



PALLI KARMA-SAHAYAK FOUNDATION

RESILIENCE

AN ECCCP - FLOOD BULLETIN

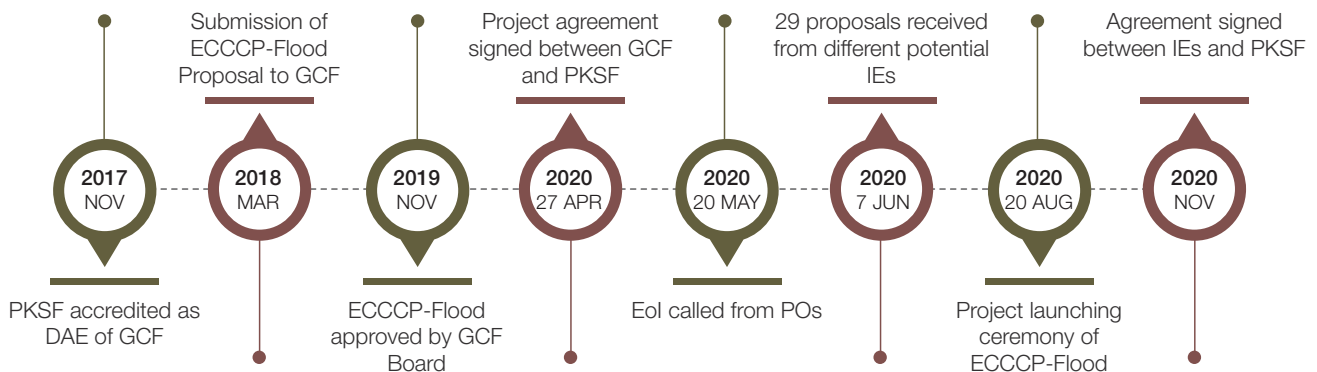
Issue 1 | June 2021



PROJECT OVERVIEW

The objective of Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood) is to increase the resilience of poor, marginalized, and climate-vulnerable communities to adverse impacts of climate change in flood-prone areas of Bangladesh.

KEY DATES



Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the adverse impacts of climate change, which poses a significant threat to the economic development of the country. According to the Climate Financing for Sustainable Development Report-2020, the GDP loss due to climate change in Bangladesh is around 0.5 to 1 percent. Despite increased resilience, frequent natural disasters in the country cause huge economic loss. The 1998 monsoon flood inundated over two-thirds of Bangladesh causing damages and losses of over USD 2 billion (4.8 percent of GDP). Similarly, in 2007, cyclone Sidr caused damages and losses of USD 1.7 billion (or 2.6 percent of GDP). However, these statistics do not include the significant loss of life during these disasters. These damages and losses are geographically concentrated in areas that also have higher concentrations of the poor, affecting them disproportionately.

PKSF was accredited to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as a Direct Access Entity (DAE) in 2017. An Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) was signed between GCF and PKSF on 19 November 2018. In March 2018, PKSF submitted a proposal for the 'Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)' to the GCF. The GCF Board approved the proposal in November 2019 and an agreement was signed between the GCF and PKSF on 27 April 2020. The total fund of the project is USD 13.33 million, in which GCF grant is USD 9.68 million and PKSF's co-financing (loan) is USD 3.65 million. The 4-year project seeks to increase resilience of 90,000 (20,000 HHs) participants in 5 flood-prone districts -- Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur -- of Bangladesh by adopting proven adaptation technologies including homestead plinth raising, flood-resilient crops cultivation, goat/sheep rearing in slatted sheds, drinking water and sanitation, as well as improving knowledge on climate change.

ECCCP-Flood has its own Operational Manual, Environment and Social Framework, Procurement Guidelines as per the PPR-2008 and Activity Implementation Guidelines. Each project-implementing entity (IE) has to follow these guidelines. Besides, PKSF has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) on its own premises. Five officials are working in this project under the supervision of a General Manager.

