). The people least responsible for climate change are among those most vulnerable by its consequences. In Bangladesh, the flooding of the Brahmaputra river reflects the unequal pain of extreme weather. The floods began in June. In most cases, heavy rains upstream in neighboring India swelled the river basins that flow through Bangladesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal. Changes in the variability of the weather parameters are having and will continue to bring a profound impact on production systems; particularly in agriculture and water resources. Those who live along the Brahmaputra are no strangers to flooding. When the river swells, work stops, land erodes, people of this area move to higher ground and wait for the waters to recede. Rural livelihoods are also sensitive to climate change. They rely on their savings or aid to feed themselves. Increased hazards from climate change are spreading across time and space and have the effect of limiting livelihoods and welfare.

Climate change is altering the fate of the people who live along river banks. The rains are more unpredictable and the river is rising above dangerous levels far more frequently than it did before. Bangladesh is already witnessing a pattern of more severe and more frequent river flooding than in the past along the mighty Brahmaputra River. Scientists say the intensity and frequency of flooding are projected to worsen the situation in the years ahead as a result of climate change. Torrential rains have submerged at least a quarter of Bangladesh, washing away a few things that count as assets for some of the world's poorest people and their goats and chickens, mud and tin-shed houses, sacks of rice stored for the lean season.

PKSF has designed the “Extended Community Climate Change Project- Flood (ECCCP-Flood)” project to increase the resilience of the poor, marginalized and climate-vulnerable communities towards the adverse effects of climate change in flood-prone areas of Bangladesh with the financial support of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Major adaptation activities that have been implemented at the community levels in the flood-affected areas are: cluster-based homestead plinth raises, reconstruction of resilient houses on raised plinths, construction of climate-resilient sanitary latrines, installation of tube wells, goat/sheep rearing in slatted houses, climate-resilient crop cultivation, etc.

B. Project brief

Goal: The goal of the project is to increase the resilience of the poor, marginalized and climate-vulnerable communities towards the adverse effects of climate change in flood-prone areas of Bangladesh.

Project participants

The project has targeted 20,000 flood-vulnerable households that will cover approximately 90,000 people. The project has developed selection criteria for the project participants during the design phase. These are:

- i. Those who are living in riverine char and low-lying flood vulnerable areas;
- ii. Priority on women-headed households and other disadvantaged groups;
- iii. Poor and Ultra-poor Households (as defined in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2016) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS-2017)¹);
- iv. Daily income is less than USD 1.75;
- v. Those who are not receiving any support from other projects or organization;

Project area

The project is implementing in the 5 flood-vulnerable districts namely Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur. The districts have been selected based on two criteria i.e. intensity and frequency of flood and density of poverty.

Expected outcomes of the project

The project has identified four outcomes that will contribute to achieve the selected impact areas of GCF (paragraph 2) through the achievement of the project goal.

1. Institutions and community groups strengthened capacity on addressing climate change
2. Protection of homestead from the adverse effect of flood
3. Increased access to safe water and sanitation
4. Access to flood-resilient livelihood.

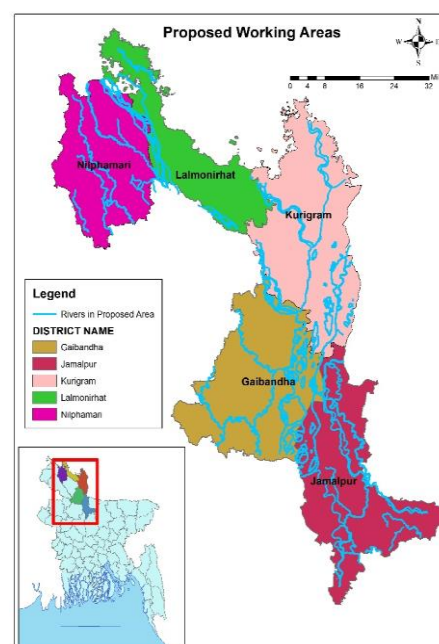


Figure 1 Project Area

¹ This document defined extreme poor as the person having Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) below 1.25 USD a day and PPP below 1.90 a day is called poor.

C. Overall progress

The project has achieved significant progress considering the hard pandemic situation of COVID-19 through building awareness on COVID-19 among the staff members.

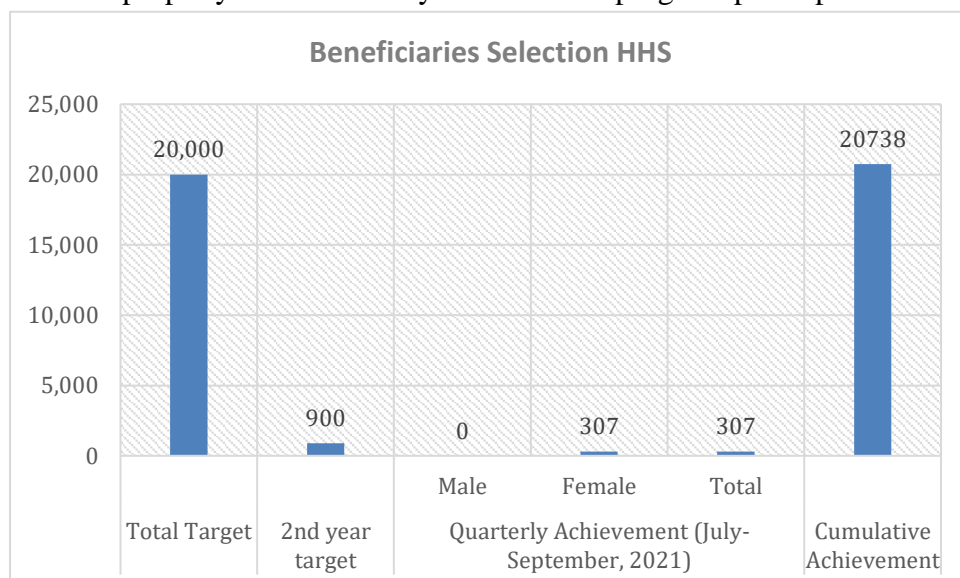
1.0 Institutions (Implementing Entities) and community groups strengthened capacity on addressing climate change

1.1 Climate change adaptation groups (CCAGs) formed and operationalized

1.1.1 Beneficiary selection and group formation

The program participants (Beneficiary) were selected through a series of community consultations- consultations with local government, non-government representatives, and local people by following the trickle-down process according to the project referred selection criteria according the guideline. District-level consultation identified the most vulnerable Upazila, Upazila consultation meeting identified the most vulnerable unions and consultation at the union level identified the most vulnerable villages. Besides several FGD were conducted and social maps were prepared for identifying the targeted beneficiary. Through the support of implementing entities (IEs), the project has selected 307 program participants (all of them are female) during this reporting quarter. Overall, the project has selected a total of 20738 households (Male-292, female 20444) from the begin to current reporting period. The list of program participants and community was finalized by the verification of the Project Coordinator and the Focal Person of IE under the supervision of PMU of PKSf. Then the final list is approved by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the PKSf. After finalizing the project participants, the IEs staff formed CCAG among the selected program participants. The poor, ultra-poor, female-headed households and other disadvantaged individuals have got the priority in selecting the program participants. In addition, the IEs staff organized a meeting with them to execute the project activities. The selected project participants showed their interest to attend in the group meeting and receive the information. The responsible IEs staff discuss the selection and implementing process with the CCAG member.

