

Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)



Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Final Evaluation Report

Community Climate Change Project

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This final evaluation report is an outcome of a series of methodical data generation and subsequent analysis of the project titled “Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)” implemented by the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). The study results are based on performance level and benefits generated by the project as well as role of the project in increasing the resilience of selected communities to the adverse impacts of climate change.

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The team hopes that the findings and analysis presented in this report will be helpful for PKSF, its PIPs as well as for other stakeholders to better comprehend the project outcomes and formulating follow up strategies.

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ABRATIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATOM	Activity to Output Monitoring
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
CCCP	Community Climate Change Project
EMF	Environment Management Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	Household
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generation Activity
INDC	Intendent Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KII	Key Informant Interview
LDC	Least Developed Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NGOs	Non-government Organizations
OM	Operational Manual
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCN	Project Concept Note
PIPs	Project Implementating Partners

PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSF	Pond Sand Filter
RBM	Results Based Monitoring
RWHS	Rain Water Harvesting System
SMF	Social Management Framework
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	US Dollar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) is an adaptation project that aims at enhancing the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. Originated from BCCRF, the CCCP is mandated to channel 10% of the multi-donor trust fund through NGOs for community level climate actions. CCCP introduced a new and innovative approach to finance community-based adaptation interventions in selected climate-vulnerable areas by building the institutional capacity of PKSF to administer a climate change adaptation fund. PKSF received a total of USD 13 million under two separate agreements signed with the BCCRF for implementation of CCCP. The project had also received contribution from the Project Implementing Partners and also from community people directly involved with the project. Community contribution was 6.69% that has made the project unique. CCCP is being implemented in 36 upazilas (sub-district) under 15 districts of Bangladesh. The project focuses on three climate risks that are prevalent in Bangladesh: salinity, drought and flood. A total of 41 Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) are implementing 41 sub-projects under the CCCP.

Relevance of PDO

CCCP is an attempt to support the implementation of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 developed by Government of Bangladesh. Furthermore, CCCP supports one of the four strategic objectives of the World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy for Bangladesh (2011-2014), specifically strategic objective-2, "Reduce environmental degradation and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters".

Participation

Beneficiaries of CCCP are the poor and extreme poor population of the country who are the most vulnerable due to the adverse impacts of climate change. Beneficiaries of the project were selected through following rigorous interactive process at grassroots level. The number of direct beneficiaries under CCCP is about 43189 and community beneficiaries are about 94415. 93% of the project direct beneficiaries are female. CCCP through the PIPs has been able to form 1724 functional community groups to respond effectively to climate risks called Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG). Community groups are functional as they are holding regular meetings, managing activities undertaken by CCCP.

Efficiency

The project has achieved all the target values against the indicator set for Results Framework and Monitoring developed for CCCP by the World Bank. 97% of the beneficiaries surveyed

during the final evaluation have admitted that they have got expected results from intervention of the project.

CCCP aims to increase the resilience of the climate vulnerable communities through establishment of an effective grant financing mechanism to channel funds to eligible NGOs. PKSf is found successful to meet the intermediate result indicators for component one (to award 40 sub-grants awards). As of June 2016, PKSf has been able to disburse 76.34 crore taka, which is about 92% of the target.

CCCP was found successful in promoting sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climatic risks in three risk zones. Selected adaptation practices are well accepted and being practiced at community and household levels. All the beneficiaries were found have applied at least one adaptation practice identified by CCCP. Though CCCP could not reach target for the initial three years of project implementation but it has successfully overcome and achieved its stated target mentioned in the PAD RF&M for adoption of sustainable practices. It seems that adoption and practice of sustainable adaptation practices by the targeted beneficiaries of CCCP has gained momentum in the fourth year (2016). Among 41 PIPs, communities of 34 PIPs applied sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climate change risk. Rest 7 PIPs are in the process to apply sustainable adaptation practice. Adoption of slated housing for goat was found highest in all three climate risk zones, 15315 households under the project were supported. Household plinth raising was adopted by 32% beneficiaries in flood and salinity zones.

CCCP can be termed as an umbrella project; all the sub-projects under CCCP have specific objectives to achieve contributing towards the CCCP objectives. CCCP M&E data analysis revealed that 35 sub-projects under implementation in the selected communities are on track to achieve the targeted objectives. It has achieved 86% against set target of 75% mentioned in the RF&M of PAD. The project during the last year is well advance to achieve the target.

CCCP substantially contributed in knowledge management through documentation, publication and dissemination. CCCP has developed nine different manuals for proper execution of the project. These guidelines helped the PIPs to implement the sub-projects at field level. The project has its own website. It also used virtual reporting systems for all PIPs through use of Activity to Outcome Monitoring (ATOM).

A Project Management Unit (PMU) was established to administer project funds and to monitor implementation performance of activities by CCCP. The PMU has a total of 14 staffs headed by a Project Coordinator. The PMU team has provided the technical support to PKSf to manage the Community Climate Change Project and monitor the implementation of sub-projects.

Despite limited human resources the CCCP PMU delivered all the activities planned in the project. The small team has acted as planner, implementer, trainer and many other roles for success of the CCCP project.

Effectiveness and Impacts

CCCP has taken innovative strategy for increasing household income through promotion of different income generation activities by the project beneficiaries. The project was successful in the promotion of technologies to protect productive assets of its beneficiaries that has contributed towards increased income and livelihood activities. About 72% of the direct beneficiaries had undertaken different types of IGAs. Majority (60%) of them are involved with goat rearing; while 32% are involved with poultry rearing, 20% are cultivating vegetables. On an average the CCCP beneficiaries have earned 9000 Taka from the IGAs they are implementing during the project period. Monthly average income from IGAs is 791 Taka. Thus, the IGAs promoted by CCCP are contributing towards poverty reduction. CCCP was also found successful to promote nonconventional income generating activities like fodder production. Beneficiaries practicing the IGAs with improved technologies were found successful to increase their family incomes.

Food security status of the beneficiary households improved after participation with CCCP. It is observed that availability of food increased due to increased production of crops, livestock and fish. Production and consumption of vegetable increased from homestead gardens. Consumption of eggs and meat increased from backyard poultry and duck farming. 68% of the respondent households opined that production and income from agriculture has increased after involvement with the CCCP. This can be termed as a significant impact of the project in terms of food security.

46% of the beneficiaries made physical changes of their houses after joining the CCCP initiatives. Among them, 77% raised their homesteads through earth filling. Homestead tree plantation was also observed as a significant change of homesteads (87%). Plinth raising has created the opportunity for the beneficiaries to produce vegetable and to rear livestock. These clusters of houses with raised plinths have served as flood shelter during the floods of 2015 and 2016. The people of the areas have also saved their livestock using the raised plinths.

Considering the local context, CCCP have taken different water related interventions. The project has identified different and appropriate technologies for different climate risk zones as. All these water related interventions significantly increased the availability of safe drinking water. CCCP project has achieved its stated target (70%) to ensure safe drinking water.

This is difficult to ensure safe drinking water for all in the saline prone coastal areas as in most of the areas tube-well water is not suitable for drinking or cooking. The CCCP has implemented different alternative options in coastal areas. These are Pond Sand Filter, Rain Water Harvesting at household and community level and desalination plants to improve drinking water availability. It is estimated that the project has installed about 1941 RWH systems at household level and over 12 community RWH systems. All together these RWH systems have the capacity of 1.2 million liters storage of rainwater. However, it is found that rainwater alone is not sufficient for ensuring safe drinking water.

CCCP has successfully promoted good practices for health and hygiene among the beneficiaries. There were only 9% households had access to sanitary latrine at the beginning of the project. Due to intervention of CCCP, access to sanitary latrine has been increased to 51%. The project provided 6615 sanitary latrines currently used by around 21 thousand families.

The CCCP has implemented various interventions to improve environmental health. Use of safe drinking water, sanitary latrine and improved cooking stoves are contributing towards improved environmental health for the project beneficiaries. Significant reduction of disease incidence compared to baseline survey was found for diarrhea. Prevalence of diarrhea was 42% at the beginning of the project; this has reduced to 16%. About 13 thousand households in all risk zones were given improved cooking stoves through CCCP. This intervention is supposed to reduce indoor air pollution; thus saving women and children from respiratory diseases.

The CCCP has enormously contributed in knowledge generation on adaptation to climate change. Dedicated webpage, publications, seminar and workshops, exposure visits and reports produced by PIPs have largely contributed in generating knowledge on climate change. Different tools and guidelines produced also would be very useful in future project implementation by government and non-government organizations.

Sustainability

CCCP is a community based project. The project has promoted adaptation activities those have been proved sustainable and are already being practiced by community. The project has been implemented through capable NGOs are long been involved in the project areas. Most of the PIPs are financially sustainable and have large Micro-credit programme. It can be assumed that sustainability of adaptation actions at beneficiary level would sustain as there is financial contribution from the beneficiaries for all the activities. Particularly the IGAs would sustain as these are producing economic returns. However, CCCP has developed exit strategy through a workshop held during 22-23 June 2016. Different activities have been suggested and agreed to ensure sustainability of the CCAG groups. This includes preparation and implementation of

adaptation plan for action; integrate CCAGs with micro-credit programme to have access to seasonal loans etc.

Recommendations:

The evaluation team proposed the following recommendations based on the findings of the evaluation study:

- PKSF should consider new projects to cover more climate vulnerable areas and continue its efforts to establish itself as a National Implementing Entity of Green Climate Fund under UNFCCC. PKSF may also try other sources of fund including Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) and the multilateral development banks such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- In future projects promotion of local/indigenous practices as well as new improved technologies should be considered. Adaptation activities might be considered based on different sectors; such as livelihood, agriculture, water, energy, health and so on. Good practices for adaptation for specific sectors might be promoted through funding of innovative projects in different climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh.
- Future project by PKSF should consider promotion of solar home systems.
- In future project intervention, awareness raising and capacity building might be given due attention.
- PKSF should consider linking the community groups to government agencies, so that they can tap resources as well as establish networks for their development.
- In future projects PKSF may also consider other agriculture related adaptation options like water saving technology, as well as other management practices. Community seed bank and other similar risk reduction options might be introduced in future projects.
- In future projects PKSF may consider market linkage for the beneficiaries to have stable income from their IGAs.
- PKSF should consider long-term projects for Climate Change.

The evaluators consider the project implemented by PKSF has achieved its stated objectives, but the achievements shall not last long if there is no further effort for holding this. This is expected that the global community as well as the Government of Bangladesh being the initiator of CCCP would be able to contribute in developing resilient communities through continuous fund flow.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction:

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), is an apex development organization established by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in May 1990. PKSF provides a wide range of development services including financial, health, educational, capacity development, technology transfer and business development services to disadvantaged segments of the society through appropriate pro-poor institutions as well as appropriate services and support for enterprise development. PKSF has been implementing “Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) to channel climate finance to the vulnerable communities through Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) across Bangladesh. This is a new area where PKSF is involved to channel climate finance directly to the communities through its PIPs. PKSF has decided to conduct final evaluation of CCCP. In September 2016 PKSF appointed consultant to conduct final evaluation of the project to review and find out project achievement, its outcome and output. The report presents result and outcome of that final evaluation process.

1.2. Background:

Climate Change is comparatively new but most pressing threat for development of humankind. But there is no longer an excuse to turn a blind eye to the devastating impacts of climate change on society and the environment. Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries due to climate change impacts (Maple croft 2010, German Watch 2011, World Bank 2013). Extreme weather has become more frequent and more dangerous. Thus it has become obvious for Bangladesh to take national initiative to combat adverse effects of climate change. Additional resources are therefore required to reduce vulnerability. Bangladesh is the first among the LDC group which developed national finance mechanism to address climate change impacts. So, it became example for other climate vulnerable countries in the world for institutionalizing national climate finance.

Bangladesh is among the least developed countries which developed National Adaptation Program of Action in 2005 (modified in 2009). The country has a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009). The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan-2009 is a living document where forty-four major programmes is identified under six thematic areas. The Government of Bangladesh’s Vision is to eradicate poverty and achieve economic and social

wellbeing for all the people. This will be achieved through a pro-poor Climate Change Strategy, which prioritizes adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and also addresses low carbon development subject to adequate financing from international sources. It also describes a ten-year programme to build the capacity and resilience of the country to meet the challenge of climate change over the next 20-25 years.

Geographically, Bangladesh is dominated by floodplain and only 10% area hardly 1 meter above sea level Coastal area is about 32% of total land where 40 million people live. Due to over population, a majority of population are living in hazard prone areas. Bangladesh emerges as the top climate change impact hotspot with increasing and compounding challenges occurring from extreme river floods, more intense tropical cyclones, rising sea levels, extraordinarily high temperatures, and declining crop yields. Increased river flooding combined with tropical cyclone surges poses a high risk of inundation in areas with the largest shares of poor populations. While the vulnerability of Bangladesh's large and poor populations can be expected to be reduced in the future by economic development and growth, climate projections indicate that high levels of local vulnerability are likely to remain and persist.

The country has done a good job in reducing deaths due to climate shocks which has been appreciated by IPCC SREX report. The magnitude of funding required for climate change adaptation in Bangladesh is yet to be fully estimated. Revised NAPA (2009) identified 45 priority projects under six thematic areas which are roughly estimated to cost more than US\$ 4 billion to implement. BCCSAP has roughly estimated the cost of about US\$ 500 million (for years 1 and 2) to support programs for immediate actions¹ under all thematic areas such as strengthening disaster management, climate proofing of infrastructure, ensuring food and water security etc. The total costs estimated in the BCCSAP for programs commencing in the first 5 years is roughly estimated at \$10 billion. According to a recent study by Institute of Water Modeling (IWM), Bangladesh needs at least \$4.17 billion, only for the construction of polders to save the lives of coastal people from sea level rise and storm surge. A joint assessment carried out by the GOB and Development Partners (DPs) after Cyclone SIDR in 2008 estimated that US\$1.4 billion is required in the short term and US\$ 4 billion for the long-term (15 years) for adaptation and DRR measures. According to Nationally Determined Contribution report submitted to UNFCCC, Bangladesh needs 40 billion USD for adaptation from 2015 to 2030 (INDC, 2015).

¹Ministry of Finance, 2010. Evaluation of the Implementation of the Paris Declaration, Phase – II, Country Evaluation Bangladesh. Final Report. Submitted to Bangladesh National Coordinator, Paris Declaration Evaluation, Phase – II, Aid Effectiveness Unit, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance.

The World Bank study² estimated that by 2050, total investments of \$5,516 million and \$112 million in annual recurrent costs will be needed to protect against storm surge risk, including that from climate change. The study also found that an additional 2,930 shelters will need to be constructed by 2050 at an estimated cost of \$628 million to accommodate the expected population growth in coastal areas even under existing risk. Protection against the added risks from climate change will require further strengthening of 59 polders; afforesting sea-facing polders to reduce the hydraulic load of storm surges; constructing 5,702 additional cyclone shelters; additional measures are expected to require an additional \$2,426 million in investments and \$50 million in annual recurrent costs.

