

Concept Note

Extended Community Climate Change Project (ECCCP)

Bangladesh | Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

24 December 2017



Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme Title:	Extended Community Climate Change Project (ECCCP)
Country(ies):	Bangladesh
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance, Government of the peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Executing Entities:	Around 20 (twenty) project implementing parther (PIP) (NGO)
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
Date of first submission/ version number:	<u>[YYYY-MM-DD] [V.0]</u>
Date of current submission/ version number	<u>[YYYY-MM-DD] [V.0]</u>



A. Project / Programme Information (max. 1 page)			
A.1. Project or programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Programme	A.2. Public or private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector
A.3. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	<p><u>Mitigation:</u> Reduced emissions from:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use <p><u>Adaptation:</u> Increased resilience of:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services		
A.4. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO₂e over lifespan)	N/A	A.5. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries and % of population)	50,000 vulnerable people including women, minorities, physically challenged persons etc.
A.6. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: USD 11.28	A.7. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)	Amount: USD 9.99 million
A.8. Mark the type of financial instrument requested for the GCF funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantee Other: specify _____		
A.9. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	a) disbursement period: 2018-2022 b) repayment period, if applicable:	A.10. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan	5 years
A.11. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.12. Confirm overall ESS category is minimum to no risk¹	<input type="checkbox"/> C or I-3
A.13. Provide rational for the ESS categorization (100 words)	<p>During the implementation of Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) it was found out that the environmental and social impacts of the activities under CCCP is none or negligible. Each activity under CCCP was funded through environmental screening process. The project funded only those activities which had no significant environmental and social impacts. The activities provided quick benefits to the community and hence proved as socially well accepted practices. It does not require land acquisition or use of public land. In addition, if there is any ethnic group in the project areas, special interventions are incorporated in consultation with them so that their culture and values are preserved.</p> <p>Experience of CCCP has shown that these types of community level small infrastructure activities have minimum or no environmental impacts. Because construction of different small structures like slatted house, sanitary latrines, PSF etc. have not affected the working environment of the labour Most of the interventions were carried out by the project beneficiaries and maintained safe and healthy working condition. It was easy because there was no hazardous material or risky task. These activities did not pollute air, water or soil. The project did not require acquisition or requisition of any private land. There was not matter of dislocation and resettlement of any residents. There was no activity that affect bio-diversity or ecosystem. Hence, the new project is considered as Category C.</p>		
A.14. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	A.15. Confidentiality²	<input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential
A.16. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)	<p>Brief summary of the problem statement and climate rationale, objective and selected implementation approach, including the executing entity(ies) and other implementing partners, including who will be implementing the measures to manage the environmental and social risks.</p> <p>Due to climate change, Bangladesh is facing unpredicted floods in central flood</p>		

¹ Refer to the SAP ESS Guidelines

²Concept notes (or sections of) not marked as confidential may be published in accordance with the Information Disclosure Policy ([Decision B.12/35](#)) and the Review of the Initial Proposal Approval Process ([Decision B.17/18](#)).

plain, flash floods in norther eastern *haor* basin, increased salinity in the coastal zone and prolonged droughts in north west Barind Tract which negatively affect agriculture, aquaculture, water resources and over all livelihood including health of the people living in these climate hot-spot areas. The proposed project is built on the CCCP which aims to increase resilience of the people living in these climate hot-spot ecosystems. The CCCP was implemented in three risks zones which include flood, drought and salinity. The extended CCCP is proposed to include flash-flood affected *haor* area instead of salinity risk zone because several projects are approaching to GCF in the salinity affected coastal zone. The project will be implemented in participation with vulnerable community through around 20 NGOs to be selected during implementation based on some criteria. A participatory result based monitoring framework will be developed and implemented to measure achievement of the goal and objectives of the project.

B. Project / Programme details (max. 3 pages)

B.1. Context and Baseline (max. 1 page)

Describe as relevant the climate vulnerabilities and impacts, GHG emissions profile, and mitigation and adaptation needs that the prospective intervention is envisaged to address.

Climate change is observed in Bangladesh in many ways. Average maximum and minimum temperatures in monsoon period show an increasing trend annually at the rate of 0.05°C and 0.03°C respectively (MOEF, 2005). Though total precipitation has not been change significantly, its pattern has been changed widely. In addition, many visible indicators of climate change are evident in Bangladesh. Few indicators are delay flowering of mango, shortening cuckoos song and breeding period, delay on-set of monsoon rain, short winter with frequent cold wave, long spell fog, longer summer with increased heat wave, merging seasons into three from six etc. These changes disproportionately affect different ecosystems and people.