The IEs properly and effectively maintain the program participant selection process at the field



level through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method like social mapping, feasibility and Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM), risk and resource mapping, priority ranking, etc. All selection criteria were strongly met as per the project

guideline with active collaboration with local community leaders, religious leaders, and local government representatives of the implementation areas. To reduce the possible identified uncertainties, the project formed the Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) at the field level. The climate change adaptation group (CCAG) is a platform, information hub and learning & sharing center for the beneficiaries. It also enables the community about the respective intervention areas and provides update information on climate change issues like weather forecasting, mitigation, and adaptation issues through regular group meetings at their community level. In participating in the CCAGs the participants get the opportunity to identify the impacts of climate change on their lives and livelihoods and prepare plans for addressing those issues in organized ways. It gives them a collective voice to solve both individual and collective, family or social level problems.

During the reporting period, the project has formed 89 Climate Change Adaptation Group which contain 1832 participants and cumulatively reach 926 against the target of 1000 immediately after completion of program participant's selection. Each group consists of an average member of is 20. Considering the geographical situation some CCAGs have more than 20 HHs and some are less. During this reporting period approximately engaged 20738 (104%) program participants in the CCAG group whereas our target is 20000. This group aims to strengthen an integrated system for the implementation and sustainable adaptation approaches in this community. In addition, Climate Change Adaption Group (CCAG) have been playing a vital role against the detrimental effect of climate change among the community of the implementing area.

CCAG has supported the community through providing technical supports or guidance, sharing relevant information knowledge, experience, and good practices, promoting synergy, and strengthening engagement. If it proceeds this way, the CCAG group can explore more possibilities for local communities to consider mitigation and adaptation in an integrated way while finding solutions to mobilize much-needed political and financial support.



Photo 1 CCAG group, Dimla, Nilphamari, IE: SHARP

1.1.2 Preparing program participants' socio-economic profile

The purpose of the profile is to keep a record of the present status of the project participants. With the necessary technical support of PMU, the respective IEs' staffs have been carried out the activity of preparing the socio-economic profile. The IEs already prepared 2285 socio-economic profiles whereas 1097 were prepared in this reporting period. This information will be used to compare short-term progress achieved by project interventions.

1.1.3 Arranging monthly group meetings on climate change issues of CCAGs

The goal and objective of the CCAGs are to reduce risks to human and natural assets resulting from climate change vulnerability. The program participants of CCAGs arrange a monthly meeting regularly after its formation. The monthly meetings are arranged in a fixed place and sit together with the assistance of IEs staff. In this meeting, they exchanged their views, knowledge and experiences on climate change and adaptation. Here the IE staffs discussed the climate change adaptation, the present situation of this community, the selection process of activities, specially selecting training participants of Goat rearing in slatted houses, technology transfer, developing resource saving mentality, gender issues, etc. Respective Field Facilitators (FF) of IEs have assisted to prepare an action plan through the active participation of the group members. At the initial stage the IEs staffs are facilitating the group meetings. The group members are given orientation on their roles and responsibilities in order to effectively run the group. Gradually the members are becoming capable to facilitate their own meetings. Every member of the CCAG is responsible for overall duties and responsibilities especially the Group chairman and secretary used to play as key actors for proper group functioning.

In the meeting, they all together decided who will get project support from the project based on their needs.



Photo 2 A CCAG group meeting has conducted Hatbari Char, Sagata, Gaibandha

During the reporting period, the IEs staff conducted 1832 nos of. CCAGs meetings. A total of 30845 individuals attended where 30549 were female. The group member of the CCAG can now take decisions by themselves about adaptation in the face of climate change. The group decision has been noted down in a registered book. The CCAG members have now engaged in different types of services like plinth raising activity, goat rearing in slatted houses, quality seed, fertilizer, and loan facilities from the ECCCP-Flood project and establishing their identity in the community. The CCAG meetings help the participants to build a strong relationship among the group members. Each group takes necessary decisions for addressing climate change issues. During the meeting, they also decide who will get what types of support from the project based on their needs. The CCAG groups also communicate with the service providers and local leaders to get support for any support. It also helps to build their capacity to solve their own problems, especially building resilience against climate change and its negative consequences on the lives and livelihoods and at the same time improve their livelihoods through taking adaptation measures with the climate change.

The outcomes of the meeting -

- Group members have a clear perception of the project immediate objective
- Group member express their views and share their learning
- Each has an actionable plan and steps to achieve their objective(s)
- Each member is concerned about what the project is doing.
- Group member can take their own decision.
- They can express adaptation and mitigation through their own language as well as climate change impacts.

Overall, the learning or the outcome of the training helped CCAG members to develop in decision making in their family, leadership skill their community as well as build good relationships among the community members, etc. They already started to disseminate particular information not only to the group members but also to the adjacent communities and neighbours to be aware and obtain knowledge from this group.



Photo 3 Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, DMD-5, PKSF visited project area, Nilphamari

1.2 Preparation of vulnerability assessment and adaptation action plan

1.2.1 Carrying out participatory vulnerability assessment

Vulnerability assessment enables the community people to perceptualize on climate change impacts on lives and livelihood. It also helps to find out the gaps which can address in future climate change impacts. Therefore, participatory vulnerability assessment (PVA) has been carried out from the beginning of the ECCCP-Flood project. The project has been prepared the adaptation action plan by the involvement of the local community peoples, local elites, religious leaders, and other relevant stakeholders. The program participants have developed 234 participatory vulnerability assessments in this reporting period and achieved 771 in total through the project support during the project period. The CCAG members and local people jointly prepared vulnerability assessments through the community meetings. Respective Field Facilitators of IEs have facilitated community meetings. The meeting participants identified their problems and risks and its mitigation measures regarding climate change effect.