In Bangladesh climate change impacts are enormous, financial and technological assistants are inadequate; but lives keep on going. Historically, people and institutions of Bangladesh are always struggling and trying to survive in adverse conditions. The Government of Bangladesh has invested more than \$10 billion over the last 40 years to make the country resilient to cope with the recurrent climatic events. Disaster management strategies have been developed over times that are both practical and effective. Any country susceptible to similar events due to these climatic impacts can learn from these models and strategies. The Government of Bangladesh has already showed its commitment to invest more in the risk reduction framework. The Government is implementing several programmes to shift the whole of the paradigm of disaster management from response and recovery culture to a risk reduction culture.

Bangladesh has developed two separate climate funds. One is Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) and, another one is Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF). Among these funds one is exclusively from its own revenue budget and other is a multi-donor trust fund. Both the funds have the same objectives, to implement Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009. But there are differences in fund management procedure. Both these climate funds are being considered as pioneer initiatives from a national government.

Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) is a multi-donor trust fund for addressing the issues of climate change. The fund was proposed as a modality by the development partners to support Bangladesh in implementing the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009.). On behalf of the contributing development partners and in consultation with the GoB, World Bank is executing due diligence requirements for BCCRF, which mainly include fiduciary management, transparency and accountability for a limited duration.

²World Bank, 2010. Economics of adaptation to climate change: Bangladesh case study. World Bank,2010

BCCRF has two windows one for government agencies and another for NGOs.

1.3. Objectives of the Evaluation

The specific objectives of this evaluation are --

- a. To identify the impacts of the project and recommend ways to improve them, scale them up and make them sustainable
- b. To assess the extent to which the project targeted and met the needs of the poorest and those most vulnerable to climate change
- c. To assess the sustainability of the project interventions
- d. To assess whether the outcomes were achieved
- e. To record and share lessons learned, explore the best practices from the targeted beneficiaries of the Project Implementing Partners (PIPs), and measure any distinctive or value-adding contribution of the CCCP to making climate-resilient communities
- f. To verify whether the funds were used effectively and efficiently to deliver results.

1.4. Scope of Work

The scopes of work set by PKSf as per terms of reference (ToR) for the final evaluation assignment is summarized below:

Relevance of PDO	Assess the significance of the project with respect to specific needs and its relevance to the resilience priorities of saline, flood and drought prone areas
Participation	Assessment of beneficiary selection, involvement of beneficiaries in different stages of the project, effectiveness of their participation, benefits, difficulties, and lessons learnt.
Efficiency	Assess how far funding, personnel, regulatory, administrative, time, other resources and procedures contributed to or hindered the achievement of results
Effectiveness and Adequacy of Project Design	Assessment of how far the intended outputs and results were achieved in relation to targets set in the original logical framework
Adequacy of Implementation and Management Arrangement	Assessment of adequacy in project implementation, management, M&E, quality of cooperation, meeting timelines, decision-making, reporting and timeliness of counterpart funds flowing into the project.

Value for Money	Assessment of funding processes, appropriateness and efficiency of funding mechanism to channel funds to the PIPs for financing community-based adaptation activities
Impacts	Assess broader economic, social, and political consequences of the project.
Sustainability	Assess the potentials of the project's continuation impacts achieved and of the delivery mechanisms, following the withdrawal of external support.
Replicability	Assessment of replication potential of the project's intervention and processes
Lessons	Identify key lessons those can be utilised to guide future strategies, projects or agencies working in development and the area of climate change adaptation
Innovation	Identify and assess key innovations and their potential for dissemination and replication
Recommendations	Recommend for improvements based on observations during the evaluation process

1.5. The PKSF - Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)

Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) is a coordinated financing mechanism by the Government of Bangladesh, development partners and the World Bank to address the impacts of climate change. The fund was established in May 2010 with financial support from Denmark, European Union, Sweden and United Kingdom. Switzerland, Australia and United States subsequently joined the fund. This mechanism is enabling the Government to channel in over US\$188 million grant funds to millions of Bangladeshis to build their resilience to the effects of climate change. The Bangladesh Government leads on the management and implementation of BCCRF. 90 per cent of the BCCRF fund is allocated to public sector projects, while 10 per cent was channeled through NGOs for community level climate actions through a separate project titled 'Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)'. This part is being implemented by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). The Governing Council of BCCRF designated Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) for implementing the community-level climate change adaptation activities through CCCP. On behalf of the contributing Development Partners and in consultation with the GoB, the World Bank ensures the fiduciary management of the project.

Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) is an adaptation project that aims at enhancing the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. CCCP introduced a new and innovative approach to finance community-based

adaptation interventions in selected climate-vulnerable areas by building the institutional capacity of PKSf to administer a climate change adaptation fund. PKSf received a total of USD 13 million under two separate agreements for implementation of CCCP.

1.6. CCCP Objectives and Expected Outcomes

The development objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. This objective is expected to be achieved through the establishment of an effective grant financing mechanism within PKSf to channel funds to eligible Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). Key outcomes expected at the end of the project implementation are:

- Community mechanisms established and functioning in selected communities to respond effectively to specific climate risks;
- Communities adopted sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climate change risks; and
- Sub-grants implemented in the selected communities are assessed to have achieved the targeted objectives.

The project introduces a new and innovative approach to finance community-based adaptation interventions in selected climate vulnerable areas by increasing the institutional capacity of PKSf to administer a fund. CCCP has three components:

i. Community Climate Change Adaptation Fund

This component is to finance community-based adaptation activities implemented with the assistance of NGOs. PKSf has invited sub-project proposals from NGOs to address climate change impacts in salinity, drought and flood affected areas in Bangladesh.

ii. Knowledge Management, M&E and Capacity Building

This component is to promote sharing of lessons on best practices among the participating NGOs, as well as in the wider NGO community and in regional and global forums. It also supports a structured learning process of capturing lessons and incorporating best practices into the design and implementation of community-based interventions, including the preparation of a toolkit and guidelines, and visits to adaptation activities in different vulnerable zones. It would also build the capacity of NGOs to prepare eligible community-based climate change adaptation sub-project proposals; operationalize and M&E

system to ensure effective monitoring of project outcomes; and establish a grievance redress system to handle any issues raised by stakeholders about the implementation of the project or sub-project.

iii. Project Management Unit

This is to establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) within PKSF to manage the CCCP and monitor the implementation of sub-projects. It includes finance the operating costs of the fund, including equipment, financial management, technical assistance, and administrative expenses.

1.7. Implementation Strategy

CCCP is an umbrella project, which has 41 sub-projects being implemented in different areas with different vulnerabilities. However, the overall strategy of CCCP is to fund NGO sub-projects to implement community-driven climate change adaptation strategies that can be integrated into the lifestyle and daily livelihood activities of the people. Priority was placed on supporting adaptation strategies that build upon ongoing interventions, focusing on the impacted sectors

affecting people's lives and livelihoods.



CCCP Sub-Project Screening Process

- I. Call for Project Concept Note (PCN)
- II. PCN screening, evaluation and short listing in PMU
- III. NGO's capacity assessment (presence at field/community)
- IV. Communication with the unsuccessful NGOs
- V. Call for Detailed Project Proposal (DPP) and Workshop on the DPP Format & Guideline with selected NGOs
- VI. DPP screening and evaluation in PMU
- VII. Presentation on proposed activities by the NGO in PKSF
- VIII. Activity finalization at PKSF's Internal DPP Evaluation Committee
- IX. Technical guidance and input from External Technical Review Committee (TRC)
- X. Fiduciary Clearance from the World Bank
- XI. Approval from PKSF's Governing Body
- XII. Signing contract with PIP

The CCCP has adopted a framework approach for the identification of scalable community sub-projects using transparent screening criteria to meet the objectives of the project. It has developed and adopted appropriate strategies for screening of sub-

projects which was the first and most important strategy for the success of the project. PKSF followed twelve distinct stages for finally awarding a sub-grant to a PIP. This was to ensure transparency and quality of the sub-projects.

As a strategy to track project successes and achievements, PKSf is implementing its Results Based Monitoring (RBM) System as a part of its regular monitoring process. The main objective of RBM system is to monitor the progress of the desired outcomes of its different programs and projects. PKSf has applied the RBM system in the Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) to track the project's success.

PKSf from its long experiences of working with NGOs has adopted financial management strategies as there was considerable financial risk for the CCCP. The project has considered appropriate strategies and put systems in place for internal control, best accounting practices, and internal and external audits.

Engagement of climate change experts through formation of a nine-member Technical Review Committee (TRC) was also an important strategy to determine feasibility of possible adaptation options. Development and operationalization of different manuals and guidelines for smooth operation of the project was a successful strategy adopted by the CCCP. All these strategies adopted by CCCP have contributed to achieve project objectives and outcomes.

1.8. Major Activities of the Project

CCCP's main activity is to selection of sub-projects for funding, management of fund, monitoring, develop capacity of implementing partners and knowledge management. The CCCP is implementing field level activities through PIPs. Major field-level activities of the CCCP include raising plinths, courtyards and community grounds through earth filling to make them climate-resilient; installation of shallow and deep/semi-deep tube-wells considering local climate risk; pond and canal re-excavation to ensure water for drinking, , irrigation and domestic purposes; installation of water purification systems for safe drinking water in saline areas (Pond Sand Filter and Desalination Plants); rainwater harvesting system for individuals and communities; installation of improved sanitary latrines; installation of improved cooking stoves; demonstration of climate resilient crops; provide training and technical support for climate resilient income generating activities (goat rearing, crab fattening, vermi-compost etc.).

1.9. Implementation areas

CCCP is being implemented in 36 upazilas under 15 districts of Bangladesh. The project focuses on three climate risks that are prevalent in Bangladesh: salinity, drought and flood. Based on the severity of vulnerability and poverty, CCCP has identified the climate risk areas where 41 implementing partners are working.

1.10. Sub-Projects under CCCP

A total of 41 Project Implementing Partners (PIP) are implementing 41 sub-projects under the CCCP. List of sub-projects is given in Annex-3.

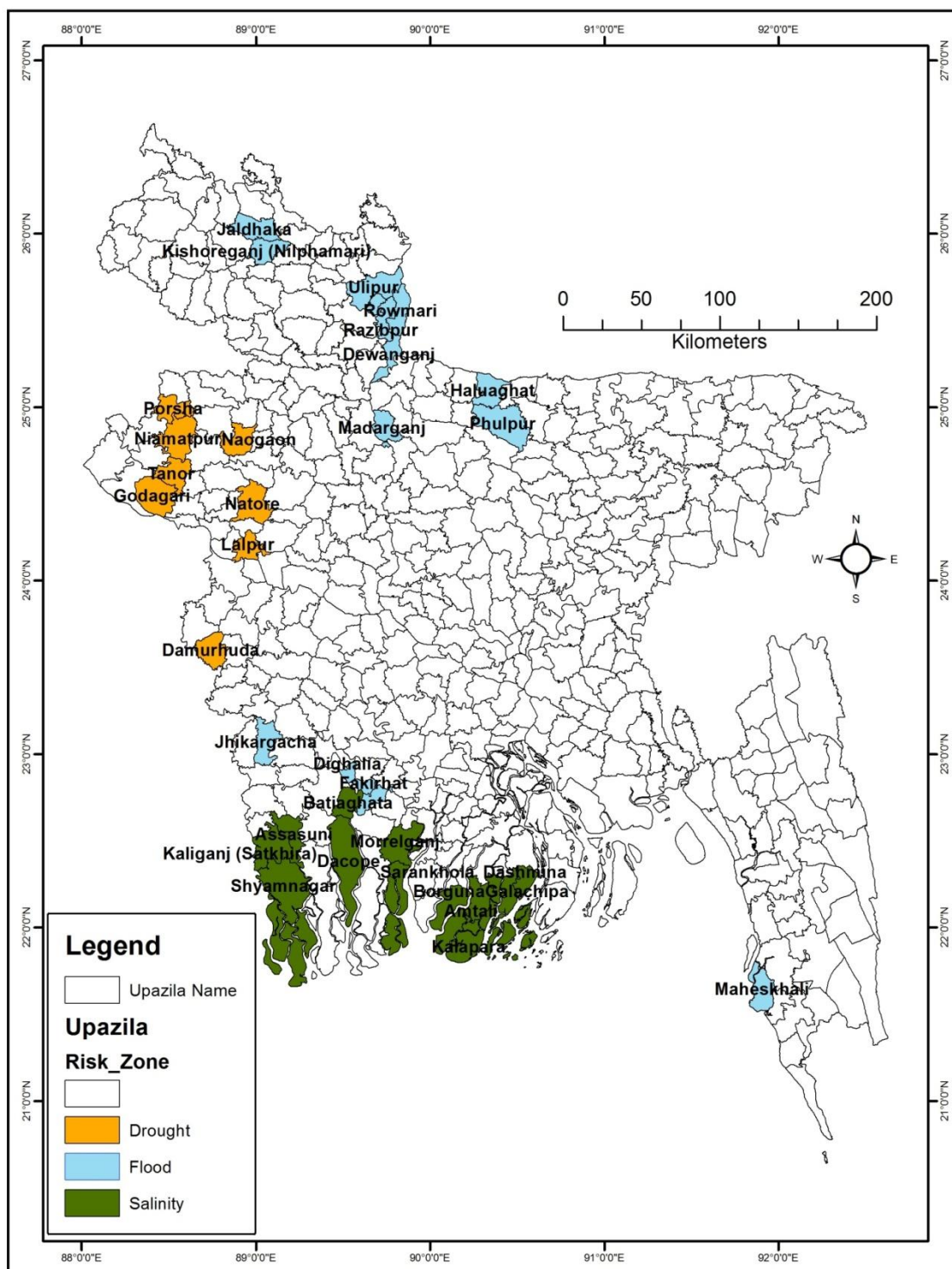


Figure 1: Map showing implementation areas of CCCP

1.11. Budget

The total budget of CCCP is USD 13 million. So far PKSf received USD 11.07 million from World Bank where USD 9.87 million has been disbursed by March 2016. However, the project had also received contribution from the Project Implementing Partners and also from community people directly involved with the project. Community contribution was 6.61% that has made the project unique.

Table 1: Sources of fund for CCCP (source: PMU- CCCP, PKSf)

Source of Fund	Amount in Taka (In Crore)	%
BCCRF: Fund for sub-projects (PIPs)	84.02	90.52%
PIP Contribution	2.66	2.86%
Community Contribution	6.14	6.61%
Total	92.82	100%

1.12. Beneficiaries of the Project

The targeted beneficiaries of CCCP are the poor and extreme poor population of the country who are the most vulnerable due to the adverse impacts of climate change. The numbers of direct beneficiaries under CCCP are about 38,995 and in community beneficiaries are about 77,797.

From the sample survey, it is found that 93% of the project direct beneficiaries are female. Majority of beneficiaries are housewife (87%) as most of them are married (97%). Average ages of the beneficiaries are about 35 years. However, it is observed that educational attainment is very poor. On an average, they have three years of schooling.

Daily laborer is the major occupation of the head of the households (33%) followed by farmers (32%). Farming is the main occupation found in flood risk zone (46%). It is observed, that day laborer is the dominant profession in salinity (38%) and drought (39%) risk zones. Most of the households are living in Kuccha houses (92%) made of corrugated iron sheets, bamboo, straw or other cheaper materials. Houses are comparatively better in drought risk zone where 17% beneficiaries are living in semi-concrete houses, it is only 2% in both salinity and flood risk zones. However, about 91% of the beneficiaries have their own home. About 6% of beneficiaries are sheltered in others lands.