The whole central part of the country is flood plain and highly prone to flood and river erosion. Both frequency and intensity of riverine and rain-fed flood in the GBM (Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna) lower basin (the whole central part of Bangladesh) have increased significantly. Flood has been more localized and unpredictable. It affects infrastructre, livelihoods, water resources, farming activities, health and so on.

The Barind region (dry region of northwest part) of Bangladesh is highly prone to drought. In the recent years, nature and magnitude of drought are being changed. Study found that number of rainy days and amount of raining in the winter season decreased whereas total annual precipitation remains almost same (MOEF, 2005, revised in 2009). This means, there is shortage of water in the winter season and huge rain in short period. The other days remain dry which intensify the drought situation in the Barind region. The effects of drought are enormous. As it is a slow onset climatic shock, farmers does not realize fully of its long term impacts.

The *haor* region of Bangladesh is prone to flash flood caused due to unpredicted and excessive rainfall in Assam, Meghaloy and Tripura states of India. Flash flood has become unprecedented. Early flash flood is occurring frequently and damaged only one standing crop i.e. *Boro* paddy. The damage to crop occurs in such a time when all investment for growing crop is completed. The farmers could not adjust the time of paddy plantation with occurrence of flash flood. This year (2017), flash flood fully damaged paddy and vegetable in the *haor* region. Over 20 million people at *haor* region and river basin areas are facing severe food deficit this year. The flash flood not only affects the crop, it also damages homesteads, vegetables and livestock resources particularly that of poor and marginal community.

Please indicate how the project fits in with the country's national priorities, action plans and programs and its full ownership of the concept.

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009 is the key strategy document of the government of Bangladesh combating climate change. The proposed project is aligned with thematic areas 1: food security, social protection and health; 2: comprehensive disaster management; 3: infrastructure; 4: research and knowledge management and 6: capacity building and institutional strengthening. Bangladesh has

also prepared National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2005 (updated 2009) and Climate Change and Gender Action Plan in 2013. In addition, climate change is included in all other policy and strategy documents of the government including 7th five year plan (2016-2020) as part of mainstreaming process. Thus the project will highly coherent with country's development priorities. Apart from this, the proposal has been developed in consultation with the National Designated Authority (NDA) of Bangladesh to GCF. It will also comply National Fish Policy (1992), National Agriculture Policy (1999), National Livestock Development Policy (1992) etc.

B.2. Project / Programme description (max. 1 page)

The primary goal of the project is to enhance resilience of the vulnerable communities to the adverse impacts of climate change through adopting climate-adaptive technologies and practices. The project is divided into three components i.e. 1) extension of climate-adaptive technologies; 2) Capacity building and knowledge management and 3) Project management. Component 1 is the key to achieve the goal of the project. This component has been further divided into several sub-components which includes 1.1) protected households; 1.2) sanitation, health and education, 1.3) access to water, 1.4) climate-adaptive livelihoods and 1.5) community infrastructure.

The proposed activities under each component is presented below

Component	Sub-component	Activity
Component-1: extension of climate-adaptive technologies	1.1) protected households;	(i) Clusterbased plinth raising above flood level (riverine flood) (ii) Construction of village protection wall (haor area) (iii) Establish green wall round the village (haor area) and iv) Construction of community based crop threshing and drying areas (haor area)
	1.2) sanitation, health and education	(i) construction of second generation sanitary latrine (All risk zone) (ii) conduct hygiene session (all risk zone)
	1.3) access to water	i) Installation of tube-well/semi deep tube-well/ deep tube-well for drinking water (All risk zone) (ii) Pond re-excavation for households use and irrigation (Drought area) and (iii) Regenerate surface water sources in High Barind Tract (drought area)
	1.4) climate-adaptive livelihoods	(i) Goat and sheep rearing in slatted house (flood and drought) (ii) Duck rearing in semi-scavenging method(Haor area) (iii) Cow fattening (haor area) (iv) Cage fish culture (riverine and flash flood area) (v) Climate resilient crop demonstration(All area) (vi) Vegetables cultivation in sand bar (riverine flood) (vii) Production of vermi-compost (All risk zone)
Component 2: Capacity building and knowledge management		(i) Baseline survey (ii) Participatory vulnerability assessment (iii) Capacity building training (iv) Develop necessary tools and guidelines

		(v) Conduct result based monitoring (RBM) (vi) Project evaluation (vii) Workshops/seminars (viii) Different publications
Component 3: Project Management		Project personnel, recruitment of PMU staff, Equipments etc.