The IEs of PKSF assisted the program participants of the project area in the preparation of PVA considering the vulnerability exposed to climate change especially flood including flood time, sustaining the flood water and its adverse effect. In the assessment, frequent floods, drought during summer, heavy rainfall during the rainy season, irregular precipitation, and riverbank erosion were identified as the major problems which results lost of crops, livestock, poultry, and sanitary systems. Through this, the community people realized the frequency, intensity of disaster and the vulnerability. So, they can take necessary action before, during, after any disaster. Now, they knew how to save life, property from disaster. Besides, the CCAG members are now familiar with Adaptation Action Plan through the active participation in preparing the adaptation action plan.



Photo 4 IE staff prepared a social map with the support from the community, chilmari, kurigram: IE: NDP

1.2.2 Preparing local-level adaptation action plan using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools

Participatory Vulnerability Assessment is a tool that helps communities to analyse vulnerability, prepare action plans, and mobilize resources to reduce their vulnerability to disaster. It also reveals different aspects and causes of vulnerability. The project has prepared a participatory adaptation action plan at the local level by consultation with the group members. The project has prepared 234 adaptation action plans in this reporting period. Through this, the project completed a total of 771 adaptation plans within the 926 Climate Change Adaptation Group. In preparing the adaptation action plan, the program participants use brown paper to analyse their problems like frequency and intensity of disaster, type and pattern of disaster, and the vulnerability exposed to disaster with the support of IEs staff. It helped them to increase their skill in disaster management. Now, they know the precautionary measures and necessary steps to overcome the floods. Thus, this activity has contributed to enhance their resilience to climate change.



Photo 5 Vulnerability assessment Facilitated by TMSS staff, Gaibandha

1.3 Organize Trainings on Climate Change conducted for Program participants and stakeholders

1.3.1 Organizing workshops and seminars

ECCCP-Flood project conducted three days of the training workshop at *12-14 September 2021* on the Online Monitoring System and the progress of the project. The workshop was held at the ESDO Training and Resource Centre (ETRC), Adabor, Mohammadpur, Dhaka. Mr. K.M. Marufuzzaman, Project Coordinator, ECCCP-Flood Project of PKSf was the chair of these three days long training in the presence of Mr. Abu Nashir Khan, AGM, Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director from PKSf. The Focal persons, Project Coordinators, and the Account Officer from IEs were the key participants of the workshop training. The ECCCP-Flood project initiated and provided training on online monitoring tools named project Canvas which is a visual tool that improves communication in project teams and provides a simplified project overview. A presentation has conducted on project progress on the last day (14 September 2021) of three days of training. The respective person from IE presented the overall progress of their respective organizations. The ECCCP-Flood project has completed two workshops including inception.



Photo 6 A workshop training was conducted by PKSF, ESDO office, Adabor, Dhaka

1.3.2 Preparing training plan and organizing training sessions for program participants

With the support of IEs, the project has organized goat rearing training, management & cultivation of flood-tolerant BRRI Dhan 52 and Thai Golden 8 Guava cultivation. The Upazila Agriculture Extension Officer and Upazila Veterinary Surgeon were the facilitators of those training.



Photo 7 A training was conducted on High-value crops-BRRI-52 (Lalmonirhat. IE: POPI)

Due to the adverse effects of climate change and the increasing level of various natural disasters, conventional goat/sheep rearing is not profitable, the project chose the slatted house for goat/sheep rearing. The IEs have organized 62 batches of training sessions on goat/sheep rearing and management of the slatted house. During this quarter, a total of 1196 participants received training on goat/sheep rearing where 1176 were female. Moreover, a total of 1414 participants (Female-1325, Male-79)

were received training. The program participants have learned about the selection of breed, food and management, housing, disease management, vaccination, and environmental management. After receiving the training on goat rearing and management, they are now well aware of how slatted houses help the community during flooding overall build resilience and adaptation in long term.

Besides, the project also conducted 19 batches of training on flood resilience crops cultivation like BRRI Dhan 52 cultivation, Thai Golden 8 Guava cultivation which has 352 participants including

229 female and 123 male participants. Till now the project has provided training to 694 participants on flood tolerance high value crops where 344 are female and 350 are male. Besides these, some male participants were attended in the training programme on behalf of the selected HHs. The session was conducted by the Upazilla Agriculture Officer either or his nominated officer. Topics covered during the training session are the characteristics of flood resilient rice varieties, land preparation, and fertilizer dosage, preparation of seedbed, transplantation of seedling, irrigation, harvesting, processing and preservation of seed in farmer's houses.

Sl. No	Training name	No. of Batch	Total Participants Attended					
			Quarterly (July-September, 2021)			Cumulative (April, 2020-September, 2021)		
			Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
1	Goat rearing and management of slatted house	62	1196	1176	20	1414	1335	79
2	High value/Flood tolerant crops	19	352	229	123	694	344	350



Photo 8 A training was conducted on goat rearing, Chilmari, IE: NDP

The following topics were covered during the goat rearing and management training.

- Brief introduction about our project activities, goal, and objective.
- Importance of goat rearing and its benefit.
- Breed of goats and their food habits. (Balance diet)
- Breeding of goat and discussion about the extra care during pregnant
- Method of milk a goat and its storage capacity.
- Income and expenditure of goat rearing.
- Disease and treatment.
- Vaccination

Topics covered in high value crops (Rice production, BRRI Dhan-51 & 52)

- Introduction & objective and rules of the training course
- Characteristics of the of good seeds
- Management of rice cultivation at different stages (BRRI Dhan-51 & 52)
- Seedbed preparation
- Identification and control of Insect pest and disease management of BRRI Dhan-51 & 52.
- Efficient and economic water management for BRRI Dhan-51 & 52 cultivation.
- Efficient fertilizer management in the active flood plain and Char land area.
- Method of quality seed production.
- Harvesting and preservation

Topics covered high value crops (Wheat production, BARI wheat-26)

- Introduction & Objective of the training course.
- Wheat management at different stages to increase yield.
- Land preparation
- Insect, pest and disease management
- Efficient and economic water management during cultivation.
- Fertilizer management in the active flood plain and Char land area.
- Method of quality seed production, processing and preservation

Topics covered in high value crops (Pumpkin/Sweet guard production)

- Introduction, Objective of the training course.
- Management at different stages during cultivation.
- Land preparation & pit preparation
- Identification and control of insect, pest and disease management.
- Water management.
- Fertilizer management in the active flood plain and Char land.
- Harvesting and preservation.

