



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

Annual Progress Report

January 2021-December 2021

BASIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

Project ID / Output ID	SAP 008		
Full Title:	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Food)		
Start Date	27 April 2020	Completion date:	26 April 2024
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PKSF (Co-financing):	USD 3.65 Million		
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Country:	Bangladesh		

Acronyms

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
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
UzP	Upazila Parishad
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment Mapping
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension

Executive Summary

Despite the challenges of COVID-19 pandemic, ECCCP-Flood project has achieved remarkable progress in 2021. Especially the outcome 1 (Institutions and community groups strengthened capacity on addressing climate change) has significant results, such as, project participant selection (100%) and Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) formation (100%) already have reached its target. The socio-economic profile of all the beneficiaries is also completed. In total, 10 (ten) workshops and seminars engaging different level stakeholders have been organized as on the date of this report. The project has already shared a newsletter entitled “RESILIENCE: An ECCCP-Flood Bulletin in June 2021. In addition, Guidelines on Activity implementation, Procurement, Accounting and Financial Management have been published as knowledge products. In order to implement the project with quality, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has organized four day-long training sessions to enhance the capacity of the staff of 9 Implementing Entities (IEs). On the other hand, activities in outcome 2 (Protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flood) are also moving fast considering lockdown and other restrictions imposed by the government due to COVID-19. The project has achieved 25% of its total target in cluster based homestead plinth raise although it was started in delay. The plinth dwellers have already started cultivating vegetables and fruits round the year on their raised plinths. It may be mentioned that the activities under outcome 3 (increased access to safe water and sanitation) strongly depends on outcome 2. As a result, activities of outcome 3 also started in delay. Installation of tube-well and sanitary latrines has already started on raised homesteads. In addition, awareness sessions on health and hygiene have been conducted in the monthly group meetings of CCAGs. The agriculture and livestock sectors are highly vulnerable to floods in the climate stressed areas, indeed. As most of the people in the project areas mainly depend on agricultural activities and livestock rearing, outcome 4 (Access to flood-resilient livelihood) will enhance the capacity of the target community at a large scale in this regard. Besides, the project continuously provided technical and financial support to increase the livelihood and income of the target communities. The project was unable to reach our expected target and milestones due to the lockdown of the COVID-19 condition. Hence, the budget has been revised and prepared an inclusive and achievable action plan for the upcoming days. The project is expected to achieve all the targets in second year within timeline by ensuring quality implementation of the project activities.

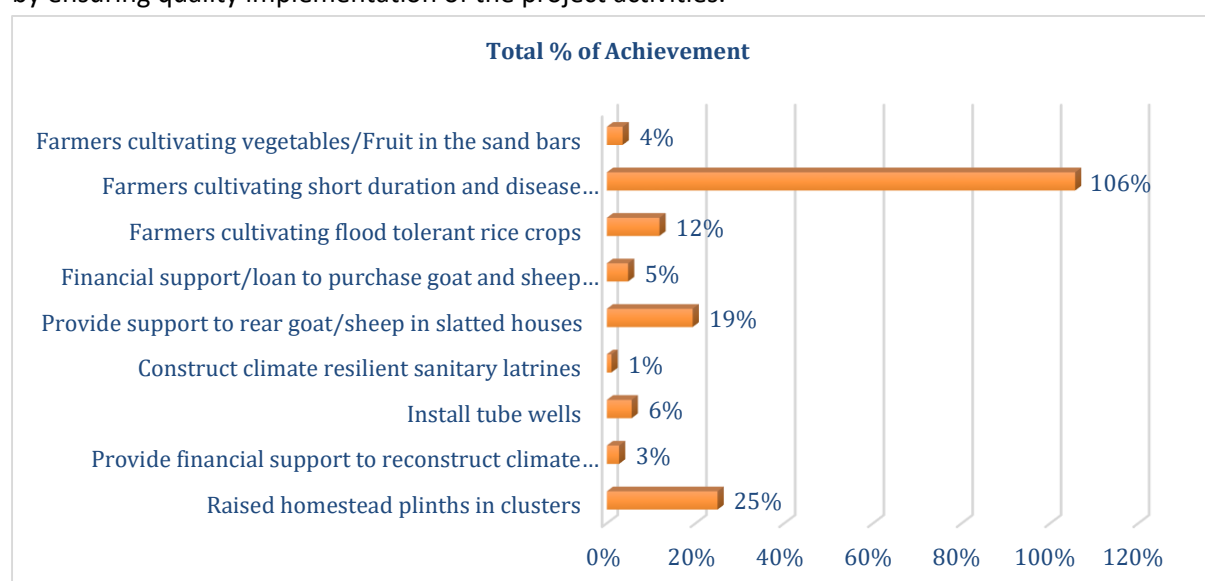


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A. Introduction

The Brahmaputra-Jamuna is one of the greatest Rivers in the world and ranked in the top three in terms of its sediment and water discharges. The high water and sediment discharges are generated by the monsoon-dominated floods and the tectonic setting, which provides abundant sediment from Himalayan uplift into the subsiding Bay of Bengal (Best, J.L., Ashworth, P.J., Sarker, M.H. and Roden, J.E., 2007). In Bangladesh, the Brahmaputra River after entering from India through Kurigram district and flowing towards South up to Gaibandha has been divided into two branches, Gaibandha district on the right and Jamalpur district on the left. Climate induced disaster, such as, excessive rainfall, drought, abnormal low rainfall, floods, river bank erosion and the adverse impacts of climate change are the common disasters in the Brahmaputra basin in Bangladesh which has great impacts on the livelihood of the people. A densely populated low-lying country dominated by deltaic floodplains, Bangladesh is exceptionally vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The geographical location of this country makes it more prone to various frequent disasters such as floods, cyclones, earthquakes, etc. Flood and cyclones are reoccurring phenomena likely to trigger massive losses of lives, damage to assets and people's livelihood. Besides, the unique natural settings of Bangladesh and the characteristics of tropical monsoon climate are greatly responsible for flood hazards in the country (Elahi, 2001). Moreover, different regions of Bangladesh have the possibility of experiencing 30-70% floods in a year (Agarwala et al, 2003).

Those who live along the catchment area of Brahmaputra, Jamuna, Tista including mainland and char land are no strangers to flooding. Likewise mainland, the char land in Bangladesh is frequently susceptible as a place of multi- disasters and the dwellers of these places are the most vulnerable because of its diversity of environment (S. Paul, M.R. Islam, 2015). Nevertheless, it has been proved that living with floods and struggling against floods is part and parcel of the people living in these flood-prone areas. The poor and marginalized community living in these flood-prone areas usually depends on agriculture including crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, etc. which are highly sensitive to climate change. The extreme flooding also resulted in thousands of people losing access to safe drinking water and exposure to floodwaters containing untreated wastewater. Flooding and heavy rainfall often cause to damage crops, seeds, and agricultural land; affect the quality and quantity of the harvest and exacerbate food insecurity locally, as well as nationally specially in Northern Bangladesh. Subsequently, livelihoods are disrupted.

It is well known that the prospect and occurrence of such disasters is an important barrier to development and the improvement of well-being (E.g. Carter et al 2009). This indicates that the government and citizens of Bangladesh have a long history of preparing for, adapting to, and recovering from natural disasters. This means that farmers and local communities must be supported in preparing themselves for the changing situations and taking the steps that will improve their ability to protect their livelihoods. However, there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Awareness raising and capacity-building processes are urgently needed at all levels which may support long-term learning processes and, at the same time, consider the broad range of socio-economic conditions.

