SAP008 "Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)"

Quarterly Progress Report

January 2022-March 2022

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
Total Project Fund: **GCF (Grant):** **PKSF (Co-financing):**	**USD 13.33 Million** USD 9.68 Million USD 3.65 Million	**Annual Project Fund:**	USD 2.94 Million
National Designated Authority:	Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.		
Accredited Entity:	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)		
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
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
UP	Upazila Parishad
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation

Executive Summary

The project staff is trying to reach our target milestone accordingly and is expected to easily reach our project achievement through the quality implementation of project activities with the support and guidance from PMU, PKSF. The project has achieved outcome 1 (Institutions and community groups strengthened capacity on addressing climate change) significantly except the publication of the newsletter. Beneficiary selection (102%), CCAG formation (100%), Vulnerability assessment and local level adaptation plan are already completed. Outcome 2 (Protect homestead from the adverse effect of climatic change) has achieved a satisfying target though it was delayed at the initial stage of project implementation. Activity under outcome 3 (increased access to safe water and sanitation) entirely depends on outcome 2.29% of targeted participants have now access to safe drinking water sources. As most of the people live on agriculture and livestock which is highly vulnerable to climate change-induced floods, outcome 4 will support the community on a large scale in that case. The project has continued to provide goat, seed, and training from the project and started to implement. As the project couldn't able to reach our expected target milestone in some activities, therefor target will revise and incorporated in the next quarter plan to prepare an inclusive and achievable action plan for the upcoming days.

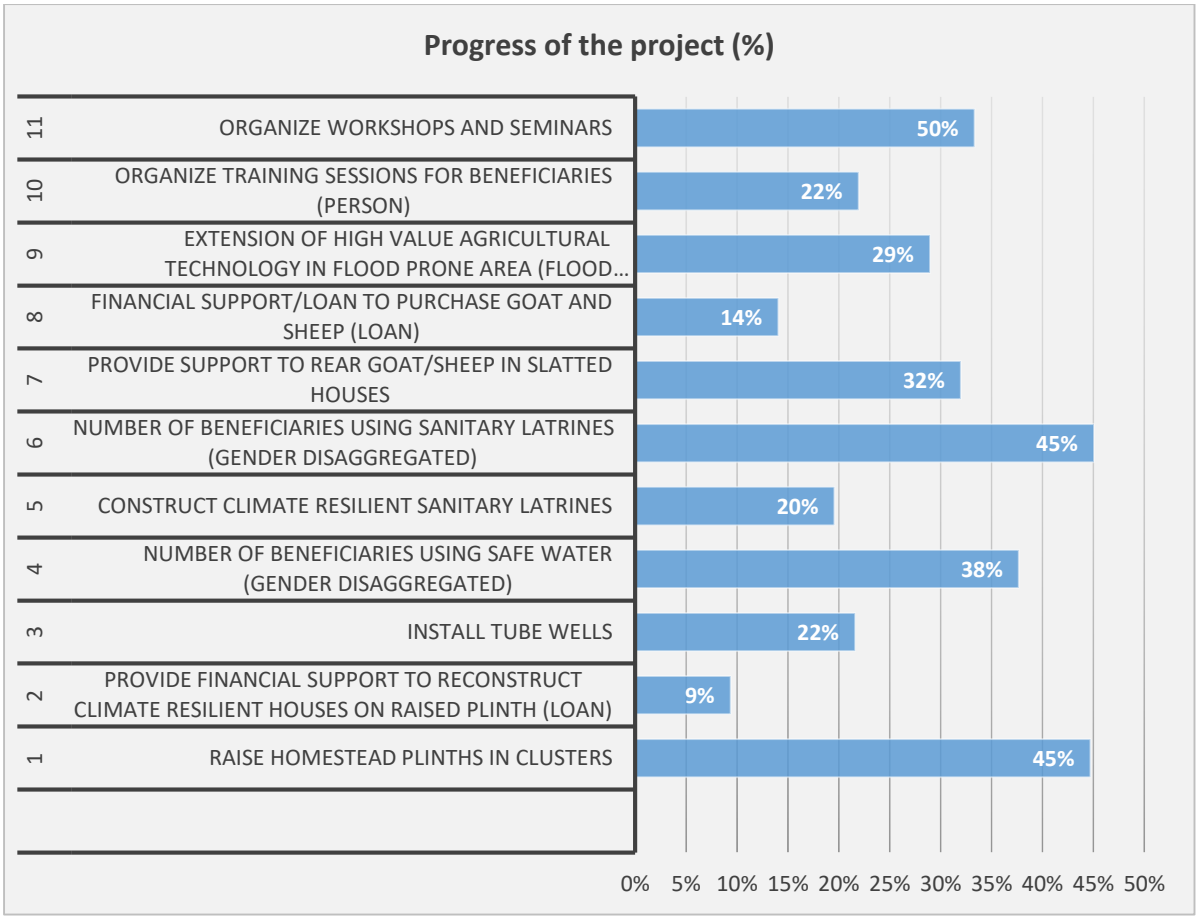


Table of Contents

List of Figure

List of Photos

A. Introduction

Due to climate change, the frequency and magnitudes of natural hazards and disasters have increased significantly over the last decade. Bangladesh is known as one of the role model countries in the world for formulating and making policies in disaster management (DM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR). The government officials and departments related to DM and DRR have been working relentlessly to improve this situation and meet/achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially for "Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts". Due to the geographical location of the country, Bangladesh faces water-induced disasters e.g. floods and riverbank erosion every year. Consequently, the people living in low-lying areas have been suffering from these events over the years. The northern part of Bangladesh is more vulnerable to flood and riverbank erosion as the Brahmaputra River entered into this country by region. Especially many low-lying areas of Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur districts are inundated every year as three major rivers witness a rise in water level due to heavy flow and rain. There is a saying regarding the differential vulnerability of populations, 'disasters do not discriminate; society does. The saying refers to that severity of disasters does not depend only on the magnitude of the event; it mostly depends on the social, economic and geographical conditions of the affected populations. Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) has designed a project entitled "Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)" with a view to building the resilience of the flood vulnerable populations to climate change and its impacts.

With financial assistance from Green Climate Fund (GCF), PKSF has been implementing the project in Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur districts through its partner organization (PO) which is called as Implementing Entity (IE) for this project indeed. The goal of the project is to increase the resilience of the poor, marginalized and climate-vulnerable communities to the adverse effects of climate change in the flood-prone areas of Bangladesh. Including others, the main activities of these 4 (four) years-long projects are to raise homestead plinths, install tube wells to create access to safe drinking water, construct flood-resilient latrines, support to construct of slatted houses for rearing goat/sheep, cultivate high value flood tolerant crops, vaccinate livestock, enhance knowledge of the project participants and implementing entities (IEs) through meetings, trainings, workshops and demonstrations. Under the supervision of the project management unit (PMU), nine (9) IEs have been carrying out the project activities in the above-mentioned districts according to the goal and objectives of the project.

This quarterly progress report (QPR) presents the achievement carried by the PMU and IEs from January to March 2022 despite all challenges at the local and national levels. Therefore, the purpose of this report is to document and share the achievement, success stories, best practices, challenges and risks during the quarter and draw some recommendations to overcome the risks and challenges for the best outcomes of the project.

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.

The Project Participants

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

i. Those who are living in riverine char and low-lying flood vulnerable areas;
ii. Priority on women-headed households and other disadvantaged groups;
iii. Poor and Ultra-poor Households (as defined in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2016) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS-2017));
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 were 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 achieving the selected impact areas of GCF (paragraph 2) through the achievement of the project goal.

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

C. Overall progress

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

1.1 Climate change adaptation groups (CCAGs) formed and operationalized

1.1.1 Beneficiary selection and group formation

The project followed the systematic process of beneficiary selection. The final beneficiary selection process followed intensive consultations at the district, upazila (sub-district), union and community levels.. In this process, the Field Facilitator (FF) of the implementing entities (IE) has conducted community consultation meetings at the selected village/community with the participation of the community people of different categories, where a list of most vulnerable households was prepared. All selection criteria were strongly met following the project guideline with the active collaboration of respective areas local community leaders, religious leaders, and local government representatives. The project already completed its beneficiary selection process and selected 21385 HHs (106%). Those households represent 45,784 male and 45,779 female project participants. The project assumes that 1,07,590 people from the community indirectly benefitted from the project's support. Priority is given to female participants and disadvantaged groups when selecting participants.

