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

**Quarterly Progress Report**

**April 2023 - June 2023**

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### BASIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT

Project ID / Output ID	SAP 008		
Full Title:	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Food)		
Start Date	21 May 2020	Completion date:	21 May 2024
Total Project Fund:	USD 13.33 Million	Budgeted allocation	
GCF (Grant):	USD 9.68 Million	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	USD 2.94 Million
PKSF (Co-financing):	USD 3.65 Million	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	USD 3.88 Million
		3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	USD 3.80 Million
		4 <sup>th</sup> Year	USD 2.71 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
BRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute

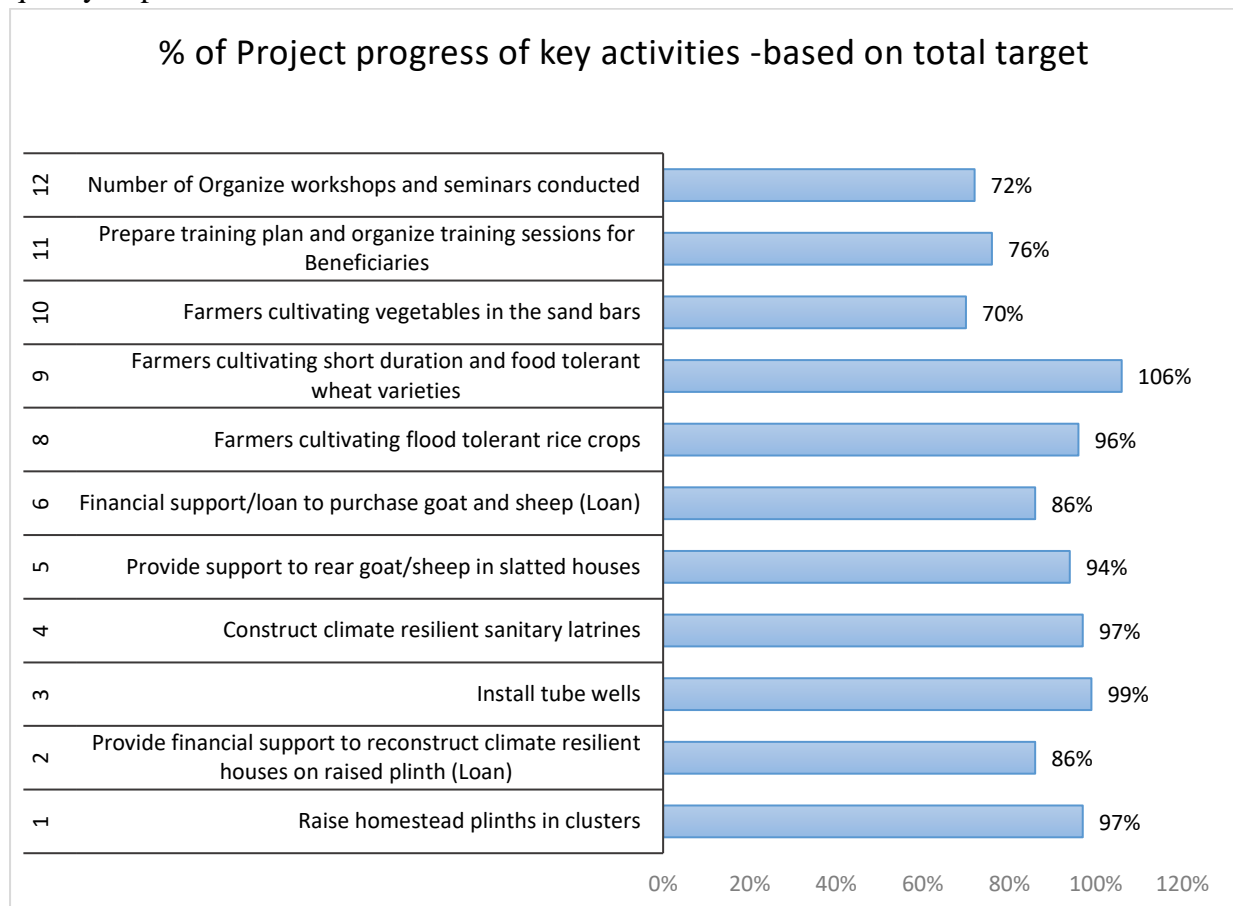
## Executive Summary

The ECCCP-Flood project team, including the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Implementing Entities (IE) staff, is diligently working towards achieving the project milestones within the planned timeline. Despite the initial challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the project has shown remarkable progress in most of its major activities, successfully completing the 4<sup>th</sup> and final quarter of the 3rd year.