IMPLEMENTING ENTITY (IE) SELECTION CRITERIA

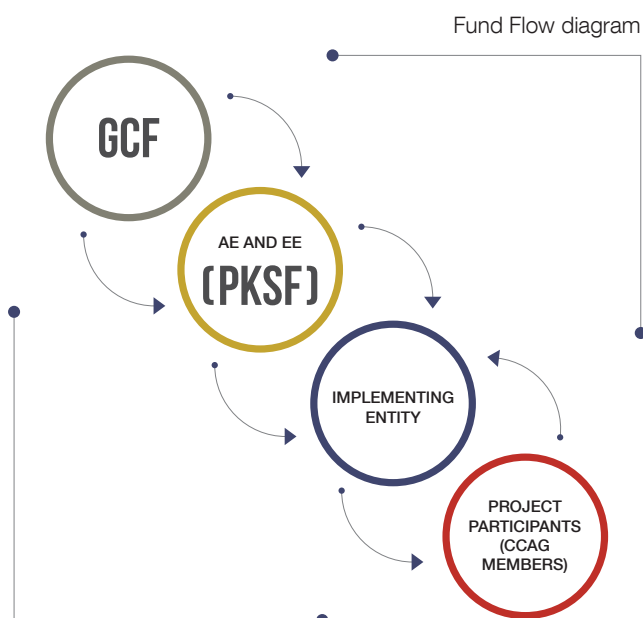
Every IE has to meet some criteria to be eligible for implementing activities under ECCCP-Flood. They must have valid legal documents, at least five-year experience in implementing climate change-related projects or programs, and good track records of financial transaction (At least BDT 1 crore annually for the last three years). Moreover, the IEs must be in 'A' category as per PKSF's



assessment that uses well defined assessment criteria including financial efficiency, economic efficiency, operational efficiency, growth indicators, financial strength and risk management, accounting and internal control system, social performance, human capacity, and governance. Organizations were instantly rendered ineligible if they are found to have been involved in money laundering and terror-financing activities.

FUND FLOW OF ECCCP-FLOOD

PKSF is the Accredited Entity (AE) as well as the Executing Entity (EE) of this project. The fund is directly disbursed to PKSF from GCF. PKSF reimburses the fund to the POs based on the latter's satisfactory performance. The POs make necessary expenditures for the beneficiaries to increase their resilience. The loan under the project is disbursed through PKSF's mainstream credit program to the IEs as they are also Partner Organizations (POs) of PKSF. The PMU operates the grant part and the credit officers operates the loan part.



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE ECCCP-FLOOD

AGREEMENT SIGNING BETWEEN GCF & PKSF AS AE

SELECTION OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES (IEs)

RECOMMENDATION MADE ON ALLOCATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS TO IEs AS PER RECOMMENDATIONS OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

APPROVAL BY BOARD OF PKSF AS EE

EXECUTION OF CONTRACT SIGNING BETWEEN IEs & PKSF AS EE

IMPLEMENTATION (PKSF AS EE)

COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT BY PKSF AS EE

EVALUATION BY EXTERNAL ORGANIZATION/GCF

MONITORING & SUPERVISION (PKSF AS BOTH AE & EE)



EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA



IMPACT POTENTIAL

The project contributes to climate-resilient sustainable development. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines resilience as “the capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.” Under this project, homestead plinths in communities vulnerable to flood are raised, enabling them to conduct their regular activities even during a flood. They also can grow vegetables on the raised plinths, which contributes to their nutrition security. They

have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities throughout the year. The communities adopt climate-resilient agricultural technologies such as cultivating flood-resilient crop varieties. The project promotes climate-adaptive livelihood options which are women-friendly as well. Women engage themselves in goat/sheep rearing in slatted sheds and climate-resilient homestead gardening. They receive necessary training on climate change to improve their management system of these livelihood activities. It increases their income as well as empowers them within their families. The whole socio-economic system of the selected communities is on the way to be resilient to climate change through the project interventions.

PARADIGM SHIFT POTENTIAL

PKSF has 278 Partner Organizations (POs) with 9,945 branch offices across the country. These organizations are learning good practices through ECCCCP-Flood and replicate these in their own working areas as well as integrate those in their core program. Besides, the project



documents and disseminates best practices at national and sub-national levels.

The project is increasing the capacity of 9 IEs on implementing climate change adaptation activities at the local level. In addition, 20,000 Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) members (80% women) representing 20,000 HHs having 90,000 direct participants are gaining knowledge on and understanding of identifying climate change impacts and required adaptation options through the project interventions. The members are learning about climate change and transfer this knowledge to their family members and friends, which will have long-term impacts on society. Thus, the project is developing formal and informal institutions in addressing climate change in the long run.

Raising of homestead plinths protects their household resources including poultry and livestock during flood. In addition, their daily necessary activities continue as well. Year-round vegetable and fruit gardening on the raised plinths also increases their nutritional status, reduces health risks from floodwater and increases social bonding. Installation of tube wells and sanitary latrines is significantly reducing outbreak of water-borne diseases including diarrhea and dysentery. Similarly, flood-resilient sanitary latrines are reducing water pollution as well as ensure healthy WASH practices. This in turn reduces medical treatment costs as well as improve the working capacity of the target people.

Slatted sheds for goat/sheep rearing help empower women economically, enabling them to play significant roles in decision making in their families. The project also promotes flood-resilient crops. The production system is resilient to climate change-induced floods. It is expected that local institutions and community people of the project area will be sensitized towards mainstreaming climate change in their lives and livelihoods.