Average family size of CCCP beneficiaries is 4. Monthly average household income of the beneficiary households is 3924 Taka. Monthly income and expenditure is higher in salinity risk zone compared to other two zones. Most of the households do not have bank or bkash accounts (87%), only 13% have bank or bkash account. For the direct beneficiaries, only 10% possesses bank or bkash accounts. It was found that only 35% of the households have electric connections. However, access to electricity is extremely poor in salinity risk zone, only 3% of CCCP beneficiary household have electricity in salinity risk zone.

1.13. Rationale of the Project

Adapting to climate change and enhancing preparedness to deal with climate-change-related disasters are policy priorities for Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh is already active in addressing the climate challenge by investing heavily in adaptation measures and adopting policies to address climate change impacts. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 prepared by GOB reinforces the country's commitment to take all measures to protect people from the impacts of climate change and places adaptation as a priority. CCCP is an attempt to support the implementation of the BCCSAP developed by GOB.

Furthermore, CCCP supports one of the four strategic objectives of the World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy for Bangladesh (2011-2014), specifically strategic objective-2, "Reduce environmental degradation and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters". CCCP aims to directly address - strengthened water resources management and coastal protection; improved agriculture production and food security; reduced environmental degradation; and enhanced disaster preparedness.

Chapter 2

METHODOLOGY OF THE EVALUATION

2.1. Evaluation Design, Approach and Methodology

Evaluation means assessment, analysis, appraisal and judgment. Development of the methodology in conducting an evaluation depends on the nature of the project intervention, scope of works, nature of the verifiable or indicators and available time and resources. Bearing in the mind of this objective and in order to make an effective evaluation, appropriate methods were employed to assess the project.

2.1.1 Evaluation Design and Approach

Since the study is a final evaluation to assess achievements of the project at the end of the project period therefore before-after approach of assessment was used for the study. Keeping this notion, the study was designed by using the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. This study is an inquiry process of understanding the project in terms of impacts and achievements, based on building a complex, holistic, picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants and the evaluator and was conducted in a natural setting. The evaluation was conducted by a team of independent evaluators lead by Team Leader from 25 September to 20 November. A total of 100 working days allocated for the evaluation.

The study approach looked into how individual households, communities and institutions has evolved and developed to increase their resilience to cope with the disaster risks and is tackling climate change impacts. The final evaluation has analyzed the following based on the information collected from the project locations, PKSf and PIPs:

- The evaluation looked into household and community levels resilience and adaptive capacity increased through project interventions;
- It looked into how the community mechanisms were working to respond effectively to specific climate risks;
- It looked into sustainability and effectiveness of the interventions by the PIPs; and
- It looked into effectiveness of grant financing mechanism of PKSf to channel funds to NGOs to finance community-based climate change adaptation activities.

Considering the total working days for the evaluation (100 days), the evaluation process was divided into three phases:

- 1) Preparatory phase;
- 2) Information/data collection phase including extensive field trip to the project location; and
- 3) Analysis and report preparation phase.

2.1.1.1. Preparatory phase:

Basic preparation of the study was limited to conceptualization of the study and its methodologies, establishing contacts with CCCP management and PIPs, study team composition and orientation of team members, planning field activities, procurement of logistics, etc.

Conceptualization of the project-

Following documents were reviewed to conceptualize the CCCP project:

- Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of World Bank
- Activity Implementation Guideline
- M&E Manual
- Procurement Guideline for PIPs
- Environment Management Framework (EMF)
- Social Management Framework (SMF)
- Finance and Accounts Guideline
- Budget & Revised Budget
- Results framework of CCCP, Implementation level results framework of three Risk Zone (Flood, Drought and Salinity)
- Quarterly Progress Reports to World Bank
- Baseline survey report of CCCP
- Project documents of Project Implementing Partners including information materials.

Team formation:

A multidisciplinary team was formed with relevant experts for conducting the final evaluation of CCCP. The Team Leader has coordinated and guided all the activities for the evaluation process. Following team has worked for the evaluation:

Md. Kamruzzaman	Team leader
Dr. Mihir Kanti Majumder	Advisor
S. M. Zubair Ali Khan	Team member
Md. Rafiul Alam Siddiqui	Team member
Md. Hasan	Statistician
Enumerators (10)	Assistant

Review of documents and other relevant literature

For secondary data collection project documents, beneficiary profile, sub-project documents, project monitoring, periodical progress reports and other related documents were collected from PMU of CCCP and PIP offices. Review and consultation of the available relevant reports and other published or unpublished documents (for example meeting minutes of a community group) of CCCP as well as PIPs were used as the means of performance evaluation of the PIPs and impact of the project interventions toward adaptation to climate change hazards. Therefore, efforts were given to identify the most relevant documents, reports, records and registers related to the study. Apart from project documents different published reports from different sources were also reviewed for reference.

2.1.1.2. Information/data collection phase:

Information collection phase consists of development of questionnaire, checklists, selection and training of enumerators, survey and other field works.

Development of Checklists / Guide questions for KII and FGD

Checklists were developed for conducting the Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) by the evaluation team guided by the Team Leader.

Development of Questionnaire and Field Test for Finalization

Questionnaire was developed considering the evaluation questions and was tested in the field for finalization by the team leader and team members. The evaluation team conducted field

test of the questionnaire for finalization. Field tests were carried out to evaluate not only the questionnaire items but also the quality of the interviews, the effectiveness of the field organization, the likelihood of controversy arising from the survey, the cost and length of the interview (including call-backs), and the overall appropriateness of the survey method to the problem at hand. Based on the findings as well as observations by PKSF necessary modifications were made in the questionnaires and checklists.

Selection of Enumerators & Training

Ten enumerators with relevant qualifications and previous experiences were hired. The Team Leader and Team Members provided training to the enumerators prior to field level data collection. Training was organized for the enumerators to orient them with the background, objectives, manners and etiquette, do & do not, explanation of and instructions on each and every question, behavior for the interview with tips on how to handle difficult situations, etc.



Figure 2: Enumerators training

Field Visits and Methods of Data Collection

Methods used for Evaluation to assess performance of the project and to make this evaluation reliable, both qualitative and quantitative methods were carried out. There was flexibility in terms of using different tools and techniques. The evaluation methodology consisted of consultation, meeting with project management and brainstorming with project staffs, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with direct project beneficiaries and community people, individual discussion with government officials, journalists and community people. For quantitative purpose a questionnaire survey was administered. Case studies were collected. Finally, keen observations were made to observe the overall environment.

Methods used for the Final Evaluation

Following tools and methods were used to collect primary and secondary information/data those are relevant for this study.

Focus Group Discussion: It is very essential to know to what extent the project met the targeted goals (achievements) and for assessing this, FGDs (Focus Group Discussion) were conducted

with project staffs, male and female project participants. FGD sessions with project implementing staffs were conducted to identify overall performance indicators (including strategies/process) to assess the progress towards project objectives. A total of 16 FGDs were held with the project staffs. A total of 32 FGDs were conducted with the participants of different community interventions.

Case Study: Case studies were done to know, why and how the project participants have been benefited through adaptation options facilitated by the project, how do they become members of the group, how many and what types of activities they are involved, what problems they are facing, by following what process they are fighting to reduce their own problems, what are their perceptions about the project and their level of satisfaction regarding to the project performances and what are their future expectation from future projects.

Questionnaire survey: A questionnaire survey was administrated to compare changes after project implementation. This questionnaire survey was done with the direct beneficiaries of the project. A statistically significant and appropriate sample was determined for the survey. A total of 440 respondents participated in the questionnaire survey.

Informal discussions: During the field visits the evaluation team captured the views of the community people towards the project though informal discussions and small talks. The evaluation team had tried to assess the impact of the project through observations and individual informal talks with the villagers during the field visits.

Observation: Finally, in-depth observation was deployed in the field to be familiar with overall present situation of community resilience, level of adoption of new technologies and their perception about the implemented project and its performances.

Explore the PMU Database: Supports were taken from CCCP – PMU to explore database where necessary. This has been used for measuring progresses over time against original project plan.

2.1.1.3. Analysis and report preparation phase:

After collecting the information, the evaluation team analyzed the findings and prepared report based on the information gathered from the field exercises.

2.2. Study location and sample selection

Representativeness and Randomization were the main criteria for selection of samples and study location for the Final Evaluation of CCCP.

2.2.1. Sampling procedure for the Final Evaluation

A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure would be adopted in selecting items for the sample. For this final evaluation stratified random sampling procedure were followed as there are diversity of beneficiaries in terms of intervention nature and differences in vulnerabilities of project locations.

2.2.2. Selection of Sub-Projects for the purpose of final evaluation

The appropriate site and respondent selection are the benchmark of any type of evaluative study which depend on objectives and nature of the project in one hand and on the other hand what is intended to analyze in the evaluation work. CCCP is working in diversified areas with differences in vulnerability (salinity, drought and flood). For the purpose of the evaluation sub-projects were selected representing vulnerable areas. As per discussion with the CCCP – PMU a total of 15 sub-projects were considered as sample out of 41 sub-projects. It should be noted that among the sub-projects 17 sub-projects are located in flood prone area. While, 15 sub-projects are in salinity prone area and rest 9 are being implemented in drought prone area. Considering the difference in number of projects, in three distinct climate risk areas, 15 sub-projects were selected for the purpose of final evaluation as samples (6, 5 and 4 sub-projects from flood, salinity and drought areas respectively). It is around 1/3 of the sub projects from each vulnerable zone. Stratified random sampling technique was used for selection of sub-projects. Sub-project list given in Communique 4 was used as sampling frame for the purpose. Even numbers from the top of the list is considered. However, as per suggestion from PKSf two PIPs were replaced from the sample list.

2.2.3. Selection of Project participants and sample size calculation for HH data collection

Selection of beneficiaries for questionnaire survey was finalized through consultation with CCCP – PMU personnel and PKSf management. The evaluation employed stratified random sampling in this regard. As per project document there are 38,995 direct beneficiaries of 41 sub-projects under CCCP. At 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, minimum sample size calculated is 381. Formula and calculation of sample is given in next page:

$$\text{Sample Size } n = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{N \times e^2} \right)}$$

(Source: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/sample-size-calculator>)

Where,

Z= 1.96 for 5% level of significance=1.96

p= Expected proportion in the population =50%

e= Margin of error = 0.05 (considered)

N= Population size =38995

$$\text{Sample Size } n = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{N \times e^2} \right)}$$

$$n = \frac{\frac{1.96^2 \times 0.50(1-0.50)}{0.05^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{1.96^2 \times 0.50(1-0.50)}{38995 \times 0.05^2} \right)}$$

$$n = 381$$

As the CCCP can be identified by selected interventions, it was agreed with PKSF that for the questionnaire survey collection of information from the beneficiaries at household levels would be identified by selected interventions. Although minimum sample size supposed to be 381 but for obtaining better accuracy on result, the evaluation decided to keep sample size 440 (calculating 40 for each intervention). However, It was observed that the number of beneficiaries under particular intervention is different. So, to mitigate the issue sample size was calculated applying Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling procedure. Table-2 shows probability proportion to size of the sample and required sample from each intervention based on agreed total sample size with PKSF (440).

Table 2: Calculation of Probability Proportional to Size

Intervention	Population	Cumulative Population	Calculated sample from each intervention based on total sample 440	Probability proportion to size of the sample
Tube-well Platform	543	543	7	2%
Tube-well	1631	2174	22	5%
Sanitary Latrine at HH	3202	5376	43	10%
Plinth Raising	5997	11373	81	18%
RHW at HH	770	12143	10	2%
Duck/Poultry/ Pigeon	2619	14762	35	8%
Slated Housing (goat/sheep)	8695	23457	117	27%
Cooking Stove	6960	30417	94	21%
Crab Culture	351	30768	5	1%
Homestead Gardening	1502	32270	20	5%
vermi compost	425	32695	6	1%
	32695		440	

(Calculation based on the CCCP Quarterly report January – March 16)

Table-3 below shows the sample size distribution considering activities, vulnerable area and PIPs.

Table 3: Sample Size by Intervention for Questionnaire Survey

District	Upazila	PIPs	Tube-well Platform	Tube-well	Sanitary Latrine	Plinth Raising	RHW at HH	Duck/Poultry/ Pigeon	Slated Housing (goat/sheep)	Cooking Stove	Crab Culture	Homestead Gardening	vermi compost	Total
Kurigram	Chilmari, Raumari, Ulipur	RDRS	5	6	6	16			12	10			4	59
Nilphamari	Joldhaka	JSKS	2	3	1	10			8	9				33
Bagerhat	Fakirhat	ADAMS			2	6		7	0			8		23
Cox's Bazar	Moheskhal	Prottiyashi		3	2	3			7	7				22
Mymensingh	Haluaghat	POPI		2	2	5			5					14
Jamalpur	Islampur	Sajida Foundation		2	2	7								11
Satkhira	Kaliganj and Assasuni	SUS			4	9	10	4	5		3			35
Bagerhat	Morrelgonj	Dak Diya Jai			2	10		8		4				24
Patuakhali	Kalapara	UDDIPAN			3	6		6	6	2		8		31
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	SANGRAM			3	5		3	2					13
Satkhira	Shayamnagar	NGF			2	4		7	7		2	4		26
Rajshahi	Tanore	Ashrai		2	1				23	21			2	49

Natore	Lalpur	OSAKA			3				15					18
Chuadanga	Damurhuda	WAVE		2	5				22	30				59
Rajshahi	Godagari	UDPS		2	5				5	11				23
Total			7	22	43	81	10	35	117	94	5	20	6	440

(Calculation based on the CCCP Quarterly report January – March 16)

2.2.4. Selection of Community interventions and documentation

In order to have a general perception about views, objectives, thoughts regarding the project endeavors and its ability to access to services and support -32 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the selected beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of community interventions. Out of 926 community interventions of six categories 32 FGDs were conducted. A pre-designed checklist was used for conducting the FGDs for specific intervention to facilitate obtaining appropriate views of the most relevant person (s) on the relevant issues.

Table 4: Distribution of FGDs for community interventions

District	Upazila	PIPs	Deep Tube-well	Deep-tube well Installation and Irrigation Infrastructure Dev.	Re-excavation of Ponds	Re-excavation of Ponds with PSF	RWH at Community Level	Flood Shelter / Community Ground Raising	Total FGD
Kurigram	Chilmari, Raumari, Ulipur	RDRS						2	2
Bagerhat	Fakirhat	ADAMS	2					2	4
Cox's Bazar	Moheskhali	Prottiyashi	2						2
Mymensingh	Haluaghat	POPI						2	2
Satkhira	Kaliganj and Assasuni	SUS				2	3		5
Bagerhat	Morrelgonj	Dak Diya Jai				2			2
Patuakhali	Kalapara	UDDIPAN	2						2
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	SANGRAM	1		2	2			5
Satkhira	Shayamnagar	NGF				1			1
Rajshahi	Tanore	Ashrai							0
Natore	Lalpur	OSAKA	2		1				3
Chuadanga	Damurhuda	WAVE		2	1				3

Rajshahi	Godagari	UDPS			1				1
		Total	9	2	5	7	3	6	32

(Calculation based on the CCCP Quarterly report January – March 16)

2.3. Quality control of data

The team leader has taken the responsibility for overall planning and implementation of the study. He supervised the works of the team members and prepared the final report. Special supports in terms of planning, supervision and implementation of the study was provided by the Advisor. While other team members assisted the team leader in matters related to the preparation and implementation of the study plan, supervision of the survey, field activities, conducting Key Informant Interviews, FGDs, analysis and interpretation of data under direct supervision of the Team Leader. The enumerators conducted household survey with the developed questionnaires. The enumerators worked under direct supervision of the Team members. The Evaluation Team cross checked the questionnaires to ensure data quality, supervised data entry and processing.