Considering the climatic emergency, PKSF has designed the "Extended Community Climate Change - 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 assistance of Green Climate Fund (GCF). Major adaptation activities that

have been implemented under the project at the flood-prone community levels so far: cluster-based homestead plinth raises, reconstruction of resilient houses on raised plinths, construction of climate-resilient sanitary latrines, installation of tube-wells for creating access to safe drinking water, 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 the following selection criteria for the project participants during its design phase:

- 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 being implemented 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, such as:

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.

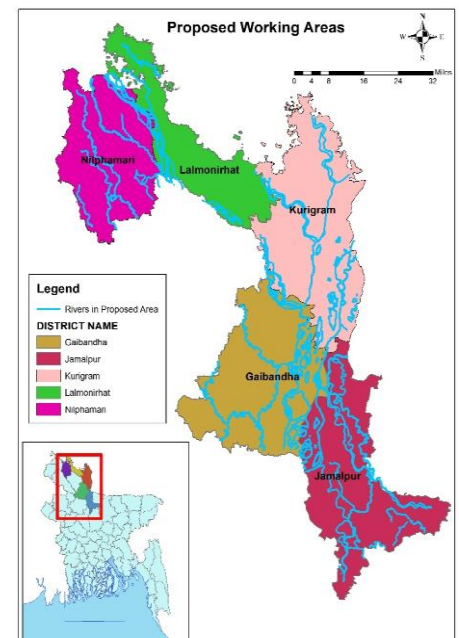


Figure 1: Project Area

C. Overall Progress

The project has achieved significant progress considering the hard pandemic situation of COVID-19 through creating and enhancing COVID-19 prevention awareness among all the staff and members of the project.

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 election and group formation

In prior to the selection of the beneficiaries, the project identified the most vulnerable areas, like char land and low-lying areas, according to the selection criteria. Several consultations have been conducted at the district, upazila (sub-district) and union levels (the lowest tier of the local government in Bangladesh). The implementing entities (IEs) properly and effectively maintained the project participant selection process at the field level through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods like social mapping, feasibility and vulnerability assessment mapping (VAM), risk and resource mapping, focus group discussion (FGD), priority ranking, etc. All selection criteria were strongly met in accordance with the project guideline with the active collaboration of respective areas' local community leaders, religious leaders, and local government representatives. With the support of IEs, the project has selected 20874 households in this reporting period. Overall, the project has selected a total of 21194 households from its beginning to the current reporting period. The list of program participants was finalized by the verification of the Project Coordinator and the Focal Person of IEs under the supervision of Project Management Unit (PMU), PKSF and the list was approved by the PMU. It may be mentioned that the respective IEs have strengthened skills and capacity of their staff on project participant selection methods and strategies. Female and widow-headed household family members have been given priority in this process. The Person with special needs has also received special consideration.

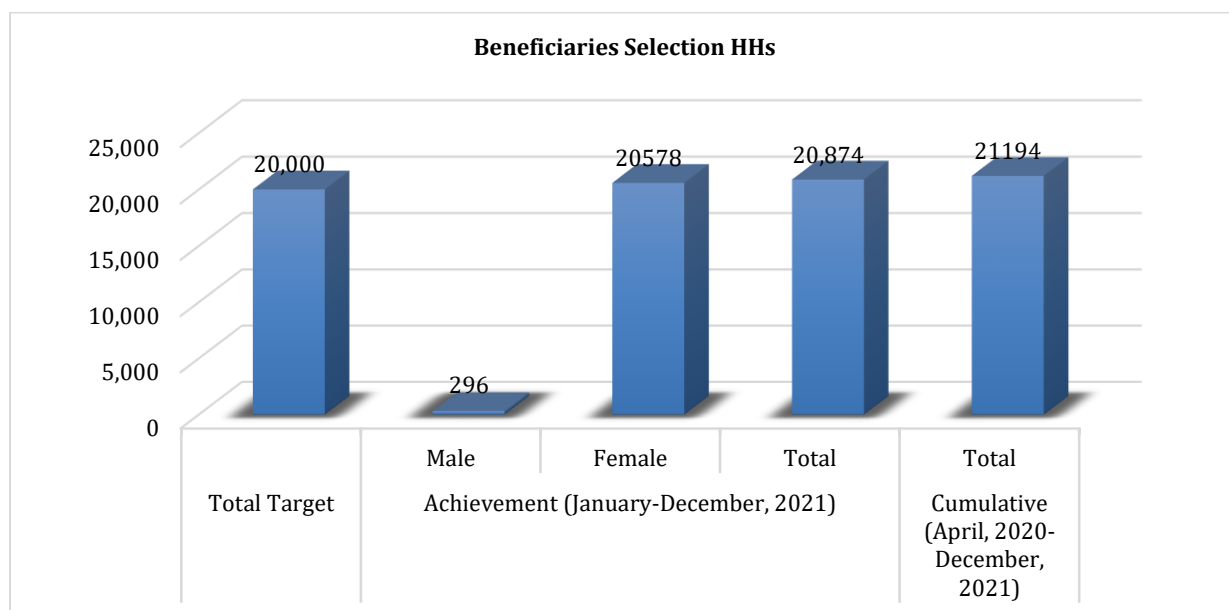


Figure 2: Number of Households Selected as Beneficiaries under the Project



Photo 1: Community Consultation, IE: GBK

The climate change adaptation group (CCAG) is the potential platform in the project intervention area where representatives of this group member will be able to be updated on climate change issues like weather forecasting, mitigation, and adaptation issues through regular group meetings at their community level. After finalizing the project participant selection, the project focuses on forming the climate change adaptation group (CCAG). The objective of forming this group is to ensure participation and collective decisions on climate change adaptation of the affected community in implementing the proposed interventions. The project staff facilitates the group to perform the activities. Each group gets together every month and discusses particular issues as they are trained on. The selected project participants have shown their interests to attend in the meeting and received information and deliver the messages among the group members as well. They convey particular information among group members along with adjacent communities and neighbors. During the reporting period, about 1000 CCAGs are formed and reached 100% of its target. On average, most of the groups are consist of 20-30 program participants. As the project is gender-sensitive, it put emphasis on women, women heads and other disadvantaged groups while forming the CCAGs.



Photo 2: Prepared Social Map, Lalmonirhat, IE: NAZIR

, The project participants have addressed climate change issues in the community and ensured community participation to reduce the vulnerability of the community people with the help of CCAG. Thus communities were involved in preparing action plan, implementing the community-based activities and adapting with the new technologies which has a long-term impact at their communities.

Table 1: Area-wise Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) Distribution

SL no	Name of IE	Working Area		Number of CCAG Formed from April 2020 to December 2021
		Upazila	District	
1	Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO)	Fulchari	Gaibandha	80
		Madargonj	Jamalpur	74
		Sharishabari	Jamalpur	73
2	Gram BikashKendro (GBK)	Dimla	Nilphamri	50
3	NAZIR (Natun Zibon Rochi)	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Lalmonirhat	50
4	Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK)	Rowmari	Kurigram	100
5	Self-Help And Rehabilitation Programme (SHARP)	Dimla	Nilphamari	50
6	Society For Social Service.	Islampur	Jamalpur	165
		Melandah	Jamalpur	81
7	People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Lalmonirhat	50

SL no	Name of IE	Working Area		Number of CCAG Formed from April 2020 to December 2021
		Upazila	District	
8	TMSS	Saghata	Gaibandha	100
9	NDP	Chilmari & Char Rajibpur	Kurigram	170
Total				1000

1.1.2 Socio-economic profile preparation of the program participants

The socio-economic profile of the selected households has been prepared in detail before providing any support or assistance to the project participants. The purpose of the socio-economic profile is to record detail information on the present status of the program participants. It measures the detail information of participants' demography, education, income and occupation, inequities in access to resources, losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters, access to reliable safe water supply and sanitation system, food security, number and value of the asset, nutrition intake, and livelihood of the program participants, etc. This valid information will be used to compare short-term progress achieved by project interventions.