One of the major expected paradigm shifts will be the change in the mindset of the community people towards climate-resilient development from conventional development. This will be achieved through establishment of a community mechanism. Also, the project documents the lessons of the project and disseminate them among different stakeholders including policymakers and affected communities. The local

government agencies and NGOs will be coordinated during the implementation of the project.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC CO-BENEFITS

Raising of household plinths reduces damage to houses as well as household resources and hence reduce recurrent reconstruction costs of the communities vulnerable to flood. They can grow vegetables on the raised plinths round the year. The members can also engage themselves in household-based income generating activities like goat/sheep rearing etc.

SOCIAL CO-BENEFITS

The project is improving health and nutritional status of the members by ensuring increased consumption of nutritional food and by providing sanitation facility.

During flood, other flood-affected people can take shelter on the raised plinths of the participants. It also increases access to education and decrease dropout rates at the primary level of education. It reduces loss of lives and assets as well as expenses on safety net programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL CO-BENEFITS

Tree plantation on the raised homesteads increases biodiversity in the project area. Pumpkin cultivation in pit method will improve microorganism of the soil.

GENDER-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

Women are being economically empowered as they pursue income generation activities under the project. Skill development activities and leadership qualities of women are increased through training courses and workshops.

It increases their influence at the family level as well as create better employment opportunities.

NEEDS OF RECIPIENTS

The project selected the areas of the country i.e. the northern flood-affected char areas where 12.29% of people are particularly vulnerable to climate change-induced floods. They are mainly from poor and extremely poor households in low-lying char areas vulnerable to regular inundation during floods. These people mainly depend on subsistence agriculture and agricultural wage labor. They don't have financial capacity to make their houses and production systems resilient enough to the existing impacts of climate change-induced flood. Hence, external support is necessary to increase their resilience.

The project provides technology and information to increase the capacity of the vulnerable communities. The communities are easily adopting these technologies and continue practices in the long run. Besides, capacity-building training and group meetings on climate change issues are enhancing their understanding of climate change impacts on their lives and livelihoods. In addition, a community-level adaptation action plan helps them take future initiatives in addressing climate change. Thus, the community will continue climate change adaptation activities even after the project's tenure.

Bangladesh has a high demand for grants to address climate change vulnerabilities. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) tries to respond to climate change impacts and to make the country climate-resilient. But it cannot meet all the adaptation needs.

ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL POLICIES

This project is strongly aligned with national policies including the Seventh Five Year Plan of the GoB, the Bangladesh National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategies and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009, and National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM). The NPDM 2008-2015 addresses Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate



Change Adaptation (CCA) comprehensively in all development plans, programs and policies. The Eighth Five Year Plan (2020-2025) puts emphasis on accelerating growth through augmented climate resilience.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The project relies on grant finance as the interventions benefit flood-affected poor and ultra-poor vulnerable people who leave their home during floods and suffer from diarrhea and vector-borne diseases. The project makes people and communities resilient to flood by ensuring flood-resilient livelihoods, and water and sanitation facilities. Grant financing will also be used to demonstrate climate-resilient cropping patterns in char land.

Besides, it enhances access to safe drinking water and sanitation, which includes installation of sanitary latrines and tube wells. Furthermore, the grant covers capacity building and knowledge management, and project management costs. So, grant financing is being provided to the flood-prone people together with small-scale loans for house reconstruction and goat rearing.