The primary goal of the project is to enhance resilience of the vulnerable communities to the adverse impacts of climate change through adopting climate-adaptive technologies and practices. The project is divided into three components i.e. 1) extension of climate-adaptive technologies; 2) Capacity building, research and knowledge management and 3) project management. Component 1 is the key to achieve the goal of the project. This component has been further divided into several sub-components which includes 1.1) protected households; 1.2) sanitation, health and education, 1.3) access to water, 1.4) climate-adaptive livelihoods and 1.5) community infrastructure. The activities under CCCP will be implemented for drought and flood risk zone. For *haor* areas, activities will be selected in consultation with affected communities during NGO selection phase.

Description of Activities

Activities under component 1: 50,000 HHs adopted climate-adaptive technologies

1.1 Protected Households: Household protection technologies against impacts of climate change vary by locations because these impacts are very much location specific. The project considers different technologies for different risks zones particularly flood prone char areas and flash flood prone *haor* areas. For flood prone char areas, the project proposes cluster-based plinth raise and for *haor* areas it proposes village protection wall and green wall.

- Cluster based homestead plinth raise: The project will raise homestead plinths of 10,000 HHs above flood level in central and northern flood plains and char lands. A cluster based approach will be adopted for raising plinths which was successfully implemented in CCCP. The height of the plinths will depend on the local situation and be determined in consultation with the local community. The HHs will be encouraged to cultivate vegetables on the raised plinths round the year which they do not do now.
- Construction of village protection wall: In the flash flood affected *haor* region, settlements are traditionally clustered which is locally called '*hati*'. A *hati* may cover a *para* (part of village) or a village or a union. The *hatis* are vulnerable to strong wave which is locally called '*Afal*'. *Afal* severely damages the plinths of the *hati*. The project will select 2 *hatis* (which are totally unprotected and exposed to *afal*). A total of 2 km RCC walls will be constructed with these *hatis* surrounding all sides to protect the settlements. A buffer zone of local tree species (*koros*, *hijoletc.*) will be created around the *hati*. It will reduce the wave force and enhance longevity of the village protection wall.
- Construction of community based crop threshing and drying areas: The on-set of flash flood in the *haor* region is closed to harvesting only one *boro* rice. In many cases, flash floods occur at the time of harvesting the crop. Then farmer do not get any place for threshing and drying this crop. It reduces price of the crops by almost half because they have to sell wet grain (revealed from community consultation). The project will raise 5 grounds adjacent to the *hati* for crop threshing, drying and storage.

1.2 Sanitation, health and education: The project will provide 2,500 sanitary latrines in all three risks zones. These latrines are resilient to floods, flash floods and drought. The latrine was designed and demonstrated under CCCP which created huge demand of climate resilient hygiene latrines at the community level. Necessary hygiene sessions will be conducted in monthly group meetings.

1.3 Access to water: The impacts of climate change on water resources varies by different risk zones. The water technology is different for different risk zone. The key problems of water due to climate change are

wrong timing of water availability, wrong type of water (polluted water) and wrong quantity of water (higher or lower amount). In rural Bangladesh water is mainly used for drinking, sanitation and other household usage and irrigation. Tube wells and ponds are the main sources of water for household usage whereas ground water and surface water are the main sources of irrigation. However, the project will address both needs under the local climate change context.

- Installation of tube wells: Based on local condition, three different types of tube well will be installed for ensuring safe drinking water, sanitation and other household usage which include shallow tube wells, deep tube wells and submersible tube wells. The total 1200 tube wells will cover 20,000 HHs.
- In addition, the project will increase surface water storage in the drought prone areas. Traditionally, there are lots of ponds in the drought affected Barind region most of which are private ponds. These ponds quickly dry up immediately after monsoon rain due to higher evaporation and shallow depth. The project will re-excavate 50 ponds to preserve rain water for supplementary irrigation and household usage. These ponds will support at least 5000 HHs in the selected community. Besides, the project will re-generate 2 silted *beels* (shallow depressed area) for storing mass water for irrigation and fish culture. These 2 *beels* will support surrounding all villagers and farmers having crop lands.