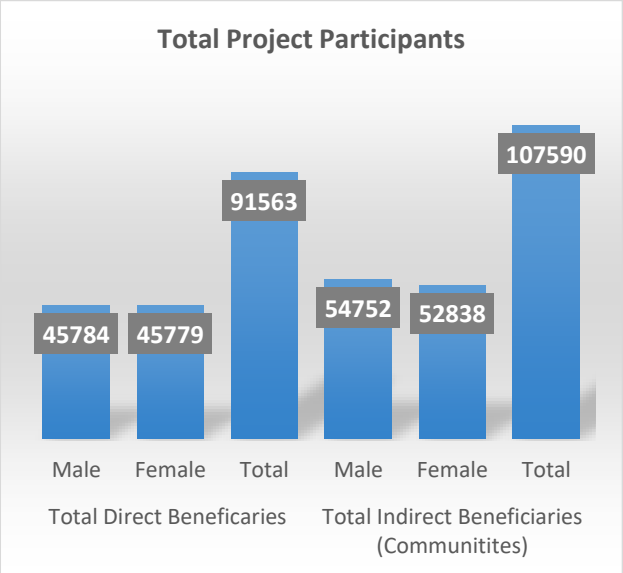


Figure 1 Total Project participants

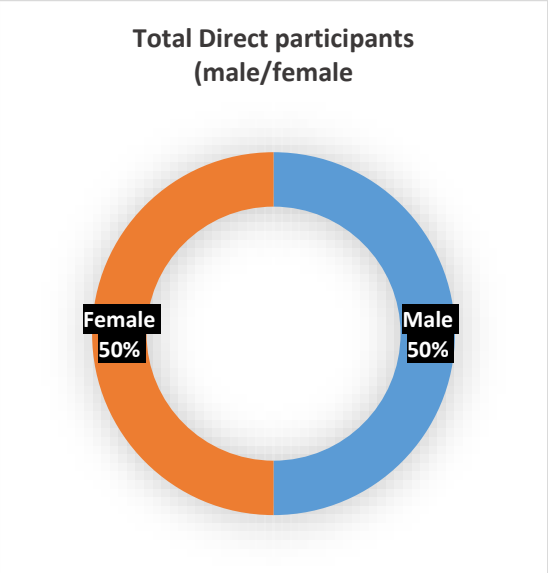


Figure 2 Male female percentage of project participants

People in the project areas are more dependent on natural resources, have limited livelihood diversity, and are thus, vulnerable to climatic variation. To mitigate the climatic uncertainties project formed Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) at the field level. The The CCAG is the platform where representative members are able to gain knowledge on climate change issues like weather forecasting, mitigation, and adaptation issues through regular group meetings at their community level. They also disseminate those information among group members along with adjacent communities and neighbors. The project formed 1000 CCAG which comprised of 20091 females and 1224 males. Most of the groups consist of 20-30 participants on average. The project takes the gender perspective into account while selecting

group leader, secretary, cashier, and the distribution of their roles and responsibilities in CCAG in order to access to project support. The active involvement of the project participants enables them to prepare an action plan, implement the community-based activity, and adapt the new technologies which have a long-term impact on the community.

Table 1- Total IE-wise direct and indirect project participants

SL	IE name	HHs	Total Direct Beneficiaries			Indirect Beneficiaries (Communities)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	ESDO	5300	12017	11832	23849	8670	9255	17925
2	NAZIR	1280	2822	2506	5328	2450	2392	4842
3	NDP	3400	8156	8458	16614	8815	9088	17903
4	POPI	1280	2822	2506	5328	3010	2900	5910
5	SHARP	1000	2243	2312	4555	2417	2491	4908
6	SSS	4000	7123	7717	14840	9260	10032	19292
7	TMSS	2000	4046	4063	8109	6265	5020	11285
8	PMUK	2000	4410	4590	9000	8150	7850	16000
9	GBK	1000	2145	1795	3940	5715	3810	9525
Total		**21260**	**45784**	**45779**	**91563**	**54752**	**52838**	**107590**

1.1.2 Preparing program participants' socio-economic profile

A socio-economic profile is a key element of a social baseline assessment of the project participants. The project already completed all the socio-economic profiles of the selected project participants. Field level staff of the IEs have visited door to door to select the participants and collected their prescribed information in the predefined formats through the guidance provided by the PMU to prepare the profile.

1.1.3 Arranging monthly group meetings on climate change issues of CCAGs

The CCAGs have been formed to deliver support in groups by ensuring participation and collective decision of the affected community in implementing the proposed intervention. The Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) holds monthly meetings every month after its formation. The meeting is held at the community level and the meeting time is decided by the group members. During this reporting period, the project organizes 2494 CCAG meetings. Overall, it arranged 10401 meetings during the project total span. The CCAG is formed with an average of 20-30 members and was selected within a close neighbourhood so that they can meet regular basis. The CCAG structure comprises of a Chairperson, a Cashier, a Secretary and General members. This CCAG member discusses different issues on climate change including project objectives, beneficiary selection process, project supports, weather and climate, causes of climate change, observed changes of climate change, impacts of climate change on their lives and livelihoods, prepare plan for addressing of those impacts, adaptation strategy, pre-flood preparedness, flood response activities, goat/sheep rearing method in slatted house, prepare and use of compost, familiarize with modern agricultural

technologies, homestead vegetable gardening, benefits for using the sanitary latrine, hygiene issues etc.

Due to the involvement in the CCAG, the member received the below-mentioned benefits:

- **Easy to take decision:** It becomes easier for participants to take necessary decisions by addressing climate change issues. They also decide who will get what kind of support during the meeting.
- **Dissemination of information:** The program participants could disseminate any information and training knowledge among the community people.
- **Collection of community-level information:** The group meeting allows the project staff to collect any information from the community in short time.
- **Information about service providers:** Being involved in the CCAG, the participants can know the project support. In addition, the CCAG members also communicate with the service providers and local leaders to get any support as they need. For example- vaccination support, training information, loan information, etc.

Overall, CCAG supports the community through providing technical support or guidance, sharing relevant information knowledge, experience, and good practices, promoting synergy, and strengthening engagement etc. It helps to build strong relationships among the group members. It also helps to build their capacity to solve their problems by themselves, especially by building resilience against climate change and its negative consequences on their lives and livelihoods and at the same time improve their livelihoods through taking adaptation measures to the climate change.

1.2 Preparation of vulnerability assessment and adaptation action plan

Participatory Vulnerability Assessment (PVA) has been carried out from the beginning of the ECCCP-Flood project. This analysis helps to understand vulnerability, its root causes, and the most vulnerable groups, and agree on actions by, with, and to people to reduce their vulnerability. It's a tool for analysing the differentiated impacts of vulnerabilities effectively. PVA also helps the community to identify the actual needs of the beneficiary and helps to prepare social action plan to mitigate the climate change hazards. The project has carried out 1000 PVA with the support of 1000 CCAG.

Through this, the CCAG members are now familiar with Adaptation Action Plan through their active participation in preparing the adaptation action plan. Based on the PVA the project has further prepared 1000 local level adaptation action plans with the involvement of the local community peoples, local elites, religious leaders, and other relevant stakeholders.

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

1.3.2 Preparing training plan and organizing training sessions for program participants

The existing livelihood of the communities in project areas are found not resilient so far. This project has been providing capacity-building training on livelihoods in the context of climate change impacts in Bangladesh. It could also be considered as a community-led solution that may improve the living conditions of the climate-vulnerable people. Different types of training

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 the community level.

With the support from IEs, the project has organized 50 batches of training on goat rearing, management and leadership skill during this quarterly. 1171 participants were attended whereas 1156 were female and 15 were male. In total, the project has conducted 268 batches of training were conducted and reached 6360 participants (Female 5352, Male 1008). Resource persons from the concerned departments, such as Upazila Livestock Officer (ULO) and Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO) have taken a session in the training. Besides, project IE staff facilitated the leadership training.

This type of training enhanced the 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 1-Training Summary

Training title	Participants Attended							
	Jan-2022 to Mar-2022				Till Mar-2022			
	No. of Batch	No. of Participants			No. of Batch	No. of Participants		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Goat rearing and management	44	1123	15	1108	139	3415	62	3353
Training on Flood tolerant Rice BRRI 52 cultivations	0	0	0	0	33	712	369	343
Training on BARI-30 Wheat cultivation	0	0	0	0	86	2114	554	1560
Training on Thai Golden 8 Guava cultivation	0	0	0	0	2	28	15	13
Training on Sweet gourd cultivation	0	0	0	0	2	43	8	35
Leadership Skill	6	48	0	48	6	48	0	48
Total	**50**	**1171**	**15**	**1156**	**268**	**6360**	**1008**	**5352**

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

In the flood-prone char areas, the poor people build their houses in low-lying areas which are regularly inundated by floods. During floods, the project participants of ECCCP-Flood had to leave their houses and take shelter on nearby roads or embankments or any flood shelter. This led to the loss of their household resources including livestock and poultry, increase treatment costs, insecure women particularly adolescent girls, etc which was an additional burden for the poor families. They required a lot of money to compensate for this loss.., This cost would be double if the household is affected twice a year. They had to suffer a lot and women & children were victimized most. They could not even cook their food. Household assets, trees, vegetables and other belongings including fences of their houses also were damaged due to waterlogging.