PROJECT TOOLS

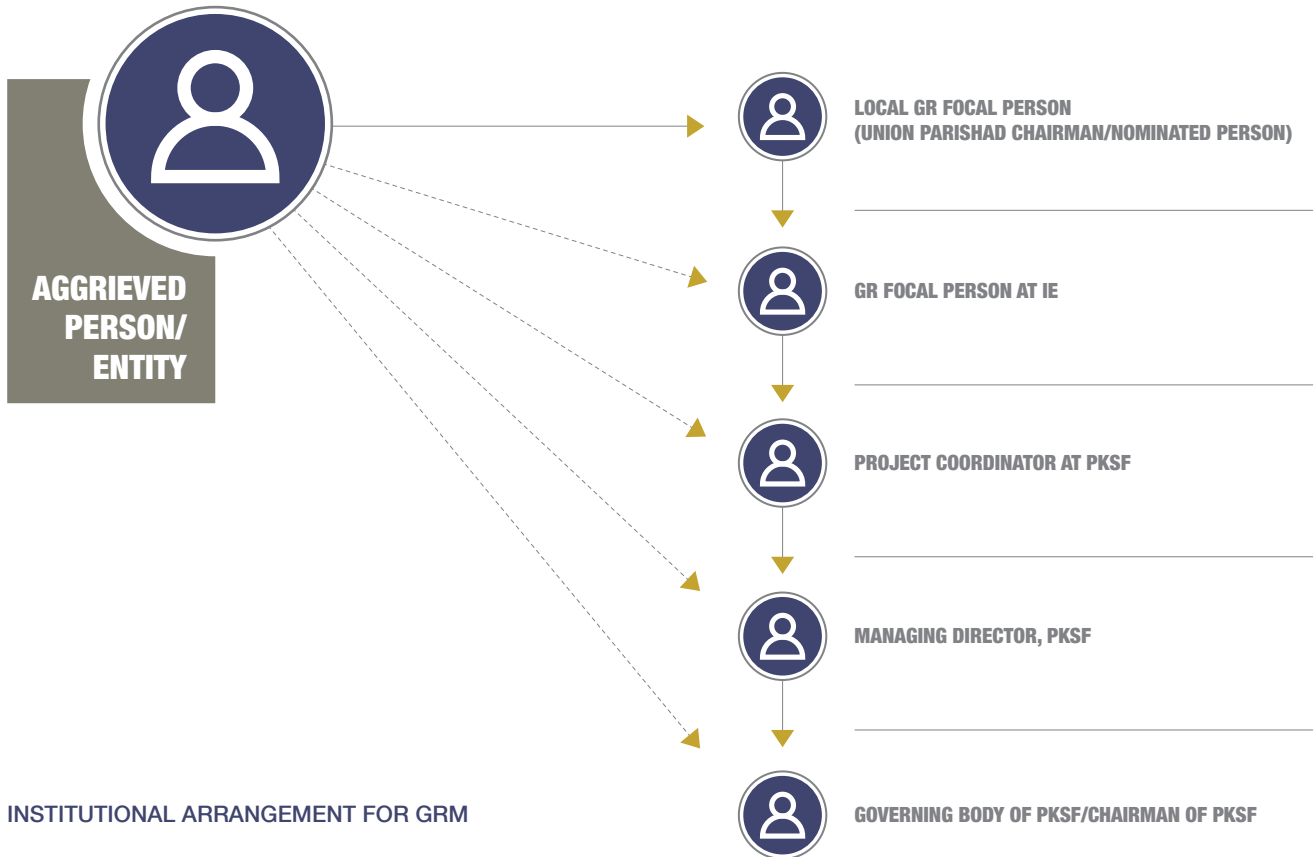
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCES

The project complies with GCF's environmental and social policies by using the environmental screening tools of GCF and preparing an environmental and social action plan. GCF's template was already used to screen the activities and accordingly prepare the Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP).

Based on the screening results, the project is categorized as 'C'. There are no indigenous people in the project area as confirmed during designing the project.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established at the PMU and the field-level to deal with any complaints/grievances about



environmental issues. At the IE level, the Union Parishad (UP) Chairman or their nominated representative from the UP is the Local Grievance Redress (LGR) focal point. At the PMU level, the Program Officer (Environment) or any other person/staff nominated by the Project Coordinator is the Central Grievance Redress (CGR) focal Point. The aggrieved persons or entities submit the complaints/grievances, if any, in sealed envelopes to the selected IE's office and collect a receipt with entry reference. POs do not open the envelopes, but inform the LGR focal point about the receipt of

complaints and schedule hearings. In open meetings, the IE concerned facilitates the LGR focal point to hear, discuss and resolve the complaints/grievances in view of the applicable guidelines. The aggrieved person, if female, is assisted by a female UP member in hearing. The LGR focal point ensures sending a copy of the complaint by post, email, or other means to the Project Coordinator at the PMU. If any decision made by the LGR focal point is unacceptable to the aggrieved person, they forward the complaints with all proceedings to the PKSF Managing Director (MD). The MD reviews and resolves the cases, which is final for PKSF. The MD may seek advice from the PKSF Chairman for any critical issue.

GENDER CONSIDERATION

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. This has fundamentally shaped all activities and outputs of the project. ECCCP-Flood recognizes women's essential contribution as leaders and agents of change in the face of changing climate and resource constraints. Considering the gender sensitivity of the project, 80% of the CCAG members will be women.

The project considers not only the benefits of women, but also the inter-sectional vulnerability to changing conditions of those members facing additional marginalization due to poverty, and social exclusion. The project activities have been selected so that women can easily implement these. This increases their capacity as well as resilience to climate change.

Promoting women's empowerment through the project interventions is consulted not only with the women members of a family but also with the male members. Besides, POs are building a good rapport by disseminating appropriate information in the vulnerable community.