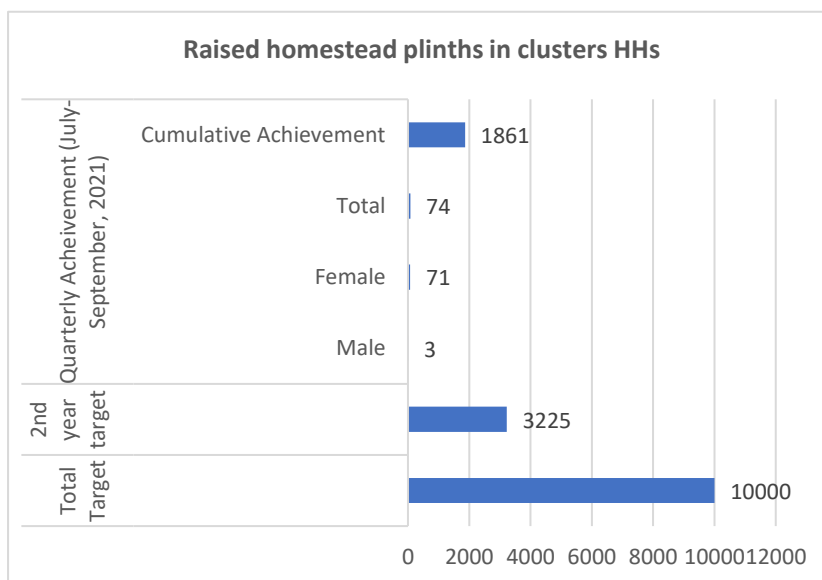
The purpose of each training was to develop and implement the knowledge of proper management of goat rearing, rice/vegetable cultivation and fruit garden preparation, etc. Besides, the project is trying to change the traditional system of rice cultivation and introduce new variety or technology by training and awareness building up in the implementation area. To implement the knowledge, the program participants already started to prepare their land for cultivation, slatted houses for rearing goats, and homestead gardening.

2.0 Protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flood

2.1 Raised homesteads above flood level

2.1.1 Raising homestead plinths in clusters

Raising homestead plinths in the cluster is the main activity of this project. The purpose of this activity is to save the life of human, livestock, poultry, and sanitation systems from the detrimental effect of the frequent flood as well as the climate change effect. In the flood-prone char areas under the project area of the ECCCCP-Flood project, the poor people would have built their houses in low-lying areas which are regularly inundated by floods. During floods, the community people would have left their houses and taken shelter on nearby roads or embankments or any flood shelter. They suffered from food, pure drinking water, hygienic latrine, water-borne disease. Tube well often goes underwater, house damage, crop and vegetable damage, loss of livestock resources, loss of income, etc. This led to the loss of their household resources such as livestock and poultry, increased treatment cost, insecure women particularly adolescent girls and elderly people, etc. This cost would be double if the household is affected twice a year.



Considering this fact, homestead plinth raising had given priority in the ECCCCP-Flood project design to enhance the adaptive capacity as well as increase resilience. During this quarterly, the project has raised 74 plinths of the homestead whereas 71 were female-headed and 3 were male-headed households. Including this, the project has raised a total of 1861 homesteads during the whole

project span. The project has raised homestead plinth of those program participants who were extremely poor, living in char land & flood-affected areas, and their homestead area flooded by heavy rain by following the project criteria.

After raising the homestead the program participants don't need to go to the flood shelter during disaster rather they could stay at their homestead without any problem. They are cultivating vegetables and rearing goats, and poultry on the raised plinths. Their livestock such as cows, goats, sheep, native chicken, and other necessary materials are safe. Now they are economically sound because during this session they did not face any economical hazards.

As homestead gardening is a widely accepted practice in Bangladesh and is mainly managed by women so the project promoted homestead gardening in the CCAG session as an income-generating activity. Homestead gardening is considered a good adaptation practice and it is well

adapted to low soil moisture and high temperature. It ensures food security and additional income by enhancing the livelihoods of poor people. So, they could reduce their loss. The program participants already started the cultivation of homestead gardening. The raised plinth is also helpful to nurture the domestic animals during the flooding period.

Before starting the plinth raising activity, the responsible IE has organized an orientation session on the safety and security of the labour. It needs to be mentioned that, the project has already assessed the availability of earth, availability of labour, and other relevant issues in the respective area. The soil was collected from barren land, canal, pond and alluvial soil surrounding the homestead. Some of the program participants of the community were worked as paid labour so that they have earned money. IEs staff took necessary precautions for labour and associated groups considering the to COVID-19 situation, all precaution measures have been taken from the project.

Case study 1- Overcome the Sufferings

Ms. Jarina Begum (41) wife of Mr.Nuchan Paramanik (55) was born in an ordinary family at Char Subhagachha of Balajuri union of Madarganj Upazila Jamalpur district. She is a caring mother as well as a devoted wife. Her two sons are already married and live separately adjacent to their house. Her husband is a farmer who also works as seasonal labour.



Jarina's times are not so rosy. Born into a poor family her education was limited; she could only write her name. She was married off

when she was nineteen. She made a lot of sacrifices for her family. Her husband managed themselves by working with fields of fifty decimals and also with seasonal labor. Out of fifty decimals, she has a land of twelve decimals with a house.

Every year the village of Char Subhagachha is submerged in the floodwater for about four months of the year and her house submerged under 04 feet of floodwater in the last flood. Cattle, poultry were washed away and furniture was damaged. She became homeless for three to four months and took shelter in shelters centers or other people's houses. Moreover, it caused extensive damage to the house including the doors and windows.

However, the story of her life now is far from ordinary and full of success and impressive. Besides being a wife and mother Jarina is also a homemaker and seasonal laborer. She has come through a community consultation meeting and finally joined in the the ECCCP-Flood project as a program participant and became a member of CCAG.

After discussion at the CCAG committee meeting, her homestead was selected to raise plinth, then the project personnel visited her house and took measurements of her homestead. At present, the IEs of the ECCCP-flood project raised her house about 06 feet high from the ground

considering the last flood height. The project carried out the maximum cost to raise the plinth of Jarina's homestead.

Now she is strong enough and also courageous to lease some land for cultivation and rearing goats. Besides, she started vegetable cultivation and gardening on her raised homestead. She said, *“now I can continue household-based economic activities like goat/poultry rearing, etc. as usual which helps me earn cash income”*. She added, *“during the flood neighboring flood-affected people can take shelter on my raised plinths and reduced loss of lives and assets also”*.

At last, Jarina's dream has come true. She thanked the ECCCP- Flood project on behalf of her beloved family due turning her frustrating life into the hope of life alive with dignity in the world.

