PALLI KARMA-SAHAYAK FOUNDATION

AN ECCCP-FLOOD BULLETIN

Resilience

Issue 3 | March 2022

MAJOR ACHIEVEMNETS FROM JANUARY-MARCH 2022

3765 CCAG Meetings Conducted

521 Climate-Resilient Latrines Installed on Raised Plinths

1975 Homestead Plinths Raised in Clusters

1264 Participants Provided Support for Rearing Goat/Sheep in Slatted Sheds

80 Safe Drinking Water Sources (Tube-well) Installed

2809 Households Received Demonstration on Climate-Resilient Farming

The Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood) has been palying a vital role to enhance the capacity of the flood vulnerable people to cope with floods by raising their homestead plinths, creating access to safe water and sanitation, practicing flood-resilient livelihoods; such as rearing goat/sheep on slatted sheds, cultivating flood-resilient crops (wheat, rice and other high value crops) and homestead gardening, vaccination of livestock, etc. Under the supervision of the Project Management Unit (Unit), the Implementing Entities (IEs) of the ECCCP-Flood has rasied plinths of 4471 homesteads, created access to safe water source for 3350 people and climate-resilient sanitary latrines for 5097 people, provided support to 3198 households to rear goat/sheep in slatted sheds and trainings among 6454 project participants (83.3% female) up to March 2022.

UPDATES ON PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG): A Community-based Approach for Knowledge Dissemination and Decision Making

ECCCP-Flood follows cluster oriented knowledge dissemination in the project areas. Project participants are the driving force in this action. They are the members of Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) of their respective areas. CCAG is a kind of platform where the community people; especially women are the members of it in their respective clusters. There are numbers of CCAGs in each cluster. Size of every CCAG usually varies depending on the local context, especially the number of households/families in a particular cluster. On an average, most of the CCGAs have been formed with 20 to 30 participants of the project. CCAG members conduct a meeting in every month. The participants mainly discuss about climate change and its adaptive measures, safe drinking water management, sanitary latrine management, personal hygiene, homestead gardening, goat/sheep rearing in slatted sheds and flood-resilient agricultural farming in the meeting. They also convey the messages to their families and neighbors. In total, 3765 CCAG meetings have been conducted by 21381 project participants from January to March 2022. Of the 21381, male and female participants were 1290 (4%) and 20091 (94%) respectively. The project participants are now able to take decision about what to do before and during flood. They have also been enabled to rear their goats in hygienic environment and harvest flood-tolerant rice and wheat varieties round the year.