The project accommodates the GoB's policies and strategies on women's resilience and their critical role in preparedness and recovery from disasters and the necessity of shifting livelihoods towards adaptive options.

PROCUREMENT

The project follows the procurement standards of the GoB such as the PPA-2006 and the PPR-2008. The project has prepared a simplified procurement policy in both Bangla and English in this regard. As per the policy, IEs prepare and submit the procurement plans to get approval from PKSF. The first package of goods and services is subject to prior review. The rest of the packages are reviewed by the PMU staff at the field office of the IEs after procurement is over.

Besides PKSF recruits audit firms for auditing all accounts. The firms submit a separate audit report for each project.

EXIT STRATEGIES

The project is forming community groups and build their capacity through training, workshops and linking them with different stakeholders related to project interventions. To ensure a successful exit strategy, the community will prepare and demonstrate community-level adaptation action plans as per their needs.

They share their indigenous knowledge and experience in their own community and perform the best practices to overcome the adverse climate change effects. So, the community can take responsibility of project-induced resources in the long run. Plinth raising at the household level and resilient water and sanitation activities will be maintained by communities themselves.

After project completion, the community will effectively communicate with local government institutions to continue receiving support under different safety net programs as well as to have enrollment in the POs' financing programs.

The communities will prepare an action plan and will demonstrate them as per their needs. Community contribution in most of the activities instills a sense of ownership among the members, which will strongly ensure proper management of the project provided by the IEs. An operation and maintenance plan is presented below:

Name of Structure	Time-frame	Responsibility	Source of Fund	Remarks
Plinths	Annual	Plinth owners	Plinth owners	POs will ensure implementation of the plan as they will continue their financial support to the program participants from their core program.
Tube wells	Quarterly	Climate Change Action Group	Climate Change Action Group	
Climate-resilient sanitary latrines	Daily	Latrine-user HH	Latrine-user HH	
Slatted sheds of goats/sheep	Daily	Owner of HH	Owner of HH	



ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES



INCEPTION WORKSHOP OF ECCCP-FLOOD

A virtual inception workshop of the project was held on 20 August 2020. Ms Fatima Yasmin, Secretary of the Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance was present as the Chief Guest. It was presided over by PKSF Chairman Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad. Dr AKM Rafique Ahammed, Director General, Department of Environment, was the Special Guest. Mr Mohammad Moinuddin Abdullah, the then Managing Director of PKSF, delivered the welcome remarks and Dr Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, the then Director (Environment and Climate Change) of PKSF made a brief presentation on the project.

The ECCCP-Flood project is strengthening the adaptation capacity and increase the resilience of marginalized communities in 5 flood-prone districts. Two lac people are expected to be benefitted from the project. The major activities of the project include raising homestead plinths, cultivating flood-resilient crops, installing tube-wells and flood-resilient sanitary latrines, livestock rearing etc.

Speakers in the workshop expressed their hope that the project would also provide significant co-benefits including improved health, food

security, gender equality, women's security etc. that can help adapt to the impacts of climate change and contribute to the green recovery.

More than 200 participants, including representatives of various ministries, departments, directorates, Deputy Commissioners of five districts, members of PKSF Governing Body, representatives of various non-governmental organizations and development partners, Executive Directors of PKSF POs, and senior officials of PKSF, attended the webinar.

IE SELECTION

After signing the agreement with GCF on 27 April 2020, PKSF called for Expression of Interest (EoI) through 4 national dailies on 20 May 2020, for selection of

Implementing Entities (IEs). At the same time, an Evaluation Committee was formed to assess the Eols. The committee members have reviewed the Eols based on the set criteria of IE selection.

EVALUATION COMMITTEE

A five-member Evaluation Committee has been formed to assess the proposal submitted by the potential IEs. The committee prepared recommendations for assessing the applicability and quality of the proposed proposals submitted by the NGOs. The 1st meeting of the committee was held on 15 June 2020, the 2nd on 08 July 2020 and the 3rd on 22 July 2020 at PKSF Bhaban.

These meetings were chaired by Mr Md Fazlul Kader, the then Deputy Managing Director of PKSF. The members of the Committee included Dr Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, the then Director (Environment and Climate Change); Dr Akand Md Rafiqul Islam, Senior General Manager; Mr Md Abu Nashir Khan, Assistant General Manager, and Mr K M Marufuzzaman, Manager of PKSF.

Nine NGOs have been primarily selected for the ECCCP-Flood after reviewing the 29 proposals as per selection criteria of project documents. After reviewing and incorporating the feedback of the PEC, the list of NGOs has been sent to the Managing Director of PKSF for final approval.

