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

Quarterly Progress Report

April 2022-June 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	Budgeted allocation 1st year 2nd year 3rd Year	USD 2.94 Million USD 3.88 Million USD 3.80 Million
		Total disbursement by GCF	USD 4.97 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
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BRRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute

Executive Summary

The ECCCCP-Flood project personnel (PMU and IE staff) is trying to reach the target milestone according to the project plan and is expected to reach project achievement within the project deadline through the quality implementation of project activities. After end of June 2022, the project has passed the 2nd financial year successfully and stepped into the 3rd. As of reporting date, the project has made remarkable progress in most of the major activities considering the 2nd year target though it was delayed initially due to the pandemic COVID-19 condition. The project is still lacking behind in providing financial support to the reconstruction of homestead and goat rearing. Hence, the project has addressed those reasons for falling behind in those activities and is expected to achieve those during the next quarter by preparing an inclusive and gap-filling action plan.

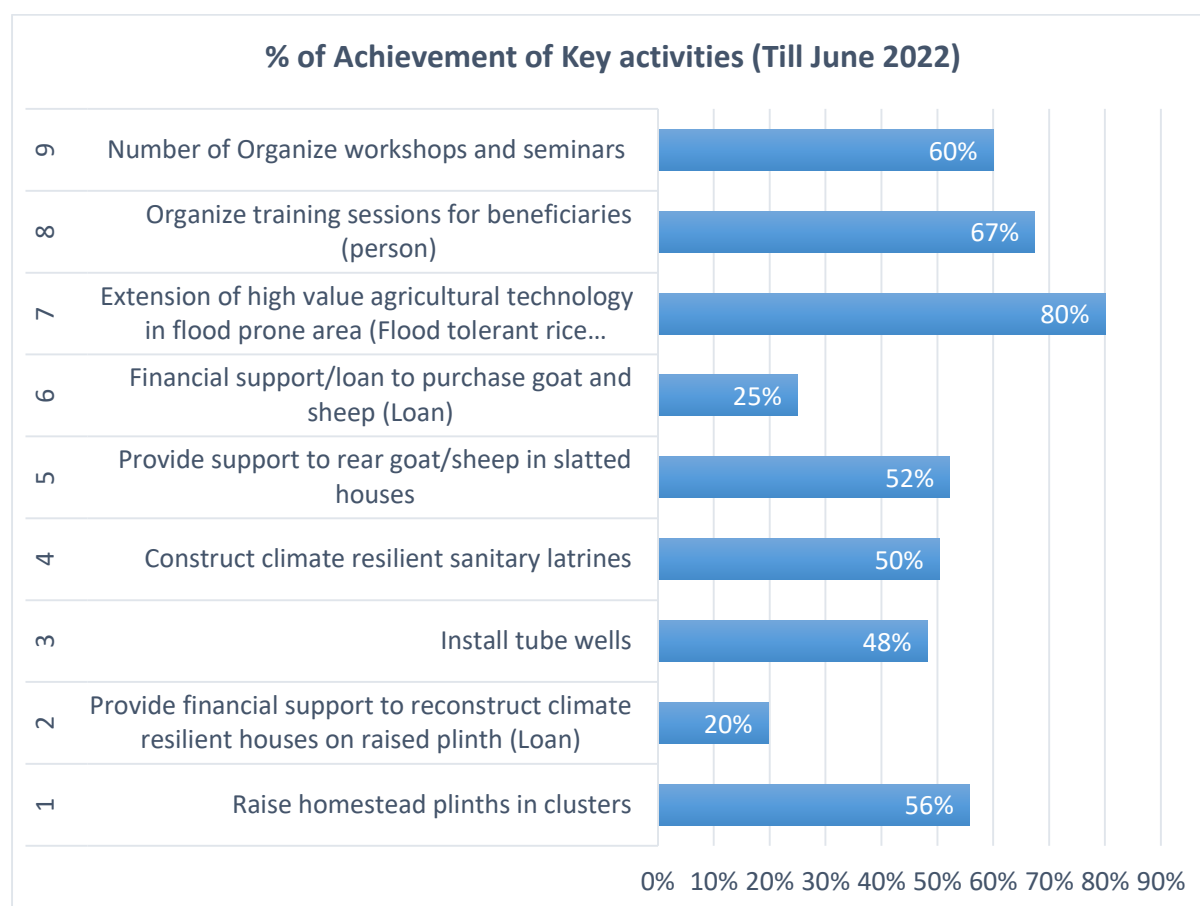


Figure 1- Percentage of Achievement of Key activities (Till June 2022)