2.4. Limitations

The main limitation of the evaluation study was limited time period. Time allocation for the evaluation was very short considering the vast area coverage of the CCCP project. Furthermore, the evaluation also encountered long vacations for Eid-ul-Azha and Durga puja during its implementation. As a result, time for data collection has become limited.

Chapter 3

PERFORMANCE & ACHIEVEMENTS

The best way to assess performances of any project is to look about how and in what extent the project has made possible and potential changes on beneficiary's lives in accordance with its planned objectives and outcomes, whether the project was in right track in terms of its process and strategies. The evaluation tried to figure out the project achievements against its stated objectives and outcomes. It tried to examine individual outcomes in terms of expected results, quantitative and qualitative performances of targeted activities, their limitations and challenges and suggestions for improvement.

The CCCP aims to increase the resilience of the climate vulnerable communities through establishment of an effective grant financing mechanism to channel funds to eligible NGOs. The project has identified implementable adaptation actions and implemented those through NGOs at field level. The project was found successful in grant financing and capacity building of Project Implementing Partners (PIPs) to successfully develop community resilience in three major climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh (salinity, drought and flood). The evaluation found that the project has made significant impacts over improving social and economic conditions of the climate vulnerable communities in the project areas.

3.1. Project Objectives vs. Achievements

The project has two specific objectives. In this regard the evaluation explored the achievements against those objectives and linked them with the observations of field visits. The findings are as follows:

Objective-1: To enhance the capacity of the selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impact of climate change.

- The project has identified three climate risk zones namely: salinity, flood and drought, identified poor and marginalized people through following appropriate methods, organized the individual households in community groups, provided training and input supports to initiate income generation for improvement of their livelihoods;
- Climate resilience at community level is contextual and largely depends on physical, social and economic factors. CCCP developed and measured Climate Resilience Index

during the baseline survey and continued until the end of the project. The result of the evaluation at impact level shows that the cumulative Climate Resilience Index (CRI) of the three risk zones was 85%. It should be mentioned that CRI was 64% during the baseline survey.

Table 5: Compararison of CRI score – Baseline and Endline (Source: CCCP-PMU)

Risk Zone	Assigned Weight (%)	Achieved Weight (%)		CRI (%)	
		Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Flood	30	21	26	70	87
Drought	25	17	22	68	88
Salinity	45	26	36	58	80
CRI of CCCP	100	64	85		

- Community people have been able to increase their knowledge and understanding of climate vulnerability and finding ways to increase adaptive capacity against these vulnerabilities. 99% of the projet beneficiaries know what is climate change and global worming. 98% of the beneficiaries surveyed opined that temperature will increase as a result of climate change.
- The project has contributed towards building resilience of the beneficiaries through increased access to safe drinking water (87%), safe housing (73%), increased family income (70%), access to hygenic latrine (51%), increased production of domestic animal (60%) and vegetables (58%). These all together including functional community groups (CCAG) enhanced the capacity of the targeted communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impact of climate change.



Figure 3: Plinth raising saved the houses from flood water during 2015 flood in Ostomir Char Union, Ulipur, Kurigram

Objective-2: To establish an effective grant financing mechanism within PKSf to channel funds to NGOs to fund community based climate change adaptation activities.

- PKSf has successfully demonstrated its ability to channel adaptation funds through transparent selection of sub-projects and PIPs for implementation of CCCP. 41 PIPs were awarded sub-grants during the first two years of project implementation. As of June 2016, PKSf disbursed 76.34 crore taka to PIPs, which is about 92% of the target.
- BCCRF fund management experience has made the PKSf confident to comply for receiving fund from UNFCCC-Green Climate Fund through accreditation as a National Implementing Entity.

3.2. Project Outcomes vs. Achievements

Outcome-1: *Community mechanisms established and functioning in selected communities to respond effectively to specific climate risks.*

Achievements:

- All the CCCP beneficiaries are organized in groups called Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG). Until October 2016, the CCCP has formed 1724 functional CCAGs through 41 sub-projects. All the groups are identified by a unique name. Groups are formed with 20-30 members.
- Community groups are functional as they are holding regular meetings, managing activities undertaken by CCCP. Generally, meetings are held with 15 days' interval.

- All the members of the CCAGs have contributed financially during the formation of the groups to participate in CCCP interventions. Group members are aware of objectives and functions of the groups.
- 26% of the beneficiaries surveyed claimed that they are raising fund for their groups through small savings. Generally, the accumulated amounts of their savings are for the maintenances of the installations (tube-well, toilet, plinth raising etc.).
- It is found that a set of 24 topics related to climate change adaptation have been identified for regular discussions in the meetings. Individual groups under each PIP are regularly discussing issues about climate change impacts at the local levels, the available adaptation options and ways to a sustainable community mechanism.
- The project has achieved all the target values against the indicator set for Results Framework and Monitoring developed for CCCP by the World Bank. According to the baseline survey conducted by CCCP, only 3% of the beneficiaries were members of formal/informal groups (it is 5% mentioned in the Project Appraisal Document).
- About 98% of the beneficiaries are participating in the CCAGs to get trainings on different IGAs as well as to obtain support from the sub-projects. Increasing tendency for holding regular meetings is evident

Table 5: Community mechanism (CCAG formation progress and meeting frequency)

Reporting Quarter	Progress in CCAG formation	Frequency of group meetings in the quarter
Oct-Dec 14	1285(76%)	4.20
Oct-Dec 15	1587 (94%)	4.60
Apr-Jun 16	1696 (100%)	5.50

- Analysis of M&E data revealed that CCCP has achieved the target values set in the Results Framework and Monitoring (RF&M) of PAD over time for establishment and functioning of community mechanisms to respond specific climate risk.

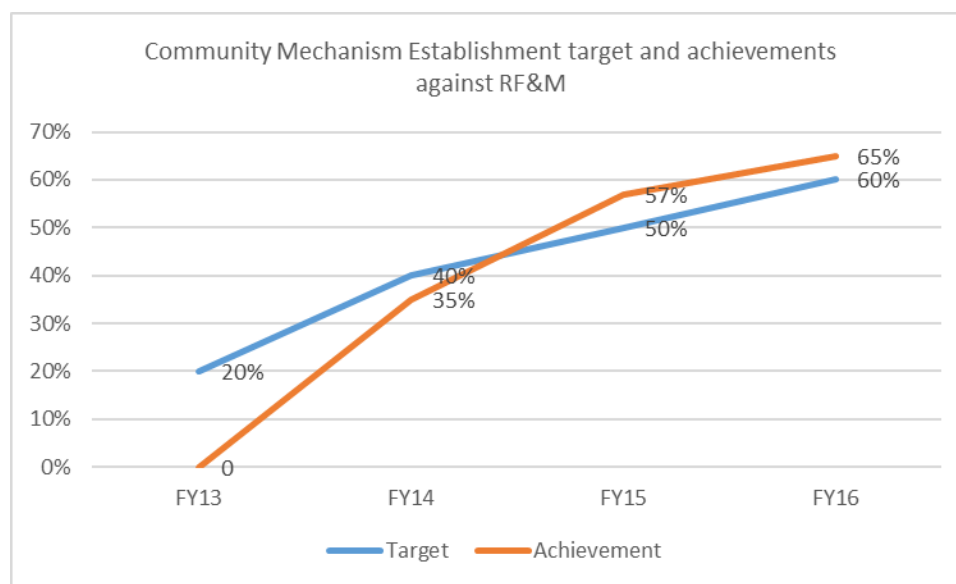


Figure 4: Comparison of achievements against target for community mechanisms establishment for RF&M of PAD

All these have been possible due to the CCAG membership

Sahanara Begum (30), a housewife of Sonka village under Mathureshpur union of Kaliganj upazila in Satkhira district has been able to understand the impacts of climate change in their area; identify adaptation options and practice those. All these have been possible due to her active participation in the group meetings of Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG).



Kaliganj is severely affected by salinity and water is scarce in this area. People have to collect water from distance places. Drinking water scarcity becomes acute during winter when the salinity increase and there is no rain. Females of the village use to collect water from distance places for their homes. Like other villagers Sahanara had to collect water during winter and she had to travel 1.5 km. Water scarcity was so acute for Sahanara's family. Even she could not

give sufficient drinking water for her daughter, and her daughter suffered from different illness.

In 2014, SUS formed the Singi Climate Change Adaptation Group in the village through the sub-project “Ensuring Food Security and Saline Resilient Livelihood through Community Based Adaptation” under CCCP. Sahanara became member of the group. Through regular participation in the group meetings she came to know about climate change impacts and ways to adapt with the situation. The Singi CCAG had developed its work plan for adaptation. Sahanara as a member of the group informed the group meeting regarding her problem, how she is suffering due to scarcity of drinking water.

Regular participation of Sahanara in the Singi CCAG had created the opportunity for her and two other neighbors to be united and share a small rain water harvesting system at her home. The RWHS was installed in her house in July 2015. Three families are sharing water from the RWHS installed at Shhanara’s home. During the last dry season, the RWHS has supported three families for about 2 month drinking water along with Sahanar’s family.

The sub-project also supported Sahanara Begum for rearing of goats in slated housing. She is also rearing pigeons. She acknowledged that she is now contributing to her family income beside her husband. She recognized that all these have been possible due to her participation in the Singi CCAG.

Outcome-2: *Communities adopted sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climate change risks.*

Achievements:

- CCCP is successful in promoting sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climatic risks in three risk zones. Selected adaptation practices are well accepted and being practiced at community and household levels. Involvement of women in adaptation actions has significantly increased and their contribution to family income increased which subsequently are contributing to the enhancement of adaptive capacity. Female members of the households have been able to increase their income from producing and marketing of domestic animal, organic compost and kitchen garden.
- M&E data reveled that though CCCP could not reach target for the initial three years of project implementation but it has successfully overcome and achieved its stated target mentioned in the PAD RF&M for adoption of sustainable practices. It seems that adoption and practice of sustainable adaptation practices by the targeted beneficiaries of CCCP has gained momentum in the fourth year (2016). Among 41 PIPs, communities

of 34 PIPs applied sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climate change risk. Rest 7 PIPs are in the process to apply sustainable adaptation practice.

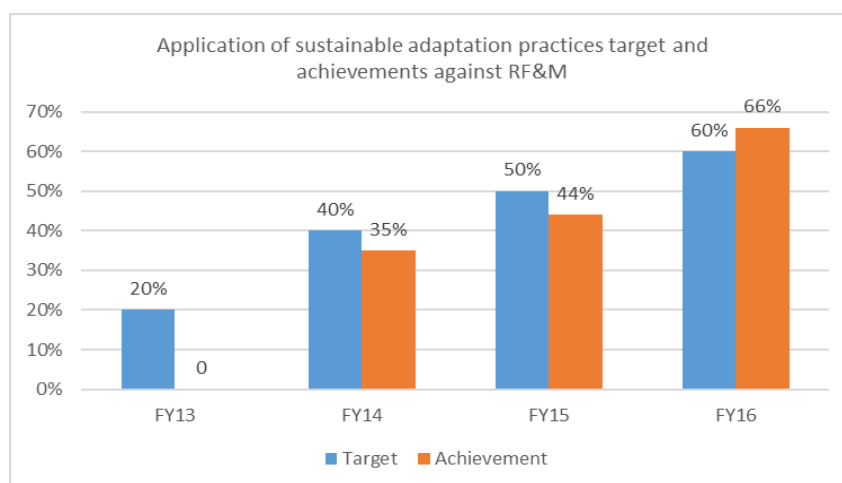


Figure 5: Comparison of achievement against target for adoption of sustainable adaptation practices by the communities

- Adoption of slated housing for goat was found highest in all three climate risk zones, 15315 households under the project were supported. The household survey found 60% of the beneficiaries have accepted the slated housing technology for goat rearing. However, there is significant difference regarding adoption (salinity 26%, flood 72% and drought 79%).
- Household plinth raising was adopted by 12796 beneficiaries in flood and salinity zones. Though this is an indigenous practice but improved technique and measurement of plinth height has been adopted by the communities in salinity and flood risk areas under the project. Following table presents the adoption as well as implementation status of major household level sustainable adaptation practices promoted by CCCP over the project period.

Table 6: Implementation progress of major HH level interventions

Adaptation Practice	YR3 (2014)	YR4 (2015)	YR5 (2016)
Installation of Tube-wells	3.06	71.91	100
Installation of Sanitary Latrines	3.35	72.08	100
Household Plinth Raising	6.92	86.09	100
Promotion of Environment-Friendly Cooking Stoves	20.97	85.87	100
Organic Manure/Vermi-compost	7.31	56.63	100
Slatted Housing System for Goat/Sheep/Swan and Capacity Building (Vaccination, Training & Exchange Visit)	23.61	90.88	100
RWHS at HH level	0.00	56.34	100

Outcome-3: Sub-grants implemented in the selected communities are assessed to have achieved the targeted objectives.

- All the sub-projects under CCCP have specific objectives to achieve contributing towards the CCCP objectives. In other words, it can be said that 41 individual sub-projects with different objectives have jointly contributed in the CCCP objectives. This has been possible due to PKSf's ability to transparent selection of sub-projects and Project Implementation Partners. Adoption of Result Based Monitoring both at PMU and PIP levels has contributed significantly to assess the sub-grants achievements of objectives.
- CCCP M&E data analysis revealed that 35 sub-projects under implementation in the selected communities are on track to achieve the targeted objectives. It has achieved 86% against set target of 75% mentioned in the RF&M of PAD. The project during the last years are well advance to achieve the target.

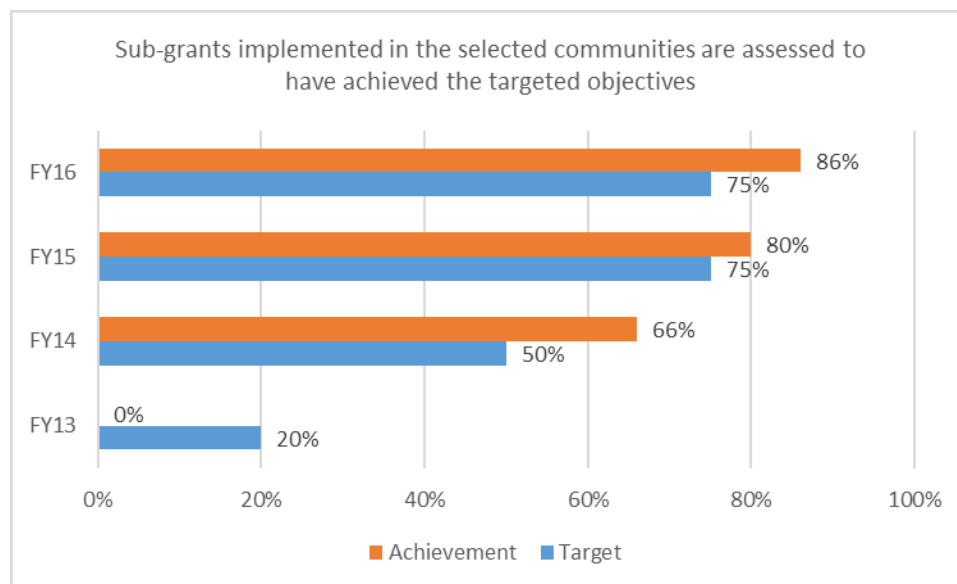


Figure 6: Comparison of target vs achievements for percentage of sub-grants achieved targeted objectives

- CCCP is successful in assessing the sub-grants implementation. In this regard the project adopted Result Based Monitoring (RBM) both at PMU and PIP levels. Regular monitoring and use of web-based information sharing between PIP and PMU has provided the required decision-making support to take actions in time. Monitoring was a continuous process from both CCCP and PIPs to assess achievements and quality of work at field level. A detailed M&E Manual consistent with PKSf's overall Results-Based Monitoring System and CCCP Results Framework guided the monitoring practices of PKSf and PIPs.