2.2 Reconstruction of climate-resilient houses

2.2.1 Providing financial support to reconstruct climate-resilient houses on raised plinths

Constructing a safe and resilient house can help to protect lives and livelihoods from disasters and build sustainable communities. The ECCCP-flood project also promotes resilient houses to save and improve lives, protect assets, and shield economies from increasing disaster risks. For those who are not able to reconstruct resilient houses, their loan disbursement process is ongoing. Most of the poor families are unable to bear the total costs. For those who are not able to reconstruct resilient houses, their loan disbursement process is ongoing. They also can repay within a year. Considering the future climate variability and extremes, the project already provided the loan to the 24 female program participants during the reporting period to make safe and climate resilient, they re-construct their houses and infrastructure with this loan. PKSF distributed the loan amount to IEs is 2079000 BDT during this period. Among this, the responsible IEs disbursed 1,99,000



Photo 4 Homestead raising at Erendabari, Fulchariupazila under Gaibandha district: IE name: ESDO

BDT among 24 program participants with the support of IEs. In total, the project distributed the loan to 33 program participants during the total project period.



Photo 5 Homestead raising at Erendabari, Fulchariupazila under Gaibandha district: IE name: ESDO

3.0 Increased access to safe water and sanitation

3.1 Installation of flood-resilient tube wells

3.1.1 Installing tube wells

One of the key activities of the ECCCP-flood project is the installation of community-based flood resilient tube wells, which is designed by experts. The project location is most vulnerable to the effect of climate change especially floods. Tube well goes underwater due to frequent floods and flood water enters into the tube wells. Thus, the tube well water becomes contaminated. So, Community people suffer not only from the availability of water but also the scarcity of pure drinking water. Most of the people were affected by diarrhea, dysentery, and other skin diseases during this period. The disease becomes an outbreak as the floodwater begins to recede. Considering the fact, the project had incorporated in its project plan installing tubewell reducing waterborne diseases. In this quarter the project couldn't install tube well. Due to worldwide COVID-19, it was difficult to achieve this activity in this period. Besides, tube well installation activity depends on homestead plinth raising, that's why this activity became delayed. Tube wells installation process already ongoing through active involvement of CCAG. The IE's staff consulted with the communities about site selection for planned tube wells installation. Women-headed and disadvantaged groups got preference while selecting the program participants. Since the tube well has not yet been installed, the community already has a realization that if a flood-free tube well is installed, there will be no shortage of safe water for the people and water-borne diseases will be highly reduced.

3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines

3.2.1 Construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines

Frequent flood destroys the sanitation systems of the project area so as the environmental pollution increases. Every year during the flood period, the use of hygienic toilets becomes out of service. The use of these open toilets has a detrimental effect on the environment. Therefore, in order to ensure the hygienic health of the poor people of this area ECCCP-flood project has taken into consideration in its project design of constructing climate-resilient sanitary latrines in the area.

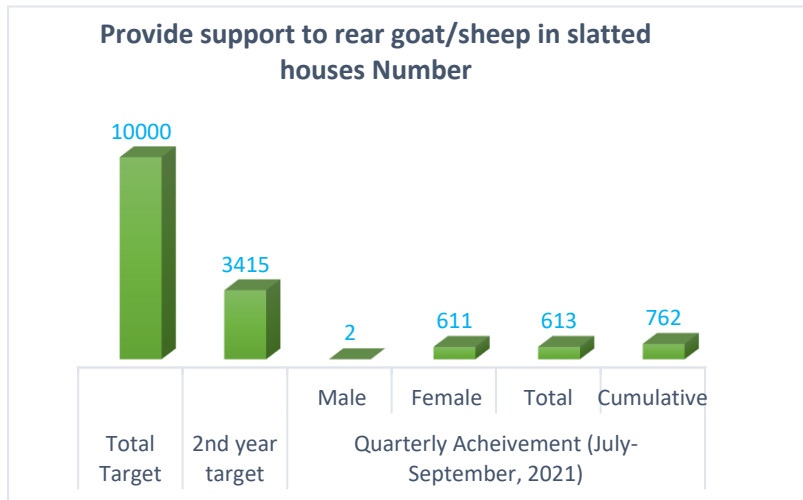
As there is no sanitary latrine was constructed during this period, but the ECCCP-Flood project already has taken all the preparation before constructing the sanitary latrine with the consultation with CCAG members facilitated by the project staff. Community people finalize where it is needed to construct a climate resilient sanitary latrine, who is responsible as a caretaker of these latrines and how it will remain functional. Besides, CCAG members are aware of waterborne diseases and that's why they are considering that type of sanitary latrine in the vulnerable community. Furthermore, the program participants already received training on necessary hygiene sessions conducted in the monthly group meeting.

4:0 Access to flood-resilient livelihood

4.1 Rearing of goats/sheep in slatted houses

4.1.1 Providing support to rearing goats/sheep in slatted houses

Slatted house for goats is more suitable in a flood-prone area and also helpful, profitable and increase income source for the resilience of the livelihood. A slatted house is necessary for the goat to stay at night, security from being theft, and protection from deadly diseases and preventing them from adverse climatic conditions like direct exposure to sunlight at noon during the summer season, cold stress, and heavy rain. In that case, proper housing of goats and sheep is important for goat rearing to ensure the full potential production performance. As the project is implementing in the char land and most of the program participants are poor & extremely poor, so maximum selected program participants would have reared goats in their nearest char. This is why the project aimed to construct the slatted house for goat or sheep rearing



During this period, the project provided support in preparing 613 slatted houses for rearing goats of 613 program participants whom 611 are female. In total, the project prepared 762 slatted houses within 762 program participants (Female-758, Male-4). It is worth mentioning that dry and higher places in raised homestead's courtyard were

selected to make the slatted house so the area was high enough to keep the goats safe from floods. To motivate the program participants, initially the IEs built one model slatted house and shared the message to all program participants for visiting the model slatted house. Program participant prepared their slatted house as per guidelines provided by the PKSF. Now environmental factors such as heat, humidity, rain, and wind couldn't depress their immune system, or affect the overall health of the goat because of slatted house. Program participant has received the provided technology positively. Additionally, they dump their waste generated from goats by digging a hole at a safe distance from their house for composting.



Photo 7 Slatted house (Lalmonithat, IE: NAZIR)



Photo 6 Slatted house (Nilphamari, IE: SHARP)

Basically, the community people in the project implementation area had reared goat traditional way. But they didn't have much knowledge on the management of the rear of the goat. The project provided training on goat rearing and goat management. They have received adequate knowledge on the slatted house, vaccination; goat/sheep rearing, and management of goat rearing by maintaining the environmental issues through the training session. The program participants are now rearing goats in a scientific way and in improved practices which reduced the stress and diseases derived from the climatic change related shocks. It has reduced disease and increased productivity. It also has enhanced the skill of the program participants on goat rearing considering climatic condition. The activity has supported to increase the income of the poor households

significantly and helped to the resilient building of their livelihood. It has contributed to increase their income as well as adaptation capacity to the adverse impact of climate change. The economic opportunities have enhanced their food security as well as absorptive and adaptive capacities to build resilience against climate change.