GRANT AGREEMENT SIGNING

ECCCP-Flood was awarded to 09 IEs. These IEs were already working with PKSF as its Partner Organizations (POs). The grant agreement signing between PKSF and POs took place in November 2020. Mr Md Fazlul Kader, the then Deputy Managing Director of PKSF signed the agreement on behalf of PKSF while Executive Directors of the POs signed on behalf of their respective organizations.

After signing the agreement, PKSF disbursed 12.5% of the total agreed budget of each IE as advance.

INCEPTION WORKSHOPS AT FIELD LEVEL

NAZIR : LALMONIRHAT

NAZIR (Naton Zibon Rochi) organized an inception workshop at the Deputy Commissioner's Conference Hall in Lalmonirhat on 07 January 2021. Mr Md Abu Jafor, Deputy Commissioner of Lalmonirhat was present as the chief guest. He said that Lalmonirhat is one of the vulnerable districts to the adverse impacts of climate change. He hoped that the activities of the ECCCP-Flood would make the vulnerable people residing in char areas resilient to flood and other natural disasters. He also expected that the project's fund should be used transparently. Mr Md Nurul Haque Sarker, Executive Director of NAZIR chaired the occasion. The Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Khunaigach Union were also present in the event. About 50 government officials from districts and upazila level, representatives from different NGOs and civil society, journalists, and project stakeholders attended the occasions. Mr Mostafizur Rahman, Chief Credit Coordinator of NAZIR delivered the inaugural speech while Mr Muhammad Saha Alam Ferdous, Project Coordinator of ECCCP-Flood gave a brief presentation on the project. After the presentation, an open discussion session took place. Participants of the workshop provided different recommendations and suggestions.

Another similar workshop was organized at the Union Parishad of Khunaigach. The Union Parishad Chairman and members along with representatives from civil society, beneficiaries and NGO workers were present in the workshop.

NDP : KURIGRAM

An Inception Workshop of 'Extended Community Climate Change Project (ECCCP-Flood)' was organized by National Development Programme (NDP) on 03 March 2021 at the Upazila Conference Hall of Chilmari in Kurigram. Mr Shawkat Ali Bir Bikram, Chairman, Upazila Parishad of Chilmari was present as the chief guest and Mst Asma Begum, Vice Chairman, Upazila Parishad of Chilmari was present as a special guest on the occasion. The meeting was presided over by Mr AWM Rayhan Shah, UNO of Chilmari in Kurigram. Mr Shawkat Ali Bir Bikram said that the project would make the char people resilient to natural disasters. He expressed his opinion that Ashtamir Char Union can be included in the working areas of the project. He suggested submitting a monthly progress report of the project to the upazila. As Chairperson of the meeting, the UNO said that the selection process of participants must incorporate the choices of people's representatives and local stakeholders. He hoped that the project would select real poor people and include them as participants. He suggested avoiding overlapping during the selection of participants. He said that it is very important to distribute the inputs of the project properly among the participants. He emphasized on the importance of conducting the project's activities in close coordination with the stakeholders concerned. Mr Masduzzaman Poll, Assistant Director of NDP delivered the welcome remarks and Mr Md Habibur Rashid, Project Coordinator of ECCCP-Flood gave a presentation on the project. Then, there was an open discussion session where participants shared their opinions and suggestions for successful implementation of the

project. Finally, the Chairperson of the meeting thanked everyone and announced the end of the meeting.

POPI : LALMONIRHAT

POPI organized an inception workshop on 03 February 2021 at the conference hall of the DC office in Lalmonirhat. Mr Md Abu Jafor, the Deputy Commissioner of Lalmonirhat, attended the event as the chief guest. Mr Rafiqul Islam, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General) was the special guest. Representatives from district level and upazila level, Veterinary Surgeon, Agriculture Extension Officer, Upazila Public Health Engineer, Upazila Women Affairs Officer, respective Union's Chairman, journalists, representatives from civil societies, and other stakeholders were present in the workshop. The Deputy Commissioner of Lalmonirhat thanked PKSF and POPI for organizing the workshop. He hoped that this project would help people of the flood-prone Char areas in Lalmonirhat become resilient. He also requested the respective Union Chairman and other government officials to provide assistance in implementing the project. He also suggested providing high-value pigeons to the project participants and promoting corn and maize cultivation. Mr Sahidul Islam, Deputy Director of POPI delivered the welcome speech. Mr Imamul Hasan, Project Coordinator of POPI gave a presentation on the project. Then, there was an open discussion session chaired by the DC. The Chairmen of Kulaghat and Mogolhat Unions said that they would provide necessary assistance to implement the project. About 35 guests and government officers participated in the workshop. In the closing speech, the Deputy Commissioner gave thanks to all participants present.