- 97% of the beneficiaries surveyed during the final evaluation have admitted that they have got expected results from intervention of the project.

3.3. Project Targeted activities vs. Completed Activities

CCCP has three main activities. These are i) Community Climate Change Fund Management; ii) Knowledge Management, M&E and Capacity Building; and iii) Project Management Unit (PMU).

3.3.1. Community Climate Change Fund Management

3.3.1.1. Selection of PIPs for sub-grants:

In November 2012 PKSf launched the CCCP project formally. PKSf called project concept notes from eligible NGOs at the same time and set criteria for eligibility to receive sub-grants. According to these criteria sub-project proposals must address at least one of the six thematic areas of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan – 2009 (BCCSAP-2009). The concerned NGO must be registered with appropriate government authority; have proven records of active presence in the areas with pro-poor activities; and must have an annual budget of at least one crore Taka.

By December 2012, a total of 498 project concept notes (PCN) were received. A database was prepared with all the PCNs. PKSf followed three distinct steps for the awarding of sub-grants. PKSf screened all the 498 PCNs based on required criteria and prepared a short list of 150 NGOs. A Technical Review Committee (TRC) was formed to provide technical guidance in this regard. After the preliminary screening of PCNs, PKSf officials had visited all those organizations to verify their field existence.

Workshop was organized with the selected NGOs and they were requested to submit detailed project proposal. PKSf internal team evaluated the detailed project proposals submitted by the shortlisted NGOs with the support from TRC, obtained fiduciary clearance from the World Bank and approval from PKSf Governing Body. In this process a total of 41 sub-grants were finally awarded over about two-year period. PKSf awarded these sub-grants in three phases starting from July 2013 and ended on October 2014. It took one year and four months for finally awarding 41 sub-projects. The highest number was in January 2014.

3.3.1.2. *Disbursement of sub-grants:*

CCCP has developed an Operational Manual (OM). This manual is designed to be a guide for PKSf and the PIPs for implementing the project smoothly. CCCP has followed the OM for disbursement of funds to the PIPs and ensure fiduciary requirements. A total amount of Taka 84.02 crore is allocated for disbursement to the PIPs over the project period. PKSf disbursed about 14% of sub-grants as initial advance to the PIPs. Fund was disbursed on a quarterly advance adjustment and reimbursement basis. PKSf has applied its previous experiences for disbursement of funds to the PIPs. Financial guideline was developed and followed for this purpose.

PKSf maintained absolute clarity and transparency in selection of PIPs for sub-grants. There were 498 PCN received. Official letters were issued to unsuccessful NGOs with clear explanation for their failure. PKSf is found successful to meet the intermediate result indicators for component one (to award 40 sub-grants awards). According to project plan an amount of 83.07 crore Taka would be disbursed to the NGOs. As of June 2016, PKSf has been able to disburse 76.34 crore taka, which is about 92% of the target. M&E data of CCCP revealed that fund was disbursed to 33 PIPs in a timely manner.

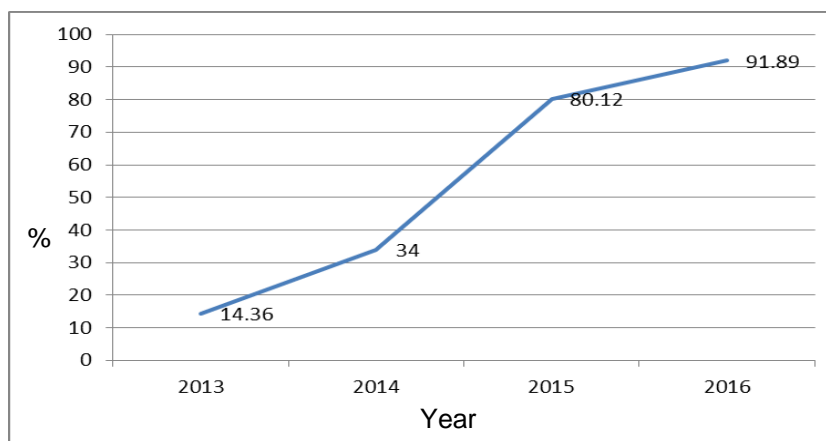


Figure 7: Fund disbursement progress of CCCP

3.3.2. *Knowledge Management, M&E and Capacity Building*

CCCP intended to promote sharing of lessons learnt from the implementation experiences on best practices among the PIPs, as well as with wider NGO community and in regional and the global forums through documentation, publication and dissemination. It has been supporting a structured learning process of capturing lessons and incorporating best practices into the design and implementation of community-based interventions, including the preparation of a

toolkit and guidelines, and visits to adaptation activities in different vulnerable zones. It is helping for the capacity building of NGOs to prepare project proposals; developing M&E system to ensure effective monitoring of project outcomes; and establish grievance redress system to handle any issues raised by stakeholders.

CCCP has developed several guidelines including implementation guideline, Social monitoring guideline, for proper execution of the project. These guidelines helped the PIPs to implement the sub-projects at field level. This also improved the quality of reporting. The CCCP has developed nine different manuals, guidelines and other documents.

An Operational Manual (OM) was designed to guide PKSF for smooth operation of the project. The OM sets the operational framework and also includes guideline for how to call proposals, screening of proposals from NGOs, approve sub-projects, fund disbursement etc. related to project management and implementation. A “Sub-project Implementation Manual” was developed by CCCP for PIPs. The sub-project implementation manual covers all the aspects of environmental, social, reporting, infrastructural, procurement related issues to implement sub-projects at field level. A separate “Activity Implementation Guideline” was also developed which contains specific guideline for every activity implemented at community level. It was also found that a “Procurement Guideline”, which is a simplified version of the PPR and World Bank, was also developed and practiced by the PIPs and PKSF. Another important manual is “Monitoring and Evaluation Manual” used as project management tool for the CCCP. An M&E handbook was also developed for PIPs for easier understanding of the M&E system of CCCP.

CCCP has also produced and practiced Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Social Management Framework (SMF), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Complaint Handling Mechanism (CHM) and Knowledge Management & Capacity Building Strategy.

It was found that all the 41 PIPs published 41 brochures (in Bangla and English) consisting information and progress of the relevant sub-projects. The brochures were published under the overall supervision of the CCCP PMU. Moreover, all the PIPs have published booklets documenting individual sub-grant project experiences titled ‘Building Resilience to Climate Change: A Practical Experience’ under the supervision of CCCP, PMU including detail relevant information and practical implementation experience.

CCCP was also successful in using ICT technologies for the project. The project has its own website. It also used virtual reporting systems for all PIPs through use of Activity to Output Monitoring (ATOM). Monthly reporting through the use of ATOM was mandatory for all PIPs.

CCCP also organized several seminars, workshops, training and exchange visit programs for civil society, PIPs and other stakeholders. Furthermore, a climate change corner has been

established in the PKSf library with good number of reference books on climate change under the CCCP project. All these activities under the project can be termed as satisfactory.

3.3.3. Project Management Unit (PMU)

A Project Management Unit (PMU) was established to administer project funds and to monitor implementation performance of activities by CCCP. The PMU has a total of 14 staffs headed by a Project Coordinator. PMU has Deputy Project Coordinator, Programme Officers (3), Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Senior Accounts and Finance Officer, Accounts Officers (2), Training and Social Development Officer, Environment and Natural Resources Officer, Communication Officer, Engineer and MIS Officer. It has provided the technical support to PKSf to manage the Community Climate Change Project and monitor the implementation of sub-projects. The PMU was responsible for managing the Fund, including equipment, financial management, procurement, technical assistance, and administrative expenses; and (b) build the technical capacity of PKSf to appraise sub-project proposals submitted by NGOs; and to operationalize the procedures for Fund management. Despite limited human resources the CCCP PMU delivered all the activities planned in the project. The small team has acted as planner, implementer, trainer and many other roles for success of the CCCP project. It has been acknowledged by the PIPs that the number of Programme Officer in the PMU was not sufficient for supporting 41 sub-projects. PMU has contributed in developing all the manuals and guidelines for CCCP project. It should be mentioned that there are nine different guidelines and manuals developed by PMU. The PMU has also contributed in developing climate change corner in PKSf library with a lot of reference books and journals on climate change issue.

3.4. Summary of accomplishment status of targeted activities

The CCCP project was found extremely successful in implementing its targeted activities as per project plan. PIPs have given their utmost efforts for the implementation of activities. Summary of accomplished activities against target are summarized in tables – 7 and 8:

Table 7: Summary of accomplished activities against target (Upto October 2016)

Sl no	Activity	Target	Achieved	Remarks
1	Component-1: Community Climate Change Adaptation Fund			
2	Construction of Tube Well Platforms	1097	1097	100%
3	Installation of Deep Tube-wells	649	649	100%
4	Installation of Tube-wells	3417	3417	100%
5	Installation of Sanitary Latrines	6615	6615	100%
6	Re-excavation of Ponds	59	59	100%
7	Re-excavation of Ponds with PSF	67	67	100%
8	Household Plinth Raising	12796	12796	100%
9	Input Support for Duck/Poultry/Pigeon Rearing	8932	8932	100%
10	Flood Shelter Repairing /Community Ground Raising	62	62	100%
11	Promotion of Environment-Friendly Cooking Stoves	13084	13084	100%
12	Crab culture (Training, Exchange visit, Demonstration)	643	643	100%
13	Homestead Gardening/Dyke Cropping	3005	3005	100%
14	Organic Manure/Vermi-compost	1647	1647	100%
15	Slatted Housing System for Goat/Sheep/Swan and Capacity Building (Vaccination, Training & Exchange Visit)	15315	15315	100%
16	RWHS at Community /HH level	1953	1953	100%
17	De-salination Plant	3	3	100%
18	Solar Home System	1225	1225	100%

Table 8: Accomplishments of Component 2 and 3 of CCCP

Component-2: Knowledge Management, M&E and Capacity Building		Unit	Qty	No of Participants
12	Capacity Building Trainings for PIPs	Batch	11	558
3	Capacity Building Trainings for PMU Staffs	Number	1	2
4	Exposure/Exchange Visit	Number	22	594
5	Workshops organized	Number	21	1461
6	Beneficiary Training Provided by PIP (upto Sept-2016)	Batch	764	26307
7	Staff Training Provided by PIP (upto Sept-2016)	Batch	11	98

8	Publications	Achieved all targets
Component-3: Project Management Unit		Achieved all targets

3.5. Sustainability and Exit Strategy

CCCP is a community based project. Beneficiaries of the project were selected through following rigorous interactive process at grassroots level. The project has promoted adaptation activities those have been proved sustainable and are already being practiced by community. The project has been implemented through capable NGOs are long been involved in the project areas. Most of the PIPs are financially sustainable and have large Micro-credit programme. Finally, the CCCP has been implemented through concerted effort by development partners, Government of Bangladesh, NGOs and community. As such all these might have contribute to the sustainability of project interventions by CCCP.

It can be assumed that sustainability of adaptation actions at beneficiary level would sustain as there is financial contribution from the beneficiaries for all the activities. Particularly the IGAs would sustain as these are producing economic returns. 97% of the beneficiaries admitted that they will continue the IGAs.

CCCP has developed exit strategy through a workshop held during 22-23 June 2016. The workshop titled “Preparedness Issues for Project Completion” has decided action plan in this regard. Different activities have been suggested and agreed to ensure sustainability of the CCAG groups. This includes preparation and implementation of adaptation plan for action; integrate CCAGs with micro-credit programme to have access to seasonal loans etc. PIPs have expressed their willingness to continue with the groups. Householed survey 2016 reveled that there are still 77% of the CCCP beneficiaries are not members of microcredit groups. So, there is scope for PIPs to bring the CCCP benefiares under their microfinance programme.

It should be noted that, recently PKSf has developed a dedicated Climate Change Unit headed by a Director. This particular initiative is based on the experiences of CCCP implementation.

Chapter 4

EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

In discussion of project findings (performance), the evaluation tried to figure out various performance indicators based on project objectives and activities. However, the evaluation focus was mainly on the how far the project has been able to effectively contributed in building resilience of climate vulnerable communities in salinity, flood and drought risk zones. It is observed that the project has significantly contributed in developing community resilience. However, it is also observed that overall assessment indicates that all the planned adaptation actions were not equally functional as well as effective. It should be noted that CCCP can be identified by selected interventions. These interventions can be broadly categorized into two groups namely: a) household level intervention; and c) community level intervention. For the purpose of the final evaluation effectiveness was measured based on points and ranking. Ranking is given based on the number of PIPs implementing the activity, score was given based on the average points for all the PIPs visited (maximum mark was 5, High-4 and above, medium 3-3.99). The evaluation team made this qualitative ranking based on the findings of FGD, KII and the perception of the field visit of the evaluation team. Effectiveness of the major project components in terms of major adaptation actions is summarized below:

Intervention Type	Effectiveness and Cause
Household Level Interventions	
Household Plinth Raising (12796 households)	Effectiveness: High Cause: This is traditional adaptation practice in flood prone areas has successfully adopted by CCCP with necessary modification. In the salinity and flood risk zones, water inundates houses. Household plinth rising have enabled the households in salinity and flood risk zones to stay at their houses during flood and high tide. This has been implemented by CCCP following cluster approach that makes it more effective. This has enabled the households to produce vegetables in courtyards and also served as flood shelter for people and livestock.
Installation of Tube-well (deep and Shallow) (Installed 4066 tube-wells)	Effectiveness: High Cause: Drinking water is a major problem in all climate risk zones. About 70% of the beneficiaries of CCCP have been supported