Considering the aforementioned rationale, the project has been raising homestead plinths in its project intervention area for its targeted project participants. The purpose of this activity is to uplift the homestead of poor, extremely poor families as if their homestead won't get submerged in the floodwater. During this reporting period, the project raised 1975 homesteads and in total it raised 4471 homesteads during the total project period, through this, it has reached to the 45% of its total project target. The raised plinth has changed their life and reduced flood-related suffering. The participants faced a flood last year (2021), where they had a real experience of having a plinth above flood level. They did not need to move anywhere rather they stayed at home. No trees or vegetable gardens were damaged during this flood. They have been cultivating vegetables and rear goats and poultry on the raised homestead plinth after its being raised. Now, they have access to safe drinking water and sanitary toilets facilities throughout the year. The project participants now can grow fruit and vegetables on their homestead and can sell surplus products in the market. Thus, the family income has increased. The raised plinth is also helpful to nurture the domestic animals during the flooding period.

The life of the participants in raised homestead has become easier and more stable. Every flood would have left some anxiety for the beneficiaries but now they become stress-free. All the project participants who received the support of this activity, are expressed their gratitude to the PMU.

Photo 1 PMU visited a raised homestead, implemented by ESDO, Jamalpur

Photo 2 Homestead gardening on the raised plinth, implemented by NDP, Kurigram

2.2 Reconstruction of climate-resilient houses

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

The participants were living in low-lying area and their homestead plinth was lower than the usual flood level. Every year they had to spend money to construct homestead which was damaged by the flood. As the selected communities are mainly poor and ultra-poor and live on subsistence agriculture and wage labour. They do not have enough financial capacity to address the additional threat from climate change. Besides, providing support of raising plinth, the project also provides financial support to reconstruct their houses in order to make it climate-resilient. Already PKSF provided financial support as a credit to reconstruct the climate resilient house of the selected participants. 574 project participants from each household have received a loan of BDT 6712000 during this quarterly. Overall, the total loan of BDT 10042000 is distributed to the 947 project participants from the beginning to till reporting period. The project participants already reconstructed their houses with that loan on the raised plinths. They remarked that they were highly satisfied with having this loan.

Photo 3 Program participants have continued IGA on the raised homestead, Kurigram, IE: NDP

3.0 Increased access to safe water and sanitation

3.1 Installation of flood-resilient tube wells

3.1.1 Installing tube wells

The project's working areas are riverine char lands, situated around the river of Brahmaputra. Consultations with the local communities revealed that most of the hand tube wells go inundation by flood almost every year due to climate change. The flood-affected community in the ECCCP-Flood project area was also severely affected by the scarcity of safe drinking water. As the increase of the frequency and intensity of flood, the suffering of safe drinking water would be increased. With the support of the project, the installation of tube-well in the raised homestead plinth has ensured access to safe drinking water within a minimum distance and enabled them to meet water for household use and maintain hygiene.

The project had taken initiative to install 500 climate resilient tube well in order to ensure the safe access of water to the 11250 project participants. In this regard, the project has achieved gratifying progress in installing tube wells during this period. The project has installed 80 tube wells during the current reporting period. 2154 project participants will have the access to extract water from these 80 tubewells for safe water whereas 1293 are male and 861 were female. Through this, the project has installed 108 (22%) in total in the selected project working areas that reached 3250 project participants (Female -1419, Male -1831). Tube wells were installed in consultation with the participants. Women heads and disadvantaged groups were given preference while selecting the participants. The project staff has consulted with the communities about site selection for tube wells installation. The tube well has been installed at a cluster-based approach where an average of 4 to 10 families have access. They have received necessary technical advice from local offices of the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE). All the tube wells have been installed above the maximum flood level in flood-prone areas.

Photo 4 Installed Climate resilient Tubewell on raised Plinth, KUrigram: implemented by NDP

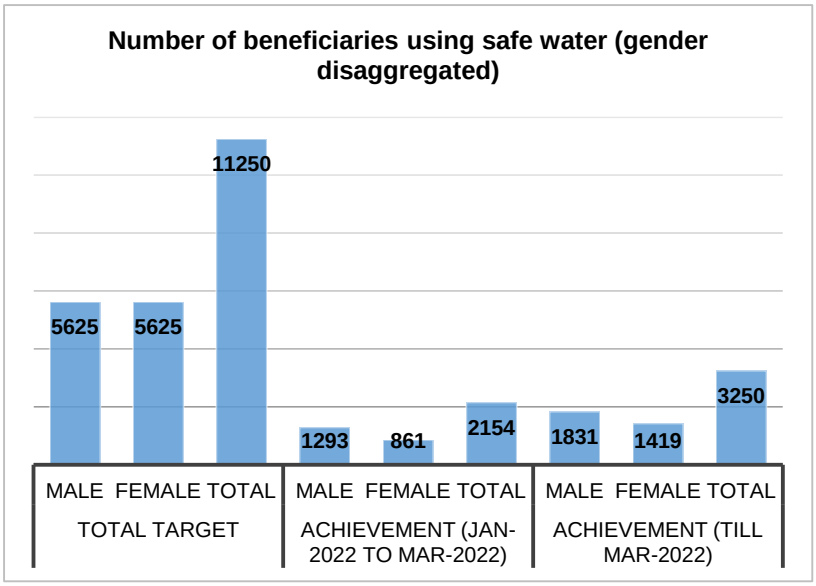


Figure 1 Number of beneficiaries using safe water (gender disaggregated)

Besides the project has been provided with an orientation on 'tube-well repairing and management' to the tube-well management committee members. Regular maintenance of tube wells is very easy and least cost task. There are male members in the community who can repair the tube wells. But if the problem is something big, the male members hire mason from nearby union or upazila. Maintenance of tube wells requires small amount of money which is affordable for the communities. People in the area happily collect safe water from tube wells. Arsenic, iron, and microorganism were also tested before installing the tube well. There is no toilet are installed within 30 feet of the tube well. So, no germs can enter the tube-well water from the toilet. The tube-well platform is made of cement concrete which protects the surface water from contamination with tube-well water. Used tube-well water is stored in a soak-well.

After installing flood-resistant tube wells, they use safe tube well water as the need of their family. They use tube well water for hygiene and sanitation. This reduces the spread of waterborne diseases. In a word, it helps to practice community hygiene. Women are comfortable using tube wells in groups. Installation of tube wells also considered the utilization of used water from the storage tank in the vegetable garden.

3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines

3.2.1 Construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines

The working area of the project is sandy char, which is isolated from the mainland. The health system is fragile and the transport system is underdeveloped. There are no registered physicians and access to health education is very limited. The financial condition of the people is also very weak. They cannot afford to install hygienic toilets. So, unhealthy toilets are used in most homes. The prevalence of water-borne diseases like diarrhoea, abdominal pain, jaundice etc. is high in the area. The flood-affected poor people spend a large portion of their income each year on medical treatment. Besides, most of the latrines are placed far away from the house in the rural area so using latrines at night is risky.

In that case, construction of sanitary latrine by the project support latrines will not only bring about a positive change in their health habits .Meanwhile, the project constructed 550 climate-resilient sanitary latrines till the reporting date. The 5097 project participants are using this sanitary latrine. In between them, 521 sanitary latrines were constructed during this reporting

quarter. These latrines are resilient to floods because they are installed on the raised plinths. The latrine model is unique as it is women, aged and child-friendly. Women, aged, and disadvantaged groups have preferences while selecting the participants for latrines.

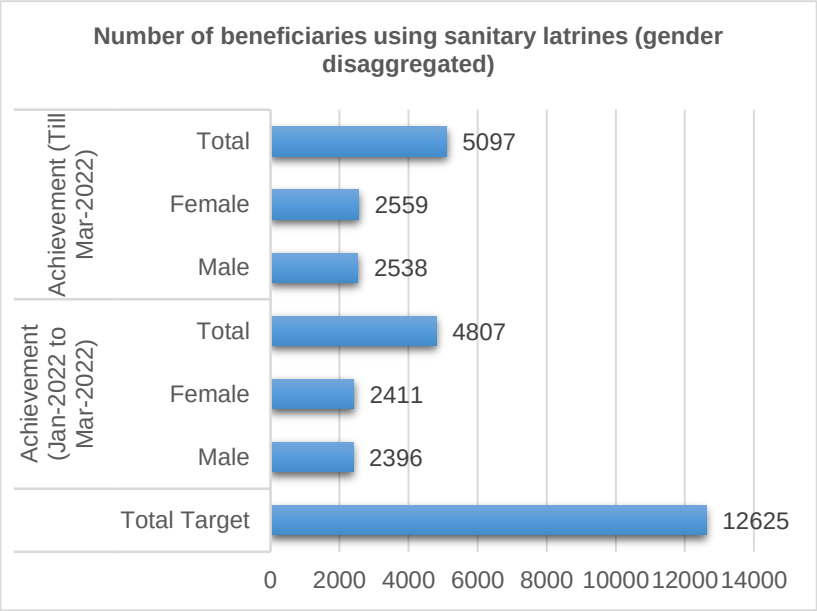


Figure 2 Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)

The project is trying to promote good practices for health and hygiene among the participants in the project's targeted areas. Issues related to personal hygiene, family hygiene, surrounding hygiene, safe water use, waste management, hygienic toilet practices, etc. are discussed in the monthly CCAG meeting. Project participants are now quite aware of the issue of hygiene due to regular attendance in the group meetings. Latrines are well maintained by the users. Water supply systems are also ensured for maintaining hygiene which they did not practice before the intervention. The users go to use the latrine with a bucket of water. The required water is then collected from the tank or nearby water resources. Project participants informed that no odour is emitted from the latrine, feces cannot be seen to be floated. The selection of appropriate place latrines made them easy to practice hygiene. The latrine is risk-free for children, pregnant women, the elderly, and the sick because it is not too high above the ground. The handle attached to the latrine has made it much easier for the weak to get up and down. The program participants expressed their gratitude to have this latrine.