CASE STUDY

REBA BEGUM LEADS THE CCAG

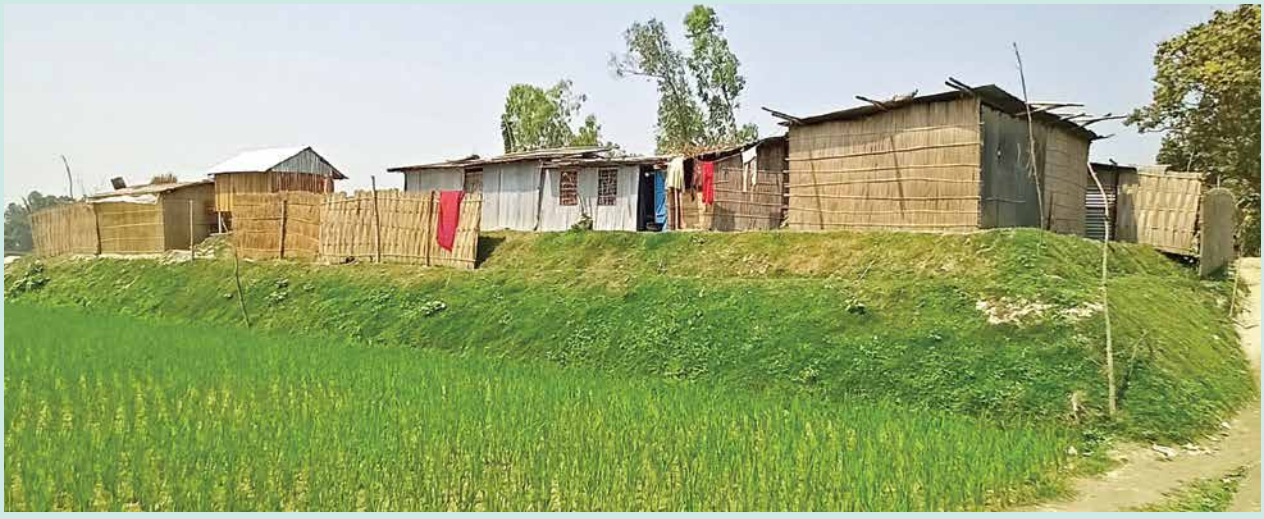
Reba Begum, a 37 years old young lady is the chairperson of Shurjjomukhi (Sunflower) CCAG. She lives at Gobindi village under Saghata union of Saghata upazila, Gaibandha. Gobindi is one of the most flood-vulnerable villages in the district of Gaibandha. Inundation of houses and agricultural crops is a very common phenomenon of this villagers. In addition, the villagers, especially the women have lack of knowledge in climate change and its adaptive measures, homestead gardening, goat/sheep rearing in slatted sheds, safe drinking water and its management, cultivation of flood-resilient crops, ect. Reba Begum expressed her happiness being as a member of the CCAG. She said that her neighbors, including herself know about many issues related to climate change and its impacts. They also practice many good practices about hygiene and livestock management, she added. She also said that the members of Shurjjomukhi CCAG meet once in a month and discuss on different issues; e.g. (i) climate change and adaptation with mitigation measures (ii) homestead gardening on raised plinths, (iii) goat/sheep rearing in slatted houses, (iv) importance of safe drinking water and keeping the tube-well neat and clean, (v) importance of using sanitary latrine and keeping the latrine neat and clean, and (vi) flood resilient agricultural practices. The CCAG meetigs and its issues brought a great changes in her life. Reba is now able to take care of her family memmbers in terms of their health and hygiene. She grows vegetables on her raised homestead plinths, which meets her daily family needs, especially during flood.Reba Begum feels proud as a CCAG member and wants to lead her CCAG for a better future of the Gobindi villagers.

Flood-Vulnerability Assessed by the Community People

The project has enhanced capacity of the flood-vulnerable people to assess their vulnerability using the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool; here it is called as Participatory Vulnerability Assessment (PVA). It has been helping them to identify the actual needs for preventing the climate change fallout. Consequently, they have been finding out their vulnerabilities, its causes, most vulnerable locations and villages to floods through PVA. The PVA has introduced the viallges and/or localities to the communitites as a flood vulnerable area with the strongest evidences. It has also created the sense of importance about rasing homestead plinths and taking other actions for building resilience to floods among the most flood vulnerable rural people. Along with the project participants, religious leaders, local government institution (LGI) members, social leaders also attend in the PVAs.

Homestead Plinths Raised in the Most Flood-Vulnerable Clusters

Flooding is a common phenomenon at Balijuri, a union of Islampur upazila in the district of Jamalpur. This union is one of the most flood-vulnerable unions in the country. The people living at Balijuri union also faces river bank erosion in almost every year. The ECCCP-Flood has raised plinths of the homesteads at Balijuri union to make the communities flood-resilient. Not only at the Balijuri union, the project has also raised homestead plinths at same kind of unions of Fulchari, Saghata, Chilmari, Rowmari, Char Rajibpur, Madarganj, Sharishabari, Melandah, Dimla and Lalmonirhat Sadar upazilas. The project followed a holistic approach for raising the plinths, such as, construction of slatted sheds, climate-resilient sanitary latrines, installation of safe drinking water sources (tubewells) and practicing of homestead gardening on the raised plinths. The approach has ensured to stay at own houses during flood and get safe drinking water, use sanitary latrines and protect the domestic animals during floods. ECCCP-Flood has raised plinths of 1975 homesteads from January to March 2022 whereas the total figure is 4471.