1.4 Climate-adaptive livelihoods: Livelihood pattern widely varies in different ecosystems and hence in different risk zones. At the same time there are some common options for all risk zones. However, the project will provide climate resilient livelihood support to 15,100 poor and marginal HHs. Climate adaptive livelihoods include demonstration of stress tolerant crops and vegetables, demonstration of climate-adaptive cropping pattern, cow fattening, goat & sheep rearing, duck rearing, cage fish culture, production of vermi-compost etc.

- Goat and sheep rearing in slatted house: Goat and sheep rearing is traditional livelihood support for rural communities in Bangladesh. The women mainly get involved in this activity. But traditional system of goat and sheep rearing is sensitive to floods, heat waves and cold waves. The CCCP has demonstrated improved technology and management to reduce these impacts. It was found in CCCP that goat and sheep rearing in slatted house reduces these impacts leading to increased productivity. The proposed project will promote slatted houses for goat and sheep rearing for all risk zones. It will back up the crop loss due to climate change related events. 10,000 women will be selected and trained for rearing goat and sheep in slatted houses.
- Duck rearing in semi-scavenging method: Bangladesh rural people particularly women have been rearing duck for generations. But traditional system of duck rearing reduces productivity. Climate change has brought extra challenges on this sector. These bird species are highly sensitive to high temperature, heat wave, cold waves and other extreme events like flood. The semi-scavenging system protects them from these climate variabilities and shocks. However, the project will provide financial and technical support to 500 HHs in *haor* areas for duck rearing in semi-scavenging method.
- Cow fattening: The farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers and share croppers in the *haor* region mainly depend on Boro rice cultivation (in the dry season) which is subject to damage by flash floods. It is revealed from the community consultation with the *haor* farmers, there is huge opportunity of cow fattening for 4-6 months in the dry season. But they have lack of technical know-how and financial resources for what they currently cannot do this activity. Cow fattening is a proven profitable livelihood option for the poor and vulnerable people particularly women in Bangladesh. The project will promote this technique of cow fattening as a back up of the crop failure due to flood and flash flood. The project will provide support to 500 HHs for cow fattening in the *haor* region.
- Cage fish culture: The flood water remains four to eight months depending on the land types. During this long period, they do not have anything to do in their locality. Short duration fish species culturing in cages is an effective livelihood option in this area. The project will support 100 farmers for cage fish culture. It will increase their nutrition status as well as income in the lean period.
- Climate resilient crop demonstration: 1,500 farmers will demonstrate climate-resilient crop varieties i.e. flood tolerant in flood prone areas and drought tolerant in drought prone areas along with climate resilient cropping pattern. Flood resilient crop varieties will be selected for flood and flash flood prone

areas whereas drought resilient varieties will be demonstrated for Barind region. This activity will reduce crop loss due to climate change and related extreme events.

- Vegetable cultivation in sand bar: The riverine sand bars usually remain fallow throughout the year. These sand bars can be used for pumpkin cultivation using pit system. CCCP has successfully demonstrated pumpkin cultivation using pit method in Brahmaputra char areas. This technology is required for further extension in other similar ecosystems for reducing climate change vulnerabilities to the farmers. The proposed project will support 1000 women farmers for vegetable cultivation in char lands.
- Production of vermi-compost: Vermi-compost is very effective organic fertilizer. It increases soil health and nutrition which are required for crops, vegetables and trees. This is a promising livelihood of the poor community particularly women headed households. The project will support to 1,500 women headed households to produce vermi-compost to increase their family income.

Activities under component 2: Capacity building and knowledge management

Baseline survey: The project will carry out a baseline study at the beginning of project activities at the field. The information will be used to measure the expected output, outcome/result and impacts through result based monitoring studies. The current baseline information represents at larger scale. But it requires location specific information to measure real impact of the project.

Participatory vulnerability assessment: Though the project has identified activities in consultation with vulnerable communities, but a systematic participatory vulnerability assessment and action plan will be carried out in each community for long term planning in adaptation sector. 2000 groups will be formed for implementing project activities and each group will carry the vulnerability assessment and action plan for their own locality.

Capacity building training: The project will provide training to 50,000 participants on climate change issues and various livelihood technologies which are resilient to climate change and extreme events. In addition, the project will also provide training to about 600 project staffs of project implementing partners (implementing entities to be selected at the beginning of the project through rigorous screening process). Women trainers and experts will be engaged for providing training because more than 80% of the selected participants will be women.