Photo 4 Construct of climate resilient sanitary latrine, Kurigram, IE:NDP

4.0 Access to flood-resilient livelihood

4.1 Rearing of goats/sheep in slatted houses

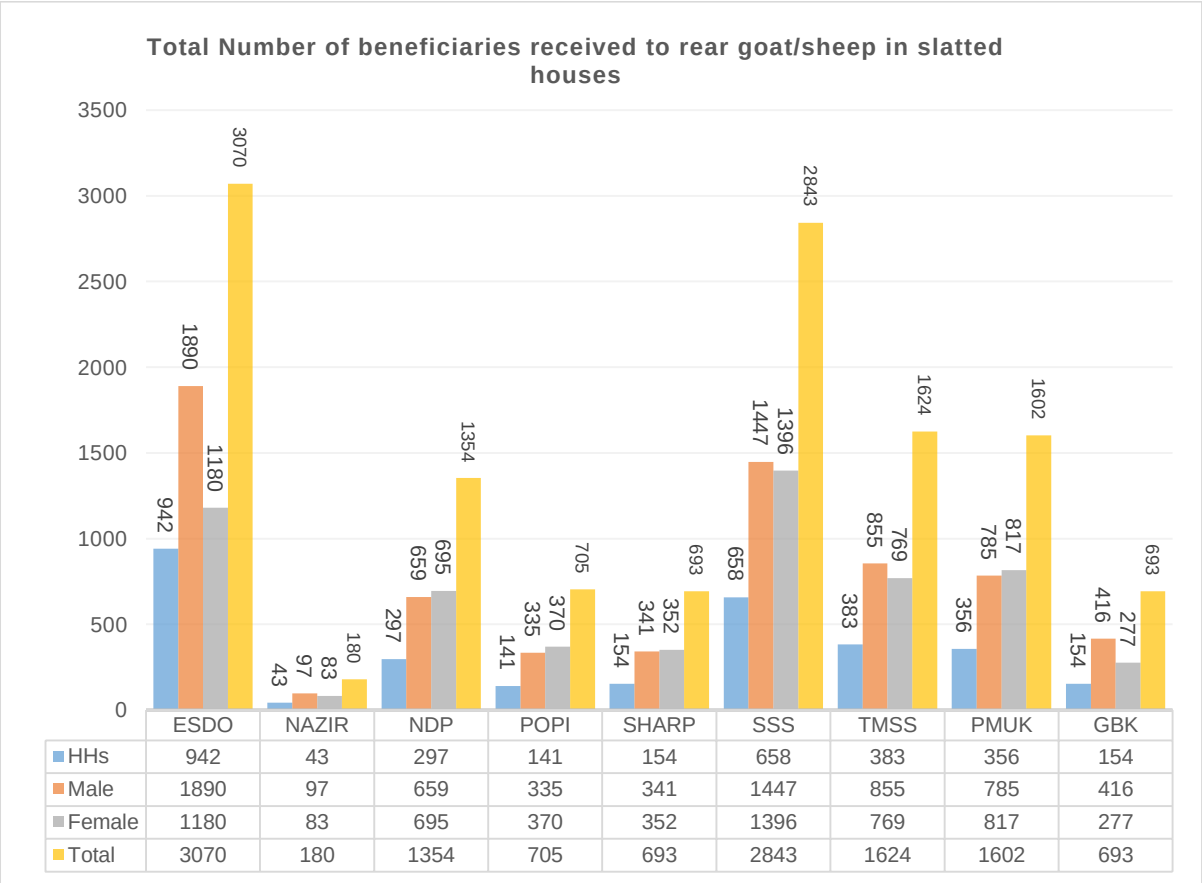
4.1.1 Providing support to rearing goats/sheep in slatted houses

Goat rearing is one of the important livelihood activities of most of the poor people of the project area. Goats/sheep are very sensitive to affect by various diseases due to climate change. Extreme weather events due to climate change are supporting the vectors of the diseases. Though the goat rearing is traditional livelihood activity for rural communities, the traditional system of goat and sheep rearing is sensitive to floods, heatwaves and cold waves. The goat is easily affected by the different diseases during the rainy season due to living on the wet floor, cold injury during winter and heat stress during the hot period. Besides, environmental factors such as heat, humidity, rain, and wind can stress goats, obstruct their immune system, and lead to either parasitic or respiratory problems, which can be fatal. As a result, total production is drastically reduced. Furthermore, participants' homesteads had to to sell goats to market or other sources at a less rate during flood. Overall, Growth and reproduction of the goat were significantly hampered by the above-mentioned circumstances. But the slatted house supported by the project saves the goat of project participants from such types of uncertainties. Thus it is important to rear goats/sheep in a scientific way and in improved practices which reduce the stress and diseases derived from the climatic shocks. Moreover, rearing goat/sheep in the slatted house is the scientific way and improved practices of goat rearing, which reduces disease and increases productivity.

.

Proper housing of goats is equally important as goat rearing to the full potential production performance. Slatted goat house is more suitable in flood-prone areas and on the other hand it reduces disease especially cold. The emitted gas from goat excreta does not affect goats or sheep. During this reporting period, the project already established about 1249 of slatted houses for female participants. Through this, the project has completed 3298 slatted houses. Slatted house is beneficial for staying at night, ensuring security from being theft, protecting

from deadly diseases and preventing them from adverse climatic conditions like direct exposure to sunlight at noon during the summer season, cold stress and heavy rain.



	ESDO	NAZIR	NDP	POPI	SHARP	SSS	TMSS	PMUK	GBK
HHs	942	43	297	141	154	658	383	356	154
Male	1890	97	659	335	341	1447	855	785	416
Female	1180	83	695	370	352	1396	769	817	277
Total	3070	180	1354	705	693	2843	1624	1602	693

Photo 5 Total Number of beneficiaries received to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses

Goat and Sheep rearing in the slatted house activity is one of the most effective interventions in the ECCCP-Flood project due to the availability of raw materials at the local market. Project participants already received training on modern goat rearing technologies. Department of Livestock technical officials provided training and necessary technical support. Project participants' knowledge and skills have strengthened on goat rearing issues like selection or identification improved variety, vaccination and feed management, etc.

Such activity motivates the other community people to rear the goat/sheep. Many households have already sold additional goats or bigger ones and earned a good amount of income. The rearing costs of the animals were also reduced. Within a slatted house, one beneficiary can rear 10-12 goats at the same time. Now they won't problem with rearing goats during flood season. They can earn from goat rearing all the year including flood season. This has supported to increase the income of the households, especially for the female members of the households. Before the project intervention, the project participants had 7575 goats. Due to the project support, 2348 goats have increased during this quarterly which current market value is estimated at BDT 5635400. At present, the total number of goats is 15645. That indicates that 8070 goats have increased during the project period due to the project support.

This asset value of 15645 goats is BDT 13725651, and the increased income is supporting to build sustainability and resilience in the face of flood.