CASE STUDY

Raising Homestead Plinths Raises Dignity

Alike the other low-lying and flood-vulnerable areas, West Zigabari of Erendabari union under Saghata upazila of Gaibandha district is flooded almost in every year. The villagers of West Zigabari either stay in their inundated houses or take shelter on high land/ flood shelters during flood. Following the above mentioned criteria, plinths of the homesteads have been raised in West Zigabari under the ECCCP-Flood. This has created the opportunity for West Zigabari villagers to stay at their houses during flood. At the same time, a distinct position of them has been created in the society. The plinths have been raised only for those homesteads which met criteria under the project. Living standards of the project participants have been raised. Ms. Shabana Akhter, a 31 years old lady lives at West Zigabari village has a baby boy. The only source of income of her family is agricultural farming. For the first time, she stayed at her house during flood in 2021 as her plinth of the homestead has been raised by the ECCCP-Flood, she expressed. Shabana also feels dignity in her society due to raise her plinth as Mr. Md. Mohabbat (a religious leader) said. Shabana is very happy to be a project participant of the ECCCP-Flood.

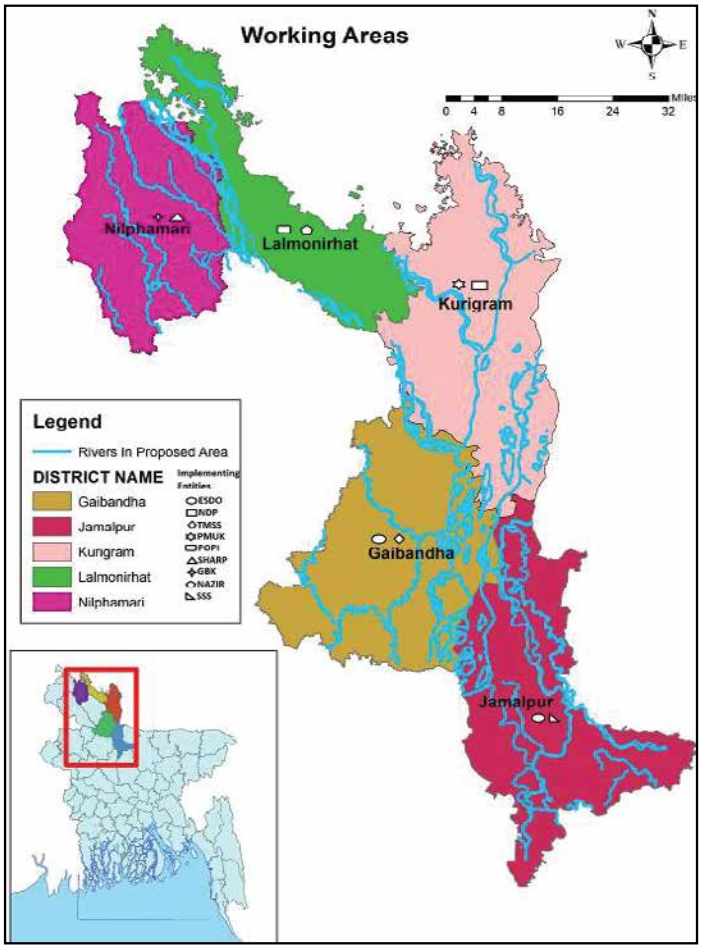
CASE STUDY

Hasina Begum; A Change Maker in the Flood-Vulnerable Area

Hasina Begum, a 35 years old lady lives at Nadagari village of Balijuri union at Madarganj upazila in Jamalpur district. She got married with Shajahan Ali at the age of 15. Including three children, she has five members in her family. Her husband is an agricultural day laborer and the only person who earns for their family. She had to face a lot of hurdles to earn money due to her husband's illness. As a result, she worked as a day laborer at agriculture fields, in other people's and whatever else she could get her hands into. Once she heard about the name of Eco-Social Development Organization that has been implementing a project entitled 'Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)' supported by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). She also came to know that ECCCP-Flood involves the community women in various activities in the flood-vulnerable areas. Keeping a smiling face, Hasina says, "The project taught me how to leverage my skills in order to achieve a better quality of life and have been directly involved in income-generating activities. I received training on how to rear goat in slatted houses and what are the benefits of following this method. Now I have been turning into a successful entrepreneur as I have 10 goats and sheep available in my house while it was only 2 at the earlier stage. By the dint of this project intervention, I have also earned taka 20 thousand by selling goats in this year." Hasina has also been empowered by the ECCCP-Flood for leading her group as well as her community. She says, "Life has taught me that we have to speak up and aware of climate vulnerabilities in order to achieve sustainable life. We must be loud and resilient against negative climate impact issues. Therefore, I decided to mentor my teammates voluntarily in order to inspire them about the increase home base income generating activities specially goat rearing and to speak up as well.