In total, 21194 numbers socio-economic profile have been completed. Field level staffs of the IEs have visited door to door of the selected participants and collected their socio-economic information in the prescribed formats and guidance provided by the PMU to prepare the profile.

1.1.3 Arranging monthly group meetings on climate change issues of CCAGs

The CCAG is a platform, information hub and learning & sharing centre about climate change adaptation for the project participants. This group can support their community by providing technical support or guidance, sharing relevant information knowledge, experience, and good practices, promoting synergy, and strengthening engagement. Therefore, the project has been conducting the monthly meetings of the CCAG since its formation.

The CCAG members are continuing the monthly meeting after its formation. In total, 6636 meetings were conducted and 21194 participants attended the monthly meetings regularly. The monthly meetings of CCAG were held at the community level at a suitable place and time. IEs field level staff directly coordinates with the project participants. They are assisting the groups in organizing meetings, discussions on climate change, and other environmental and health issues. The meeting notes are preserved in a register book. With the support from the project staffs, the group members have taken necessary decisions in addressing climate change impacts by the project interventions. Consequently, they can make decisions about facilities received from the project, disaster, and other climate change issues, local relevant issues, etc. They have also prepared their Local Adaptation Action Plan by assessing the vulnerability during the CCAG meeting. This project has engaged the CCAG members in financial services (credit, savings, enterprise loans, etc.). This will ensure the sustainability of the CCAGs for upcoming days. Thus, these meetings have great impacts among the project participants.

The outcomes of the meeting may be as follows:-

- Group members have a clear perception of the project objectives;
- Group member express their views and share their learning;

- Each of the group has an action 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 climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation in their own language. .



Photo 3: Arranging Monthly Meeting of CCAG, Dimla, Nilphamari, IE: GBK

Overall, the training helped CCAG members in decision making in their family, enhanced leadership skill at their community as well as built good relationships among the community members, etc. They have already started to disseminate particular information not only among the group members but also to the adjacent communities and neighbours to aware and obtain knowledge from this group.

1.2 Preparation of vulnerability assessment and adaptation action plan

1.2.1 Carrying out participatory vulnerability assessment

The purpose of participatory vulnerability assessment (PVA) is to enhance resilience to disasters, the impact of climate change such as agriculture, food security, infrastructure, water resources and to ensure sustainable developments. It will increase understanding of the vulnerable communities about climate change impacts on their lives and livelihood. Through this process, the selected community will internalize the perception of climate change so that they are able to address it in the long run, more efficiently. Participatory Vulnerability Assessment has been carried out at the beginning of the project and prepared an adaptation action plan by the involvement of the local community peoples, social leaders, religious leaders, and other relevant stakeholders.

A systematic PVA was carried out in each community for long-term planning in the adaptation sector to identify the vulnerabilities in the localities. This has been done as a part of capacity-building training to the vulnerable community to address future climate change impacts and vulnerabilities by themselves. In total, 1000 vulnerability assessments have been carried out by 1000 CCAGs with an intensive assistance of project staff during this reporting period. Overall, the project achieved its total (100%) target. The project staffs with technical support from PMU have developed the necessary

tools. The entire assessment focused on gender and climate change issues in the selected communities.



Photo 4: Participatory Vulnerability Assessment, Jamalpur, IE: ESDO

This activity has enhanced the knowledge and understanding of adaptation activities of the project participants' and helped to reduce the loss and damage of their resources. The project participants have analysed the disaster and nature of the disaster and prepared an adaptation action plan considering type of disasters. As a result, they can take precautionary measures and necessary steps before, during and after disasters and save their money and assets. Staffs of the IEs assisted the program participants of the project area in preparing PVA considering the vulnerability exposed to climate change. Frequent floods, drought during summer, heavy rainfall during the rainy season, irregular precipitation, and riverbank erosion were identified in the assessment as major problems which result in to loss of crops, livestock, poultry, and sanitary systems. Therefore, the community people have learned the frequency, intensity of disaster, and vulnerability.

1.2.2 Preparing local-level adaptation action plan using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools

Local-level Adaptation plan helps the community to prepare a plan to adjust with the impacts of climate change, including actions taken to reduce the negative impacts of climate change or to take advantage of emerging opportunities. The project has prepared 1000 participatory adaptation action plan (100% of its target) at the local level in consultation with the group members of CCAG based on the vulnerability assessment. In preparing the adaptation action plan, the program participants used brown paper to analyse their vulnerabilities exposed to disaster and further developed an adaptation action plan based on the identified vulnerabilities with the support of IEs staff. It helped them to increase their skills on 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.

1.3 Organizing Trainings on Climate Change for Program Participants and Stakeholders

1.3.1. Preparing training manuals and guidelines on climate change issues and project management

The project developed the training manuals on climate change for providing training among the CCAG members. The project also prepared necessary guidelines including activity implementation guideline, environmental and social management guideline, procurement guideline, accounting and financial manual.

1.3.2 Organizing workshops and seminars

The project conducted three day-long training workshop from 12th to 14th September 2021 on the Online Monitoring System and the progress of the project. It was held at the ESDO Training and Resource Centre (ETRC), Adabor, Mohmmadpur, Dhaka. Mr. K.M. Marufuzzaman, Project Coordinator, ECCCP-Flood, PKSF was the chair of this event. Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director (DMD)-5, PKSF and Mr. Abu Nashir Khan, Assistant General Manager (AGM), PKSF also attended the workshop. The Focal persons, Project Coordinators, and the Account Officer from IEs were the key participants of the workshop training. The project also initiated on online monitoring tools named "Project Canvas" which is a visual tool that improves communication in project teams and provides a simplified project overview. The designated representatives from the IEs presented the overall progress of their respective organizations. In total, the ECCCP-Flood project has completed 10 workshops including inception.



Photo 5: Workshop training conducted by PKSF, ESDO office, Adabor, Dhaka

1.3.2 Preparing training plan and organizing training sessions for program participants

Existing livelihood of the communities in project areas found not resilient so far. This project has been providing capacity building training on livelihoods-in the context of flood resilience and climate change impacts in Bangladesh. It could also be considered as community-led solution that may improve the living conditions of the climate vulnerable people. Different types of trainings were organized at the field level for the project participants. The people living in the project areas are mostly involved with agricultural activities and livestock rearing. Therefore, the project is trying to promote improved and

flood resilient crop cultivation and goat/sheep rearing through training and creating mass awareness at community level.

With the support from IEs, the project has organized training on goat rearing, management and cultivation of flood-tolerant varieties, such as, BRRI 52, BARI-52 wheat, Thai Golden 8 Guava cultivation. Resource person from the concerned departments, such as, Upazila Livestock Officer (ULO) and Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO) have taken session in the trainings. As of reporting period, the project has provided training to 217 batches. In the agricultural component, the training sessions mainly covered selection of land for different kinds of varieties, preparation of fertilizer and seedbed, transplantation of seedlings, irrigation, and harvesting for rice, wheat and sweet gourd cultivation. On the other hand, food management, housing, disease management, vaccination, and environmental management were the key contents of the goat rearing and management training sessions.

This type of training enhanced knowledge and skills of the participants on adaptation measures and helped to reduce loss and damage to their resources and productions of the respective flood-tolerant crops.