Case Study2: Saleha is on the way to making her dream on a goat rearing farm

Saleha (35), wife of Md. Abdul Hamid and is living at Dighirpar under Tepakhoribari Union, Dimla, Nilphamari. This area is the most vulnerable and flood-affected. The people of this area have faced flood every year. Saleha has changed her house as the tradition of this Char area. She has to spend a big amount of money to re-build his house.

Saleha has one daughter named Lucky Akhter and she is reading in class eight. Saleha and her husband Abdul Hamid have passed their life with the continuous fight with flood and river erosion. They have lost the house, cattle and poultry in the last flood. They have earned some money round the year by hard-working. But, most of their income was spent to recover the damage caused by flood and river erosion. Saleha has to change her house as the tradition of this Char area. She has to spend a big amount of money to rebuild his house. As the result, her family's suffering has no limit.



Through the implementation of the Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood in this area Saleha received the financial assistance of PKSF. The project selected her as the appropriate individual for Plinth raising and Goat Rearing according to the project criteria. She is also an active person of CCAG and has received training from project support. Saleha and her husband also worked as a laborer while his homestead plinth raising. Through this, they have earned 8000 BDT by selling their labor.

Besides, Saleha has started the cultivation of vegetables on the plinth using organic fertilizer and got harvest some vegetables from the plinth. The vegetables filled up her daily demand mostly. Additionally, she also could provide some vegetables to neighbours and relatives sometimes. At the same time, the project has provided a slatted house for goat rearing. The project has paid her 8800 BDT as the preparing cost of the slatted house and also provided training by Upazila Veterinary Officer. Saleha has adapted her to modern technology for goat rearing. As a result of using modern technology, Saleha got three kids from one goat. Now she has 5 goats including kids. Saleha has a plan to establish a goat rearing farm in the upcoming future and now she is near to a touch of her dream.

4.2 Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep

The project has also provided financial support/loans to purchase goats and sheep among 92 program participants. In that case, the project disbursed 940000 BDT in this quarter. Some of the program participants already purchased an improved variety of goats from local markets. It needs to be mentioned that before distributing the loan a series of feasibility assessments were performed on repayment capacity, interest, and partial investment capacity. Hopes that each program participant may ensure repayment of their loan on due time accordingly and increase goat rearing activities on profitable moods. The installment is also monthly basis. Therefore, this loan is



Photo 8 Slatted house for Goat (Gaibandha)

Photo 9 Preparation of Slatted house (lalimoirhat Sadar, Lalmonirhat. IE: POPI)

affordable to every program participant to repay. This loan has different impacts on women in married households and women-headed households. Though the impact is different, women heads would not face many challenges because they could repay the loan from earning from goats and other income sources like vegetable cultivation and poultry rearing. Besides, the ECCCP-Flood project already has continued its training on goat rearing and management further strengthening the knowledge on good management practices of goat rearing. Overall, such activity motivates the other community people to rear the goat/sheep and has a significant impact on the socio-economy of the community.



4.3 Cultivation of flood-tolerant crops

Farmers in the riverine char islands of Bangladesh are frequently affected by climate change due to their proximity to the river and heavy reliance on agriculture for their livelihoods. The IEs started the extension of the flood-tolerant of high-value crop cultivation activity by the approval from PKSF. The project has introduced new technology/varieties in this reporting period in the implementation area. The project has provided the seed of flood-tolerant BRRI



Photo 10 Extension of High Value crops Technology in flood prone area, Fluyar char, Rowmari, kurigram

Dhan 52 after the discussion with the Upazila Agriculture Officer. Quality seed has been collected from BADC dealers and government-approved authorities. During this period, the project supplied rice seed to 149 farmers (program participants) whereas 147 were female and Guava seed to 10 female participants. In total, the project provided flood-tolerant high-value crops to 711 program participants. Additionally, the project promoted the cultivation of a guava garden sapling of Thai Golden-8 Guava after getting the suggestion of the agriculture office and resource person (Supplier of sapling). It provided seeds of Guava among 10 program participants. In addition, the project has provided fertilizer to the program participants. All participants have received training on cultivation technique and management of this variety. Besides, they received seeds and fertilizer as well as received technical support before receiving training.

Table 1- Activity-wise achievement

SI No.	Name of Activity	Unit	Total Target	2nd-year target	Quarterly Achievement (July-September, 2021)			Cumulative	%Progress towards Project Target
					Male	Female	Total		
1	Beneficiaries Selection	HHs	20,000	900	0	307	307	20738	104%
2	Group Formation	Number	1000	60			89	940	94%
3	Group Meeting of Climate Change Adaptive Group (CCAG)	Number	43,000	11430	0	1832	1832	4723	11%
4	No. of participants attended in group meeting	Number		354779	296	30549	30845	72889	
5	Number of socio-economic profiles prepared	Number	20000	5786	3	1094	1097	2862	14%
6	Participatory Vulnerability Assessment	Number	1000	36			234	771	77%
7	Prepare local level adaptation action plan using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Tools	Number	1000	62			234	771	77%
8	Participants Organize training sessions for Beneficiaries	Number	22,955	7621	143	1405	1548	2108	9%
10	Raised homestead plinths in clusters	HHs	10000	3225	3	71	74	1861	19%
11	Provide financial support/Loan to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth	HHs	10000	3327	0	24	24	33	0%
12	Install tube wells	Number	500	213			0	0	0%
13	Beneficiaries using Safe Water	Number	11250	2178	0	0	0	0	0%
14	Construct climate resilient sanitary latrines	Number	2810	1199			0	0	0%
15	Beneficiaries using Sanitary latrines	Number	12645	2293	0	0	0	0	0%
16	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses	Number	10000	3415	2	611	613	762	8%
17	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	HHs	10000	3509	0	92	92	101	1%
18	Extension of high value agricultural technology in flood prone area (Flood tolerant rice cultivation, Wheat cultivation and sandbar cultivation)	HHs	10000	3649	2	157	159	721	7%
18.1	Farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	Number	6000	1871	2	147	149	711	12%
18.2	Farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties	Number	2000	1496	0	0	0	0	0%
18.3	Farmers cultivating vegetables/Fruit in the sand bars	Number	2000	282	0	10	10	10	1%