Table 2- Goat Record tracking

SL	IE Name	Number of Goat before project intervention	Increase or decrease during this quarter (Jan-Mar, 2022)	Net income from goats (income-expenditure) BDT	Total Number of Goat (Till March, 2022)	Cumulative income-BDT (Till date)
1	ESDO	2096	528	6,84,900	2582	1195701
2	NAZIR	160	80	85000	452	220000
3	NDP	802	101	340300	903	643600
4	POPI	141	73	69000	553	211300
5	SHARP	612	17	238800	629	238800
6	SSS	2270	565	2720500	2962	4949350
7	TMSS	572	478	1464500	1656	4069000
8	PMUK	839	374	507800	2175	768400
9	GBK	83	132	209500	3733	1429500
	Total	**7575**	**2348**	**5635400**	**15645**	**13725651**

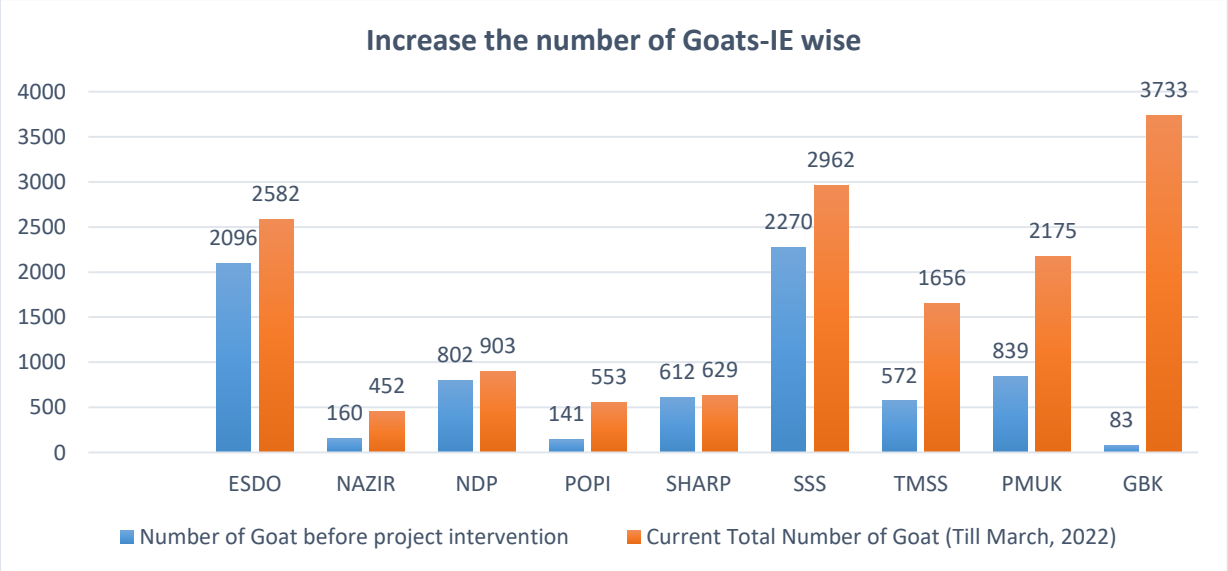


Figure 3 Increase the number of Goats-IE wise

A Small initiative brought a great change

Hasina (57), is a fairly common name around her area (Jamalpur). She was the apple of my parent's eye that's why they wedded her off to a completely good-hearted man. After the marriage, she was blessed with three lovely children- two boys, and a girl.

But the good times have come to end. Due to my husband's illness and being unable to work, she had to face a lot of hurdles to earn a morsel of rice. So, she has to work as a day laborer in agriculture fields or in other people's houses, or in whatever else she could get her hands into. Her young sons had to start doing some vocational work to earn money instead of studying. But that was not enough. At a very young age, she realized that working for food is sacred and no work is small.

She heard that a project called 'ECCCP-Flood', funded by PKSF was working with vulnerable women in her area, who faced climate change difficulties and lived in char land isolated areas with the support of ESDO,. After becoming a project participant, she started to attend in the CCAG. She was enlisted to receive a slatted house for rearing goats. She received training on the management of goat/sheep rearing, slatted house and cattle which later became useful when she started a small livelihood activity of goat and sheep rearing. Besides, she also received a loan for buying goats. She has about 10 goats, earlier it was only 2 goats. She already earned BDT 20000 additionally by selling a goat. Now she became a successful entrepreneur of goat rearing. She said that came to learn in the CCAG meeting a way to leverage her skills to attain a much better quality of life by involving in income-generating activities.

She is aware of climate vulnerabilities in her livelihood situation. Now, her gained knowledge and economic prosperity due to goat rearing and homestead gardening support her to build a strong resilience against negative climate impact issues. So, she decided to mentor her teammates about increasing home base income-generating activities, especially goat rearing, and homestead gardening. Rural women tend to be shy, but she realized that there is no need to be ashamed of learning anything at any age. Her group members elected her as their vice president of the CCAG and be their collective voice. And it makes her extremely happy that this group will be together even after the end of the project.

Finally, she wants her 13-year-old daughter to do very well in life. She wants her to study as long as she wants and then become became good leader like the prime minister.

Vaccine Information

The project participants have received the necessary knowledge on the slatted house, vaccination, goat/sheep rearing, and management by maintaining the environmental issues through the training session. All project participants are aware of the importance of 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 of the ECCCP-Flood project conducted a PPR vaccination campaign in its intervention area. Before providing the vaccine, the IE discussed it with project participants. It revealed that most of the project participants agree that goats were dying due to PPR disease. For this reason, the project has taken some steps to carry out a PPR vaccination campaign in consultation with PMU, PKSF. Besides this medicine was also provided for goats. As per as the instructions of PKSF, a list was prepared to record the number of goats of the participants in the intervention area. Later the responsible person from IEs contacted with Upazila livestock office to arrange a PPR vaccination campaign with the support of the Upazila livestock office. PPR vaccine campaign was organized at several spots in each project area. At the local level, a Paravet was responsible to vaccinate the goat. The project provided vaccines for PPR along with medicines for worms to the 11223 goats of 2938 participants through the vaccine campaign.

Table 3- Vaccine Information

Responsible IE	District	Upazila	Union	Name of Vaccine/Medicine	Number of Goats	Number of participants
ESDO	Jamalpur	Madarganj	Balijuri	PPR/Renadax & Index	912	220
			Charpakerdha		1029	260
		Shorishabari	Pogoldigha		509	141
	Gaibandha	Fulchari	Erendabari		753	209
TMSS	Gaibandha	Shaghata	Shaghata	PPR/Renadax & Index	1120	302
NAZIR	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Khuniagach	PPR	253	99
			Rajpur		415	132
POPI	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Mogolhat	PPR	266	78
NDP	Kurigram	Chilmari	Noyer hat	PPR	3225	782
			Chilmari		672	201
		Char Rajibpur	Kodalkati		1457	311
GBK	Nilphamari	Dimla	TepaKhoribari	PPR	612	203
Total					**11223**	**2938**

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

4.2 Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep

During the reporting period, the project disbursed loans amount BDT 13200920 to 724 women participants ECCCP-Flood project participants for purchasing goats. In total, the project distributed BDT 24005200 to 1405 project participants. Participants already purchased an improved variety of goats from local and regional markets. The targeted participants including women are capable of repaying the loan. The instalment is also monthly basis. So, this loan is affordable to every project participant. This loan will have different impacts on women in married households and women-headed households. Women in the married household may receive support from their husbands to repay the loan. Though the impact is different, women's heads will not face much challenge because they will repay the loan from earning from goats and other income sources like vegetable cultivation and poultry rearing.

Overall, such activity motivates the other community people to rear the goat/sheep and has a significant impact on the socio-economy of the community.

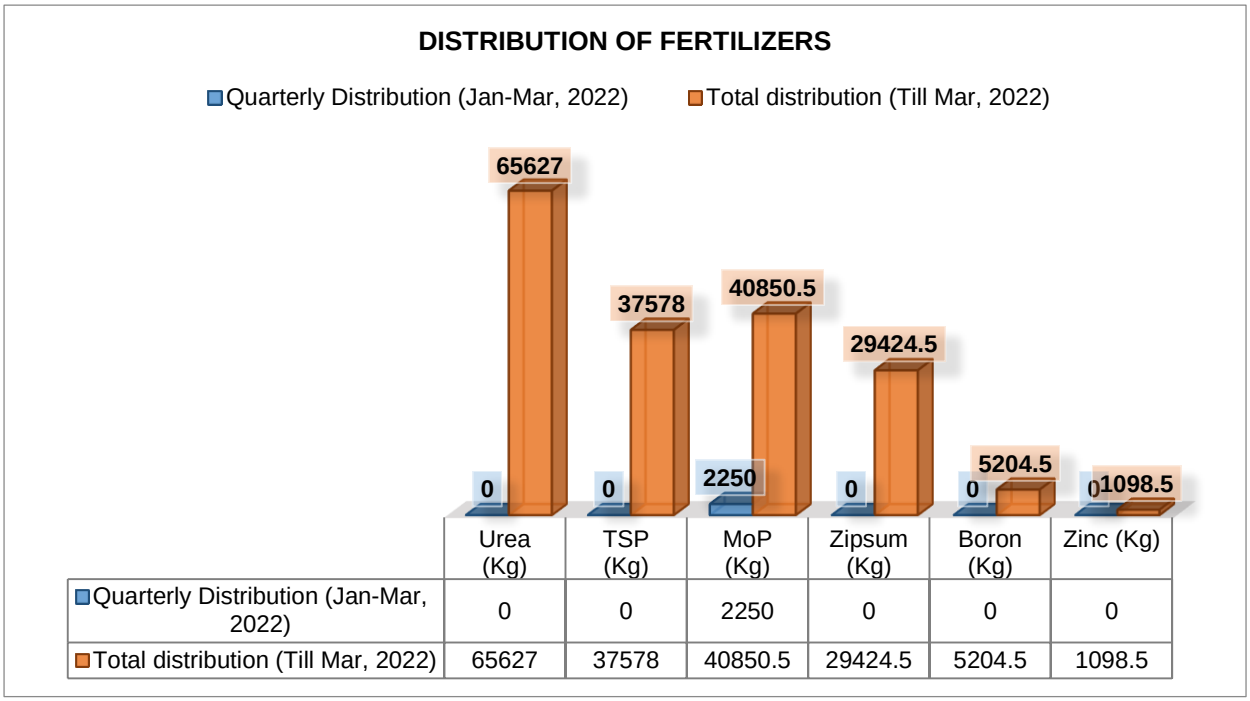
4.3 Cultivation of flood-tolerant crops

Crops grown on Char Island are mainly dependent on nature. Climate change has brought about a change in the behavior of agricultural practices. During the monsoon season, the char area has been submerged for at least 3 months. Then there is no opportunity to cultivate any crop there. In consultation with the local community, it is revealed that almost every year all crops are inundated by floods 8-10 days before harvest. Cultivation of flood-tolerant high value crops has become essential to adapt to the changing situation.