The project's key activities are on track and aligning with the targeted objectives. However, there were some delays in providing financial support for homestead reconstruction and goat rearing. To address this, the project team identified the reasons for the delays and is working on an inclusive and gap-filling action plan to ensure that these activities are accomplished in the upcoming quarter.

Additionally, the project has completed a midterm evaluation, which provides valuable insights and feedback to further enhance its effectiveness. Furthermore, the publication of two guidelines has already been completed, aiming to provide comprehensive guidance and direction for the project's implementation.

Overall, the ECCCP-Flood project has demonstrated resilience and adaptability in navigating challenges, and it is well-positioned to achieve its objectives by the project deadline through quality implementation of activities.



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## A. Introduction

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Bangladesh's vulnerability to natural disasters, particularly floods, is exacerbated by its deltaic location and the impact of climate change. The frequent occurrence of floods during the monsoon causes severe damage to crops and properties, affecting the nation's economy and creating vulnerable situations for the poor in disaster-prone areas. In response to these challenges, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) has initiated the "Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)" with the support of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project aims to enhance the resilience of flood-vulnerable communities in five districts of Bangladesh.

Through the collaboration of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Implementing Entities (IEs), the ECCCP-Flood project focuses on implementing activities to raise homestead plinths, provide access to safe drinking water through tubewells, construct flood-resilient latrines, support slatted houses for goat and sheep rearing, and promote flood-tolerant crops. The project aims to create long-term improvements in people's lives and livelihoods, equipping them to adapt to floods effectively.

This Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) highlights the achievements, lessons learned, best practices, and challenges faced during the period from April to June 2023. The report aims to document and share the project's progress and provide recommendations for overcoming risks and challenges to achieve the best outcomes for the ECCCP-Flood project.

## B. Project brief

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### 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 which covers approximately 73,705 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; and
- 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 to address climate change
2. Protection of homestead from the adverse effects of flood
3. Increased access to safe water and sanitation
4. Access to flood-resilient livelihoods.

## C. Overall progress

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The ECCCCP-Flood project has successfully selected project participants based on specific criteria. It formed 1,000 Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) comprising vulnerable participants who underwent vulnerability assessments and crafted adaptation action plans tailored to their community's specific vulnerabilities. This achievement includes the development of 1,000 local-level adaptation action plans. These plans aim to bolster resilience against climate change's adverse impacts across various aspects, including livelihoods, food security, infrastructure, and water resources, ultimately contributing to sustainable development.

To maintain the quality of activity implementation, the Project Management Unit (PMU) conducts field visits and employs pre-defined monitoring formats and checklists. The findings from these visits are communicated to the relevant Implementing Entities (IEs), and necessary measures are taken to ensure compliance with project guidelines and standards.

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

#### 1.1 Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues of CCAGs

Following the selection of project participants, the ECCCCP-Flood project took steps to establish Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) to empower communities in dealing with climate change, particularly flooding. Remarkably, the project successfully formed 1,000 CCAGs, and these groups convene monthly meetings. During the reporting quarter, 1,575 meetings were held, for a total of 17,411 meetings conducted throughout the project's duration. These meetings primarily involve female attendees (94%). They have yielded significant outcomes as participants share knowledge and experiences, leading to decisions that effectively address climate change impacts through the project's interventions. Meeting notes are diligently recorded in a register book, and the knowledge acquired from these gatherings is shared within the groups and with neighbouring communities, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the CCAGs.



*Photo 1: Conducting CCAG Meeting*

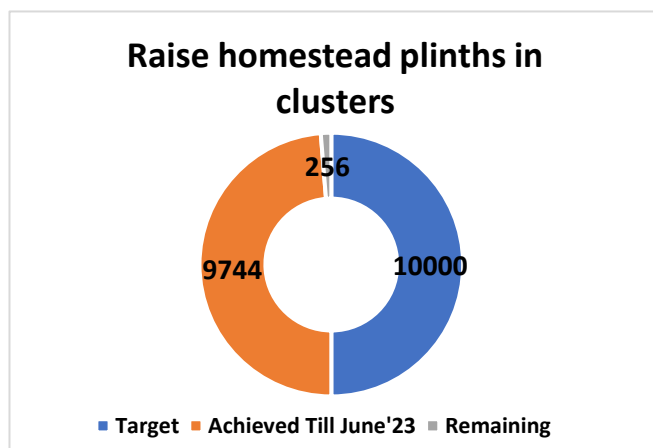
## 2.0 Protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flood

### 2.1 Raised homesteads above flood level

#### 2.1.1 Raised homestead plinths in clusters

Frequent flooding in low-lying areas of the country poses significant challenges, especially for women and adolescent girls, who must navigate through deep water to find safety. ECCCP-Flood has identified plinth raising as a crucial adaptation practice for these areas. The project has actively supported the adoption of cluster-based raised plinths, which elevate homesteads by an average of

3-7 feet, effectively providing protection from floods. During the reporting period, 1,260 homesteads were raised, bringing the total to 9,744 raised homesteads to date. Importantly, soil extraction adheres to environmental guidelines, and grass and deep-rooted trees are planted on the slopes to prevent erosion. Participants are also encouraged to cultivate vegetable gardens and fruit trees on the raised plinths, promoting financial self-sufficiency. These raised plinths have proven to be valuable investments, offering shelter during floods and safeguarding valuable possessions.