Table 2- Indicator wise Achievement

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Achievement (Till September, 2021)	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
Objective related to GCF DME-Intensify Awareness	Increased resilience of the poor, marginalized and climate vulnerable communities towards the adverse effects of climate change in flood prone areas of Bangladesh	Increased capacity and awareness of local institutions and communities	0	0	Intuitions: 2 slightly increased capacity, 5 moderately increased capacity and 3 highly increased capacity	Beneficiaries: 5% slightly increased resilience, 50% moderately increased resilience and 30% highly increased resilience
				0	Beneficiaries: 10% slightly increased resilience, 60% moderately increased resilience and 15% highly increased resilience	
		Practiced climate resilient farming	0	721 farmers	15,000 farmers	20,000 farmers
Outcomes	Outcome 1: Institutions (IEs) and community groups strengthened capacity on addressing climate change	Increased capacity of NGOs to support households in flood protection and dissemination of adaptation solutions	0	0	2 slightly increased capacity, 5 moderately increased capacity and 3 highly increased capacity	1 slightly increased capacity, 5 moderately increased capacity and 4 highly increased capacity
		Increased capacity of households to apply climate change adaptation solutions	0	0	10% slightly increased capacity, 60% moderately increased capacity and 15% highly increased capacity	5% slightly increased capacity, 50% moderately increased capacity and 30% highly increased capacity
	Utilization of the knowledge from the knowledge products	0	0	Institutions: 3 slightly, 6 moderately and 1 highly utilize knowledge from the knowledge products	1slightly, 5 moderately and 4 highly utilize knowledge from the knowledge product	
		0	0	Beneficiaries: 20% slightly use, 40% moderately use and 5% highly use knowledge from knowledge products	Beneficiaries: 30% slightly use, 30% moderately use and 10% highly use knowledge from knowledge products	
Outcome 2: Protection of homestead from adverse effect of flood	Reduced economic losses in animal husbandry	1.26 million USD (annual average in Rangpur division, BBS, 2015)		0	Reduction of loss by 50% on targeted beneficiaries	Reduction of loss by 90% on targeted beneficiaries

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Achievement (Till September, 2021)	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
		Increased income and nutrition uptake of the communities due to raising homestead plinths	Income: monthly BDT. 3,573 (42.54 US\$) (CCCP baseline)	0	Increased Income: 20%	Increased Income: 30%
			Nutrition: 47.91% sickness due to flood	0	Nutrition: reduced sickness by 5%	Nutrition: reduced sickness by 10%
		Increased women's security during flood	0	0	10,000 slightly secured, 20,000 moderately secured and 15,000 fully secured from sexual harassment during flood	5,000 slightly secured, 15,000 moderately secured and 25,000 fully secured from sexual harassment during flood
	Outcome 3: Increased access to safe water and sanitation	Percentage of population in the targeted areas with access to safe water	72.6% (CCCP baseline)	0	85% of the targeted beneficiaries	90% of the targeted beneficiaries
		Percentage of population in the targeted areas with access to flood resilient sanitation	9.1% (CCCP baseline)	0	60% of the targeted beneficiaries	80% of the targeted beneficiaries
	Outcome 4: Access to flood resilient livelihood	Increase in household income in targeted households by practicing GCF funded livelihood technologies	Monthly BDT. 3,573 (42.54 US\$) (CCCP baseline)	0	30% (increased income)	40% (increased income)
Outputs	Outputs related to Outcome 1					
	Output 1.1 Climate change adaptation groups (CCAG) formed and operationalized	Number of climate change adaptation groups formed and operationalized	0	926	1,000	1,000
		Improved capacity of climate change adaptation groups related to knowledge management and information dissemination	low		0	moderate
Impact of the meetings on the decision-making process		Low effective			Moderately effective	Highly effective

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Achievement (Till September, 2021)	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)	
	Output 1.2 Preparation of vulnerability assessment and adaptation action plan	Number of vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans	0	771	1,000	1,000	
		Percentage of vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans used in decision making and planning by households or IEs	0	0	40%	60%	
	Output 1.3 Trainings and workshops on Climate Change conducted for beneficiaries and stakeholders	Use of the information from the trainings and workshops in decision-making and planning at household or policy level	0	0	40% of the targeted beneficiaries use the information from the trainings and workshops	60% of the targeted beneficiaries use the information from the trainings and workshops	
	Output 1.4 Preparation and dissemination of knowledge products	Quarterly newsletter published	0	0	7	14	
		Number of workshops organized	0	2	10	20	
		Lessons learnt published	0	0	0	1	
	Outputs related to Outcome 2						
	Output 2.1 Raised the homesteads above flood level	Number of homesteads constructed	0	1861	6,000	10,000	
	Output 2.2 Re-construction of climate resilient houses	Number of resilient houses constructed	0	33	6,000	10,000	
	Outputs related to Outcome 3						
	Output 3.1 Installation of resilient tube wells	Number of tube- wells installed	0	0	300	500	
		Percentage of tube-wells providing water by ensuring national standards	0	0	60%	80%	
Number of beneficiaries using safe water (gender disaggregated)		Male	0	0	Male 3,000	Male 5625	
		Female	0	0	Female 3000	Female 5625	

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Achievement (Till September, 2021)	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
		Decrease in water-borne diseases	Annual average 23,374 persons in selected 5 districts become sick due to lack of access to safe water (calculated from BBS, 2015)		50% of the targeted beneficiaries	80% of the targeted beneficiaries
	Output 3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines	Number of sanitary latrines constructed	0	0	1600	2,810
		Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)	0 Male 0 Female	0 0	3600 female 3600 male	6,325 female 6,320 male
Outputs related to Outcome 4						
	Output 4.1 Rearing of goats/sheep in slatted houses	Number of beneficiaries reared goat/sheep in slatted houses	0	762	6,000 women beneficiaries	10,000 women beneficiaries
	Output 4.2 Cultivation of flood tolerant crops	Increase in crop production	Baseline to be provided in inception report	0	30% increase	40% increase
		Number of farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	0	629	Female 2000	Female 3000
				92	Male 2000	Male 3,000
		Number of farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties	0	0 0	1,500 beneficiaries	2,000 beneficiaries
	Number of farmers cultivating vegetables in the sand bars	0	10	1,500 women beneficiaries	2,000 women beneficiaries	

D. Gender perspective

The project has taken a gender-responsive and transformative approach to climate change vulnerability, considering gendered differences in access to resources, ability to pursue adaptive livelihoods, and institutional support and capacity building, and this has fundamentally shaped all of the activities and outputs of the project. The project tried to educate women on climate change issues in their localities because a mother is the best teacher for a child. The children will learn about climate change from their mothers. This will have long-term impacts on society. The new generation will grow in a climate-resilient environment.