Photo 1 Wheat Cultivation, Kurigram, IE: NDP

Through the implementation of the activity, farmers have become able to get introduced to improved varieties and technologies of crops. They also cultivated flood-tolerant crops. Even if the crop is submerged in floodwater, there will be no damage to the crop. In this regard, the project provided the seed of climate tolerant rice, wheat and vegetables. To cultivate those, farmers received two days of formal training on "Extension of High Value Crops". Very important topics were covered in the training course such as crop varieties, production techniques, crop care, application of fertilizers and pesticides, remedies for diseases and illnesses, control of harmful insects and pests, etc. They also receive refresher training at

CCAG meetings regularly each month. So, they are known for cultivating climate tolerant, flood-tolerant, short term and high value crops. Besides this, the project also provided fertilizer and insecticides. Those who received support in this case, are capable of adapting to the adverse impact of climate change.



	Urea (Kg)	TSP (Kg)	MoP (Kg)	Zipsum (Kg)	Boron (Kg)	Zinc (Kg)
Quarterly Distribution (Jan-Mar, 2022)	0	0	2250	0	0	0
Total distribution (Till Mar, 2022)	65627	37578	40850.5	29424.5	5204.5	1098.5

Figure 4 The distributed quantity of fertilizer

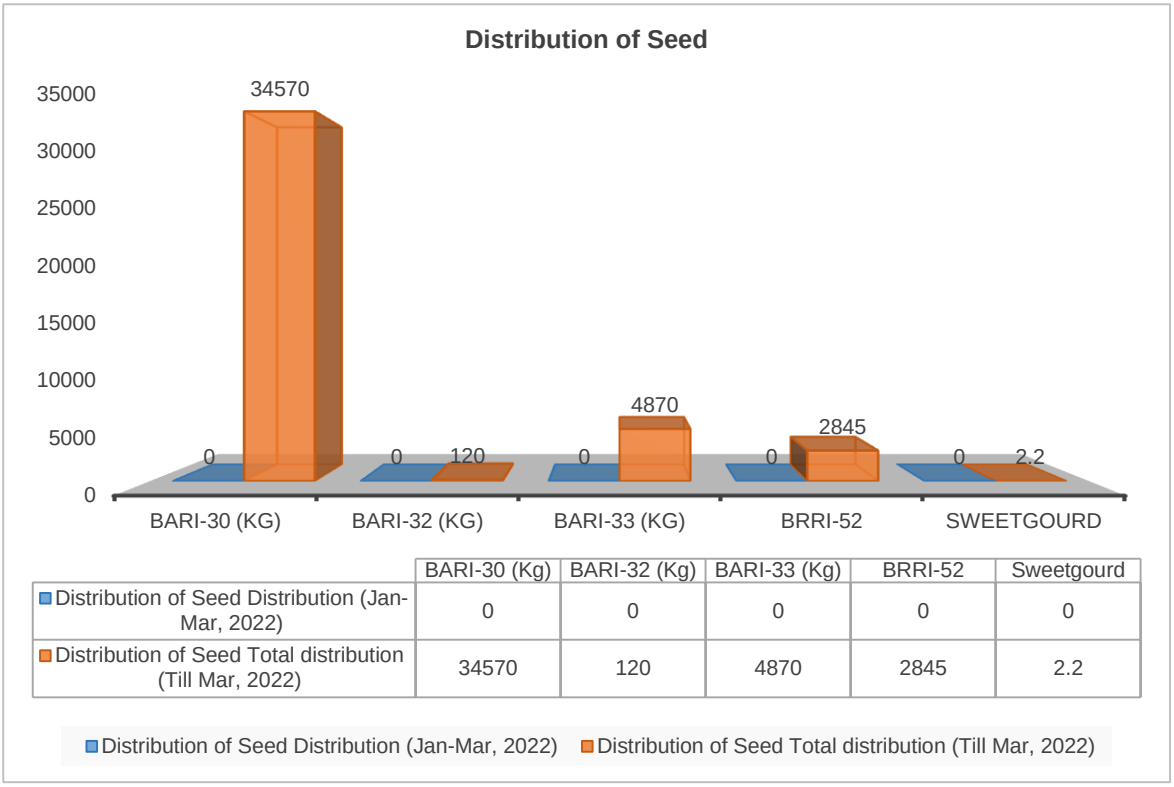


Figure 5 Distribution of seed

4.2.1 Cultivation of flood-resilient rice varieties BRRI Dhan 51 & 52, and BINA Dhan 11

As there are no flood resilient rice verities are provided during this quarterly. Even then, in total, the project has supported 579 farmers by providing seed and training on BRRI-51. During the project period, the farmer participants cultivated BRRI 52 on 11,217 decimal areas of land which yield 230773 kg of rice.

Name of Flood tolerant crops	*Total land cultivated (Decimal)*	*Total Yield (Kg)*	*Total Profit (BDT.)*
BRRI Dhan 52	11217	230773	5711365

4.2.2 Cultivation of early and disease-protective wheat variety BARI *26*

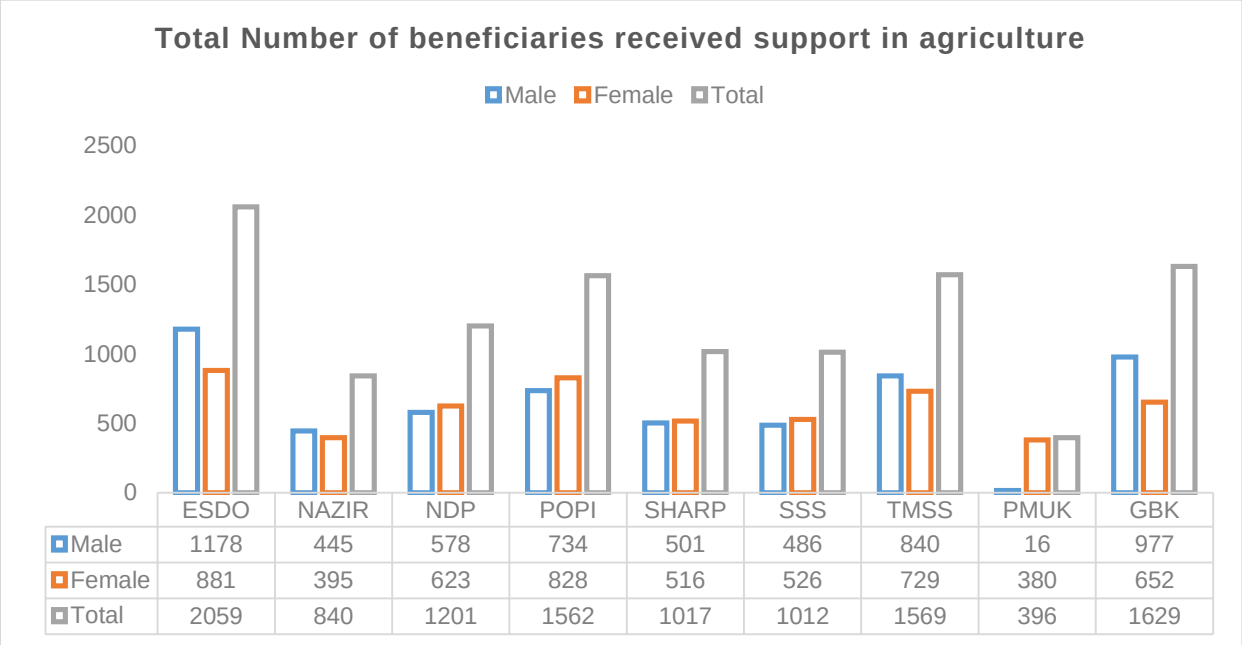
During the project period, the 2113 farmer has received support in the cultivation of short duration, disease protective and heat-tolerant wheat crop. Farmers have sown seeds in late November. Wheat plants are growing fast. The farmers informed that the yield is more than the previous year.