Develop necessary tools and guidelines: The project will develop necessary tools and guidelines including activity implementation guideline, procurement guidelines, project implementation manuals, monitoring and evaluation guidelines, grievance redress mechanism etc.

Conduct result based monitoring (RBM) studies: RBM will be carried out bi-annually. This study will be used as decision-making tool for smoothly implementation of project interventions towards achieving project goal and objectives.

Project evaluation: The project will carry out a mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation. Relevant experts will be hired for carrying these studies.

Workshops/seminars: The project will carry out necessary workshops and seminars for gathering and disseminating information relevant to climate change and adaptation particularly learning of the project.

Different publications: From the very beginning, the project will collect and preserve relevant information in systematic manner for recording lessons. Necessary publication will be carried out using these information. These publications will be disseminate among various stakeholders through website, workshop, seminars etc. Brochures and newsletters will also be published during implementation of the project.

It is expected that 50,000 vulnerable HHs will enhance their resilience to climate change through adopting and practicing the climate adaptive technologies. The government has prepared Climate Change and Gender Action Plan in 2013 to mainstream gender issues in all types of climate change related development. It is expected that the project will involve mostly women as targeted as more than 80% of the selected community.

PKSF has implemented Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) since October, 2012 to December, 2016 with funding from Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF). The World Bank was the fiduciary manager of the project. The Implementation Completion Report (ICR) carried out by the Bank's mission rated the project 'satisfactory' as it achieved 83% against the target of 70% as measured by the Bank. The achievement has exceeded the target value. This is mainly because the adaptation interventions were suggested by the community people of the three risk zones i.e. flood, salinity and drought risk zone. The main activities in flood-prone area were "raising cluster based homestead plinths, flood tolerant rice demonstration, installation of latrines and tube wells on raised plinths, vegetable cultivation in sandy lands etc."; in salinity-prone areas, "raising cluster-based homestead plinths and increasing access to potable drinking water through desalination plants, ponds with Pond Sand Filter (PSF) and rainwater harvesting system" and in drought-prone area, "increasing access to drinking and irrigation water through sub-merged tube well and pond re-excavation". In drought-prone areas, these are mainly sub-merged tubewell and pond re-excavation. In addition, flood-tolerant and drought-tolerant varieties of crops were demonstrated in the respective risk zones. Besides, the community people suggested some income generating activities which are common for all the three risk zones. For example, goat rearing, vermi-compost, sheep rearing, enterprise based off-farm activities etc. The communities easily adopted all these technologies because all the activities were selected through community consultation. Cost-benefits are well documented in the mid-term and final evaluation report.

The PKSF established Environment and Climate Change Unit (ECCU). Key persons of the unit worked in the CCCP. Thus, as NIE, PKSF is ready to scale up the project. The project will be implemented by NGOs that will be selected through a rigorous selection process. Necessary tools and guidelines including result based monitoring framework will be developed for achieving the project goals and objective.

The project will implement a contributory fund with contribution from implementing NGOs and community. Communities contributed 5%-20% of actual expenditure. Both for IGA and plinth raise/resilient housing, they will contribute materials and labour.

Examples of lessons learned from CCCP considered in designing the project:

CCCP has documented 92 lessons which were learned throughout the project period and presented in the booklet titled "Pathways to Resilience: CCCP Experiences." In general, CCCP has shown very effective adaptation projects as evaluated by the World Bank, external evaluators and PKSF itself. However, few management decisions had to change to make the project successful. For example, as per CCCP guideline, number of households in each cluster should be at least four. This decision worked in flood prone areas but did not work in coastal areas. Because landform and housing structure are different in the two risk zones. Hence, CCCP relaxed the condition for coastal zone. Other example, VAT registration of vendor at local level were relaxed in order to smoothen the procurement process at PIP level etc. The lesson is that flexibility in decision-making process ensures greater degree of success in achieving goal and objective.

In some raised clusters, flood water had been levelled for 1-3 days during flood 2015 in char areas. Through all the clusters in a union were raised at same height, few were located in low areas which were levelled with flood water. The new project will consider the variation of land forms in determining the height of the plinths.

Besides, poultry rearing at household level did not show much effective income generating activities. This project has not proposed this activity.

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (max. 1 page)

Please describe and provide an estimate of the expected impacts aligned with the GCF investment criteria: paradigm shift, sustainable development, needs of recipients, country ownership, and efficiency and effectiveness.