The project believes that the empowerment of women is very essential to sustainable development in remote char area. Thinking about that, the project included mostly female members through CCAG because enhancing the capacity of women on climate change issues means enhanced capacity of the whole households. Almost 99% of project participants are female including all group leaders are female. The female-headed households and other disadvantaged groups have got priority while selecting the program participants. The project has been trying to empower our female project participants through forming CCAG group, providing training. All the group leaders of CCAG are female. Some female members of the program participant have worked in raising plinths as the labour. In the implementing area, women's labour rate was comparatively lower than males but the project has paid the same amount of money as the male labour receive. The project recognizes women's essential contributions as leaders and agents of change in the face of a changing climate and resource constraints. Besides, sanitary latrines are installed in a place where women, person with special needs and the elderly can easily use them at any time of the day or night. In our country, it is a common scenario that women are responsible for rearing goats/sheep. So, slatted house of goat/sheep has been provided specially to the women participants. It creates an opportunity to generate income for women. It also needs to mention that as competent females were not found at the IE level, 7 staffs out of 80 are female which is 8.75% of the total staff.

Table 3- Women Engagement in the activity of ECCCP-Flood Project

SI No.	Name of Activity	Unit	Total Target	Quarterly Achievement (July-September, 2021)		Cumulative Achievement		% of female participation in this quarterly (July-August, 2021)	Total % of female participation in the project
				Female	Total	Female	Total		
1.	Beneficiaries Selection	HHs	20000	35	35	20172	20466	100%	99%
2.	Group Formation	Number	1000	75	75	926	926	100%	100%
3.	Group Meeting of Climate Change Adaptive Group(CCAG)	Number	43000	1824	1824	4715	4715	100%	100%
4.	No. of participants attended in group meeting	Number		29578	29895	71503	72544	99%	99%

SI No.	Name of Activity	Unit	Total Target	Quarterly Achievement (July-September, 2021)		Cumulative Achievement		% of female participation in this quarterly (July-August, 2021)	Total % of female participation in the project
				Female	Total	Female	Total		
5.	Organize training sessions for Beneficiaries (person)	Number	22955	1236	1396	1679	2108	89%	80%
6.	Raised homestead plinths in clusters	HHs	10000	74	77	1854	1861	96%	100%
7.	Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (Loan)	HHs	10000	24	24	33	33	100%	100%
8.	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses	Number	10000	611	613	758	762	99%	99%
9.	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	HHs	10000	92	92	101	101	100%	100%
10.	Farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	Number	6000	147	149	619	711	98%	87%
11.	Farmers cultivating vegetables/Fruit in the sand bars	Number	2000	0	0	10	10	0%	100%

E. Grievance mechanism

- 1. Social conflict:** There is many earth working group in the project implementation area who want to work at a time in the same cluster so sometimes they engaged in conflict among themselves. In those cases, the IEs concerned person contacts with them and tries to mitigate that conflict by social discussion.
- 2. Interfere Local or political leader:** Local political leaders created a barrier on household plinth raising activity and they wanted to take works. In this situation, the project team communicated to the Union Parishad Chairman and other elites to resolve the problem.
3. There was a common issue to raise complaints among the community peoples who have not been selected as the targeted program participants. But the IEs already settled a register for complaints to the Union Parishad and disseminate the information to the community.
4. Most of the project area is situated in char areas. So field visits is difficult. So, the communication gap has happened.

F. Challenges

- Ensuring the safety equipment for the labor within the budget.
- No available fallow land for plinth raising in the project area.
- Labor rate differs from area to area. In some areas, the labor rate is so high.

- Some of the program participants sold goats during the rainy season because of lean periods and poverty.
- Activity implementation, follow-up and monitoring is difficult because of the distance from the office and working area as the working areas are divided by the Tista, Dharla, Brahmaputra and Jamuna River.
- Riverbank erosion has increased in some char areas of the project.
- Most of the agricultural lands are sandy due to char area and less productive.
- Heavy rainfall and frequent flood hamper the implementation of project activities.
- Availability of soil is difficult to plinth raise.
- Maintaining plinth shape (slope) is difficult due to sandy soil
- Program participants show less interest to receive loan to reconstruct climate-resilient houses and goat/sheep purchases as they want it for free.
- Unavailability of cluster-based community, scattered areas and poor communication facilities.
- **Seasonal migration:** Many of the flood-affected people migrate to nearby or distant cities and urban areas for work because they do not get work due to climate change-induced floods in their locality.

G. Learning

- Considering the selection of programme participants through the availability of earth/fallow land, flood and natural disaster are more result-oriented.
- It is easier to identify CLP(Chars Livelihoods Programme)/ other project and program participants by consultation with UP and other stakeholders.
- Awareness of food security, modern agricultural technologies and alternative income-generating activities is more viable during the rainy season for the program participants.
- Knowledge on climate change equips individuals, communities with the understanding, skills, and attitudes to engage in shaping green, low emission, and climate-resilient societies.
- Most of the program participants are now well known about climate change and its impact after conducting regular CCAG.
- The farmers showed their interest in newly introduced technologies (agricultural & livestock) at the field level.
- Ensuring the community & local government's participation in the earthwork. It can be easier to achieve the target.
- It is easier to identify CLP/ other project and program participants by consultation with UP and other stakeholders.
- Staff members are stationed in the Char area so the office in char area, etc.
- Environmental management is a social macro issue. The joint efforts of society can keep the environment safe and clean.
- Where the social relationship is strong, project activities are easier to implement.

H. Way forward

- Prepare a monthly project implementation plan considering Covid-19, disaster and types of disaster.
- Regular communication with social leader or elite person.
- Awareness builds up to the program participants/community.
- Strengthening community meetings and group meetings. Discuss the adaptation techniques regarding climate change with the community people and involve local government.
- Strengthening CCAG and coordination with the local government body
- Discuss the challenging issues with the community, local government body, and local administration and help to easier to implementation.

Table 4: Next Quarterly Plan (Oct-Dec, 2021)

Activity name	October- December,2021			
	Target	October'21	November'21	December'21
Raise Homestead Plinths in Clusters	1556	310	480	453
Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (loan)	1696	350	440	460
Install tube wells	102	16	29	33
Construct Climate resilient sanitary latrines	566	129	130	159
Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses	1690	378	449	463
Financial support/loan to purchase goat/Sheep loan	1814	378	470	470
Extension of high value agricultural technology in flood prone area	2258	154	1258	762
Prepare training plan and organize training sessions for beneficiaries	4050	930	1136	746
Organize workshops and seminars	1	0	1	0
Staff salary to arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues of Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG)	3615	1018	1033	1033
Staff salary to carry out participatory vulnerability assessment	29	22	0	7
Staff salary to prepare local level adaptation action plan using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools	29	22	0	7
Group formation	36	32	4	0