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A. Introduction

Due to the geographical location of the country and climate change, Bangladesh faces water-induced disasters like floods and riverbank erosion every year. Consequently, the people living in low-lying areas have been suffering from these events over the years. Especially, those who live along the catchment area of Brahmaputra, Jamuna, and Tista including mainland and char land are no strangers to flooding. Likewise the 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). The floods become more severe during the monsoon due to heavy rainfall. 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). Effective adaptation practices could bring out from the adverse effects on livelihood, health, agriculture, and the environment, particularly in flood-affected areas.

Considering the climatic emergency, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) has designed a project titled “Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)” with a view to increasing the resilience of the flood vulnerable populations to climate change and its impacts. With financial support from Green Climate Fund (GCF), PKSF has been implementing the project in Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur districts through its partner organisation which are called as Implementing Entity (IE) for this project. Under the supervision of the project management unit (PMU), nine (9) Implementing Entities (IEs) have been carrying out the implementation of project activities in the above-mentioned districts according to the goal and objectives of the project. 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’. The ECCCP-Flood project focuses on long-term improvements and thus supports the adaptation of people's lives and livelihoods against flood. Including others, the main activities of these 4 (four) year-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, enhance knowledge and skill of the project participants and implementing entities (IEs) through meetings, trainings, workshops and seminars.

This quarterly progress report (QPR) presents the achievement carried by the PMU with the support of IEs from April to June 2022. Therefore, the purpose of this report is to document and share the project progress, lesson learned, adoption of best practices, challenges 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;
- 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 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

The ECCCP-flood project already completed its beneficiary selection process properly by following the appropriate method. The project selected 21381 HHs. All selection criteria were strongly met as per project guideline with active collaboration with respective areas' local community leaders, religious leaders and local government representatives. Household of women headed and having person with special need, received priority while selecting project participants. Along with the project participant selection, the project also completed all the socio-economic profiles of all selected HHs.

After finalizing the project participant selection, the project focuses on forming the Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG). 1000 CCAGs were formed in compliance with the project target before initiating the project's key interventions. The aim of forming those CCAG is to empower participants along with communities to plan for and cope with the impacts of climate change.

Table 1-Distribution of CCAG

Name of IE	Working Area		Number of CCAGs formed (Till June 2022)
	District	Upazila	
Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO)	Gaibandha	Fulchari	100
	Jalpur	Madargonj	83
	Jalpur	Sharishabari	82
Society for Social Service (SSS)	Jalpur	Islampur	84
	Jalpur	Melandah	81
TMSS	Gaibandha	Saghata	100
Padakkhep Manabik Unnayan Kendro (PMUK)	Kurigram	Rowmari	100
National Development Organization (NDP)	Kurigram	Chilmari	110
	Kurigram	Char Rajibpur	60
Self-Help and Rehabilitation Program-SHARP	Nilphamari	Dimla	50
Gram Bikash Kendro (GBK)	Nilphamari	Dimla	50
NAZIR (Natun Zibon Rochi)	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar	50
People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar	50
Total			1000

1.2 Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues of CCAGs

The selected project participants have shown their interest to attend in the meeting. After forming the group, the member of each Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) gets together every month and discusses about their vulnerabilities, priorities, needs and capacities in the face of climate change. During this reporting quarter, the project conducted 2,944 meetings. In total, 13,345 meetings were conducted during the total project span. Most (94%) of the participants in the CCAG meetings are female. This meeting carried out significant outcomes as the project participants directly benefited from this meeting. They convey their learning among group members along with adjacent communities and neighbours. This will ensure the sustainability of the CCAGs in the upcoming days.