*Photo 2: Raised Plinth*



*Photo 3: Homestead Gardening on the raised Plinth*

## 2.2 Reconstruction of climate-resilient houses

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

After successfully implementing plinth raising initiatives, the ECCCCP-Flood project recognized the necessity for homestead reconstruction among vulnerable communities. Many of these individuals lacked the financial means for reconstruction. As part of the project's strategy, financial support was provided in the form of loans. By the reporting date, a total of 8,575 participants had received these loans, with 184 beneficiaries receiving loans during the reporting period. The total disbursed amount in loans reached approximately 129 million BDT. This financial assistance is intended to empower beneficiaries to rebuild their homesteads, enhancing their resilience against floods and other climate-related challenges.

### 3.0 Increased access to safe water and sanitation

#### 3.1 Installation of flood-resilient tube wells

##### 3.1.1 Installation of tube wells

Prior to the intervention of the ECCCCP-Flood project, the project area faced challenges related to flooding that affected tube-wells, leading to the contamination of water sources and a rise in waterborne diseases. In response to this problem, the project took action by installing a total of 494 tube-wells for project participants, with 115 of these installations occurring during the reporting quarter. These tube-wells are engineered to serve as water filters, allowing stored water to be reused for homestead gardening and contributing to an increase in groundwater levels. The installation of tube-wells aims to provide safe and easily accessible drinking water for the community, especially during and after floods. This serves to mitigate health risks and ensure a stable supply of water for various purposes.

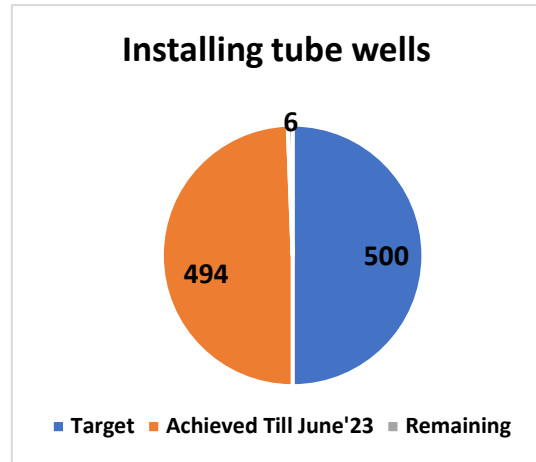
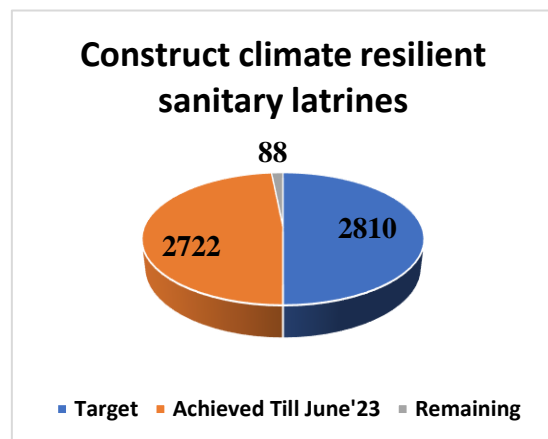


Photo 4: Installed tubewell

#### 3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines

##### 3.2.1 Construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines

In flood-prone communities, sanitation challenges, such as surface water pollution and the lack of access to latrines during flooding, pose significant issues. To address these challenges, the ECCCCP-Flood project has undertaken the construction of climate-resilient latrines with special features designed for user friendliness, particularly for children, pregnant women, the elderly, and physically challenged individuals.





These latrines are strategically placed on raised plinths to ensure structural stability during floods. To date, the project has successfully constructed 2,722 sanitary latrines, including 641 during the reporting period. Through the promotion of these latrines among project participants, the project aims to foster positive hygienic practices, including hand-washing with soap, correct latrine usage, the use of sandals, and safe water collection, storage, and usage. These efforts are geared towards reducing water pollution and the associated health risks in flood-affected areas.