Table 2: Summary of Training by Participants

Sl. No	Title of Training	Achievement (January-December, 2021)				Cumulative (April, 2020-December,2021)			
		No. of Batch	Female	Male	Total	No. of Batch	Female	Male	Total
1	Flood tolerant Rice BRRI 52 cultivation	33	343	369	712	33	343	369	711
2	Training on high value crop cultivation (BARI-30 Wheat cultivation)	86	1569	545	2114	86	1569	545	2113
4	Thai Golden 8 Guava cultivation	2	13	15	28	2	13	15	28
3	Training on high value crop cultivation (Sweet gourd cultivation)	2	35	8	43	2	35	8	43
5	Goat rearing & management	94	2168	124	2292	94	2168	124	2292
Total		217	4128	1061	5189	217	4128	1061	5187

1.3.3 Organizing training for the staff of IEs

The project has organized training not only for the people at community level but also for the staffs of IEs. The PMU has organized a four day-long training on “Quality Implementation on Adaptation Project under Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)” from 19th to 22nd December 2021. The training was held at Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogura. In total, 75 staffs from the IEs of project areas attended the training where 80 nos. were invited by the PMU.



The PMU also organized 3 batches of training for newly recruited staff of IEs to enhance their capacity for project management respectively 20th to 22nd December 2020, 23rd to 25th December 2020 and 27-29 December 2020. In total, 74 participants from the IEs attended the trainings.

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

Most of the vulnerable people of the project intervention area live in low-lying areas. As a result, their houses easily get damaged by floodwater almost in every monsoon in every year. The people usually



Photo 7 Soil extraction for Homestead raise, Nilphamari district, IE: GBK

takes shelter on roads in high land or embankments or flood shelters (if there any) during floods. . The flood-affected community faces multidimensional loss due to floods. The poor and marginalized communities living in these climate hotspot areas mainly depend on agriculture including crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, etc. which are highly sensitive to climate variation and related extreme events. They are compelled to sell their livestock resources at very low prices due to lack of rearing places and meet the demand of loss. After flooding, the cost of house repairing, crop and vegetable damages, loss of livestock resources, loss of income, transport cost for going to and returning from the shelter, increasing of treatment cost, etc. bring them an additional burden in their livelihood. This cost becomes doubled if they are affected by flood twice a year. Most importantly, women and adolescent girls would have at high risk of sexual harassment.

Considering the fact, the project incorporated to raise homestead plinths as one of the main activities so that the people living in the flood vulnerable project areas can protect themselves and their houses from flooding and stay in their houses during flood. This will help them to keep safe from flooding and get access to safe drinking water and sanitation during flood. As of the reporting period, 2496 nos. plinths of homesteads have been raised under the project. The height of the plinths depends on the local situation and is determined in consultation with the local community. In that case, the highest flood level in the past has been considered and 1 (one) feet has been added for raising plinths considering future uncertainty. So, there is no doubt that this intervention will play a vital role to achieve project goals and objectives in due time. Considering the environmental safety and security, soils were extracted from ditches, rivers, and abandoned places.

The raised homesteads will protect the communities as a shelter with their neighbour and community people during the flood. Now, they are also able to protect their livestock and other household resources during floods which they couldn't make it before this intervention. Now they are cultivating some vegetables, fruits, and rearing cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry on the raised plinths. They can earn money by selling domestic animals. They can also sell the surplus of vegetables and fruits in their local markets which may increase their family income. These will ensure food security, nutrition, family income, etc. Tube-wells and latrines of the communities are also safe on the raised plinths. As a result, they have continuous sources of safe drinking water and access to sanitation and hygiene practices.



Photo 8 Turfing the grass in a cluster Uttar Borul under Islampur Upazila, Jamalpur: IE: SSS.



Photo 9 after raising plinth special meeting has arranged for turfing and rearrange infrastructure, Jamalpur district: IE: SSS



Photo 10 Homestead Plinth Raise, Dimla, Nilphamari: IE: GBK



Photo 11 Raised Homestead, Kurigram, IE: NDP

Case Study: The fortress of our dream is "52 Vita"

Feichkar Char is a village at Nayarhat union of Chilmari upazila in Kurigram district. This village is one of the innumerable island chars across the Brahmaputra River. Earlier, there were 52 vitas of 52 families (164 family members) comprising of several clusters connected closely. Of the 52, ultra poor and poor were 36 and 16 respectively. They had not ability enough to build their houses. The total area of 52 vitas was 64,800 square feet (length: 270 feet, width: 240 feet) and the average height was 5.5 feet. Plinths of these 52 vitas are raised up to 1.5 feet above local flood level under this project which required 3, 55,680 cubic feet of soil.

Sabina, lives in 52 vitas, has a great story of overcoming poverty. Her husband's name is Mr. Tota Mia. They used to lead a happy family with hat they had their own. Due to frequent flooding in every year, they started selling their assets one after another at very low prices in every year. Finally they became destitute. The financial crisis in their family had been lasted for a year. Having no place to go, they grabbed their home in spite of sufferings from floods. *"I took swimming as my fate,"* Sabina said. *"But in 2020, one of the staff of ECCCP-Flood project came here to verify our house. They considered me as their project participant. They committed that they would raise our homestead as we would not suffer in the flood anymore. It seemed to us like a daydream. We couldn't believe it"* she added.

At last, the dream came true. In collaboration with the PMU, one of the IEs (National Development Program) of the ECCCP-Flood project has raised a plinth of 52 houses including her one by one like a chain without any thread. The day of floating in flood waters is over. Not only the days of inundation but also for passing the days of starvation, not being able to cook, eating only boiled rice and water, night fear of snakes, sleeping with the baby tied to his chest with a towel are over. Even the days of becoming poor have been stopped. Now they do not need to sell their cows, goats, ducks, and chickens at a low price due to floods. Sabina said in a cheerful voice, *'we will now rear cows, goats, sheep, ducks, and chickens in our houses. The surroundings of houses will be green colored with fruit, forest, and medicinal trees. There will be vegetables in the yard for twelve months.'*

Furthermore, economic basement of 52 vitas have been strengthened so far. As the project constructed sanitary latrines and tube wells, environment friendly sewerage system has been developed, sufferings from diarrhoea have been reduced and access to safe drinking water and sanitation has been increased



2.2 Reconstruction of climate-resilient houses

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

The project provides support to raise the plinth of the existing homesteads. The existing houses need to be removed to clear the place. So, each family has to spend money once to break or remove the house and later on re-building the houses on the raised plinths. Besides, structurally strengthened households also would be able to withstand disasters like Nor 'wester, strong wind, etc. and keep families safe from natural hazards and disasters. Hence, the project participants require climate resilient materials like RCC pillars, iron angles, corrugated tin, etc. to be used in reconstructing their houses. But most of the families are poor in the project areas and financially unable to reconstruct the climate-resilient houses. As a result, the reconstruction of houses on raised plinths requires financial support to make them climate-resilient.

The project has taken initiative to provide financial support as a credit to reconstruct the climate-resilient house of the selected project participants that would foster climate resilience as well as adaptation. The project distributed loans among 276 participants during this reporting period. It needs to be mentioned that PKSF has already distributed loan BDT 4,70,16,960 among the IEs during this period. The IEs can repay their loans within a year.



Photo 12: Loan Disbursement, Dimla, Nilphamari, IE: GBK

3.0 Increased access to safe water and sanitation

3.1 Installation of flood-resilient tube wells

3.1.1 Installing tube wells

Tube well is treated as a social resource in the country. But it falls in crises of safe drinking water when the river water level becomes high during the rainy seasons. Flood waters can fully inundate tube wells for days or weeks or months. The force of flood water can also disrupt or damage tube well and directly intrude contaminated tube well water. Drinking contaminated water influences to spread water borne disease and it begins while the floodwater starts to recede. The replacement of surface water with tube well water as the primary source for drinking water is often assumed to have reduced diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. Installing tube wells on higher land maintaining safe distance the from potential contamination sources (e.g., latrines, fertilized fields, cow sheds) reduces the pollution risks during floods. In addition, it creates access to have safe water not only for drinking purposes but also for livestock, domestic and other purposes as well.