It is worth mentioning that, the project participants already prepared 1000 local level adaptation action plans based on the assessed vulnerability through conducting 1000 vulnerability assessments with the support of project staff. This activity will enhance resilience toward the adverse impact of climate change on livelihood, food security, infrastructure, and water resources and make sustainable developments.

1.3 Organized exchange visits for CCAG members and IE staff

Exchange visit provide a unique and valuable experience to identify, gather knowledge and enable to adopt the best practice of the activities of ECCCCP-Flood of project staff and participants. The implementing entities (IE) of ECCCCP-Flood organized two exchange visits during this reporting period. A total of 80 project participants along with 20 project staff have participated in those exchange visits. In those exchange visits, one implementing entity (IE) along with project participants and its staff visited another project area of another implementing entity to identify the improvement and gather knowledge on project major activities, implementation strategy, good practices etc. Whenever the guest participants visited the major activities, the host participants described to them the successful implementation process of those activities. At the end of the visit, participants and project staff seat together and share the observed change, project knowledge, experience, opinion, and suggestion on implementation strategies among themselves. The project participants assured that they will implement the best practice in their area and continue to share the knowledge with the other project participants and community people.

Table 2- Participants of the Exchange visit

SL#	Organizer Implementing Entities (IE)	Invited Implementing Entities (IE)	Visited area		Total Project Participants	Total project staff
			District	Upazila		
1	ESDO	SSS	Jamalpur	Madargonj	40	7
2	TMSS	ESDO	Gaibandha	Saghata	40	13
Total					80	20

1.4 Organized Training on Climate Change conducted for Project Participants and Stakeholders

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. 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. Besides, leadership skill training also provided training to Group leaders, Secretary and Cashier of CCAG as if they could continue the CCAG meeting after the end of the project. This training has increased the leadership skill among the participants. It taught them how effectively connect with the team member and community and disseminate the knowledge.



Photo 1: Training on Goat rearing in Fulchari, Gaibandha

As of reporting period, a total of 631 batches of training were provided on Goat rearing and management, BRRI Dhan 52 cultivation, BARI Gom-30 cultivation, and leadership skill. Among them, 365 batches of training were covered from April to June 2022 and 9221 participants attended those training whereas 7890 were female and 1331 were male. So far the project training support has reached 15675 participants (Male 2407, Female 13268) in total.

Table 3- Training Summary

Sl#	Training title	Apr-2022 to Jun-2022				Till Jun-2022			
		# of Batch	Total	Male	Female	# of Batch	Total	Male	Female
1	Goat rearing and management	68	1924	5	1919	206	5339	144	5195
2	Training on Flood tolerant Rice BRRI Dhan 52 cultivation	232	5573	1307	4266	265	6284	1676	4608

Sl#	Training title	Apr-2022 to Jun-2022				Till Jun-2022			
		# of Batch	Total	Male	Female	# of Batch	Total	Male	Female
3	Training on BARI-30 Wheat cultivation	0	0	0	0	86	2113	545	1568
4	Training on Thai Golden 8 Guava cultivation	0	0	0	0	2	28	15	13
5	Training on Sweet gourd cultivation	0	0	0	0	2	43	8	35
6	Leadership Skill	64	1724	19	1705	70	1868	19	1849
Total		364	9221	1331	7890	631	15675	2407	13268

1.5 Organized training for IE staff

The ECCCP-Flood organized a three day-long training entitled “Refresher Training for the Implementing Entities’ (IEs) Staff” from 24th to 26th May 2022. It aimed to enhance the capacity of the project staff of the Implementing entities (IEs) for the sake of smooth and quality operation of ECCCP-Flood project activities according to project guideline. Besides, online database management, training and communication management, gender action plan, structural management, grievance redress mechanism, etc. issues were covered in this training for project management. In total, 77 individuals including the Project Coordinators (PCs), Technical Officers (TOs) and Field Facilitators (FFs) of the IEs working for the ECCCP-Flood attended the training. The presence of the Managing Director, Additional Managing Director-1 and Deputy managing Director-5 of PKSf embellished the training session.