Photo 5: Construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines

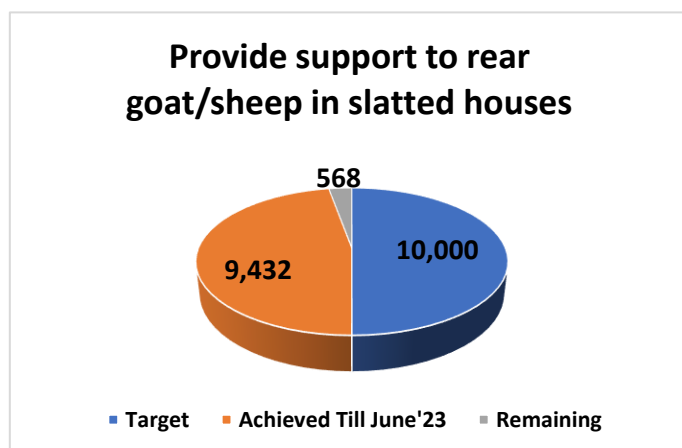
#### 4.0 Access to flood-resilient livelihood

##### 4.1 Rear of goats/sheep in slatted houses

###### 4.1.1 Provide support to rearing goats/sheep in slatted houses

The ECCCP-Flood project aims to enhance the economic benefits of goat rearing for vulnerable communities, particularly women, by adopting a financially feasible and environmentally friendly approach. The project has constructed 9,432 slatted houses till date, whereas 1,920 were constructed during the reporting period, providing a new adaptation technique for goat rearing. Training on goat rearing, management, and vaccination is also provided to participants.

This intervention is expected to improve livelihoods and food security for women participants, as the domestic market for goat meat and milk is strong in the project area. The project also aims to reduce



gender inequality by generating employment among women participants and promoting environmentally friendly practices, such as using organic fertilizer prepared from goat manure.



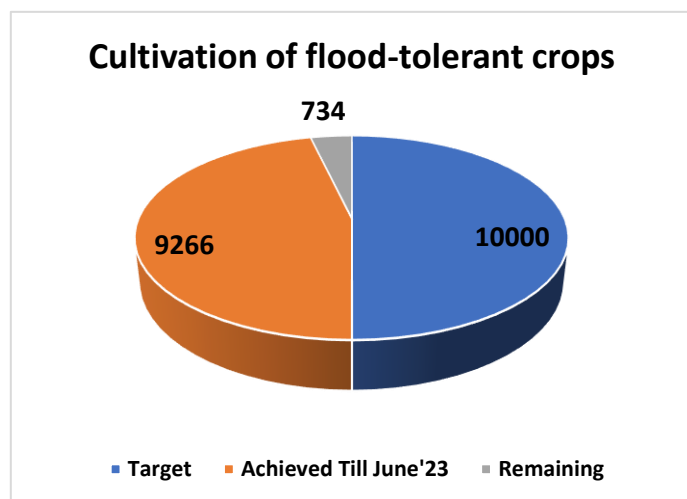
Photo 6: Project participants with slatted house

#### 4.2 Financial support/loan to purchase goat and sheep

The ECCCCP-Flood project plays a pivotal role in enhancing goat and sheep production by offering financial assistance in the form of loans. This support has significantly contributed to increased household income, primarily due to the expanding markets for goat and sheep products. To date, 8,568 participants have benefited from these loans, including 1,078 participants during the reporting period. The total loan amount disbursed stands at BDT 108 million. This financial aid is anticipated to have a beneficial effect on the economic stability of project participants and enhance their ability to withstand the impacts of climate change.

#### 4.3 Cultivation of flood-tolerant crops

The ECCCCP-Flood project is dedicated to tackling the issues surrounding crop production in flood-prone areas. Conventional farming techniques have demonstrated vulnerability to climate-related shocks, particularly flooding, resulting in substantial losses and reduced crop yields. This predicament has a domino effect on local markets, food prices, and the supply chain, worsening food shortages and nutritional problems for marginalized communities already living below the poverty line.

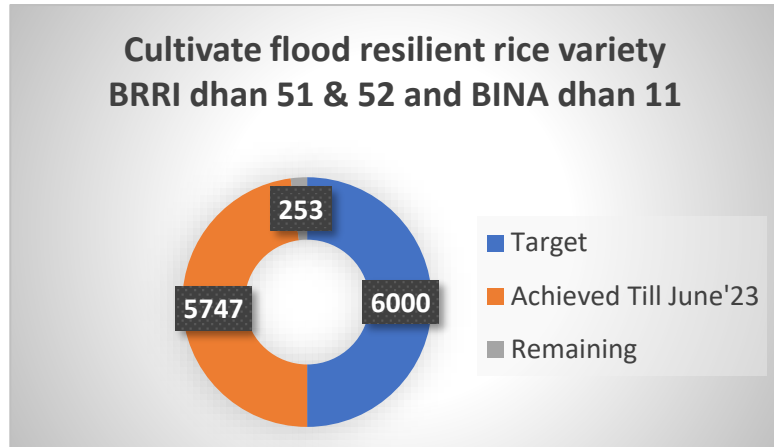


In a bid to ameliorate this situation and foster more resilient livelihoods, the ECCCCP-Flood project has introduced flood-resistant crop varieties capable of enduring prolonged periods of inundation. The project has furnished 9,266 participants with agricultural inputs, technical guidance, and training in the cultivation of these flood-resistant crop varieties. The primary