Considering the aforementioned situation, the ECCCP-flood project is installing a community-based tube well that is designed by the experts. During the reporting period, 28 nos. tube wells have been installed in the project areas which created access to safe drinking water for 654 participants (female 355, male 299). These tube wells have been installed on the raised plinths which are above maximum flood level in flood-prone areas. Appropriate site selection for installing tube wells is very important in regard to its social, environmental and public health aspects. Hence, the IEs conducted meetings and discussions with the project participants to select appropriate sites for tube well installations and formed tube well management committees with the project beneficiaries before installing the tube wells. The tube wells are fairly inexpensive to install and provide a convenient and cool private source of water. Installation of tube wells also considered utilization of used water from the storage tank in the vegetable garden. Women feel comfortable to use tube wells in a group. But the regular

maintenance of tube wells is one of the challenging issues though it does not require much money and time. The male members of the families can repair their tube wells at basic level very easily. Considering the issues, the project has created committees at community level operation and maintenance (O&M) of newly installed tube wells.

3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines

3.2.1 Construction climate-resilient sanitary latrines

As the houses and latrines are constructed at low lying lands in the flood vulnerable rural areas, most of the latrines are washed away due to floods in every year. The communities are also reluctant to repair latrines and install a new one. As a result, defecation in an open field or in the flood water increases during and after floods. Individuals using unimproved and unhygienic latrines are at higher risks of health issues. Flood waters also get mixed with human excreta due to leakages in the latrines and overflow. The use of such kinds of toilets has a detrimental effect on the environment. Even the women face sexual harassments in some cases for using latrines during flood especially while they take shelters on high lands, road and embankments. These can be reduced by staying at their own houses during flood.

Therefore, the project has undertaken initiative to construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines in the project implementing areas for ensuring hygiene and keeping environment safe from pollution not only in the floods but also the year round. Raising plinths of the homesteads with sanitary latrines may reduce the sufferings of the flood vulnerable communities significantly. As of the reporting period, 29 nos. latrines have been installed in plinth raised homesteads in the project areas which created access to hygienic latrines among 128 people (69 female, 59 male). The model of the latrines is unique as it is women, aged, and child-friendly 2nd generation latrines. They have also received training on personal hygiene sessions conducted in monthly group meetings facilitated by the project staffs of the IEs. Women heads and disadvantaged groups usually get preference while selecting the project participants for latrines. Water supply system also ensured for maintaining hygiene which was not found in the baseline in the project areas.



Photo 13 Climate-resilient sanitary latrine, Mrs. Banesa Khatun. CCAG: Sitalakha, Taluar Char, Rowmari Upazila, Kurigram district, IE: PMUK

4:0 Access to flood-resilient livelihood

4.1 Rearing of goats/sheep in slatted houses

4.1.1 Providing support for rearing goats/sheep in slatted houses

Slatted house construction is one of the utmost effective interventions in this project. It is also considered as a sustainable adaptation practice. Almost all the project participants are familiar with goat rearing activities but at in a traditional method.

In the livestock sector, goat rearing is one of the important activities in economy, is a reliable source of protein that upholds a vital role in the family and national enrichment in poverty alleviation, employment and income generation. Goats are considered as the ideal animal model for climate change adaptation due to their high thermal and drought resilience, ability to survive on limited pastures, and high disease resistance. Goats, however, need to be protected from the drastic weather during pick summer, rainy, and winter seasons. The goat is easily affected by different diseases during the rainy season due to living on wet floors, cold injuries in winter, and heat stresses in hot seasons. Because of having not much capital, the flood vulnerable people usually keep their goats in an open field, garden and even on the road side. As a result, the growth and reproduction of goats are strongly hampered. In the monsoon, the houses for goat rearing are inundated due to floods and the people sell their animals to local market at a cheaper price as they face difficulties for rearing them. In addition, goats are attacked by diseases during and post flood days. These result in to make burden the community people in livestock rearing. The project introduced slatted housings for rearing goats which is able to overcome the above mentioned difficulties and challenges.



Photo 14 Slatted House, Kurigram, IE: PMUK

Considering the aforementioned fact, the project has been providing support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses. In total, 1934 slatted houses have been constructed during the reporting period and all the beneficiaries are female-headed households. The project provided them technical support as they needed. The project participants prepared their slatted houses on the raised plinth. Women-headed households and other disadvantaged groups were given preference while selecting project participants for goat rearing. In prior to initiate the activities, the selected participants were trained on rearing goats and sheep in slatted houses.

It may be mentioned that goat and sheep rearing in a slatted house reduce vulnerabilities of the animals and their impacts derived from flood leading to increase productivity. It will provide not only nutritious and milk but also use as a regular source of additional income for poor and landless or marginal farmers, especially during the flood. At the same time, it will enhance the skill of the project participants on goat rearing considering the climatic vulnerabilities. This activity has also supported to increase the income of the poor households significantly in their livelihood.



Photo 15 Slatted House, Islampur, Jamalpur, IE: SSS

Campaign on Livestock Vaccination

The project participants have received the basic knowledge on slatted houses, livestock vaccination, goat/sheep rearing and management by maintaining the environmental issues in the training sessions. All the participants made aware about the importance of livestock vaccination.

Sheep and Goats are the natural hosts of the PPR virus whereas goats are more susceptible than sheep. This disease poses challenges to food production and distribution; affecting rural livelihoods. The IEs conducted a PPR vaccination campaign in the selected areas. Before the vaccination, the IE concerned person discussed it with participants. It was revealed that most of the participants agreed that goats were dying due to PPR diseases. For this reason, the project has taken some steps to carry out a PPR vaccination campaign in consultation with PMU, PKSf. As per as the instructions of PKSf, a list was prepared by the IEs to record the number of goats of the participants in the intervention areas. Later the responsible person from Ies contacted with Upazila Livestock Office to arrange a PPR vaccination campaign with a support from them. PPR vaccination campaign was organized at several spots in each area. At the local level, a Paravet was responsible to vaccinate the goats. Some of the participants did not show interest to bring their goats to the selected areas because of business. After the motivation given by the IE staff, the participants finally realized the importance of the vaccine for goats and attended the vaccination campaigns.

Table 3: Livestock Vaccination at a Glance

IE Name	Upazila	District	Date	Number of Goats	Number of Participants
Self-Help and Rehabilitation Programme-SHARP	Dimla	Nilphamari	14-15 November, 2021	364	134

Society for Social Service (SSS)	Islampur, Melandoh	Jamalpur	12-17 December, 2021	2260	1600
Total				2624	1734



Photo16: PPR Vaccination Campaign for Goats, IE: SHARP



Photo 17: Livestock Vaccination Campaign Islampur, Jamalpur, IE: SSS



Photo 18: Slatted House at CCAG No-46 Islampur, Jamalpur, IE: SSS

4.2 Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep

With a view to enhancing the adaptive capacity and ensuring the sustainability, the project provides financial support to its beneficiaries. As of the reporting period, a loan for purchasing goats is disbursed among 477 females under the project. The beneficiaries purchased an improved variety of goats from local and regional markets by that loan. It needs to be mentioned that before a series of feasibility assessments were performed on repayment capacity, interest, and partial investment capacity distributing the loans.