It is expected that 70% of the selected participants will fully and rest 30% moderately be resilient to climate change. The project will have significant economic benefit from cultivation of flood/drought resilient crop varieties and contribute to national income of the country. The project will create employment of more than 2,00,000 people living in vulnerable flood, drought and haor areas. Due to raised plinth the vulnerability of the flood and haor areas will be reduced. People will not require house repair cost in every year which will facilitate the savings of vulnerable people.

Increased income of the climate affected people will improve quality of their lives. Hygiene, sanitation situation will be improved which is not currently not up to the mark due to lack of available finance. The vulnerable people can spend more money on nutritious food and need less spending on health treatment. They will also be able to spend more money in their children's education.

Traditionally, women in Bangladesh look after livestock at household level. The project will select all women participants for implementing goat/sheep rearing in slatted houses, off farm and on-farm activities. Thus, the interventions selected under this project are women focused and will empower them economically as well as decision making. The plinth raising component of the project will certainly reduce their physical vulnerabilities as they would not need to go shelter during emergency situation. They can continue their household activities business as usual during the time of flood.

The proposed project will contribute to increased climate-resilient sustainable development.

The project will change the mind-set of the community from a conventional development approach to climate resilient development approach. The proposed project will facilitate 50,000 HHs through promoting climate adaptive livelihoods, agriculture practices, water technology and community based infrastructure. More than 10,000 most vulnerable women will enhance their capacity and practice climate resilient livestock technology i.e. slatted housing which will contribute to reduce their poverty at the grassroots level as well as livestock development as policy level. 10000 HHs will be protected from flood by raising their plinth in cluster-basis. 1000 HHs will cultivate vegetable at sand bar for income earning and HH consumption. Construction of 2500 second generation sanitary latrine will help them reducing diseases. Community level water infrastructure including deep and semi-deep tube wells, ponds and water reservoirs, re-excavation of canal and dams will reduce scarcity of drinking and irrigation water leading to healthy lives and production.

Bangladesh is a LDC with high demand of grants to address the vital issue of climate change. The investment required for undertaking adaptation measures is huge. As public sources for meeting this investment demand are inadequate, it is necessary that external funding and private flows -- both from domestic and international sources -- bring complementary financial resources to bridge the gap. Yearly public sector funding in Bangladesh for climate change-related adaptation programmes and projects reached more than 1 billion USD in the FY2014-2015 (<http://effectivecooperation.org/2015/04/how-the-green-climate-fund-can-help-bangladesh-address-climate-change-challenges/>).

The project will address the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009 and one of its pillars -- food security, social protection and health. It is the first among the six pillars of the BCCSAP. The pillar has nine programmes of which three are directly related to the project interventions. Programme 4 of the pillar is "Adaptation to Livestock Sector". The project will also address programme 8 i.e. livelihood protection in ecologically fragile areas. The project intervention will create sustainable livelihood of about 200,000 people. Thus the project will help achieving national strategies and action plans particularly related to climate change. The project will also support Programme 5 and 6 of Thematic Area of "Infrastructure" of the BCCSAP, 2009 i.e. Adaptation to flood through implementing cluster based plinth raising for the vulnerable coastal community.

C.1. Financing by components (max ½ page)

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
		Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component-1: Climate Resilient Technology	9,845,000	8,554,750	grant	1,290,250	Contributory grants and loan (loan - USD 225,000 by PKSF and Community contribution USD 1,065,250)	Community and PKSF
Component-2: Capacity building, research and knowledge management	571,875	571,875	grant	0		
Component-3: Project management	644575	644575	grant	0		
Contingency	221,229	221229	grant			
Indicative total cost(USD)	11,282,679	9,992,429	grant	1,290,250		

The PKSF will finance for seasonal cow rearing as loan in hoar areas (innovative approach) . The community will contribute (10-20%) to all activities under component 1. Contributions may include both cash and kind. The total financing from GCF will be grant.

The project management cost is estimated 5.71%. Project will be implemented in highly vulnerable areas which are remote in terms of transport and other communications.

For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.

C.2. Justification of GCF involvement (max 1/2 page)

Explain why the Project/ Programme requires GCF funding, i.e. explaining why this is not financed by the public and/ or private sector(s) of the country.