aim is to empower participants to cultivate crops that can withstand climate-related adversities, yield agricultural surpluses, generate income, and safeguard their livelihoods.

#### 4.3.1 Cultivation of flood-resilient rice varieties

The ECCCP-Flood project has promoted flood-resistant rice crops that can withstand prolonged flooding. A total of 5,747 project participants, with an additional 1,981 during the reporting period, have been supported in cultivating flood-resilient rice crops through the project. The support includes providing seeds, training, technical assistance, and access to consultations at the Upazila Agriculture Officer and Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer (SAAO) at union level.



The training covered various topics related to the management of flood-resistant rice varieties, including seedbed preparation, planting of seedlings, weeding, fertilization (both basal dose and top dress), pest and disease control, harvesting and seed preservation etc. The farmers were pleased with the fantastic output of the rice variety from the previous year. This practice is expected to contribute significantly to the food security of flood-affected communities in the project area.



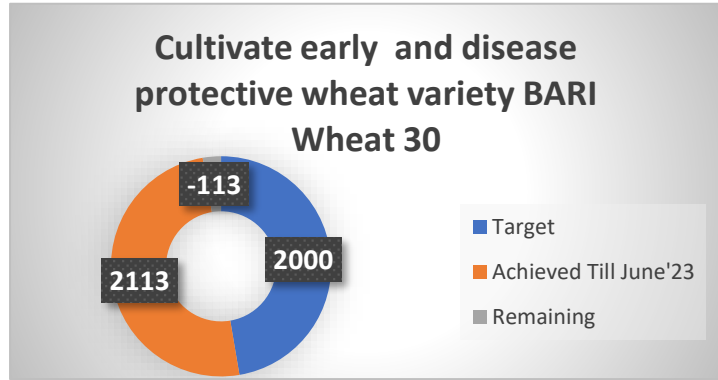
Photo 7: Flood tolerant BRRi-51 & 52 Rice cultivation

#### 4.3.2 Cultivation of early and disease-protective wheat variety

The ECCCP-Flood project has supported the cultivation of wheat (BARI Gom-30), a variety that can be harvested within 100 days of sowing and is cost-effective to cultivate. This wheat



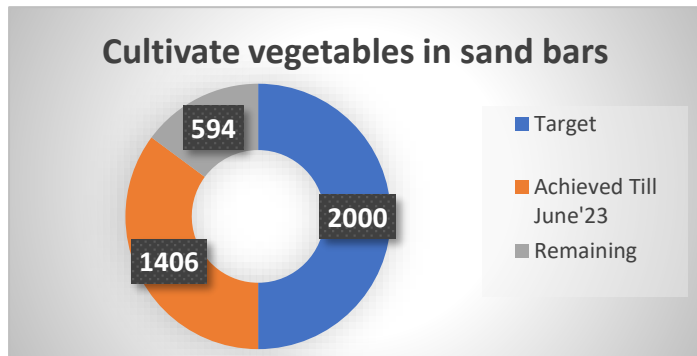
variety has a short height, disease resistant and heat protective allowing it to withstand storms and rains without additional support. The first demonstration of wheat cultivation in the field was successful, with 2,113 participants receiving seeds and training on this variety last year.



To further support wheat cultivation, the project plans to provide assistance three times to the same beneficiaries throughout the entire project duration. This decision was made based on the field practical situation and the project's goal to enhance food security and resilience for the participants.

#### 4.3.3 Cultivation of vegetables on sand bars

The ECCCCP-Flood project is promoting sandbar cropping in the project area, which aims to transform silted, barren sandy lands created by flooding into arable farmland. This initiative enables char inhabitants to utilize these resources effectively, ensuring food security, nutrition security, and improved livelihoods.



So far, 1,406 participants have received support to cultivate vegetables like pumpkin on the sandbars, and an additional 172 participants received support during the reporting period. This approach not only utilizes previously unusable land but also enhances agricultural productivity in flood-prone regions.