GBK : NILPHAMARI

Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK) organized an inception workshop on 15 March 2021 at the conference hall of Upazila Nirbahi office of Dimla in Nilphamari. Ms Joysree Rani Roy, UNO of Dimla, Chaired the program. Upazila level government officers, Union Parishad Chairman, members, journalists, representatives from civil societies, NGOs, and other stakeholders of the project attended the workshop. Mr Md Aminul Islam, Deputy Executive Director of GBK was also present in the program. Mr Md Durul Huda Mondal, Project Coordinator of ECCCP-Flood, GBK gave a presentation on the project.

SSS : JAMALPUR

Society for Social Service (SSS) organized an inception workshop on 28 January 2021 at the Upazila Nirbahi Officer's conference room in Islampur upazila of Jamalpur. Mr Md Enamul Haque, Deputy Commissioner of Jamalpur was present as the chief guest. Mr Abdul Hamid Bhuyian, Executive Director of SSS chaired the workshop.

The Upazila Chairman of Islampur, the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer of Melandaha, and a Deputy Manager of PKSF (Mr Md Rabi Uz zaman) were the special guests of the event. The Vice-chairmen of two Upazila Parishads under the project, Union Parishad chairman and members, Upazila Agricultural Officer, Upazila Livestock Officer, upazila engineer, government officers, representatives of NGOs and civil society, journalists and stakeholders of the project were present in the workshop. Mr SM Yehiea, Deputy Director (Credit) of SSS gave a brief presentation on the project. The Deputy Commissioner said that the project should collaborate with GOs, NGOs, and local representatives. He suggested special care be taken in selecting participants to avoid overlapping. Mr Abdul Hamid Bhuyian said that SSS maintains transparency and quality in implementing different programs and projects.

The participants of the workshop shared their opinions for successful implementation of the ECCCP-Flood.



APPROVED IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES (IEs) FOR ECCCP-FLOOD AT A GLANCE

Sl.	Name of IE	Working Area		Duration	Budget (BDT)				
		Upazila	District		Grant	Loan	IE's contribution	Community Contribution	Total
1	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO)	Fulchari	Gaibandha	Nov 11, 2020 to April 26, 2024	163,902,845	73,140,000	4,719,099	3,715,000	245,476,944
		Matharganj and Sharishabari	Jamalpur						
2	Thengamara Mahila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS)	Saghata	Gaibandha	Nov 18, 2020 to April 26, 2024	67,576,400	27,720,000	1,744,165	1,405,000	98,445,565
3	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK)	Rowmari	Kurigram	Nov 25, 2020 to April 26, 2024	63,678,900	27,720,000	1,780,801	1,405,000	94,584,701
4	National Development Programme (NDP)	Chilmari	Kurigram	Nov 17, 2020 to April 26, 2024	96,718,070	47,124,000	3,027,237	2,410,000	149,279,307
		Char Rajibpur							
5	Society for Social Service (SSS)	Islampur	Jamalpur	Nov 10, 2020 to April 26, 2024	98,267,070	45,738,000	2,938,298	2,315,000	149,258,368
		Melandaha							
6	Self-Help and Rehabilitation Programme-SHARP	Dimla	Nilphamari	Nov 15, 2020 to April 26, 2024	38,562,506	13,860,000	890,508	700,000	54,013,014
7	Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK)	Dimla	Nilphamari	Nov 11, 2020 to April 26, 2024	38,562,545	13,860,000	890,508	700,000	54,013,053
8	NAZIR (Natun Zibon Rochi)	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Lalmonirhat	Nov 10, 2020 to April 26, 2024	38,562,490	13,860,000	890,508	700,000	54,012,998
9	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Lalmonirhat	Nov 19, 2020 to April 26, 2024	38,562,545	13,860,000	890,508	700,000	54,013,053
Total:					644,393,371	276,882,000	17,771,632	14,050,000	953,097,003



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, M&E, AND CAPACITY BUILDING



TRAINING TO POs' STAFF ON PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The PMU of PKSF organized a three-day training for 80 staff of the POs in 3 batches at ESDO Learning and Resource Centre at Adabar, Mohammadpur. The Managing Director of PKSF inaugurated the training program. The training was on project management and operations, procurement, financial management, etc. After successful completion of

the training, the participants gathered knowledge about implementation processes of the project activities, climate change issues, selection of beneficiaries, Social Mapping, Environment, and Social Compliances, Procurement guideline, Finance and Accounts etc. PKSF provided a certificate to the participants of the training course.