Name of Flood tolerant crops	*Total land cultivated (Decimal)*	*Total Yield (Kg)*	*Total Profit (BDT)*
BARI Wheat-30,32 and 33 & WMRI Wheat	64673	998553	22920964

4.2.3 Cultivation of vegetables on sand bars

71 farmers are cultivating vegetables/fruits in sand bars. Besides, project participants already started to cultivate vegetables/fruits on their raised plinths. Besides, other participants also cultivated gourd, pumpkin, squid, chichinga, dherash, papaya, red spinach, spinach, cauliflower, cauliflower, etc on their raised homestead. 1,945 decimal land of homestead vegetables were cultivated. They have got 50,551 kg vegetables whose current market value is BDT of 16,08,154.

Vegetables in sandbars	Total land cultivated (Decimal)	Total Yield (Kg)	Total Profit (BDT.)
Golden 8 Guava	330	Not measured yet	Not measured yet
Sweet gourd cultivation	990	294120	1082000
IGA /Homestead vegetables	1945	50551	1608154



	ESDO	NAZIR	NDP	POPI	SHARP	SSS	TMSS	PMUK	GBK
Male	1178	445	578	734	501	486	840	16	977
Female	881	395	623	828	516	526	729	380	652
Total	2059	840	1201	1562	1017	1012	1569	396	1629

Figure 6 Total Number of beneficiaries received support in agriculture

Table 4- Activity achievement for the 1st quarterly (Jan-March), 2022

SL. No	Name of Activity	Unit	Total Target	Achievement (Jan-2022 to Mar-2022)				Achievement (Till Mar-2022)			
				Male	Female	Total	Total Expense	Male	Female	Total	Total Expense
1	Beneficiaries Selection	HHs	20,000	0	191	191	0	1290	20091	21381	0
2	CCAG Group Formation	Number	1000	---	---	145	0	---	---	1107	0
3	Prepare Beneficiaries socio-econo mic profile	Number	43,000	0	2681	2681	0	1040	7011	8051	0
4	Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues of CCAG	Number	20000	---	---	2494	0	---	---	10401	0
5	No. of participants attended in group meeting	Number	1000	3884	47273	51157	0	7779	169343	177122	0
6	Carrying out participatory vulnerability assessment	Number	1000	---	---	14	0	---	---	1000	0
7	Preparing local-level adaptation action plan using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools	Number	10	---	---	14	0	---	---	1000	0
8	Number of Training provided	Batch		---	---	50	0	---	---	268	0
9	Organize training sessions for beneficiaries (person)	Number	22,955	15	1156	1171	1,259,365.00	1008	5352	6360	4,852,478.00
10	Number of Organize workshops and seminars conducted	Number	10	---	---	425	0	---	---	1283	314,865.00
12	Raise homestead plinths in clusters	HHs	10000	112	1863	1975	42,898,456.00	363	4108	4471	95,398,941.00
13	Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (Loan)	HHs	10000	4	570	574	0	30	917	947	0
14	Install tube wells	Number	500	12	68	80	761,012.00	12	96	108	1,003,029.00
15	Number of beneficiaries using safe water (gender disaggregated)	Number	11250	1293	861	2154	0	1831	1419	3250	0
16	Construct climate resilient sanitary latrines	Number	2810	---	---	521	8,277,681.00	---	---	550	8,361,678.00
17	Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)	Number	12645	2394	2407	4801	0	2536	2555	5091	0
18	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses	Number	10000	40	1209	1249	11,445,614.00	224	2995	3219	29,051,812.00
19	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	Number	10000	0	724	724	0	54	1351	1405	29,500.00
20	Extension of high value agricultural technology in flood prone area (Flood	HHs	10000	0	0	0	241,880.00	967	1928	2895	7,496,551.00

SL. No	Name of Activity	Unit	Total Target	Achievement (Jan-2022 to Mar-2022)				Achievement (Till Mar-2022)			
				Male	Female	Total	Total Expense	Male	Female	Total	Total Expense
	tolerant rice cultivation, Wheat cultivation and sandbar cultivation)										
21	Farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	Number	6000	0	0	0	0	318	261	579	0
22	Farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties	Number	2000	0	0	0	0	586	1527	2113	0
23	Farmers cultivating vegetables in the sand bars	Number	2000	0	650	650	0	47	874	921	0

Table 5- Indicator wise Achievement

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
	Increased resilience of the poor, marginalized and climate vulnerable communities towards the adverse effects of climate change in flood prone areas of Bangladesh	Increased capacity and awareness of local institutions and communities	0	0	Intuitions: 2 slightly increased capacity, 5 moderately increased capacity and 3 highly increased capacity	Beneficiaries: 5% slightly increased resilience, 50% moderately increased resilience and 30% highly increased resilience
				0	Beneficiaries: 10% slightly increased resilience, 60% moderately increased resilience and 15% highly increased resilience	
		Practiced climate resilient farming	0	6093 farmers	15,000 farmers	20,000 farmers
Outcomes	Outcome 1: Institutions (IEs) and community groups strengthened capacity on addressing climate change	Increased capacity of NGOs to support households in flood protection and dissemination of adaptation solutions	0	0	2 slightly increased capacity, 5 moderately increased capacity and 3 highly increased capacity	1 slightly increased capacity, 5 moderately increased capacity and 4 highly increased capacity
		Increased capacity of households to apply climate change adaptation solutions	0	0	10% slightly increased capacity, 60% moderately increased capacity and 15% highly increased capacity	5% slightly increased capacity, 50% moderately increased capacity and 30% highly increased capacity
		Utilization of the knowledge from the knowledge products	0	0	Institutions: 3 slightly, 6 moderately and 1 highly utilize knowledge from the knowledge products	1slightly, 5 moderately and 4 highly utilize knowledge from the knowledge product
				0	Beneficiaries: 20% slightly use, 40% moderately use and 5% highly use knowledge from knowledge products	Beneficiaries: 30% slightly use, 30% moderately use and 10% highly use knowledge from knowledge products
	Outcome 2: Protection of homestead from adverse effect of flood	Reduced economic losses in animal husbandry	1.26 million USD (annual average in Rangpur division, BBS, 2015)	0	Reduction of loss by 50% on targeted beneficiaries	Reduction of loss by 90% on targeted beneficiaries

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
		Increased income and nutrition uptake of the communities due to raising homestead plinths	Income: monthly BDT. 3,573 (42.54 US$) (CCCP baseline)	0	Increased Income: 20%	Increased Income: 30%
			Nutrition: 47.91% sickness due to flood	0	Nutrition: reduced sickness by 5%	Nutrition: reduced sickness by 10%
		Increased women's security during flood	0	0	10,000 slightly secured, 20,000 moderately secured and 15,000 fully secured from sexual harassment during flood	5,000 slightly secured, 15,000 moderately secured and 25,000 fully secured from sexual harassment during flood
	Outcome 3: Increased access to safe water and sanitation	Percentage of population in the targeted areas with access to safe water	72.6% (CCCP baseline)	0	85% of the targeted beneficiaries	90% of the targeted beneficiaries
		Percentage of population in the targeted areas with access to flood resilient sanitation	9.1% (CCCP baseline)	0	60% of the targeted beneficiaries	80% of the targeted beneficiaries
	Outcome 4: Access to flood resilient livelihood	Increase in household income in targeted households by practicing GCF funded livelihood technologies	Monthly BDT. 3,573 (42.54 US$) (CCCP baseline)	0	30% (increased income)	40% (increased income)
Outputs	Outputs related to Outcome 1					
	Output 1.1 Climate change adaptation groups (CCAG) formed and operationalized	Number of climate change adaptation groups formed and operationalized	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Improved capacity of climate change adaption groups related to knowledge management and information dissemination	low	0	moderate	high
		Impact of the meetings on the decision-making process	Low effective	-	Moderately effective	Highly effective
	Output 1.2 Preparation of vulnerability assessment and adaptation action plan	Number of vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Percentage of vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans used in decision making and planning by households or IEs	0	0	40%	60%