As per various external evaluation and the completion report of WB, the community climate change project (CCCP) was a very successful adaptation project. The result based monitoring (RBM) framework studies found that 97% of the targeted households became mildly to completely resilient. The RBM study found that 31% of the community became completely resilient followed by 23% mostly and 28% moderately. It is also to be noted that during first round RBM in March, 2015, highest percentage of community was mildly resilient which is 36.3%. It has gradually been transferred to stronger resilient and during final RBM in June, 2016, the highest percentage of community was completely resilient. Thus CCCP has created demand and expectation at the field level. However, the activities of CCCP could not be extended/replicated due to lack of financial support. As GCF supports building resilience of the vulnerable community to climate change and it is embedded in their investment criteria, it should provide financial support for extension the activities of CCCP.

GCF involvement is very important and critical in two ways: (i) climate change threat and long term projections to be mentioned that flood, drought and haor vulnerability will likely to increase in northern, western and north-east areas of Bangladesh. Flood, flash flood, drought will likely increase in occurrence and intensity. It will require additional investment to reduce the impacts of and vulnerabilities to these climate variabilities and extreme events. Therefore more additional involvement and investment in enhancing knowledge and awareness on climate risk to inform and improve the present government programmes and policy in promoting climate-resilient livelihoods and safe housing is necessary; and (ii) Extreme climatic related threats also require additional finance to increase the scale of climate risk reduction investments to protect the flood, drought and haor livelihoods and settlements (people and their main assets – the homes) as well as improve the methods and application of a good practice, GCF involvement will considerably enhance the ongoing government programmes, employing best practices and scaling-up achievement of successful

pilots. As a result the proposed investment will be transformational.

The experiences gained from this pioneering adaptive and social protection intervention, at scale, with GCF resources will ultimately contribute in the reform process in Bangladesh so that climate change risks are systematically taken into account. The GCF resources will benefit communities by improving their adaptive capacity in western, north-west and central part of Bangladesh, thereby reducing their overall vulnerability to climate change risks. In this way, the GCF contribution will institutionalize adaptation activity effectively and extending the results of a successful adaptation project.

C.3. Sustainability and replicability of the project (exit strategy) (max. 1/2 page)

Please explain how the project/programme sustainability will be ensured in the long run and how this will be monitored, after the project/programme is implemented with support from the GCF and other sources.

The project has significant environmental benefits particularly in relation to climate smart agricultural options, smart livelihoods options, sanitation and safe drinking water options as well as save from extreme flood due to raising plinth above flood level. The main earning source of the affected people is agriculture that are in high risk and affected every year by the climate extreme events. This project activities will be resilient from flood and drought. So, community will continue it long run with the help existed strong network of NGO. For the last twenty five years PKSf has been working with its partner NGO, which has strong network in every corner of Bangladesh.

The outcomes and impacts of activities under the CCCP are clearly visible and measurable. The reason for this is that the activities were selected by the vulnerable communities. Most of the activities were practiced by them for generations. The CCCP just added simple technologies and capacity building options with those activities. Besides, project participants made contribution in cash in most of the activities and in kind in some like plinth raising, slatted house etc. So, it can be said with confidence that community people will continue these activities in the long run.

Cluster-based homestead raising has proven to be one of the most effective adaptation activities to riverine and coastal flooding. It provided multiple opportunities including vegetable cultivation, seedlings growing, livestock rearing, providing shelter during floods and other emergencies etc. It helps to optimize land use and makes the participating people safe and secure. It also catalyzes socialization and strengthens social unity among the cluster members.

The project experienced that there was lack of grassroots-level specialized organizations for addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. The MFIs have strong presence at the community level. These organizations require an enhanced knowledge base and human resources for integrating climate change in their core programmes, which would strengthen the government's efforts to address the climate change fallout.

Slatted house for goat rearing has proven to be a very effective technology for increasing productivity of goats in all three risk zones because of its adaptation capacity, availability and indigenous knowledge associated with it. The CCCP supported technology, vaccination, capacity development etc. to make livelihood assets climate-adaptive and productive. With a relatively small investment in IGAs like goat/sheep rearing, poultry rearing, fish culture and homestead gardening, the CCCP has achieved satisfactory returns.

PKSF formed committees for each community level activities and trained them for management and maintenance of the community infrastructure. In addition, POs of PKSf exist in all the project areas and operate credit programme for long time. They have good relations with the community people to operate credit programme smoothly. Partner Organizations will support credit to the community for continuing the activities in the long run.

Besides this project will link the beneficiaries with local government institutions so that they would get support services for continuing their activities beyond project period.

For non-grant instruments, explain how the capital invested will be repaid and over what duration of time.