MONITORING PROCESS

The project adopts a results-based monitoring framework. The monitoring under the project has three functions. At first, thorough monitoring by PMU ensures accountability of the IEs to deliver the inputs agreed in the project proposal

which implies that the resources are used efficiently for the proposed activities. Secondly, monitoring establishes proper documentation of the implementation process and achievements at different levels (Outputs, Outcomes, and Impacts). Third, monitoring helps gather learning from the process. In short, the role of accountability is significant in the case of Outputs, whereas learning becomes a core issue of monitoring at the Outcome and the Impacts level achievements.

The POs' Monitoring Officers report to the Chief Executive or senior official not directly entrusted with the implementation of the project. He/she implements the Monitoring Framework as envisaged in the project proposal, produces quarterly activity monitoring reports based on the Activity to Output Monitoring (ATOM) agreed upon and undertakes outcome-level monitoring half yearly based on the agreed Outcome Assessment Sheet (OAS) and impacts-level monitoring annually based on the agreed Impact Assessment Sheet (IAS) which were prepared taking indicators of Impacts and Outcomes into account.

PKSF's senior management personnel visit the field-level activities as part of AE's mission and guide the PMU (PKSF as the Executing Entity). The AE reviews

evaluation reports and audit reports carried out by individual consultants. It oversees procurement and financial management of the project, preparation of project completion report, and submits the report to the secretariat of GCF. AE ensures all compliances including gender action plan, ESAP, IP etc. The AE also reviews the annual budget in order to enhance the efficient use of resources.

The AE monitors the audit process and fund disbursement, and prepares the financial closing report of the project, project closing documents etc. for submission to the secretariat.

FIELD VISIT BY PMU AND PKSF STAFF

After signing of agreements with POs, PMU staff and PKSF's senior officials visited the project working area. An action oriented-field visit was conducted from January to February. The objective of the visit was to assess the implementation procedure, selection process of participants, documentation, vulnerability assessment, office set-up, selection of Unions etc. After visiting the field, the officials held feedback sessions with the IEs. During the visit, the IEs' senior officials were present.

SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS AND FORMATION OF CCAGS

After recruiting the IE staff, the PMU conducted a training program on project management. The PO officials primarily selected participants for the project as per the criteria of the ECCCP-Flood. The project will select a total of 20,000 participants (Households) where 80% will be female. During this period, the IEs selected 10,000 HHs where 90% were female. Of these households, about 50% are female-headed and 54 had physically challenged members.

After completion of the selection, the IEs formed 500 Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) at the community level. They prepared a vulnerability assessment and action plan for each CCAG.





HOUSEHOLD PLINTH RAISING

The project is working to raise the plinths of 45,000 households above the flood level in Char lands (of the Brahmaputra and the Teesta rivers) of the selected 5 northern districts. The women-headed households and disadvantaged people are given priority in this regard. A cluster-based approach is adopted for raising plinths, which was successfully implemented in the Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) of PKSF. The height of the plinths depends on the local situation and is determined



through consultations with the local community. The homesteads are raised above the historically highest flood level in the relevant area. The participants are encouraged to cultivate vegetables on the raised plinths round the year.

Women in the flood-prone areas perceive that they are the most benefitted groups among the flood-affected communities due to raising of homestead plinths. They have to cook food for their family members. If the homestead inundates, they have to struggle for cooking food and collecting drinking water. At home, they have to look after children, the elderly, poultry and livestock resources, and so on. If their homestead inundates, they have to move to embankment or flood shelters with all these belongings, which increases their sufferings manifold. Women are feared to face sexual harassment while staying in flood shelters or on embankments during

flood. But if they can stay at their houses, the risks of such harassment would significantly decrease.

The POs have started to raise plinths as per the criteria stated in the project guidelines. IEs' staff selected the participants in clusters. They sought approval from PMU in the approved format.

GOAT/SHEEP REARING IN SLATTED SHEDS

Goat and sheep rearing is a traditional livelihood activity in rural communities in Bangladesh. But the traditional system of goat and sheep rearing is sensitive to floods, heatwaves and cold waves. Goats are easily affected by different diseases during the rainy season due to living on a wet floor, cold injury during winter, and heat stress during the hot period. It also hampers growth and reproduction of goats/sheep. But these hurdles can be overcome by rearing goats/sheep in slatted



sheds. ECCCP-Flood promotes slatted sheds to protect goats and sheep from frequent floods and associated impacts. 10,000 women are being gradually selected and trained on goats/sheep rearing in slatted sheds. Women-headed households and other disadvantaged groups get preference while selecting participants for this implementation. Both grant and loan financing are used to implement this activity. The grant is provided by the GCF for making slatted sheds and providing training to the participants and loans from PKSF are used for purchasing goats/sheep.



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