Photo 2: Organized training for IE staff

2.0 Protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flood

2.1 Raised homesteads above flood level

2.1.1 Raised homestead plinths in clusters

In the project area of ECCCP-Flood, most of the homesteads are submerged by extensive flood and causing erosion due to geographic location and low elevation of char areas. Homestead plinth raising is considered as an adaptive practice in those flood-prone areas. The raised homestead plinths are able to keep all communities healthy and functioning throughout unanticipated shocks and stresses and minimize environmental and social negative impacts. But the poor community of the project area couldn't make it at their own cost. To survive from flood hazards, the ECCCP-Flood project is elevating the plinth height of char dwellers of the project areas. Therefore, 5574 homestead plinths were raised with project support. Amid them, 1103 were raised during this reporting quarter. Plinth heights were raised 2-3 feet considering the last flood height aside the consideration of the geographical location and elevation. Before raising this cluster-based homestead, the project participant's life was very troublesome. Every year, the project area was flooded. Now, the raised homestead is the safest area for living, livestock rearing and homestead gardening etc. during the flood. They couldn't protect the flood before but now flood cannot disturb them and their daily life. Moreover, the cluster-based approach in raising homestead created a flood-free homestead area that include more dry space for domestic activities, reduction in diarrhoea and skin diseases, more scope for homestead gardening, fewer distress sales of livestock, reduce the need to move family member and livestock to higher ground, reduce the homestead maintenance costs, increase social cohesion and confidence in dealing with floods and outside services.



Photo 3: Raised Plinth in Chilmari, Kurigram

In addition, project participants are cultivating first-growing and year-round vegetables, which can meet their food demand. By getting motivation from the project staff through active participation in the CCAG

meeting, project participants also are cultivating Sweet Gourd, Snake gourd, Ladies finger, Papaya, Red spinach, Spinach, Cauliflower, etc. on their raised homestead.

It is estimated by the project staff that approximately 2,372 decimal land of homestead vegetables were cultivated during the project period. They managed to produce 115.16 MT vegetables whose current market profit value is approximately BDT of 4,302,508.

Adapting to Flood, 2022

The recent flood of June 2022, caused a sudden rise in water in most of the ECCCCP-Flood project area. The water level has risen within a short time and panic spread among the people. It took 10-20 days to recede the water level and get back to normal varies on different geographical locations. Almost every project intervention area was flooded, but it was severe in Kurigram and Jamalpur areas. Predictably, there is no raised plinth was flooded in the ECCCCP-Flood project area, the flood water level was 1.5 to 3 feet lower than the height of raised plinth. It was reported by the field staff that, 297 community people shelter in the ECCCCP-Flood project supported raised plinth during this flood because their homesteads were covered knee deep water. Before raising homestead, participants would go to the shelter, embankments or make banana-plant-made rafts to stay during the flood. They had to sell



their goats at lower prices before the monsoon as they had no way to keep our goats during floods. But this time the situation was different. During this June, 2022 flood, project participants stayed on their raised homestead without any fear. The raised plinth has enough space for the project participants and the goats they rear. Gardening and reared goat, and poultry on raised homestead supported them as an alternative source of food and nutrient during the flood. Participants' households consumed their productive vegetables, goat and poultry meat as their food.

In addition, project participants have access to water sources for drinking and household chores. They didn't have to drink contaminated water. Project supported sanitary latrine helped them to maintain hygiene and kept no scope for water-borne diseases. In addition, being aware by participating in CCAG, the project targeted household's stored dry food such as chira (processed rice), muri (processed fried rice), rice, pulse, oil, salt etc. before the flood. Moreover, the raised plinth proved its effectiveness against the recent flood.

2.2 Reconstruction of climate-resilient houses

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

Reconstruct climate-resilient houses loan has created opportunities to protect against the effect of climate change. After raising the plinth, project participants required money to reconstruct the homestead on the plinth. During this quarterly, the project provided financial support to BDT 20,953,000 to 1031 participants. In total, the project disbursed BDT 30,995,000 to 1978 participants.