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
	Output 1.3 Trainings and workshops on Climate Change conducted for beneficiaries and stakeholders	Use of the information from the trainings and workshops in decision-making and planning at household or policy level	0	0	40% of the targeted beneficiaries use the information from the trainings and workshops	60% of the targeted beneficiaries use the information from the trainings and workshops
	Output 1.4 Preparation and dissemination of knowledge products	Quarterly newsletter published	0	1	7	14
		Number of workshops organized	0	10	10	20
		Lessons learnt published	0	0	0	1
	Outputs related to Outcome 2					
	Output 2.1 Raised the homesteads above flood level	Number of homesteads constructed	0	4,471	6,000	10,000
	Output 2.2 Re-construction of climate resilient houses	Number of resilient houses constructed	0	947	6,000	10,000
	Outputs related to Outcome 3					
	Output 3.1 Installation of resilient tube wells	Number of tube- wells installed	0	108	300	500
		Percentage of tube-wells providing water by ensuring national standards	0	0	60%	80%
		Number of beneficiaries using safe water (gender disaggregated)	Male 0	Male 1831	Male 3,000	Male 5625
			Female 0	Female 1419	Female 3000	Female 5625
		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
	Output 3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines	Number of sanitary latrines constructed	0	550	1600	2,810
		Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)	0 Male	2538 Male	3600 female	6,325 female
			0 Female	2559 Female	3600 male	6,320 male
	Outputs related to Outcome 4					
	Output 4.1 Rearing of goats/sheep in slatted houses	Number of beneficiaries reared goat/sheep in slatted houses	0	3198	6,000 women beneficiaries	10,000 women beneficiaries

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
	Output 4.2 Cultivation of flood tolerant crops	Increase in crop production	Baseline to be provided in inception report	0	30% increase	40% increase
		Number of farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	0	261	Female 2000	Female 3000
				450	Male 2000	Male 3,000
		Number of farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties	0	2113	1,500 beneficiaries	2,000 beneficiaries
		Number of farmers cultivating vegetables in the sand bars	0	71	1,500 women beneficiaries	2,000 women beneficiaries

D. Gender perspective

Climate change has a greater impact on the poor, especially on women, as they are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and who have the least capacity to respond to natural hazards like floods. Women commonly face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change. Women's unequal participation in decision-making processes creates more vulnerability and prevents resilient building against climate change in the intervention area. Due to their lack of empowerment and resources, women and girls face life-threatening risks. Gender inequality keeps women and their families trapped in cycles of poverty. Ensure gender equality is a sustainable, highly effective way to reduce poverty.

Considering the above perspectives, the project has given priority to gender balance and equality. The project has formed CCAG and conducted meetings on regular basis, where gender issues are discussed regularly. Women's participation has been ensured in all activities of the project. Female participants have also been given priority in the beneficiary selection criteria. In our country, it is a common scenario that women are responsible to rear goats/sheep. Slatted house of goat/sheep has been provided to the participants by the project. Financial assistance has been provided to women-headed families to purchase goats/sheep. It creates an opportunity to generate income for women. Goat/sheep rearing in slatted house-training support has given women-headed families. Empowerment of women is very essential to sustainable development in the remote char area.

In selecting beneficiary households' priority has been given to women and person with disability (PWD). Sanitary latrines are installed in a place where women, person with special and old can easily use them at any time of the day or night.

Table 6- Women participants in the activity of the ECCCP-Flood Project

SL. No	Name of Activity	Unit	Achievement (Till Mar-2022)		
			Female	Total	% of Female
1	No. of participants attended in group meeting	Number	20091	21385	**94%**
2	Organize training sessions for participants (person)	Number	4311	4959	**87%**
3	Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (Loan)	HHs	917	947	**97%**
4	Number of beneficiaries using safe water (gender disaggregated)	Number	1419	3250	**44%**
5	Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)	Number	2559	5097	**50%**
6	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses	Number	2974	3198	**93%**
7	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	Number	1351	1405	**96%**
8	Extension of high value agricultural technology in flood prone area (Flood tolerant rice cultivation, Wheat cultivation and sandbar cultivation)	HHs	1928	2895	**67%**
9	Farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	Number	261	711	**37%**
10	Farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties	Number	1527	2113	**72%**

SL. No	Name of Activity	Unit	Achievement (Till Mar-2022)		
			Female	Total	% of Female
11	Farmers cultivating vegetables in the sand bars	Number	24	71	**34%**

F. Challenges

Some challenges we have faced during this period are as bellow-

1. **Isolated HHs:** Integration of isolated families with adjacent clusters is very challenging. It will further increase the project cost.
2. **Different shape of HH:** Difficulties to raise homestead plinth in cluster. To include all the homesteads of different shapes in one cluster, it needs to change the shape of the homestead. But some of the participants don't agree to do that.
3. **Availability of Soil:** Soil is not available from the nearest place to the raised homestead.
4. **Distance between TW–Latrine**: The participants' homestead does not show interest to give space to maintain a 30 ft distance between the latrine and tube-well in their homestead.
5. **Communication and transportation challenge:** Due to a lot of small river channels it is difficult to keep regular communication with the beneficiaries and stakeholders. Besides, there is no available transportation in the char area.
6. **Soil instability:** In the char area, most of the plinths are raised with sand. Sand erodes/falls easily. So, it is a big challenge to protect the raised plinth.
7. **Maintain slope:** If the slope of the plinth is maintained in the prescribed ratio, the size of the top of the plinth becomes smaller. As a result, there is not enough space to reconstruct the houses.
8. **Threat of erosion:** Communities are surrounded by river channels. As an unpredictable river, there is always the threat of erosion.

G. Learning

Challenge overcoming method:

- Share the experiences of project participants, staff, and stakeholders and create a master plan to work accordingly.
- Establish ownership of the project among the project participants. Integrate the interests of the project participants with the objectives of the project.
- Ensure the active participation of local stakeholders and project participants assist to get more outcome in a short time;
- Selection of right project participants and group leaders then smoothly perform project activities accordingly;
- Cluster-based activities and dissemination of all relevant information among the target group assist to get better results in a short time;
- Regular CCAG meetings and interaction with project participants get more output within a short time.
- Effective teamwork and smart planning support to get more achievement within a short time.
- Strong social relationship with the stakeholder makes easier the implementation of project activities.
- The project selected safe place and far distance from the river and opposite side of the current eroding area.
- Distribute the annual activity action plan of the project among all the staff.
- prepare individual work plans for each employee and work accordingly.

Lesson Learn Matrix

Sl	*Challenge encountered*	*Measures adopted*	*Lesson Learn and Remarks*
1.	Lack of common understanding of the project implementation strategy.	Conducted training to Increase knowledge and skills on basics of climate change project objectives and implementation strategy. The project already developed an implementation guideline, CCAG guideline. Besides, continued team meetings and review of project guidelines brought a good result.	The staff of IEs' gathered knowledge about the project objectives. Besides, they have developed skills on the project implementation strategies.
2.	Lack of effective planning and teamwork	Properly followed project intervention implementation guidelines.	Effectively executed project activities due to maximum utilization of resources and participation of relevant stakeholders.
3.	Integration of isolated families with adjacent clusters.	Motivate the isolated family to integrate with adjacent clusters.	The poor family could protect the homestead from the adverse effect of flood.

Sl	*Challenge encountered*	*Measures adopted*	*Lesson Learn and Remarks*
4.	Re-construction of houses in a planned way	Motivation, consultation meeting with the selected families, sharing benefits, etc.	The raising of Cluster base homestead plinths has been ensured.
5.	Unavailability of soil	Organize discussion meetings with community people. Collect soil from nearby fallow land, rivers or ponds. Sometimes the project participants purchase soil at a low cost.	The raising of Cluster base homestead plinths has been ensured without loss of topsoil.
6.	Difficult to maintain regular communication with the project participants and stakeholders due to a lot of small river channels and the remoteness of the area Besides, inadequate access of transportation in the char area is another big challenge.	Staff members are stationed in the char area, established field office in char area, etc.	The project's activity has been implementing successfully by overcoming the challenge in the field. Besides, Communication costs decreased.
7.	Riverbank erosion of the projected char areas. As an unpredictable river, there is always a threat of erosion.	The project team communicated with the local government to set up geobag for protecting the bank. Besides. The project selected appropriate safe places before providing any service that are far from the vulnerable riverbank.	Project participants became united to solve the problem.
8.	Most of the agricultural lands are sandy and less productive. Heavy rainfall and frequent flood hampering implementation	Rainfall-sensitive activities are shifted in the dry season. Sandbar vegetables are promoted in the project area.	The farmer participants get expected yields.
9.	Maintaining plinth shape and stability is difficult due to sandy soil. Besides, during the rainy season, it becomes started to erode.	Grass and other plants are planted on the slope of the plinth.	After raising the house, if the grass and various kinds of trees are not planted around it, it will collapse.

H. Way forward

Considering the field situation and yearly activity implementation action plan, the project developed an effective quarterly action plan by integrating and active participation of all project personnel.

SL.#	Name of Activity	April,22	May,22	June,22
1	Raise homestead plinths in clusters	652	359	0
2	Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (Loan)	737	800	939
3	Install tube wells	69	36	14
4	Construct climate resilient sanitary latrines	472	258	90
5	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses in slatted houses	836	601	288
6	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	694	708	518
7	Extension of high value agricultural technology in flood prone area	10	919	2028
8	Organize training sessions for Beneficiaries (person)	1621	2351	1405
9	Organize workshops and seminars	0	1	1