Highlighted Achievements by the Implementing Entities (IEs)

PKSF has been implementing the ECCCP-Flood project through nine IEs in the five flood-prone districts. Under the supervision of the PMU, the IEs are mainly responsible for implementing the ECCCP-Flood activities at the field level. They have been executing the activities according to the guidelines published by the PMU. The IEs have been providing logistics support, forming CCAGs, facilitating CCAG monthly meetings, raising homestead plinths, installing tubewells with platform, testing the water quality of installed tubewells, constructing climate-resilient latrines, providing support to rear goats/sheep in slatted sheds, providing support to reconstruct climate-resilient houses and extending climate-resilient and high value crops in the flood vulnerable communities. In addition, they have been facilitating training sessions on leadership skills, goat rearing and management, flood-tolerant rice cultivation, disease protective wheat cultivation, high value crop cultivation, etc. among the project participants.



Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO)

ESDO has been implementing this project at Pogoldigha and Maderganj unions of Sarishabari upazila and Balijuri and Charpakerdaha unions of Maderganj upazila in Jamalpur district and Erendabari, Fazlupur and Udakhali unions of Fulchari upazila of Gaibandha district. Following the guidelines developed by the PMU, ESDO has raised plinths of 658 homesteads from January to March 2022. They have also provided financial support among 70 project participants (100% women) for the reconstruction of climate-resilient houses on raised plinths. In addition, ESDO has installed 39 flood-resilient tube-wells and 206 climate-resilient sanitary latrines in this quarter. ESDO has organized 681 group during the quarter while the total achievement is 47471 up to March 2022. In addition, 3203 goats of 830 project participants were vaccinated through seven nos. vaccination campaign at Madarganj, Shorishabari and Fulchari upazilas and provided training among 598 project participants on goat/sheep rearing and management and leadership skill development from January to March 2022.

TMSS

TMSS has been implementing the ECCCP-Flood project at Saghata upazila in Gaibandha district. They have raised plinths of 302 homesteads in this quarter. TMSS has installed 7 nos. tube-wellls which has created access to safe drinking water for about 250 people and 90 climate-resilient sanitary latrines are being used by 282 project participants round the year. On the other hand, they have provided support among 169 households for rearing goats in slatted sheds from January to March 2022. They have also facilitated 440 CCAG meetings where the project partcicipants discussed about homestead gardening, safe drinking water, personal hygiene, flood-tolerant rice and wheat cultivation, etc. In addition, TMSS has organized a vaccination campaign at Saghata union where 1120 goats of 302 project participants were vaccinated.

Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra (PMUK)

Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra PMUK) has been implementing the project at Rowmari upazila in the district of Kurigram. PMUK has raised plinths of 147 homesteads during the quarter. They have also provided financial support among 25 project participants (100% women) for the reconstruction of climate-resilient houses on raised plinths. In addition, PMUK has installed 2 flood-resilient tube-wells and 28 climate-resilient sanitary latrines and arranged 697 CCAG meetings during the quarter. They have arranged training sessions for 546 project participants (96.8% women) on Goat rearing and management and leadership skill, provided support to the households for preparing slatted sheds for rearing goats/sheep and demonstrated flood tolerant rice and short durative and disease protective wheat cultivation among the farmers at Rowmari.

National Development Program (NDP)

National Development Program (NDP) has been implementing the ECCCP-Flood project at Chilmari Sadar, Ramna and Nayarhat unions of Chilmari Upazila and Kodalkathi Union of Char Rajibpur Upazila in Kurigram district. NDP has raised plinths of 310 homesteads from January to March 2022. They have also organized 510 CCAG meetings. In addition, they have constructed 74 climate-resilient sanitary latrines which are being used by 767 project participants (52% women) and provided support to 42 households for rearing goats/sheep in slatted houses. With the support from the NDP and Upazila Agricultural Office, 264 project participants have started climate-resilient farming in the flood vulnerable areas. During the quarter, NDP has organized their vaccination campaign and vaccinated 5354 goats of 1294 project participants at Noyerhat, Chilmari and Kodalkati unions of Kurigram district.