Photo 8: Pumpkin cultivation on sandbar

Table 3- 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	9 IEs high capacity, 0 IEs moderate capacity, and 0 IEs slight capacity	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: 54.5% highly increased, 41% moderately increased, and 4.5% slightly increased	Beneficiaries: 10% slightly increased resilience, 60% moderately increased resilience and 15% highly increased resilience	
		Practiced climate resilient farming	0	18,698 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	9 IEs high capacity, 0 IEs moderate capacity, and 0 IEs slight capacity	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	27% slightly increased capacity, 43% moderately increased capacity, and 30% highly increased capacity	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	Institutions: all 9 IEs highly utilized knowledge from the knowledge products	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
				Beneficiaries: 100% use knowledge from	Beneficiaries: 20% slightly use, 40% moderately use and 5%	Beneficiaries: 30% slightly use, 30% moderately use and 10% highly use

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
				knowledge products (in which 2% slightly use, 62% moderately use and 36% highly use)	highly use knowledge from products	knowledge from 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)	95% of beneficiaries did not face economic losses in animal husbandry	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)	Monthly BDT. 4582, income increased (28%)	Increased Income: 20%	Increased Income: 30%
			Nutrition: 47.91% sickness due to flood	36.91% reduced sickness due to support from the project	Nutrition: reduced sickness by 5%	Nutrition: reduced sickness by 10%
	Increased women's security during flood	0	12,600 felt slightly secure, 20,250 felt moderately secure, and 12,150 felt fully secure from sexual harassment during flood.	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)	81% beneficiaries	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)	77.40% of the targeted beneficiary	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)	Monthly BDT. 7656, income increased (114%)	30% (increased income)	40% (increased income)	



	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
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	High	moderate	high
		Impact of the meetings on the decision-making process	Low effective	Moderately 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	53.69%	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	56.66 % of the targeted beneficiaries use the information from the training and workshops	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	8	7	14
		Number of workshops organized	0	14	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	9,744	6,000	10,000
	Output 2.2 Re-construction of climate resilient houses	Number of resilient houses constructed	0	8,575	6,000	10,000
	Outputs related to Outcome 3					
	Output 3.1 Installation of	Number of tube- wells installed	0	494	300	500

	Description	Indicators	Baseline	Current value	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)
	resilient tube wells	Percentage of tube-wells providing water by ensuring national standards	0	95%	60%	80%
		Number of beneficiaries using safe water (gender disaggregated)	Male 0	Male 12,518	Male 3,000	Male 5,625
			Female 0	Female 12,265	Female 3,000	Female 5,625
	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)	61% of the targeted beneficiaries	50% of the targeted beneficiaries	80% of the targeted beneficiaries	
Output 3.2 Construction of sanitary latrines	Number of sanitary latrines constructed	0	2,722	1600	2,810	
	Number of beneficiaries using sanitary latrines (gender disaggregated)	0 Male	15,047 Male	3600 female	6,325 female	
		0 Female	14,847 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	9432 (9,432 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	71%	30% increase	40% increase	
	Number of farmers cultivating flood tolerant rice crops	0	Female 3248	Female 2000	Female 3000	
			Male 2499	Male 2000	Male 3,000	
	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	1406 women beneficiaries	1,500 women beneficiaries	2,000 women beneficiaries		

## D. Gender perspective

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The ECCCP-Flood project places a strong emphasis on gender equality and incorporates a gender perspective into all its initiatives. Rural women face escalating risks and burdens due to the impacts of climate change. To counter this, the project ensures that women have equal involvement in decision-making processes and offers support to enhance their livelihoods. Gender equality is promoted through several measures, including prioritizing women for leadership positions and agricultural training, ensuring equal wages for labor, and creating opportunities for year-round income generation through activities like goat rearing and homestead gardening. The raised plinths also provide women with a safe space during floods, ensuring secure conditions for household tasks and access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Furthermore, women's participation in the project grants them access to credit, institutional connections, and avenues for developing income-generating activities, ultimately empowering them and mitigating gender inequality and poverty over the long term.

## E. Challenges

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The ECCCP-Flood project has encountered several challenges throughout its implementation:

- Rising market prices for essential commodities have led to increased labor costs, potentially impacting project budgeting and resource allocation.
- There is a lack of financial capacity and, to some extent, interest among beneficiaries for the construction of shared toilets, highlighting the need for innovative financing mechanisms or awareness campaigns.
- The project area's remote location and challenging road communication make implementation, follow-up, and monitoring difficult, potentially affecting the project's efficiency.
- Some participants face affordability issues and have expressed the need for larger loan sizes, necessitating a review of the project's financial support mechanisms.
- Difficulty in transporting construction materials to the remote char area poses logistical challenges that need to be addressed for efficient project execution.
- Some farmers are reluctant to switch from traditional maize cultivation to resilient and improved crop cultivation practices, requiring targeted awareness and capacity-building efforts.
- The grassroots-level procurement system is perceived as complex and time-consuming, potentially affecting project timelines and resource utilization.

Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensure the successful and effective implementation of the ECCCP-Flood project and maximize its impact on vulnerable communities in flood-prone areas.

## F. Learning

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The ECCCP-Flood project has recognized positive aspects and potential solutions during its implementation:

- The installation of new tubewells has been crucial, and there is a recognition of the importance of raising and paving the existing tubewell platforms to further improve access to safe water.
- Regular Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) meetings, mentoring, and collaboration with project beneficiaries and stakeholders have yielded productive results in a relatively short time, fostering community engagement and participation.
- Community vulnerability assessments and the development of adaptation action plans have proven valuable in reducing the adverse effects of climate change, enhancing community resilience, and guiding project interventions.
- Following motivation and awareness-building efforts, project participants have begun to realize the benefits of adopting new crops over traditional practices, indicating a positive shift towards more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices.

These findings underscore the project's effectiveness in addressing the impacts of climate change and promoting sustainable practices in flood-prone areas, suggesting the potential for continued positive outcomes and impacts on vulnerable communities.

## **G. Way forward**

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The ECCCCP-Flood project has identified key strategies and areas for improvement in its implementation:

- Recognizing the importance of building awareness among project participants and the wider community regarding climate change impacts and adaptation strategies.
- Efforts to enhance the effectiveness of Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) meetings, which play a pivotal role in community engagement and adaptation planning.
- Improving coordination with local government authorities to ensure a more seamless and integrated approach to climate resilience.
- Addressing challenging issues through discussions and engagement with the community, local government bodies, and local administration to foster ownership and collaboration.
- Developing a monthly project implementation plan that considers various types of disasters, ensuring a more adaptive and responsive approach to changing circumstances.

By implementing these strategies, the project aims to enhance its impact and effectiveness in building adaptation and resilience in flood-prone areas, ultimately benefiting vulnerable communities.

## H. Overall Progress in the reporting period at a glance

SI #	Name of activities	Unit basis	Total Target	Total Achieved	Target in reporting quarter	Achievement in reporting quarter	Remarks
1	Raising homestead plinths in clusters	Number	10000	9,744	750	1,260	
2	Installing tube wells	Number	500	494	70	115	
3	Construct climate-resilient sanitary latrines	Number	2810	2,722	350	641	
4	Providing support to rearing goats/sheep in slatted houses	Number	10000	9,432	1250	1,920	
5	Cultivation of flood-tolerant crops	Number	10000	9,265	1000	2,153	

## I. Findings from Mid Term Evaluation

Mid-term Evaluation or Interim Evaluation of the ECCCP-Flood project was carried out from December 2022 to March 2023. And the final report was submitted on April 2023. The Center for Environment and Geographic Information System (CEGIS) was awarded the responsibility of conducting an interim evaluation of this project to assess its effectiveness using GCF guidelines-based impact indicators.

The interim evaluation survey was conducted in five upazilas, each upazila was selected randomly from five project districts. Both quantitative and qualitative surveys were carried out for this survey. For the quantitative survey, the study interviewed 660 beneficiary household members (97.27% female and 2.73% male) and 330 control group household members (91.82% female and 8.18% male) with a pre-designed questionnaire relevant to the ToR.

The interim evaluation of the project highlights significant achievements, including improved institutional capacity, increased community awareness, and the adoption of climate-resilient farming practices. All nine Implementing Entities (IEs) have shown high capacity for climate adaptation and technical expertise. Household capacity for climate change adaptation has

improved, with some room for further adoption. Knowledge products have been effectively utilized, and economic losses in animal husbandry have been substantially reduced.

The project has increased income and nutrition through measures like raising homestead plinths. It has also enhanced women's security during floods and improved access to safe water and flood-resilient sanitation. Households targeted by GCF-funded livelihood technologies have experienced a remarkable increase in monthly income, surpassing targets.

These outcomes demonstrate the project's positive impact on resilience, economic well-being, and community safety in flood-prone areas. Continued efforts are expected to further enhance these achievements.

The mid-term evaluation of the project reveals significant achievements:

Outcome 1: Institutions (Implementing Entities) and community groups strengthened their capacity to address climate change

- Formation of 1,000 Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) with moderate effectiveness in decision-making.
- Preparation of vulnerability and adaptation plans, with over half utilized for decision-making.
- Over 56% of beneficiaries received training on decision-making and household planning.
- Dissemination of knowledge through newsletters, workshops, and forthcoming lessons learned publications.