	<p>through tube-well facilities found in the sample survey. Installation of tube-wells has increased access to safe drinking water for CCCP beneficiary households. This has become further effective as tube-wells were provided following cluster based approach where at least 4 families are using and maintaining a tube-well. All the tube-wells have been installed above maximum flood level and also considered continuous availability of water from the tube-well. Installation of tube-well also considered utilization of used water from the storage tank in the vegetable garden especially in drought area. The project has provided one tube-well among 3-20 families based on local situation.</p>
<p>Sanitary Latrine (6615 latrine constructed)</p>	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Cause: Construction of hygienic latrine is to ensure total sanitation and also supported by BCCSAP-2009. CCCP has adopted community approach for construction of latrines. A cluster of minimum 3 households got one latrine. The latrine model is unique as it is women, aged and child friendly 2nd generation latrine. The project has developed and successfully implemented guideline for users to keep these latrines functional. However, it was observed in few areas that people are not still habituated to use the latrine.</p>
<p>Construction of Tube-well Platform (The project constructed 1097 tube-well platforms)</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Medium</p> <p>Cause: Clean drinking water becomes scarce during flood because deep tube-well water cannot be collected due to submerged condition of the affected areas. Tube-well platform have secured safe drinking water in flood risk zone. The household survey found construction of tube-well platforms in all the three risk zones. 15% of the survey households have got support for tube-well platform. Hand tube-wells are major source of drinking water for rural people. In the past huge number of hand tube-wells were installed in the locality by different agencies but most of those were not installed considering flood level and in maximum cases no proper tube-well platform constructed or the quality of the platform was not up to the mark. Construction of tube-well platform can be considered appropriate adaptation option taken by the CCCP project. This is particularly effective in flood risk zone. This is contributing towards improved health and hygiene for the beneficiaries through protecting the ground water from being contaminated.</p>

RWHS at household & Community level (1953 HH)	<p>Effectiveness: Medium</p> <p>Cause: Rain water has long been used by coastal communities. Due to salinity intrusion ground water turns in to saline water. Sweet water layer found more than 1000 -1200 feet depth so costal people preserve rain water for drinking and homestead purposes. About 26% of CCCP beneficiaries in salinity risk zone preserve rainwater found in the sample survey. Among the beneficiaries in salinity zone 37% have got financial support for establishment of RWHS at household level.</p>
Income generation interventions	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Cause: Covered over 28000 beneficiaries of the project through different income generation activities directly contributing to increased family income, household food security and increased adaptive capacity. IGAs were selected carefully considering experience of the beneficiaries on the specific IGA. Beneficiaries contributed more in the initial capital which made these IGAs successful.</p>
Community Interventions	
Raising of community ground, rainwater harvesting, desalination plants, irrigation facility etc.	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Cause: All the community interventions implemented by CCCP such as raising of community ground, rainwater harvesting, desalination plants, irrigation facility etc. have been found effective. People in the project's working areas are having the benefits. CCCP has ensured access for the community people for all its community interventions through signing of MoU.</p>

4.1. Project Impact

Impacts are to what extent has the project contributed towards its long-term goal. Each project is implemented for impact under its own set of constraints. So, impacts of the project are significant changes on the different level stakeholders and direct beneficiaries. The impacts usually denote overall changes in people's lives as a result of project activities within the respective time. The evaluation measured different changes through employing 'before and after' method. However, a comparative analysis through using questionnaire has been employed among direct project participants.

CCCP's long term goal is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. CCCP defined community mechanism as 'A group of climate vulnerable people who are aware about the impact of climate change, knowledgeable about adaptation activities and actively participate in the project activity'. This definition has become useful for analyzing the impacts of CCCP. As such for CCCP, it was the key evaluation aspect whether it has improved the adaptive capacity of climate vulnerable communities, reduced sufferings and improved the ecological condition of the locality. The evaluation found that CCCP interventions helped to enhance positive changes to a great extent.

4.1.1. Functional Community Groups

The CCCP is very much successful in mobilizing communities in climate vulnerable areas to be united in small groups. Community mobilization process was highly prioritized. For this purpose, the selection criteria for NGOs for the sub-grants was setting a condition of at least three years of established presence in the targeted project areas. All the PIPs have undertaken community consultations for initial activity selection. Following approval of PCN by CCCP, in-depth community consultations were undertaken as a basis for preparation of Detailed Project Proposals (DPP). All the PIPs had included information on the number of targeted community members as well as preliminary number of community groups in their DPPs. The goal of the CCCP is to build climate-resilient communities, which is a progressive and long-term process and includes a wider set of inherently connected challenges that helps communities to withstand against any kind of vulnerability. Keeping these issues in mind, individual groups under each PIP are regularly discussing issues about climate change impacts at the local levels, the available adaptation options and ways to a sustainable community mechanism.

A total of 1724 community groups were formed under the project until October 2016. All the individual beneficiaries are members of these community groups. The evaluation found community mechanism as the key component of the project, community mechanism in the working areas were found functional. Community-based groups, known as Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) meet every fortnight. A set of 24 topics related to climate change adaptation have already been identified for regular discussions in the meetings. The groups prepared climate change adaptation action plans for their respective areas. Level of understanding regarding climate change issues has significantly increased over time. Household survey revealed that all the CCCP beneficiaries are able to explain the consequences of climate change and what is happening. However, it was 86% of the beneficiaries had their observation about climate change effects during the baseline survey.

Table 9: Changes in awareness, discussion on climate change and group membership over time
(Source: CCCP Baseline/HH Survey 2016)

Awareness on CC		Discuss climate change		Group membership	
Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
86%	100%	37.40%	100%	2.80%	100%

According to the baseline survey conducted by CCCP, it was only 3% of the beneficiaries were members of formal groups. The CCCP has gained tremendous success in formation of community groups. All beneficiaries are members of these groups found in the questionnaire survey during the final evaluation. On an average, there are 33 members in a group. These groups are running for over two years. Group members are aware of objectives and functions of the groups. 26% of the beneficiaries found are raising funds for their groups while 94% are attending group meetings on a regular basis. It should be mentioned that 29% of the beneficiaries were found have membership of different micro-credit groups. They have average savings and loan of 3000 Taka and 15000 Taka respectively.

CCCP provided latrine, tube-well and other supports for a cluster of 4 or more households. As a result, all these interventions have contributed to the practice of sharing of resources and finally community feelings.

Patchbaria PSF Committee: An example of functional community

Water is scarce for drinking and cooking in Patchbaria village of 9 no Mothureshpur union of Kaliganj upazila in Satkhira district. People of this village were used to drink pond water without purification. As a result, they used to suffer from different diseases. Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha

(SUS), is implementing a project titled “Ensuring Food Security and Saline Resilient Livelihood through Community Based Adaptation” under the CCCP project funded by PKSF. SUS had several community level consultations with the villagers. The NGO proposed the villagers to find a suitable pond for establishment of a



Pond Sand Filter for supply of water.

Provas Mondol a retired teacher in Patchbaria and a village elder was proposed by SUS and other villagers to contribute his pond for establishment of PSF. Provas Mondol was convinced and agreed to give his pond for the purpose. The pond has an area of 15 decimals. SUS mobilized the community to form a community group. An executive committee was formed with 11 members for management of the group and PSF. The group has over 200 active member households. The pond was re-excavated during April 2014 and PSF was installed and operational since April 2015. A total of 80000 Taka was spent for re-excavation of the pond and PSF construction cost was 16000 Taka. The villagers contributed 16000 Taka as community contribution, rest of the amount was provided by SUS. All the households of the village have contributed more or less in cash to accumulate community contribution required. Members' households are contributing through monthly subscription for cleaning and maintenance of the PSF. The Executive committee is maintaining a bank account with First Security Islamic Bank, Kaliganj branch. Realizing the community benefit the Union Parishad has constructed connecting road, so that people can collect water easily from the PSF.

4.1.2. Impact on Poverty Reduction

CCCP has taken innovative programme strategy for increasing household income through promotion of different income generation activities by the project beneficiaries. The CCCP was successful in the promotion of technologies to protect productive assets of its beneficiaries that has contributed towards increased income and livelihood activities. About 72% of the direct beneficiaries had undertaken different types of IGAs. Much care was given for selection of beneficiaries for IGAs. Beneficiaries were selected and supported only if they had experience on that IGA. Support was provided through training and capacity building with minimum financial support. For example, for selection of beneficiary for goat rearing, the beneficiaries were not provided with goats. They were provided support through training and capacity building. In case of goat rearing IGA, beneficiaries were provided support for construction of goat house. Use of slatted housing system for goat has significantly contributed towards increased production, reduced disease and mortality of goats compared to past, opined the beneficiaries.

It is evident that CCCP project beneficiaries have been able to increase their family income through implementation of different income generating activities. The evaluation found average increase of household income of Taka 2110 over this period (it was 3573 Taka according to baseline survey, now it is Taka 5683). Average contribution to family monthly income from CCCP assisted IGA was found 1351 Taka. The evaluations found mostly female are actively involved in IGAs and they are contributing significantly to their family income. Goat

rearing was found most profitable compared to other IGAs. However, females were found successfully implementing nonconventional IGA like fodder cultivation.

Among the CCCP direct beneficiaries 77% were found are involved in different IGAs. Majority (60%) of them are involved with goat rearing; while 32% are involved with poultry rearing, 20% are cultivating vegetable. It should be mentioned that about 80% has mentioned that they were doing the same before participation in CCCP project.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of IGAs for CCCP (Source: HH Survey 2016)

Nature of IGA (n=338)	Flood	Salinity	Drought	All areas
Poultry rearing	16	60	22	32
Sheep & goat rearing	72	26	79	60
Vermi compost production	16	10	8	12
Fruits cultivation	2	0	3	1
Crab culture	0	10	0	4
Vegetable cultivation	36	6	15	20

Significant difference in economic return from the IGAs was observed. Crab culture has the high return (it can be practiced in saline risk zone). Goat rearing found most appropriate IGA for all areas.

Table 11: Comparison of IGAs in terms of average investment and return (Source: HH survey 2016)

Average	Duck/Poultry/Pigeon (n=35)	Slatted house for Goat/sheep rearing (n=117)	Crab Culture (n=5)	Vermi Compost (n=6)
Total Capital required for the IGA (Taka)	6500	7360	9400	6224
Funding from CCCP (Taka)	5638	5998	9000	5679
Own investment (Taka)	430	1140	500	750
Current price (Taka)	4947	11777	14900	5916
Total income from the IGA (Taka)	8795	15861	36450	8600
Monthly income (Taka)	712	1718	5250	990
Benefit-cost Ratio	1.35	2.16	3.88	1.38

On an average the CCCP beneficiaries have earned 9000 Taka from the IGAs they are implementing during the project period. Monthly average income from IGAs is 791 Taka. Thus, the IGAs promoted by CCCP are contributing towards poverty reduction.

The CCCP was also found successful to promote nonconventional income generating activities like fodder production. Beneficiaries practicing the IGAs with improved technologies were found successful to increase their family incomes.

Cultivation of fodder can increase income: Ms. Pansi, a fodder cultivator influencing others

Ms. Pansi, a housewife of Puratan Bastapur village under Howli union of Damurhuda village was married while she was studying in class six. She is living with her husband Minarul Islam, an agricultural labor work on others land. Ms. Pansi was selected by WAVE Foundation to receive training on goat rearing and fodder cultivation. She was supported by the “Community Based Adaptation Project” implemented by WAVE for goat rearing and fodder cultivation. After receiving training Pansi took lease a piece of 15 decimal land beside her home for fodder cultivation. She started fodder cultivation from June 2015 on leased land. The project had supported her with fodder cutting only. She told that she is maintaining one cow and 3 goats, all these animals depend on cultivated fodder. Moreover, she is earning additional 1000 Taka from sale of fodder every month. Pansi opined that fodder cultivation is very easy and need minimum care. She claimed that she is doing all necessary care by herself.



Figure 8: Fodder cultivators Ms. Pansi and her follower Shirina

Fodder cultivation by Ms. Pansi inspired others like Ms. Shirina Khatun. Shirina Khatun is following Pansi and now cultivating fodder in 23 decimal land just beside Pansi's plot. She has already earned 12000 Taka from sale of fodder during last one year. Shirina has two cows and

twelve goats and also a beneficiary of the project. Both Pansi and Shirin claimed that sale of fodder is very easy, and there is huge demand for fodder. Fodder can be sold in local market and also to neighbors. Both of them are cultivating Napier Hybrid variety.

4.1.3. Impact on Food Security

It was found that food security status of the beneficiary households improved after participation with CCCP. It is observed that availability of food increased from household production of crops, livestock and fish. Production and consumption of vegetable increased from homestead gardens. Consumption of eggs and meat increased from backyard poultry and duck farming. 68% of the respondent households opined that production and income from agriculture has increased after involvement with the CCCP project. This can be termed as a significant impact of the project in terms of food security.

Table 11: Percentage of beneficiary households by food availability (source: Baseline survey of CCCP and HH survey 2016)

HH food security status	Flood		Salinity		Drought		All areas	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Shortage throughout the year	23.1	4	20.6	3	24	1	22.4	3
Sometimes	65.4	18	64.7	14	64	23	64.7	20
No scarcity no surplus	7.7	39	8.8	68	8	51	8.2	54
Surplus	3.8	24	5.9	11	4	23	4.7	21
Missing		1		4		2		2

The CCCP beneficiaries are the poorest section of the community. Household survey found 79% beneficiary households did not face any food shortage during the last one year. A comparative statistic for three risk zones on food scarcity status shows 54% of the respondents are having required food for their household members. On an average CCCP beneficiaries are now having fish 14 days in a month in their meals. It is 2 days in a month for meat.

Table 12: Number of days fish consumed in one month (Source: CCCP Baseline/HH Survey 2016)

Fish in Meal	Flood Zone		Salinity Zone		Drough Zone	
	Baseline (%)	Endline (%)	Baseline (%)	Endline (%)	Baseline (%)	Endline (%)
No fish for last one month	8.80	0	8.20	0	13.70	0
1-2 days	44.50	4	41.80	5	45.80	10
3-10 days	44.90	41	38.60	30	27.10	50
10+ days	1.70	55	11.40	66	13.40	41

Table 13: Number of days meat consumed in one month (Source: CCCP Baseline/HH Survey 2016)

Meat in Meal	Flood Zone		Salinity Zone		Drough Zone	
	Baseline (%)	Endline (%)	Baseline (%)	Endline (%)	Baseline (%)	Endline (%)
No meat for last one month	40.90	12	18.50	8	55.20	9
1-2 days	56.00	60	71.90	68	36.80	62
3-10 days	2.90	27	8.40	23	5.00	27
10+ days	0.20	2	1.20	1	3.00	2

It is also observed that about 58% of the CCCP beneficiaries are involved with homestead vegetable cultivation. Higher trend is observed in flood risk zone compared to other two zones in terms of homestead vegetable cultivation in practice. It should be noted that about 17% of the beneficiaries practicing homestead vegetable cultivation were provided assistance from

CCCP. Rest of the beneficiaries are doing it from their own initiative. Females are the producers and implementers of this initiative and contributing towards balanced diet for the beneficiary households. Vegetable production in the homesteads by female has contributed significantly and has improved diversity as well as food availability among the beneficiary households found. The baseline survey reveals that the situation of homestead vegetable production was extremely poor in three risk zones.

Table 14: Trend of vegetable production in homesteads (Source: CCCP Baseline/HH Survey 2016)

Able to produce sufficient vegetable in homesteads	Flood Zone		Salinity Zone		Drought Zone	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
	28.2%	62%	13.3%	56%	29.6%	54%

4.1.4. Safe and resilient houses

Climate vulnerable people mostly live in low-lying areas mainly in flood and salinity risk zones. As a result, they are to face damage of their houses during floods and high tides. These people also have to take shelter in roads and embankments during crisis. The baseline survey conducted by CCCP found that 92% of the households need to raise elevation of plinth to become safe from flood and high tide. The survey also found their houses were submerged due to flood or tidal surge. Considering the situation, the CCCP has rightly taken the initiative of plinth rising for 12796 households.