Natun Zibon Rochi (NAZIR)

Natun Zibon Rochi (NAZIR) has been carrying out the project activities at Khuniagach and Rajpur unions of Lalmonirhat Sadar upazila in the district of Lalmonirhat. Between January and March 2022, NAZIR has organized 248 CCAG meetings. They have also raised plinths of 80 homesteads in this quarter. NAZIR has constructed 4 nos. tubewellls and 30 climate-resilient sanitary latrines which have created access to safe drinking water for 262 people and basic sanitation for about 450 people round the year. In addition, they have organized 248 group meetings by the CCAGs and provided training on Goat rearing and management among 23 females during the quarter. NAZIR has provided support to 43 females to rear goat/sheep in slatted sheds and 24 households to reconstruct their climate-resilient houses during the quarter.

People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)

POPI, an IE of ECCCP-Flood, has been carrying out the project activities at Mogalhat & Kulaghat unions Lalmonirhat Sadar upazila in the district of Lalmonirhat. Due to the geographical locations, the unions are more vulnerable to floods and climate stresses. POPI has raised plinths of 136 homesteads, installed 12 tubewells and 20 climate-resilient sanitary latrines from January to March 2022. This has created access to safe drinking water for 550 people in the flood-vulnerable areas. They have also demonstrated flood tolerant rice and short durative and disease protective wheat among the farmers in the project areas. POPI has organized 150 CCAG group meetings and provided a two-days long training on leadership skill among 96 women during the quarter.

Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK)

GBK has been implementing the ECCCP-Flood at Tepa Khoribari union of Dimla upazila in Nilphamari district. They have been arranging monthly group meetings on climate change issues, organizing training for beneficiaries, raising homestead plinths, installing flood tolerant tube wells, constructing climate resilient latrines, providing support to construct slatted houses and demonstration of flood tolerant high value agricultural crops. GBK has also introduced a high yielding variety of Guava (Thai Golden-8) at Tepa Khoribari union of Dimla in Nilphamari district. GBK has organized 168 CCAG group meetings from January to March 2022.

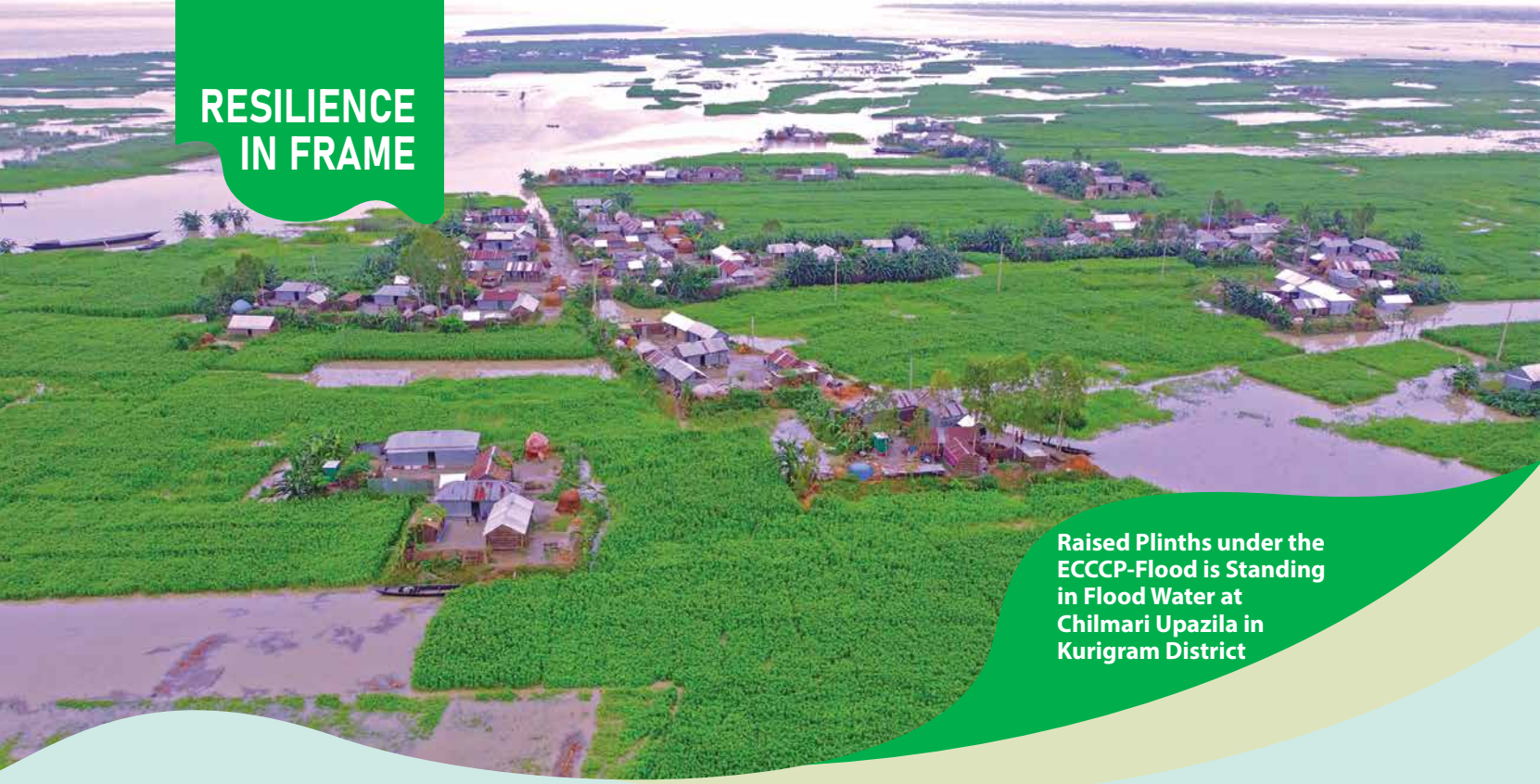
Society for Social Services (SSS)