3.0 Increased access to safe water and sanitation

3.1 Installation of flood-resilient tube wells

3.1.1 Instalation of tube wells

With the increase of frequency and intensity of flood, the suffering of the people from the scarcity of safe drinking water would be enormous. The project supported installed tube well has aided to reduce the problem at a large scale. Therefore, the ECCCP-Flood has installed 241 tube wells which is 48% of the total project target. Amid this, 133 tube well were installed during this reporting period. To make it effective, the project followed cluster-based approach where at least 5 to 10 families as if this intervention could cover maximum people. All the tube wells have been installed above the maximum flood level in flood-prone areas. Before installing the tube well, the IE staff received technical support from DPHE. Thereupon, the responsible IE project staff selected the appropriate site to install the tube well and maintain the required distance between the latrine as well as tube-well with the support of project participants.

Installation of tube wells has increased access to safe water for the project targeted participants and proximate community living to them. Already 241 installed tube well has

enabled access to 12051 participants. It saves the time and distance required for collecting water for drinking and household chores specially for women. Installation of tube wells also considered the utilization of used water from the storage tank in the vegetable garden. Now community people feel very happy to have safe water. The impact of the installed tube well already has become visible during the recent flood. Project participants reported that those who received tube wells on raised their plinth before the recent (June 2022) flood, didn't face any water scarcity or the need to drink contaminated water. The project participants expressed their gratitude to let enable them access to safe water.



Photo 4: Climate Resilient Tube well in Chimari, Kurigram

3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines

3.2.1 Construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines

Project participants of the ECCCP-Flood project area already have a lack of access to safely managed sanitation. Climate change especially increasing flood in those areas worsens the situation by causing damage to the existing sanitation systems. Before the provision of the intervention of construction of sanitary latrines, this prevalence of inadequate and poorly maintained sanitation infrastructure led to serious health hazards during heavy rains and flood events, because communities are often not prepared to cope with and recover from such events. Pit latrines and septic tanks may collapse during floods or can't be properly used when filled with water. As a result, human faeces contaminate groundwater, causing river

water pollution which is often the only supply of water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning. Besides, the availability of low-cost sanitary latrines in the project area couldn't always ensure hygienic practice. This would have jeopardized participants' health by exposing them to waterborne diseases, such as cholera, diarrhea, and dysentery.

The purpose of the ECCCP-Flood project is to construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines with ensuring a proper hygienic system and reducing water-borne diseases. To make progress, the project completed 1415 latrines where 865 were completed during this reporting quarterly. The constructed latrine has enabled access to 19829 participants and brought them under hygiene practices. Additionally, the project has raised awareness of hygiene issues through CCAG meetings to ensure hygienic practice in the community.

The unique feature of the latrine is that it has a water reservoir, and a wood handle for children, pregnant women, aged and physically challenged persons inside the latrine. On the other hand, community people's social status has increased due to the support of flood-tolerant hygienic toilets.



Photo 5: Climate Resilient Sanitary Latrine in Rowmari, Kurigram

4.0 Access to flood-resilient livelihood

4.1 Rear of goats/sheep in slatted houses

4.1.1 provide support to rearing goats/sheep in slatted houses

Goats contribute to livelihood at a large scale by providing nutritious milk, and meat. It is also an important means for the women participants to contribute to the cash needs for their family members. Women could earn money from this by staying at home. But the productivity of goats under the prevailing traditional production system is low mainly because of the lack of adoption of improved technologies and management practices. Environmental factors also restrict the productivity of goats and sometimes lead to death. In that case, proper housing of goats is important for goat rearing for the full potential production performance. So, the project also adopted the slatted house to way out from this. Therefore, the project is preparing slatted house which is kept in a dry and higher place. During this reporting quarter, the project has prepared 2026 slatted houses and in total 5224 slatted houses were constructed during the whole project period. Though the slatted house has been prepared on

the raised plinth, it is additionally maintained 2-2.5 feet height from the ground to keep the goats safe from floods. Before the intervention, the project installed one model slatted house to motivate the participants. Understanding the usefulness of goat rearing in slatted houses, project participants are also motivated to receive slatted houses. The constructed 5224 slatted houses indicate that 5224 households along with their family members will directly benefit from this support.