It is revealed in the questionnaire survey conducted during the evaluation that 46% of the beneficiary households have made physical changes of their houses after joining the CCCP project. Though there was not much difficulty in drought prone areas, 21% beneficiaries there also modified houses for their betterment. Physical changes in homesteads were found much higher in flood (66%) and salinity (48%) risk zones. It should be noted that these physical changes included construction of new room, repairing, change of pillar, cementing the floor, construction of wall, plinth rising, and tree plantation. Among the respondents made such changes of their homesteads (203), 77% have raised their homesteads through earth filling found. Homestead tree plantation was also observed as a significant change of homesteads by the beneficiary households (87%).

Table 15: Physical changes of homesteads by the beneficiaries after participation in CCCP project
(Source: Household survey 2016)

Type of physical changes (n=203)	Flood		Salinity		Drought		All areas	
	n=109		n=63		n=31		n=203	
	N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%
Constructed new room	43	39	14	22	5	16	62	31
House repairing	86	79	44	70	26	84	156	77
Change of pillar	81	74	29	46	25	81	135	67
Cementing the floor	1	1	2	3	0	0	3	1
Construction of wall	4	4	3	5	2	6	9	4
Plinth raising/Earthwork	101	93	56	89	0	0	157	77
Tree plantation	91	83	55	87	30	97	176	87

All the households for plinth raising were selected on the basis of cluster through series of consultations with the community people (minimum four families in a cluster). Earthwork created employment opportunities for poor people. Beneficiaries also took part and earned from earthwork. Quality of work differs among PIPs observed. However, 13% respondent reported that their homesteads were flooded during this year flood.

Plinth raising has created the opportunity for the beneficiaries to produce vegetable and rear livestock. As a result their family incomes have been increased. It is reported that these cluster plinths raised houses have served as flood shelter during last floods in 2015 and 2016. The people of the areas have saved their livestock as well using the raised plinths.

Plinth raising made Char dwellers resilient to flood

Char dwellers are highly vulnerable to flood and river erosion. Deprivation in all basic needs of life such as food security, agricultural development, health, education, habitation, and empowerment serve to make it almost impossible for the poor to rise above the poverty cycle.

At the same time there is also potential. The experience of RDRS implementation of the sub-project “Reduce Vulnerability of the Poor and Disadvantaged Population due to Climate Change Impacts in the North West Part of Bangladesh” has shown that practical, innovative and adaptable approaches can work despite adversities. RDRS has made this success in Paschim Naiyar Char village of Chilmari upazila under Kurigram district. Thirty-five households are gathered together in raised plinth. These are the poor people who have no lands of their own. Generally poor people live on others' land as settlers on contractual agreement, locally known as ‘Char Chukti’. Households living on the raised plinth were living scattered. RDRS motivated them to live together and proposed them to form a big cluster. However, these 35 households were gathered in three stages to make it a large raised plinth.



Figure 9: Plinth raising in Nayar Char, Chilmari, Kurigram by RDRS

The process started in September 2014, when RDRS staffs visited the village and discussed with people. Participatory mapping exercise was done to visualize the plan. Among the 35 households 5 households have their own land, but others had to manage adjacent land through convincing and paying rent. Total area of the raised plinth is about 2 acres. All the households have contributed through their work as they were not to pay in cash. Additionally, RDRS through the sub-project provided other technical and financial assistances. Supports include promotion of organic manure (vermi-compost), livestock rearing, flood tolerant rice, improved cooking stove, tube-well, latrine and solar system. As a result, the households living on the raised plinth are able to produce different agriculture and livestock products contributing towards household income. This has been reported that these households did not suffer from flood water since they are living together. Moreover, their community meeting room (CCAG) has been used as classroom during recent floods. Households are producing vegetables, rearing cow and goat, producing organic manure. Tube-well installed there are providing safe drinking water, using hygienic latrines; all together the sub-project has

transformed the lifestyle for the 35 families of Naiyar char and increased their resilience and adaptive capacity against flood.

4.1.5. Increased access to safe drinking water

CCCP have different water related interventions considering the local context. The project has identified different technologies for different climate risk zones as appropriate. All these water related interventions significantly increased the availability of safe drinking water. There is significant difference in source of drinking water for salinity risk zone compared to other two zones. In salinity zone, only 27% of the beneficiaries use tube-well, while it is 85% and 84% in flood and drought zones respectively. In salinity zone beneficiaries use multiple sources for drinking water. Comparison with the baseline situation, the project has contributed significantly to promote rain water harvesting in salinity zone, 46% of the CCCP beneficiaries in salinity zone are using rainwater harvesting systems. The table below shows the changes in sources of drinking water for CCCP beneficiaries in different climate risk zones compared to the baseline survey results.

Table 16: Changes in drinking water sources over time (Source: CCCP Baseline/HH Survey 2016)

Source of Drinking Water	Baseline survey (%)	Endline Survey (%)
Tube-well (Shallow and Deep)	72.6	83
Pond Sand Filter	14	10
Pond/Canal/River	11.4	5
Rain Water Harvesting	1.1	16

CCCP has introduced innovative techniques for installation of tube-wells to ensure year-round availability of water from the tube-wells as well as proper use of water. The project took support from DPHE for determination of depths required to get quality water in this regard. The CCCP project have several other interventions like pond excavation, PSF, RWH, desalination plants to ensure safe drinking water in climate vulnerable areas.

The CCCP project has achieved its stated target (70%) to ensure safe drinking water. The survey found differences in climate risk zones for achievements against target. Overall achievement for drinking water availability was found 87%, but it is lowest in salinity zone (76%).

Table 176: Present water availability and access to water (source: Household survey 2016)

Water availability	Flood Zone (%)	Salinity Zone (%)	Drought Zone (%)	All areas (%)
Drinking water	98	76	87	87
Water for cooking	97	76	88	87
Water for bathing	98	77	87	88

This is difficult to ensure safe drinking water for all in the saline prone coastal areas as in most of the areas tube-well water is not suitable for drinking or cooking. The CCCP project has implemented different alternative options in coastal areas. These are Pond Sand Filter, Rain Water Harvesting at household and community levels and desalination plants to improve drinking water availability. It is estimated that the project has installed about 1941 RWH systems at household level and over 12 community RWHs. All together these RWHs have the capacity of 2.0 million liters storage of rainwater. However, rainwater alone is not sufficient for ensuring of safe drinking water revealed in the HH survey.

4.1.6. Increased access to sanitary latrines

CCCP has successfully promoted good practices for health and hygiene among the beneficiaries. There were only 9% households had access to sanitary latrine at the beginning of the project. Due to intervention of CCCP, access to sanitary latrine has been increased to 51%, as they were provided latrines through the project. The project provided about 6615 sanitary latrines currently used by around 21 thousand families. The HH survey conducted for the final evaluation revealed that on an average 12 persons are currently using one latrine. Latrines are well maintained by the users, they used to clean it daily.

CCCP has designed and introduced an improved sanitary latrine for the beneficiaries. The CCCP model for latrine has a water supply system; a water reservoir is attached to the structure and connected with pipes and taps. The reservoir is filled with water carried by household members for their use. The latrine is children and disable friendly as there is handle inside the latrine. This is observed that the latrines are constructed with care and would be durable for a long time.

4.1.7. Improved environmental health

The CCCP project has implemented various interventions to improve environmental health. Use of safe drinking water, sanitary latrine and improved cooking stoves are contributing towards improved environmental health for the project beneficiaries. Significant reduction of disease incidence compared to baseline survey was found for diarrhea observed. Prevalence of diarrhea was 42% at the beginning of the project; this has declined to only 16%.

Table 7: Incidence of diseases during last one year (source: HH survey 2016)

Name of the Disease	Flood Zone (%)	Salinity Zone (%)	Drought Zone (%)	All areas
Diarrhea	11	21	18	16
Dysentery	17	15	14	15
Jaundice	8	5	6	6
Typhoid	3	11	7	7
Skin disease	12	9	8	10
Fever	40	31	42	38

About 13 thousand households in all risk zones were given improved cooking stoves by the CCCP project. This intervention is supposed to reduce indoor air pollution; thus saving women and children from respiratory infections. Through the use of improved cooking stoves beneficiaries are improving their health and keep their children healthy.

4.1.8. Created wealth of knowledge and future funding option

The CCCP project has significantly contributed in documenting and disseminating knowledge with a wide range of stakeholders at local, national and global level. Dedicated webpage, publications, seminars, workshops, exposure visits, reports produced by CCCP and its partners have largely contributed in generating knowledge on climate change and its management at community level, fund management, community mobilization and particularly project tools (implementation guideline, procurement guideline, Environmental Management Framework etc.) would definitely useful in future project implementation by government and non-government organizations.

CCCP project and its beneficiaries were successful attracting donor communities and others to visit their locations and learn from the beneficiaries. It has created the opportunity for PKSF which can be utilized to tap future opportunities of global climate finance. It is reported that project implementation experiences of CCCP are leading PKSF to be entitled as National

Implementing Entity (NIE) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Green Climate Fund.

4.2. Strengths and Weaknesses of the Project

The strength and weakness analysis is accomplished among different stages of the project evaluation to get the profound impression regarding project and its impact on the project beneficiaries. However Different stakeholders are selected mainly for triangulation of the views and opinions at PIP staff, PKSf and beneficiary level.

4.2.1. *Strengths of the Project:*

- *Community contribution:* Direct beneficiaries contributed 6.61% of total project cost as community contribution. This has created ownership and expected to contribute in sustaining the project activities in long run after completion of the CCCP.
- *Project Identification:* The project was rightly identified by PKSf. Project theme was very much relevant to the needs of the climate vulnerable communities and local situation.
- *Process for the selection of PIPs:* The CCCP project have gone through three distinct steps to award sub-grants to the PIPs. This has been proved very successful for planned implementation of project activities.
- *Technical Review Committee:* Formation of Technical Review Committee with reputed experts has played an important role for assessing sub-project proposals. This also contributed in selection of possible and feasible adaptation options for implementation.
- *Commitment of the PIPs:* Selected PIPs are well known to the community people and are long been working in the project locations. As a result, the PIPs have also tried to deliver the best from their end. The PIPs and the project staffs are committed for the development of climate vulnerable communities.
- *Strong Monitoring System:* PKSf adopted Results Based Monitoring for the CCCP. The exercise was done twice in one year which helped to track project results. Strong M&E from CCCP helped to ensure quality of work at field level.
- *Implementation of Public Procurement Policy:* For all procurement for CCCP, PPP was strictly followed. It has created transparency for all expenditure.
- *Project Implementation Guideline:* Project implementation guideline developed by CCCP was a living document to guide PIPs in implementing activities through maintaining quality of work.

- *Web-based Management:* Activity Output Monitoring (ATOM), a web-based monitoring system was regularly updated by PIPs on a monthly basis. It has contributed significantly to keep the project on track.

4.2.2. *Weaknesses of the Project:*

- *Short duration of some Sub-project:* Few sub-projects duration was very short to produce results. 13 sub-projects were awarded by CCCP after August 2014, these sub-projects duration is less than three years.
- *Fund disbursement process:* CCCP in few cases could not disburse funds to the PIPs in a timely manner. In most cases PIPs did not produce relevant finance related documents on time.
- *Less priority on awareness and capacity building compared to physical intervention in terms of fund allocation:* CCCP has focused on physical interventions like construction of tube-well platform, installation of tube-well, construction of latrine, pond excavation etc. Compared to physical interventions adequate fund was not allocated for awareness raising and capacity building, only 10% of the CCCP fund was allocated in this regard. Capacity building training for PIPs was not adequate from CCCP. More staffs from the PIPs could be trained. Furthermore, training organized by CCCP at the last quarter of the project might not benefit implementation of the project.
- *Promotion of agricultural technologies could not support extension:* CCCP could not contribute significantly towards adaptation to agriculture, as it focuses only for cultivation of climate resilient crop varieties. Activity was limited to demonstration of improved varieties but there was lack of efforts for extension.
- *Lack of Market Linkage:* The project had no initiative to develop market linkage.

4.3. **Innovation of CCCP:**

- *Beneficiary and community contribution:* CCCP is a grant based climate change adaptation project. It is supposed to work with poor and ultra-poor. To take the beneficiary and community contribution was not mandatory, however, to ensure the sustainability and ownership of the community, CCCP introduced beneficiary and community contribution.
- *Demand based and bottom up approach for technology transfer in terms of livelihood support rather than top down approach for technology transfer:* This approach also helps to ensure the sustainability and ownership of the activity by the beneficiaries. The poor and ultra-poor communities of climate vulnerable areas are uneducated and to some extent incapable. However, they all have some capacity and affinity to some kind of livelihood activity. CCCP picked up successfully the intention and the capacity of targeted people and tried to enhance the capacity of the targeted people on that activity.

- *Improved technology introduced:* All the livelihood activities including slatted housing for goat, vermi-compost, crab fattening, and second generation toilet are improved technology for the locality as well as for the community.
- *Extensive intra community visit to disseminate the new ideas, technology and success of the beneficiary and the community:* CCCP organized extensive exchange visits to enhance the capacity of the targeted people. Almost all the project activities came under the exchange visit so that the knowledge shared and learned between the communities.
- *Publication of booklets for all sub-projects:* Booklets contain detailed of the sub project area including the activity, achievement, case study, lessons learned and the future prospect of the climate change adaptation projects on that area. The booklets also highlight current similar on going activities through other projects of government and non-government organization so that in future project activities the duplication and leakage could be avoided. For identification of adaptation gaps in a locality also could be identified through the information provided in the booklet.

4.4. Constraints Faced by the Project

There exist constraints for every development project associated from different sources. Constraints of the project were explored through staff consultations, group discussions and field observation.

The major challenge of the project was its vast working area. The CCCP project covered 37 upazilas under 15 districts. Most of the project areas are difficult to reach. It was difficult to find vendors to work in the remote areas. The project staffs of PIPs have also faced difficulties to communicate with beneficiaries. It was also difficult to find quality staff to work in the remote areas.

Chapter 5

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Acknowledging the success of the project, the evaluation found some challenges in the project. Considering the achievement and challenges found in the evaluation study the evaluation team feels obligation to provide some suggestions for PKSf. The evaluation team considers the following recommendations as the voice of the stakeholders of the project.