The instalment for repaying the loans is monthly basis. So, this loan is affordable to the beneficiaries. This type of loans has different impacts by type of women e.g. married in a family and women in a women-headed family. The women who are married but not the head of their households may get support financially from their husbands to repay their loans in addition to sell their goats. On the other hand, the women who are head of their households may repay their loans by the earnings from selling their goats as well as kitchen gardening and poultry rearing

4.2 Flood Tolerant Rice Cultivation

Because of siltation in every year, the flood prone areas in Bangladesh have a great potentiality for cultivating and producing agricultural crops. Most of the crops planted in the project areas are very sensitive to flooding. The farmers also face huge losses in almost every year because of flooding. People living in the flood prone areas usually cultivate rice and other crops in traditional methods. As a result, they fall in losses while heating by the floods. Some of the main reasons include that they do not have knowledge and technical capacities enough to cultivate flood tolerant crops. The project has opened a window for these farmers to cultivate flood tolerant varieties. The farmers were selected by the project staff of the IEs in consultation with CCAG members based on predefined criteria. They were provided day-long training on flood tolerant rice and wheat cultivation by the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) officials. In addition, they received BADC certified seeds and quality fertilizers under the project support.

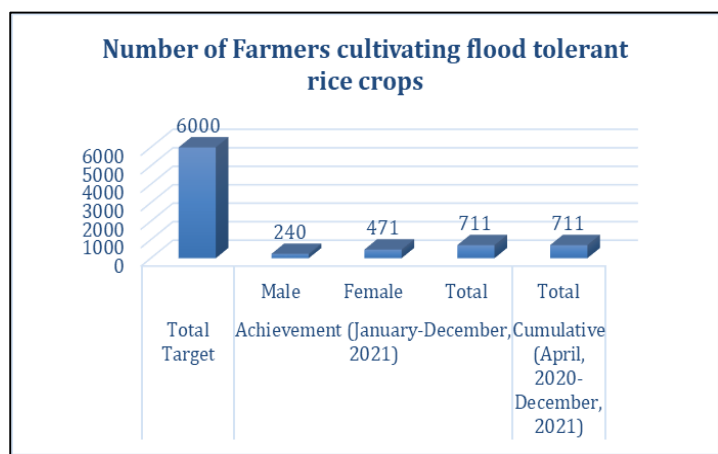


Figure 3: Flood Tolerant Rice Cultivated by Farmers



Photo 19 Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizer, Kurigram, IE: NDP

4.2.1 Cultivation of flood resilient rice variety BRR1 dhan 51 & 52 and BINA dhan 11

BRR1 dhan-51 and-52 is flood tolerant rice varieties and have a great capacity of being submerged for at least two weeks under water. These varieties are very popular in flood vulnerable northern parts of the country; especially in Sirajganj, Rangpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Lalmonirhat districts. In general, the flood water remains about 2 weeks in the flood prone areas of the above mentioned districts unless it is an extra ordinary one. In that perspective, BRR1 dhan 51 & 52 and BINA dhan 11 are suitable enough to be cultivated in the above mentioned districts. Therefore, seeds of BRR1 dhan-51 were provided among to 711 farmers (female: 471 & male: 240). They are happy to get the seeds.



Photo 20: Flood Tolerant Rice Cultivation, 5 No. Char, Purba para, CCAG No-03 Melandah. Jamalpur, IE: SSS

4.2.2 Cultivation of disease tolerant wheat variety BARI 26

Bangladesh has a great potentially of wheat cultivation as the land of this country is fertile and silted in every year. The farmers also cultivate different varieties of wheat especially in the northern parts of the country. Considering the ground, the project has promoted disease tolerant wheat variety, such as, BARI 26, 30 and 33. These are short duration varieties as well. Because of its short life cycle, the farmers can harvest before the flood season starts. Therefore, the project has distributed the seeds of wheat BARI-30 among 2113 farmers (female: 1981, male: 132). The project tried to ensure the maximum utilization of organic fertilizer in the wheat fields and usage of balanced fertilizers as the DAE officials advised. The community people

thanked and acknowledged to the project team and the donor for creating such a great opportunity for them to cultivate and bring it back for wheat cultivation.



Photo 21: Wheat BARI 30 Cultivated by A Female-Headed Household, Sharishabari, Jamalpur, IE: ESDO

4.2.3 Cultivate vegetables in sand bars

Frequent flooding in each year creates plenty of lands by regular siltation which results in to sand bars. In most of the cases, these lands remain fallow due to lack of knowledge and information on the cultivation methods and mechanism there. This project is trying to make the best of these lands for agricultural productions. The people living in the areas adjacent to these sand bars have been provided training for cultivating vegetables there. As of the reporting period, training has been provided among 71 female farmers in the project areas. They have already started growing vegetables according to the knowledge they received from the training. In one hand, the farmers are managing their daily needs for families with these vegetables; earning money by selling vegetables in the local markets on the other hand. The project is trying to be brought these lands under cultivation. Already 71 female farmers.

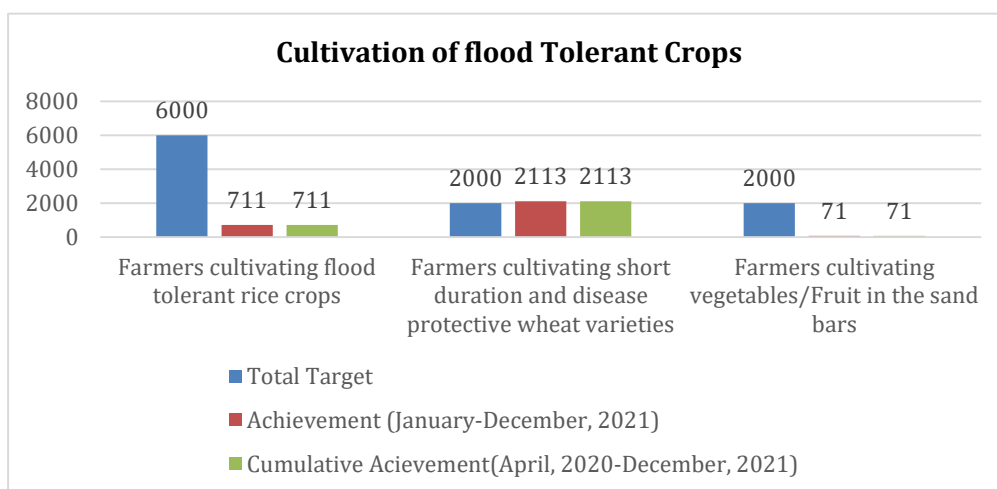


Figure 4: Flood Tolerant Crop Cultivation by Farmers

A New Window for Poverty Reduction in Flood Vulnerable Areas

It has already been introduced that the areas selected for this project are highly flood prone and inundated in almost every year. This results in to loss and damage of the agricultural crops including livestock, houses, roads and others. Considering the issues, one of the IEs named Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK) introduced a high yielding variety of Guava among the farmers at Tapa Khoribari Union of Dimla upazila in the district of Nilphamari. They have provided knowledge and other logistics support among the farmers for making Guava garden and cultivating it on regular basis. It will add value to fulfil the needs of nutrition of the communities and create opportunity to earn money for their families.

The project has introduced Golden-8 Guava among the farmers. This variety is able to produce 40 to 50 kg of Guava on average in a year from one sapling after its maturity. The saplings of Guava were collected by GBK from the local nurseries. Then the saplings including fertilizers were distributed among the farmers under the project. The trainings on how to cultivate Guava were provided under the project where the nursery owner has facilitated the sessions. As of the reporting period, 28 numbers of Guava gardens have been prepared by the communities under the project support. The lands of these flood prone areas are highly potential for Guava cultivation though the communities had not enough idea and knowledge on it. This variety has been introduced among the farmers of Dimpla upazila for the first time as a way of earning money. This has opened a window for mitigating flood risks and building resilience in the climate vulnerable areas.