Besides providing slatted houses, organizing training for the participants and vaccine campaigns for goats also supported to increase the goat production. During this reporting quarter total of 7,437 goats has increased. They earned an amount of BDT 3,411,081/- from April to June 2022. In total, the amount of BDT 17,609,412/- was added to the project participant's family income through the project support in this particular intervention.

The secret of Nurani Begum's Success

Nurani Begum (39) living at Village of Nadagari, Balijuri union Madarganj upazila under Jamalpur district. The hardship of Nurani Begum started when she was married off to a poor man. It became, even more, worsen when she gave birth to a child. She said, *"It was a nightmare and a terrible sense of hopelessness for me when suddenly I had to take the role of a mother to raise my child while being only a sixteen-year-old girl"*.



Poverty didn't leave behind her. But Nurani Begum always dreamed of doing something bigger to improve her never-ending poverty. She choose to become an entrepreneur in the goat business because she hope it would end her miseries, but she had lack of courage and confidence because her house is situated at the river basin in a low-lying area. Every year flood divested her home and assets. Eventually, an opportunity from ECCCP-Flood Project came to her door and changed her mind, and inspired her to be a participant.

From the ECCCP-Flood project, Nurani Begum received goat/sheep rearing training, homestead plinth raised, and goat slatted house support. *"My life has been successively changed since I started goat rearing in a slatted house. I poured my heart and soul into rearing goats through active support from the project staff,"* said Nurani Begum. She has received training as a member of the ECCCP-Flood project. She further added *"Without that training and regular mentoring from the project staff, I couldn't make it possible. This*

training made me capable and built confidence for carrying out this activity.” Besides her goats were vaccinated by the project support.

Nurani had only 3 goats before the provision of project support. Eventually, it increased and reached 11 goats. Her nearly empty slatted house is now brimful of goats. Meanwhile, she sold 2 goats which amounted to about 18000 BDT. The earnings from Nurani Begum’s goat selling were spent on both her son’s and daughter’s education. *“I never thought I would get such an amazing opportunity to get rid of plights. My long-foregone dreams turned into reality and I was amazed to see how beautifully I was able to fulfil my dreams”* Nurani continues. Like Nurani Begum, the ECCCP-Flood project opened the door of possibility and potentiality for the women participants. As a female entrepreneur, in the future, she has plan to extend her goat farm and organize her community and convince them to start goat rearing as a project. She expectedly led them in building their own road.

Furthermore, she is doing a homestead garden on her raised plinth. Her homestead is affluent with Papaya, Pumking, and Sweet gourd. He said, *“Whenever I take a glance over my garden and I feel like a paradise. The feeling is unexplainable. I can only say, I have a long path to go and many more dreams to accomplish.”* Nurani Begum concluded her story with a promise to continue her journey toward success. Her story now encourages the other women in her village to participate in changing their family’s economic conditions because that is one of the ways to break the chain of poverty for the rural people. Now, Nurani Begum and her family are leading a changed life full of expectations.

4.2 Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep

Goat rearing is popular among small and marginal farmers of the project area due to low capital requirement, easy handling, and ability to adapt to versatile environmental and climatic conditions. To increase the family income, the project motivates them to buy additional high-productive black Bengal goats. But the people do not have much capital. Considering the aforementioned reason, the project has the arrangement to provide loan. Till now the project distributed BDT 46,260,400 to 2,499 project participants for purchasing goats. Participants already purchased an improved variety of goats from local and regional markets with those loans. 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 participants could repay the loan by 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

The household income of the project area is mostly based on agriculture. The impacts of climate change particularly recurrent floods are responsible for the declining crop yields of those areas to a great extent. Moreover, flood causes serious implications on food security through the destruction of agricultural crops. If the floods happened earlier, it destroyed the paddy, and wheat fields before harvest. The project intended to support the participants by providing climate resilient crops which increase crop yields under stressful conditions and thereby provide a mean of adapting to diminishing crop yields in the face of flood.

8,001 households received support in the agricultural sector. This practice ensures food security and reduces hunger and poverty in the face of climate change for the forthcoming generations. Therefore, project supported flood-tolerant crop cultivation has been playing a vital role to increase the resilience of the selected farmer households.