Society for Social Services (SSS) has been working at Islampur and Melandah upazilas of Jamaplur district. They have raised plinths of 299 homesteads in the selected areas of Jamalpur. On the other hand, SSS has provided support to 240 households for preparing slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing from January to March 2022. They have also installed 24 tubewells and 68 climate-resilient sanitary latrines in this quarter. In addition, SSS has arranged 820 group meetings and provided training on Goat rearing and management among 425 women during the quarter. The training sessions were facilitated by the Upazila Livestock Officer of Melandah, Jamalpur.

Self-Help and Rehabilitation Programme (SHARP)

SHARP has been implementing the project at Khogakhoribari and Pashchim Chatnai unions of Dimla upazila in Nilphamari district. During the quarter, they have raised 16 homestead plinths, installed six tubewells and 12 climate-resilient sanitary latrines and provided training sessions for 125 project participants (94% women) on Goat rearing and management in slatted houses. SHARP has also demonstrated flood tolerant and short duration and disease protective wheat cultivation among the farmers at field level. In addition, SHARP has arranged 150 group meetings from January to March 2022 while the cumulative achievement is 478 up to March 2022.

RESILIENCE IN FRAME



Raised Plinths under the ECCCP-Flood is Standing in Flood Water at Chilmari Upazila in Kurigram District

Flood-Resilient Homestead Standing in Flood Water at West Zigabari Village of Erendari Union in Gaibandha where as the other houses are inundated in the same area due to flood in 2022. The plinth of this homestead has been rasied under the ECCCP-Flood in 2021.

One of the worst things of the flood vulnerable populations is to stay away from their homes if the houses are flooded. The ECCCP-Flood has considered the sufferings of these populations from this point of view and rasied plinths of 4471 homesteads so far. The project participants of these raised homesteads have planted grass and trees on the raised plinths and made those more sustainable. In addition, the project has installed tubewells and climate-resilient latrines, constructed slatted sheds for rearing goat/sheep and cultivated vegetables on rasied plinths. These have created access for them to stay at home including safe drinking water and sanitation during flood.

The Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) Members Discuss and Share the Issues about Climate Resilience in the Monthly Meetings. It helps the community groups to strengthen their capacity on addressing climate change issues, especially for floods.

FLOOD-RESILIENT LIVELIHOOD

Goat/Sheep Rearing in Slatted Sheds

Flood-Resilient Rice Cultivation

Homestead Gardening on Raised Plinth

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