Photo 22 and 23 Practical Demonstration on Golden 8 Guava Cultivation, Dimla, Nilphamari, IE: GBK

Table 4 Overview of Activity Achievement

SI No.	Name of Activity	Unit	Total Target	Achievement (January-December, 2021)			Cumulative (April, 2020-December, 2021)			Cumulative % of Achievement
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Beneficiaries Selection	HHs	20,000	295	20899	21194	295	20899	21194	106%
2	Group Formation	Number	1000			1000			1000	100%
3	Group Meeting of Climate Change Adaptive Group(CCAG)	Number	43,000			6636			6636	15%
4	Socio-comic profile prepared	Number	20000			21194			21194	100%
5	Participatory Vulnerability Assessment	Number	1000			1000			1000	100%
6	Prepare local level adaptation action plan using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Tools	Number	1000			1000			1000	100%
7	Prepare training manuals and guidelines on Climate Change issues and project management	Number	10			3			3	30%
8	Number of Training provided for beneficiaries	Batch		0		217	0		217	
9	Prepare training plan and organize training sessions for Beneficiaries	Number	22,955	1061	4128	5189	1061	4128	5189	23%
10	Organize training for IEs staff	Number	10			6			6	60%
11	Organize workshops and seminars	Number	20			10			10	50%
12	Raised homestead plinths in clusters	HHs	10000			2496			2496	25%
13	Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (Loan)	HHs	10000	0	276	276	0	276	276	3%
14	Install tube wells	Number	500	0	28	28	0	28	28	6%
15	Beneficiaries using Safe Water	Number	11250	299	355	654	299	355	654	6%
16	Construct climate resilient sanitary latrines	Number	2810	0	29	29	0	29	29	1%
17	Beneficiaries using Sanitary latrines	Number	12645	59	69	128	59	69	128	1%
18	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses	Number	10000	3	1931	1934	3	1931	1934	19%
19	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	HHs	10000	0	477	477	0	477	477	5%
20	Farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	Number	6000	240	471	711	240	471	711	12%
21	Farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties	Number	2000	132	1981	2113	132	1981	2113	106%
22	Farmers cultivating vegetables/Fruit in the sand bars	Number	2000	0	71	71	0	71	71	4%

Table 5 PROGRESS UPDATES ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC

FRAMWORK

Fund-level impact indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes, if any)
Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters(Adaptation)	Average 120 Losses of lives;	0	Reduced Losses of lives by 20%;	Reduced Losses of lives by 40%;	We can't evaluate the data right this moment
	Loss of economic assets: US\$13 million (as per BBS, 2015) for the targeted 5 districts		Reduction of loss of economic assets for the targeted population by US\$ 1 million	Reduction of loss of economic assets for the targeted population by US\$ 2 million	
Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	Female: 0	Female: 10664	Female: 30,000	Female: 45,000	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
	Male: 0	Male: 11152	Male: 30,000	Male: 45,000	
A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	0	2,895 HHs	12,000 HHs	20,000 HHs	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	0	Female: 355	Female: 15,000	Female: 22,500	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
		Male: 299		Male: 22,500	
			Male: 15,000		
Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate vulnerability and change, considering human benefits	Homestead and household asset: 0	Homestead and household asset: 2496	Homestead and household asset: # 6,000	Homestead and household asset: #10,000	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation.
		US\$ 0.35	Value: US\$ 1.55 million	Value: US\$ 3.45 million	
	Latrine: 0	Latrine: 29	Latrine: # 1,500 Value: US\$ 0.56 million	Latrine: #2,810	No bill received till December however, 29 latrines and 28 Tube-wells were installed during the reporting period.
	Tube-well: 0	Tube-well: 28	Tube-well: # 300	Value: US\$1.04 million	
Value: US\$ 0.18 million			Tube-well: #500		
			Value: US\$ 0.30 million		

Project/Programme indicators	Baseline	Current value	Target (Mid-term)	Target (Final)	Remarks
Indicator 1: 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	
Indicator 2: 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	
Indicator 3: Utilization of the knowledge from the knowledge products	0	0	Institutions: 3 slightly, 6 moderately and 1 highly utilize knowledge from the knowledge products Beneficiaries: 20% slightly use, 40% moderately use and 5% highly use knowledge from knowledge products	1 slightly, 5 moderately and 4 highly utilize knowledge from the knowledge product Beneficiaries: 30% slightly use, 30% moderately use and 10% highly use knowledge from knowledge products	We can't evaluate the data right this moment
Output 1.1: Climate change adaptation groups (CCAG) formed and operationalized					
Indicator 1.1.1: Number of climate change adaptation groups formed and operationalized	0	1000	1,000	1,000	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Indicator 1.1.2: Improved capacity of climate change adaption groups related to knowledge management and information dissemination	Low	0	moderate	high	We can't evaluate the data right this moment.
Indicator 1.1.3: Impact of the meetings on the decision-making process	Low effective	0	Moderately effective	Highly effective	We can't evaluate the data right this moment.
Output 1.2 Preparation of vulnerability assessment and adaptation action plan					
Indicator 1.2.1: Number of vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans	0	1000	1,000	1,000	
Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of	0	0	40%	60%	We can't evaluate the

Project/Programme indicators	Baseline	Current value	Target (Mid-term)	Target (Final)	Remarks
vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans used in decision making and planning by households or IEs					data right this moment.
Output 1.3 Trainings and workshops on Climate Change conducted for beneficiaries and stakeholders					
Indicator 1.3.1: 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	We can't evaluate the data right this moment
Output 1.4 Preparation and dissemination of knowledge products					
Indicator 1.4.1: Quarterly newsletter published	0	1	7	14	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Indicator 1.4.2: Number of workshops organized	0	10	10	20	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Indicator 1.4.3: Lessons learnt published	0	0	0	1	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Output 2.1 Raised the homesteads above flood level					
Indicator 2.1.1: Number of homesteads constructed	0	2496	6,000	10,000	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Output 2.2 Re-construction of climate resilient houses					
Indicator 2.2.1 Number of resilient houses constructed		2496	6,000	10,000	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Output 3.1 Installation of resilient tube wells					
Indicator 3.1.1 Number of tube- wells installed		28	300	500	
Indicator 3.1.2 Percentage of tube-wells providing water		0	60%	80%	We can't evaluate the

Project/Programme indicators	Baseline	Current value	Target (Mid-term)	Target (Final)	Remarks
by ensuring national standards					data right this moment
Indicator 3.1.3 Number of beneficiaries using safe water (gender disaggregated)	Male 0 Female 0	Male 299 Female 355	Male 3,000 Female 3000	Male 5625 Female 5625	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Indicator 3.1.4 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)	0	50% of the targeted beneficiaries	80% of the targeted beneficiaries	We can't evaluate the data right this moment
Output 3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines					
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of sanitary latrines constructed	0	29	1600	2,810	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)	0	Male-59 Female-69	Targets (mid-term) 3600 female 3600 male	Targets (final) 6,325 female 6,320 male	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Output 4.1 Rearing of goats/sheep in slatted houses					
Indicator 4.1.1 Number of beneficiaries reared goat/sheep in slatted houses	0	1934 women beneficiaries	6,000 women beneficiaries	10,000 women beneficiaries	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Output 4.2 Cultivation of flood tolerant crops					
Indicator 4.2.1 Increase in crop production	Baseline to be provided in inception report	0	30% increase	40% increase	We can't evaluate the data right this moment
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	0	Male-240 Female-471	Female 2000 Male 2000	Female 3000 Male 3,000	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Indicator 4.2.3	0	2113 beneficiaries	1,500 beneficiaries	2,000 beneficiaries	We will make an third party