Photo 6: Seed distribution in Islampur, Jamalpur.

4.3.1 Cultivation of flood-resilient rice varieties

To ensure food security against the climate change, the project supported submergence-tolerant rice varieties has already made a breakthrough in the project area. The project supported BRRI dhan-52 varieties can survive under the flood water for at least 12-14 days. Project participants are already cultivating this crop after receiving training and seed. From April to June 2022, 5005 participants received seed of BRRI dhan-52 rice variety, they already cultivated this crops in the field. In total, 5817 (Female-3283, Male-2534) participants' received support in cultivating rice crops.

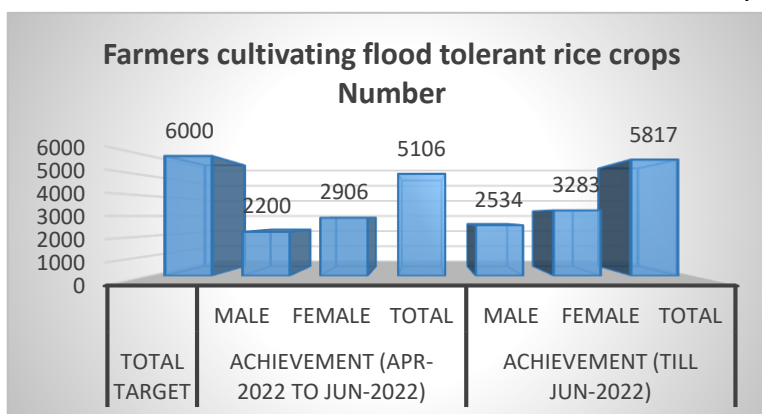


Figure 2 Farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops Number

4.3.2 Cultivation of early and disease-protective wheat variety

This project supported BARI Gom-30 wheat that can be harvested within 100 days of sowing and it costs less to cultivate. The wheat plant can withstand storms and rains on its own due to its short height. 2113 participants received seed and training on this wheat variety last year.



Photo 7: Wheat harvesting under extension of high value crops in flood prone area in Rowmari, Kurigram.

4.3.3 Cultivation of vegetables on sand bars

Sandbar containing sand and silt is the potential for cultivating vegetables. In the flood-prone char area, sandbar cropping has a positive impact on converting the barren sandbars into food-producing lands. 71 female participants are cultivating vegetables/fruits in sand bars by the project support. The project has taught the project participants how to identify suitable sandbar cropping space, dig pits, fill them with compost, and add vegetable seeds to sandbars. The project participants already cultivated sweet gourd on 990 decimals which yield 58.88MT. It is estimated that the project participants consumed sweet gourds worth approximately 16,08,154 BDT considering the local market through this support. This has aided in providing climate-resilient livelihoods to the vulnerable farmers by strengthening their food security.

Cultivation of vegetables on sand bars has helped the poor families of the project to diversify their incomes and overcome seasonal food shortages, thereby helping them to adapt to the

changing environment. This practice is transforming unutilized lands of char area into productive, cultivatable, income-generating land for very poor participants. Overall, through this intervention food security and earning potential is improving.

Table 4- 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	0	Beneficiaries: 10% slightly increased resilience, 60% moderately increased resilience and 15% highly increased resilience	
		Practiced climate resilient farming	0	13224 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	1 slightly, 5 moderately and 4 highly utilize knowledge from the knowledge product

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
				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
		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	Increase in household income in targeted households by practicing	Monthly BDT. 3,573 (42.54 US\$)	0	30% (increased income)	40% (increased income)

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
	resilient livelihood	GCF funded livelihood technologies	(CCCP baseline)			
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%
	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	12	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	5,574	6,000	10,000