N/A

C.4 Stakeholders engagement in the project or programme (max ½ page)

Please describe how engagement among the NDA, AE, EE and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country has taken place so far and what further engagement will be undertaken as the concept is developed into a funding proposal.

The project has been designed with the consultation with Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the country which is the NDA to GCF for Bangladesh. The concept was also shared other relevant stakeholders including Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture Extension etc. In addition, the proposal was also shared with relevant national and international organizations such as WB, IFAD, ADB etc. Based on their comments and suggestions, the project concept was finalized.

Consultation meetings and interviews were carried out in the flood, drought and haor zone. Local government representatives, and local NGOs and community people participated in discussions on the barriers, challenges and adaptation gaps. The project will engage further with relevant stakeholders (target communities, NGOs, CBOs, local government) to ensure stakeholder input throughout the implementation period for the proposed activities. Women participation is the most important element to ensure the views and captured, specific efforts were made to consult with women groups, and to collect information regarding the impacts of climate change on women, in the design of this project proposal. PKSF mostly prefer to work with women at project and programs and was consulted at both the national and local level, and field missions took care to consult with both women and men regarding lessons learned to date.

The project interventions will be implemented through partnerships of Government, communities and the private sector, and will thus strengthen institutions, community-based organizations, small business enterprises, youth and women groups, and the like. Consequently, best practices available in one region can be adapted to others. Action research will be integrated throughout the project, with the full engagement of communities, research, and development partners, allowing their recommendations to improve future approaches. In this regard, relevant development-oriented research will be conducted to identify means for the creation or strengthening of knowledge, collective learning processes and institutions.

C.5 Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting plans (max ¼ page)

Please explain how the M&E will be conducted as part of the project or programme (routine and concurrent monitoring, interim and final evaluations, and annual reports)

The project will adopt result based monitoring framework. The monitoring under the project will have three functions. First, thorough monitoring by PMU will ensure accountability of the EEs to deliver the Outputs agreed in the project proposal which implies that the resources are used efficiently for the proposed activities. Secondly, monitoring will establish proper documentation of the implementation process and achievements at different levels (Outputs, Outcomes and Impacts). Third, monitoring will help gather learning from the process. In short, the role of accountability is significant in case of Outputs, whereas learning becomes a core issue of monitoring at the Outcome and impacts level achievements.

The PIPs should employ a dedicated Monitoring officer who will report to the Chief Executive or senior official not directly entrusted with the implementation of the program. He/she will implement the Monitoring Framework as envisaged in the project proposal and will produce quarterly activity monitoring reports based on the Activity to Output Monitoring (ATOM) agreed upon. The Monitoring Officer will undertake outcome-level monitoring half-yearly based on agreed Outcome Assessment Sheet (OAS) and impacts-level monitoring annually based on agreed Impact Assessment Sheet (IAS) which were prepared taking indicators of Impacts and Outcomes into account. He/she will post the information in the assigned fields of the EE and in PKSF server online as well.

PKSF will engage external evaluator to assess the impacts at mid-term and end of the project. The evaluation team will comprise one PO and members from the list technical reviewers who have not involved in the appraisal of the respective project. The evaluation team is headed by the external member of the team. Project is subject to external impact assessment during mid-term and final.

D. Annexes

- ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
- Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Part A: Risk Factors

The questions describe the “risk factors” of activities that would require additional assessments and information. Any “Yes” response to the questions will render the proposal not eligible for the Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme. Proposals with any of the risk factors may be considered under the regular project approvals process instead.

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to downstream riparian states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women, child labour?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the activities be located in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√

Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the AE provided the E&S risk category of the project in the concept note?	√		<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the AE provided the rationale for the categorization of the project in the relevant sections of the concept note or funding proposal?	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there any additional requirement required by the country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	√		<input type="checkbox"/>
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the proposed activities expected to have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker’s organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the proposed activities pose occupational health and	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>

safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities expected to generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emission; and (5) waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities expected to utilize natural resources including water and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Health, Safety, and Security	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely involve voluntary transactions under willing buyer-willing-seller conditions and has these been properly communicated and consulted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities have potential impacts on or dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous Peoples	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely to have indirect impacts on indigenous peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will continuing stakeholder engagement process and grievance redress mechanism be integrated into the management / implementation plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Heritage	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activity allow continuous access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there be a need to prepare a procedure in case of discovery of cultural heritage assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sign-off: Specify the name of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity's own management system.

Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed
Director
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)