Project/Programme indicators	Baseline	Current value	Target (Mid-term)	Target (Final)	Remarks
Number of farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties					assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation
Indicator 4.2.4 Number of farmers cultivating vegetables in the sand bars	0	71 women beneficiaries	1,500 women beneficiaries	2,000 women beneficiaries	We will make an third party assessment in the mid-term and final evaluation

D. Gender Perspectives

There is no doubt that the women are the main responsible for managing their households. They work inside and outside their homes. Fetching drinking water, rearing livestock, harvesting crops are their regular duties in addition to take of care family members and prepare foods for them. But the scopes and opportunities are very limited in our country for recognising their activities and contribution not only to their families but also in the societies. This project focuses on the gender based activities for building resilience to flooding in the climate vulnerable areas. It has been found that the women headed households are more vulnerable to floods than others because of their limited access to the outsides of their houses. These factors also made them more vulnerable to natural hazards and disasters in their areas.

In the project areas, about 98% of the CCAG members are women. The women headed households and other disadvantaged groups always get priority in selecting the project beneficiaries. The CCAGs included mostly female members because the enhancing capacity of women on climate change issues means enhanced capacity of the whole households. As a result, they were provided priority in forming the CCAGs. The children and other members of the family would be able to learn about climate change once the mother of that family is educated on it. This will also have a long-term impact on the respective society. The women has already started to participate in meetings, trainings, awareness sessions, workshops and sharing their learning with their kith and kin and family members.

In our society, women are considered as the main responsible for taking care of their families. They also do not get remunerations as much as the men get for the same labour. As for example, it was found in the project areas that the women get less money than men for same kind of labour. Here, the project ensured the same amount remuneration for women and men for the same labour and activities. Not only that, the project has involved the community women in the project activities as much as possible for them. The women are involved in raising homestead plinths, installing latrines, cultivating and harvesting flood tolerant rice, making high yielding Guava garden, rearing goats installed houses, etc. This will not only create opportunities for earning money but also enhance their dignity in their families as well as their societies.

E. Challenges

1. Most of the targeted project participants' households were scattered and isolated hampered plinth raising on cluster-based;
2. Limited access and availability of fallow land for smoothly operating plinth raising activities;
3. Lack of equal opportunity for men and women to participate in climate change adaptation project;
4. Unavailability of cluster-based community, scattered areas, and poor communication facilities;
5. Some of the flood-affected people of the project area migrate to nearby or distant cities and urban areas for work because they lose their work due to climate change-induced floods in their locality so that the IE staff couldn't reach them during the intervention.
6. The project area (char area) is so remote that activity implementation, follow-up and monitoring are so much challenging to conduct.
7. Construction materials transportation is very challenging because of its remoteness.
8. The farmer didn't get enough Aman rice due to flash flood with silty water.
9. Some of the farmers are dependent on maize cultivation, but they don't have an interest in any new crops cultivation.
10. Some of the program participants of the project intervention area have been relocated due to river erosion.
11. Maintaining plinth shape (slope) is difficult due to sandy soil in some areas.
12. Program participants show less interest to receive loan to reconstruct climate-resilient houses and goat/sheep purchases as they want it for free.
13. Most of the project area is situated in remote areas.
14. The community people still no aware about Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
15. Carrying the construction materials transportation to the implementing Char area is very challenging due to its remoteness.

F. Learning

The project has learnt many experiences from the field levels. Some of those are very potential indeed. The major learning from the field level are shown below in a matrix:

Table 6 Lesson Learn Matrix

SL. No	Challenge encountered	Measures adopted	Lessons learned and Other Remarks
1.	Lack of expected involvement of the beneficiaries (men and women) in the project	Engage the local elite and government. Perceptualise the stakeholder about the necessity of climate change adaptation through training, meeting, Seminars, etc. Develop leadership for group leaders in CCAG meetings.	Effectively perform project activity including execution planning, decision making, project implementation, allocation, and distribution of resources by engaging men and women.
2.	Develop common understanding among relevant stakeholders	Increase knowledge and skills on project objectives and implementation strategy through continued team meetings and review project guidelines.	The staff of IEs' gathered knowledge about the project objectives. Besides, they has developed skills on project implementation strategies.
3.	Proper knowledge on GRM	Provide training to the IE staff, aware the project participants about GRM.	Program beneficiaries were not well aware about the GRM. They now know about the process of GRM.
4.	Avoiding Char Livelihood Program (CLP) project participants during the selection of cluster-wise beneficiaries.	Discuss with different levels of stakeholders during beneficiaries selection.	Successfully avoided the beneficiaries of CLP.
5.	Lack of available soil/sand for plinth raising.	Collect the soil/sand from the nearby canal, char land.	Beneficiaries along with community people were engaged in this regard.
6.	Utilization of homestead area.	Motivate the beneficiaries to utilize homestead for livestock and vegetable cultivation.	Beneficiaries are motivated to cultivate fruits, vegetables and rear livestock.
7.	Effectiveness of CCAG meeting.	Develop materials for the CCAG meeting. Provide training to improve facilitation skills to the project staff.	Project staff and the beneficiary's knowledge has increased.

SL. No	Challenge encountered	Measures adopted	Lessons learned and Other Remarks
8.	Construction materials transportation is very challenging as the hard-to-reach working area	Vendor using Horse-drawn carriages for materials transportation in the implementation area. Beneficiaries also has supported to carry the materials.	Transport cost has increased as well as activity cost.
9.	Difficult to ensure the slope sustainability	Napier grass and planted varieties of trees.	The slope is being strengthened.
10.	Goats and sheep suffered from cold (in winter) and mosquito in Slatted house	Used mosquito net or old cloth/gunny bag to save from cold/mosquitoes over the slatted houses.	Program beneficiaries adopted the practice.
11	Difficult to communicate to the Implementing area because of its remoteness	Some IEs already set up a new office in their implementing area.	Communication costs decreased.
12.	Some beneficiaries don't eager to adopt a new variety of crops.	Conduct community consultation; motivate them in the CCAG meeting.	Beneficiaries adopted new technologies.
13.	Some beneficiaries do not show interest to take loan.	Project staff motivated them.	Beneficiaries received the loan, utilise it properly and started to repay it.
14.	Lack of aware waste management, manure management.	Provided training, discuss the topics in the CCAG meeting.	Project beneficiaries become more aware of waste, manure management.

G. Way Forward

- Prepare a monthly project implementation plan considering Covid-19, disaster, and types of disaster.
- Strengthen community based meetings and group meetings. Discuss the adaptation techniques regarding climate change with the community people and involve local government institute (LGI) members.
- Strengthen CCAG and coordination with the LGIs.
- Discuss the challenging issues with the community, local government body and local administration.
- Prepare a monthly project implementation plan considering types of disasters.

Table 7 Annual Plan (January to December, 2022)

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Annual Target (Jan-Dec, 2022)
1	Raise homestead plinths in clusters	HHs	3952
2	Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (Loan)	Number	4740
3	Install tube wells	Number	241
4	Construct climate resilient sanitary latrines	Number	1419
5	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses	Number	4815
6	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	Number	3223
7	Extension of high value agricultural technology in flood prone area	Number	5047
8	Prepare training plan and organize training sessions for Beneficiaries	Number	10773
9	Organize workshops and seminars	Number	0