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
	Output 2.2 Re-construction of climate resilient houses	Number of resilient houses constructed	0	1,978	6,000	10,000
	Outputs related to Outcome 3					
	Output 3.1 Installation of resilient tube wells	Number of tube- wells installed	0	241	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 5957	Male 3,000	Male 5625
			Female 0	Female 6094	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
	Output 3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines	Number of sanitary latrines constructed	0	1415	1600	2,810
		Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)	0 Male	9670 Male	3600 female	6,325 female
			0 Female	10159 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	5224 (5016 women beneficiaries)	6,000 women beneficiaries	10,000 women beneficiaries
	Output 4.2 Cultivation of flood tolerant crops	Increase in crop production	Baseline to be provided in inception report	0	30% increase	40% increase
		Number of farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	0	Female 3283	Female 2000	Female 3000
				Male 2534	Male 2000	Male 3,000

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
		Number of farmers cultivating short duration and disease protective wheat varieties	0	2113 beneficiaries	1,500 beneficiaries	2,000 beneficiaries
		Number of farmers cultivating vegetables in the sand bars	0	71 women beneficiaries	1,500 women beneficiaries	2,000 women beneficiaries

D. Gender perspective

The ECCCCP-Flood project considers the gender perspective in every intervention. 94 percent of CCAG members are female. In addition, 96% of women project participants received support in goat rearing. The project has prioritized in selection of women participants from the household while providing leadership, and agricultural training. In the long-term, the raised homestead will directly benefit women by providing a greatly improved environment during floods for carrying out domestic activities; opportunity for year-round income and enhanced nutrition from homestead gardening; better conditions for livestock rearing; scope for greater mobility during the flood season as homestead area is more secure; better conditions for giving birth; access to safe drinking water, sanitation during floods, improved family well-being and health, less possibility to suffer from diarrhoea and skin disease. In addition, being engaged in project intervention, the project supports the women to increase their bargaining power, improve access to markets, enhance the scope for developing income earning activities that continue throughout the flood, and develop leadership capacity. Overall, such activity ensures women's empowerment in the project area.

F. Challenges

- Most of the targeted project participants' households were scattered and isolated make difficult for the cluster-based plinth raising.
- Limited access and availability of fallow land/alluvial sand for the smooth operation of plinth raising activities
- The project area (char area) is so remote that activity implementation, follow-up and monitoring are so much more challenging to conduct.
- Carrying the construction materials transportation to the implementing Char area is very challenging due to its remoteness
- It seems that IEs staff frequently switching jobs. Every time, new staff required training. Frequently providing training and making them knowledgeable in a short time is sometimes critical.
- Lack of awareness of manure management at the field level.

G. Learning

- After motivating the project participants, they realized the importance of living on the cluster-based homestead. They could protect the homestead from the adverse effect of the flood through the cluster-based raised homestead. Raising the plinth in the cluster reduces erosion during the flood and makes it more sustainable.
- Awareness of food security, modern agricultural technologies and alternative income-generating activities is more viable during the rainy season for the project participants.
- Collected soil from nearby fallow land, rivers, or ponds. Sometimes the project purchase soil at a low cost.
- Most of the program participants are now well known about climate change and its impact after conducting regular CCAG.
- Participants planted trees having dense canopy or dense roots and Napier grass on the slope to firm the slope. It seems more effective to reduce soil erosion from slopes rather than planting any other trees.
- Project staff familiarize participants with the compost system of goat faeces in order to use it as organic fertilizer.

H. Way forward

Considering the field situation and yearly activity implementation action plan, the project developed an effective quarterly action plan for the next quarter (July-Sep, 2022) by integrating and active participation of all project personnel.

Table 5- Quarterly action plan for the next quarter (July-Sep, 2022)

SL #	Name of Activity	July,22	Aug, 22	Sep, 22	Total (July-Sep, 2022)
1	Raise homestead plinths in clusters	230	493	523	1246
2	Provide financial support to reconstruct climate resilient houses on raised plinth (Loan)	482	617	643	1742
3	Install tube wells	9	13	39	61
4	Construct climate resilient sanitary latrines	53	100	138	291
5	Provide support to rear goat/sheep in slatted houses in slatted houses	171	600	544	1315
6	Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep (Loan)	532	542	643	1717
7	Extension of high value agricultural technology in flood prone area	0	50	330	380
8	Organize training sessions for Beneficiaries (person)	235	995	978	2208
9	Organize workshops and seminars	0	0	0	0