Outcome 2: Protection of homesteads from adverse effects of flooding

- Successful raising of 7,128 homesteads above flood level, surpassing the initial target.
- Construction of 6,500 climate-resilient houses, exceeding the initial target.

Outcome 3: Increased access to safe water and sanitation

- Installation of 319 tube wells providing safe water to 106% of targeted areas, reducing waterborne diseases by 61%.
- Construction of 1,742 sanitary latrines, surpassing the initial target.

Outcome 4: Access to flood-resilient livelihood

- 6,492 female beneficiaries benefited from the slatted house initiative.
- Significant increase in crop production by 71%, exceeding specific targets.

Findings from GCF Indicators:

- Reduced economic loss during floods and improved economic assets.
- Diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options are provided to both males and females.
- Enhanced food security for households.
- Improved access to a reliable and safe water supply.

The project positively impacts people's lives in the project area, aligning with global priorities for climate adaptation, green climate financing, and sustainable development. Overall, project objectives have been met, with achievements surpassing targets, supported by Propensity Score Matching (PSM) and Difference-in-Differences (DiD) estimations showing significant improvements in household income due to project interventions, particularly flood-tolerant rice and livelihood interventions. The project has been efficiently managed and aligns with GCF project criteria.

## J. Success Story

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### "Empowering Women in Goat Rearing: Nazma Begum's Success Story"

Nazma Begum, a 32-year-old woman residing in Lalmonirhat District, Bangladesh, has faced substantial challenges due to poverty. She lives with her husband, Md. Abdul Majid, and their four children. Her husband's income as a day laborer is barely sufficient to support their family.

In an attempt to supplement their income, Nazma Begum ventured into goat and sheep rearing. However, her efforts were hindered by a lack of suitable facilities and resources. Fortunately, the People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), an NGO, initiated the ECCCP-Flood project with funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and support from PKSF.

Nazma Begum became a participant in the ECCCP-Flood project after attending community consultation meetings organized by POPI. This project aimed to empower individuals like Nazma Begum, who live in poverty, to enhance their livelihoods and resilience.

With the support and guidance of the ECCCP Flood Project, Nazma Begum received training in modern goat farming techniques, particularly utilizing the roof space for this purpose. POPI provided her with a cash grant of 1200 taka as part of the Income Generating Activity (IGA) component of the project.

Starting with just three goats, Nazma Begum's goat farm has grown to seven goats. She has also been able to contribute to building a house by selling four goats. Her dedication and contribution to her family's income have earned her respect from her neighbors.

In their region, which experiences cold winters, goats are a practical choice for farming





as they are more resilient to cold weather and less prone to diseases. Nazma Begum envisions further expanding her goat farm in the future, aiming to create an ideal goat farm.

She expresses gratitude for the technical and financial support provided by the ECCCP-Flood Project. Nazma Begum's story serves as an inspiring example of how targeted assistance and training can uplift individuals and families facing poverty, enabling them to improve their livelihoods and resilience.

### **A Community Latrine increase Jhumuri Social Dignity**

Jhumuri Begum, a resident of Char Suvogacha in the Jamuna river basin, faced numerous challenges due to her family's low income and the yearly flooding that affected her village. Her husband worked as a fisherman and occasionally as a day laborer, struggling to provide for their family of six, including three boys.

Living in a flood-prone area near the Jamuna River, Jhumuri's family faced the dual challenges of making ends meet and supporting their children's education. Despite these uncertainties, Jhumuri remained determined to improve her family's livelihood.

Their situation began to change when the ECCCP-Flood project commenced activities in Jhumuri village. Jhumuri was identified as a potential beneficiary during the project's "Community Consultation Meeting," funded by PKSF. In their low-lying village, many houses were susceptible to flooding due to inadequate sanitation facilities and their location.

During annual floods, the village would become inundated, causing raw sewage from inadequate latrines to contaminate the surroundings. This dire situation resulted in a significant





increase in waterborne diseases, particularly affecting children. Women, surrounded by floodwater, faced difficulties accessing toilets and often had to wait until nightfall, which was a distressing experience.

The Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) stepped in with the support of PKSf and GCF to address these challenges. Under the ECCCP-Flood Project, many houses in the village were equipped with raised plinths, and flood-resistant sanitary latrines were provided.

For Jhumuri Begum, this sanitary latrine was not just a practical addition; it significantly improved her social standing and reduced the family's medical expenses. The Chairman of the Union Parishad also expressed the positive impact of ESDO and PKSf's efforts. Thanks to these initiatives, waterborne diseases in the village were nearly eliminated, and the environment no longer emitted foul odors.

Jhumuri Begum and her community expressed their heartfelt gratitude to ESDO and PKSf for the transformative improvements in sanitation and the overall well-being of their village.