5.1. Recommendations

- I. The CCCP was able to cover a small portion of the climate vulnerable communities. More areas are left unaddressed and the vulnerable communities need continuous fund flow for adaptation actions. PKSf should consider new projects to cover more climate vulnerable areas. In this regard, PKSf should continue its efforts to establish itself as a National Implementing Entity for Green Climate Fund under UNFCCC. PKSf may also try other sources of fund including Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) and the multilateral development banks such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- II. Since CCCP is a climate change adaptation project and PKSf's intension is to establish an effective grant financing mechanism within PKSf to channel funds to eligible NGOs; PKSf has to develop innovative processes in this regard. It was observed that fund delivery from PKSf to PIPs took unexpected delay in few cases that sometimes hampered the progress of implementation at field level. Therefore, much care is to be given to make the process of fund transfer smoother and quicker in future similar projects.
- III. Adaptation is location specific. The CCCP had limited selected activities for adaption, more adaptation practices appropriate for the climate vulnerable areas could be considered. In future projects promotion of local/indigenous practices as well as new improved technologies should be considered. Adaptation activities might be considered based on different sectors; such as livelihood, agriculture, water, energy, health and so on. Good practices for adaptation for specific sectors might be promoted through funding of innovative projects in different climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh.
- IV. Researchers suggest that a proper wealth distribution along with access to electricity and education may provide poor households the capacity to adapt to climate change (Delaporte and Maurel 2016). Now a day about 60% of the population of Bangladesh

has access to electricity according to World Bank. It was found that only 35% of the CCCP beneficiary households have electric connections. However, this is only 3% in salinity risk zone. So it is clear that people of climate vulnerable areas are very much deprived. The future project by PKSf should consider this fact. Promotion of solar home systems might be considered in future climate change linked projects.

- V. Formally, on November 2012, PKSf launched the CCCP project and called for project concept notes from eligible NGOs. A total of 498 project concept notes (PCN) were received. Through different screening processes PKSf shortlisted 150 NGOs. Upon review and shortlisting of NGOs were selected by PKSf. Workshop was organized with the selected NGOs and they were requested to submit detailed project proposals. PKSf again evaluated the project proposals submitted by the shortlisted NGOs and finally awarded 41 sub-grants over about two-year period. This scenario depicts the lack of NGOs capacities in developing quality project proposals. Considering the gap, PKSf may consider capacity building for the NGOs in terms of project development and preparation.
- VI. CCCP has focused on physical interventions. But awareness raising and capacity building of community people are equally important which was not equally prioritized by the project. In future project intervention, awareness raising and capacity building might be given due attention.
- VII. Sustainability of community organizations is very important. A total of 1724 Climate Change Adaptation groups have been formed under CCCP. This is off course a tremendous success of a short duration project like CCCP. It is found that CCCP did not put proper emphasis on the sustainability of community mechanisms developed during the project period. CCCP could have linked these community groups to register under government cooperative department. In future projects PKSf should consider linking the community groups to government agencies, so that they can tap resources as well as establish networks for their development.
- VIII. The CCCP could not contribute significantly towards adaptation to agriculture; rather its focus was only on cultivation of climate resilient crop varieties by few farmers. Activity was limited to demonstration of improved varieties but there was lack of efforts for extension. Adaptation in agriculture activities could be integrated with other agencies and nodal farmers could be used for demonstration. Demonstration results than could be documented properly for wider use. In future projects PKSf may also consider other agriculture related adaptation options like irrigation water saving technology, as well as

other management practices. Community seed bank and other similar risk reduction options might be introduced in future projects.

- IX. In future project implementation PKSf may consider awarding best practicing PIPs and, significant achievements. It will be helpful for motivation and to work better. PKSf should be more accommodative and develop appreciation culture.
- X. A number of global studies on adaptation options show that enhanced agricultural productivity and a related value chain that supports participation of producers of all sizes in the market can increase the resilience of rural people (Nelson et al. 2009). By participating in functioning markets smallholders can enhance and stabilize their household income. In future projects PKSf may consider market linkage for the beneficiaries to have stable income from their IGAs.

5.2. Conclusion

The utmost effort of the evaluators was to make the project evaluation participatory so that it can reflect the opinions of all stakeholders involved. Based on the findings of the evaluation, performance of the CCCP project can be termed as acceptable and highly satisfactory. The evaluators consider the project implemented by PKSf has achieved its stated objectives, but the achievements shall not last long if there is no further effort for holding this. The local community particularly the project beneficiaries as well as PIPs are convinced by the project and expressed their willingness to extend their supports in future project if it is continued or a new project is undertaken by PKSf.

The CCCP project implemented by PKSf is unique and new kind of project to channel climate finance to the vulnerable communities through NGOs across Bangladesh. This can be claimed a new area where PKSf has intervened successfully. Interventions of the project have started a process for the community people to act in a more united way to combat adverse effects of climate change. The project has also created changes in access to water, safe housing and other livelihood issues for the selected communities of climate vulnerable areas in Bangladesh. In long run this short duration project may not be able to equip the communities to carry on all the activities with full confidence cause adaptation actions would require continuous flow of funds. Therefore, this is expected that the global community as well as the Government of Bangladesh being the initiator of CCCP would be able to contribute in developing resilient communities through continuous fund flow. However, PKSf experiences of CCCP implementation would be able to provide guidance in future similar climate finance projects.

ANNEXURES

Annex-1

Sub-Projects of CCCP

PIP	Title	Area
Risk Zone: Salinity		
Satkira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS)	Ensuring Food Security and Saline Resilient Livelihood Through Community Based Adaptation	District - Satkhira, Upazilla - Kaligonj& Asasuni, Union - Mathuraspur, Varasimla, Kusulia & Tarali of Kaligonj and Asasuni sadar, Sobnali & Budhata of Asasuni upazila
Nazrul Smriti Sangsad-NSS	Community participation to thrive climate change through adapting sustainable mechanism in life and livelihoods (CPCCSMLL) project.	District - Barguna, Upazilla - Taltoli, Union - Sarikhali, Chotobogi, Panchakoralia & Koroibaria
Dak Diye Jai	Promoting grassroots' capacity to reduce vulnerability due to increasing salinity in bagerhat district	District- Bagerhat, Upazilla- Morrelgonj and Saronkhola
Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	Survival at the age of climate change (SUACC).	District - Khulna, Upazilla - Dacope, Union – Kumarkhali
UDDIPAN	Strategic adaptation to reduce effects of salinity due to climate change (SARES)	District - PotuwaKhali, Upazilla - Kola Para, Union - Tiya Khali, Nil Ganj
UNNAYAN	Adaptation to climate change for food security and livelihood in saline affected area.	District - Khulna, Upazilla - Batiaghata, Union – Shurkhali
Sangathita Gramunnaon Karmasuchi (SANGRAM)	Adaptation with alternative livelihood opportunity- AALO	District - Barguna, Upazilla - Barguna Sadar, Union - Dholuwa, Noltona, M Baliyatoli
Unnayan Procheta (UP)	Climate resilient community development project (CRCDP)	District - Satkira, Upazilla - Asasuni, Union - Khajura& Angulia
Nawbeki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF)	Ensuring food security and improving health condition through the adaptation to climate change	District - Shatkira, Upazilla - Shyamnagar, Union - Buri Gualini, Atulia, Munshigonj
Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)	Build resilience of the sundarbans-dependent poor and extreme poor communities to climate change through empowerment and livelihood support	District - Shatkira, Upazilla - Shyamnagar, Union - Noor Nagar, Bhurulia,Ishwaripur
Rural Reconstruction	Community based climate change adaptation programme	Working area : - District - Bagerhat, Upazilla - Shoronkhola, Union -

Foundation (RRF)		Dhansagor, Southkhali
Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)	Strengthening the capacity of poor & ultra poor community in saline affected region to adapt with the adverse effect of climate change	Working area: - District - Bagerhat, Upazilla - Shoronkhola, Union - Raenda, Khontakata
NGO Forum for Public Health	Adaptation to climate change for sustainable water supply and sanitation services and community resilience building in coastal areas	District - Patuakhali, Upazilla - Golachipa, Union - Ratondi taltoli & Golachipa Sadar
Shaplaful	Increasing resilience to salinity and climate change induced disaster risks and impacts among vulnerable households through disaster management and adaptation	Working area : Fakirhat upazila under Bagerhat district
Association for Realisation of Basic Needs- ARBAN	Improving water & sanitation condition for the people of the coastal areas of bangladesh vulnerable to climate change	District - Patuakhali, Upazilla - Dasmina, Union - Betagi sankipur & Alipura
Risk Zone: Flood		
RDRS Bangladesh	Reduced vulnerability of the poor and disadvantaged population due to climate change impacts in the northwest part of bangladesh	District - Kurigram, Upazilla - Chilmari and Ulipur, Union - Chilmari Sadar, Ramna, Raniganj, Austomirchar, Nayarhat, Thanahat, Begumganj, Shaheberalga and Borobari
SKS Foundation	Adaptation to livelihoods and homestead improvement project focusing climate change	District - Kurigram, Upazila - Ulipur, Union - Bozra, Gunaigasi, Thetrai and Hatia
Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)	Climate adaptation for char-islands people (CACP)	District - Kurigram, Upazilla - Char Rajibpur, Rowmari, Union - Rajibpur Sadar, Mohongonj, Kodalkati, Bondaber and Jadurchar
Jhanjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (JSKS)	"Livelihoods improvement for climate change resilience" (LICCR) project.	District - Nilphamari, Upazilla - Jaldhaka, Union - Shoulmari, Kaimari, Dawabari and Golmunda
Ashroy Foundation	Strengthening adaptation mechanism for the progression of risky inhabitants under transforming environment (SAMPRITE)	District - Khulna, Upazilla - Rupsa, Union - Ghatvok, Bahirdia, Srifaltola, Asegathi
ADAMS (Association for Development Activity of Manifold Social-work)	Promoting climate resilient technology in the flood prone areas of khulna and bagerhat to attain food security and health safety	District- Bagerhat, Upazilla- Fakirhat
Eco-Social Development	Enhancing resilience and livelihood protection of extreme marginalized	District - Nilphamari, Upazilla - Kishoregonj, Union - Bahagani, Nitai

Organization (ESDO)	community from flood hazards through integrated community based approach	
Prottiyashi	Reducing climate vulnerability particularly of flood by improving adaptive capacity of local community.	District - Cox Bazar, Upazilla - Moheshkhali, Union - Kutubjum, Hoanak, Kalarmarchara, Gorakghata
Resource Integration Centre (RIC)	Community led initiatives on climate change adaptation in moheshkhali	District - Cox Bazar, Upazilla - Moheshkhali, Union - Matarbari, Dhalghata, Choto Moheshkhali, Boro Moheshkhali
People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI)	Resolute people to adapt to climate change (RAC)	District - Mymensingh, Upazilla - Haluaghat, Union - Amtali and Narayal
Samadhan	Advancing capacity of climate vulnerable communities through awareness raising and implementation of adaptation activities.	District - Jessore, Upazilla - Jhikorgacha, Union - Bakra, Panishara
SAJIDA Foundation	Building adaptive capacity and improvement of health, save water and sanitation for climate victim people.	Dist. Jamalpur, Upazilla- Islampur
Rural Development Sangstha (RDS)	Climate change adaptation & risk reduction project (CARP)	District - Jamalpur, Upazilla - Dewangonj, Union - Chikajani, Hatibhanga, Chukaibari, Bahadur abad
TMSS	Participatory adaptation to climate change of vulnerable community	District - Mymensingh, Upazilla - Phulpur, Union - Rambhadpur and Sandhara
Self-Help And Rehabilitation Program (SHARP)	Local initiatives for vulnerability elimination (live) project	District - Nilphamari, Upazilla - Jaldhaka, Union - Shimulbari and Khutamar
Society for Social Service (SSS)	Integrated flood and climate change management project	District - Jamalpur, Upazilla - Madargonj, Union - Balijhuri
Family Planning Association of Bangladesh (FPAB)	Reducing adverse effect of climate change on human health in flood prone area	District - Khulna, Upazilla - Dighalia, Union - Barakpur, Senhati, Dighalia and Gazirhat
Risk Zone: Drought		
Wave Foundation	Community based climate adaptation project (CBCAP)	District - Chuadanga, Upazilla - Damurhuda, Union - Damurhuda Sadar, Perkrishnapur-Modna, Kurulgasi and Howli
Ashrai	Regenerative agricultural system for sustainable livelihood in barind region.	District - Rajshahi, Upazilla - Tanore, Union - Tanore Sadar, Chanduria, Talonda, Kamargaon, Saranjai
National Development	Development of climate resilient community (DCRC)	District - Natore, Upazilla - Natore Sadar, Union - Tebaria, Kafuria, Boro-horishpur

Programme (NDP)		and Laxmipur Kholabaria
Organization for Social Advancement & Cultural Activities (OSAKA)	Integrated approach for adaptation to drought (IAAD)	District - Natore, Upazilla - Lalpur, Union - Lalpur, Iswardi, Bilmaria and Arjunpur-Boromhati
Village Education Resource Center (VERC)	Community capacity building to face challenges of drought as an effect of climate change (CBFDCC)	District - Naoga, Upazilla - Niyamotpur, Union - Hazi Nagar, Chandan Nagar, Rasul Pur, Bahadur Pur
Mousumi	Reducing vulnerability of the poor and marginalized community in barind region	District - Naogaon, Upazilla - Naogaon Sadar, Union - Kirti Pur, Tilok Pur, Hapaniya, Soilo Gasi, Borsail
Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK)	Community based climate change risk reduction project (CBCCRPP)	District – Naogaon, Upazilla - Porsha, Union - Ganguria, Tetulia, Nitpur and Mushidpur
Uttara Development Program Society (UDPS)	Integrated interventions against drought for community empowerment	District - Rajshahi, Upazilla - Godagari, Union - Godagari, Matikata, Bashudebpur
Programme for Community Development (PCD)	Community livelihood improvements through multi approached drought adaptation techniques and testing employments (CLIMATE)	District - Natore, Upazilla - Lalpur, Union - Kodomchilan and Duria

Annex 2: Results Framework and Monitoring

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
Indicator One: Community mechanisms established and functioning in selected communities to respond effectively to specific climate risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of communities	5%	20%	40%	50%	60%	70%	
<i>Achieved</i>					35%	57%	65 %	85%	1696 group formed ³ out of 1696 groups; around 80% of the groups sit together effectively to address the specific climate risk.
Indicator Two: Communities to have applied	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of communities	5%	20%	40%	50%	60%	70%	

³ Group number is subject to change following budget revision by PIPs.

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
sustainable adaptation practices to address specific climate change risk									
<i>Achieved</i>					35%	44%	66%	85%	Out of 41 PIPs, communities of 35 PIPs applied fully sustainable adaptation practices (e.g. plinth raise, goat/sheep rearing, production of organic manure, crab fattening, sanitary latrine and tube-well installation, introduction of BRRI-Dhan-51 and 52 in flood prone area address specific climate change risk.
Indicator Three: Sub-grants implement	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of the sub-grants	0		20%	50%	75%	75%	

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
ed in the selected communities are assessed to have achieved the targeted objectives									
<i>Achieved</i>					-	66%	80%	83%	34 sub-projects under implementation in the selected communities are on track to achieve the targeted objectives.
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS									
Intermediate Result (Component One): Community Climate Change Fund management: A functional financing mechanism for community-based adaptation sub-projects established									
1. Intermediate Result indicator or One:		Number of sub-projects funded in drought (9), flood (17) and saline (15) regions	0	24	40	40	40	40	
Number of community-based adaptation sub-grants awarded.	<input type="checkbox"/>								
<i>Achieved</i>					27	41	41	41	Awarded sub-projects is 41. So, achievement of this item is 100%

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
Intermediate Result indicator Two: % of PIPs with awarded sub-projects found fully compliant with policies and procedures agreed under CCCP.	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of sub-projects	0	40%	60%	80%	80%	80%	
<i>Achieved</i>					70%	83%	80%	95%	39 PIPs fully followed policy and procedure out of 41 PIPs.
Intermediate Result indicator Three: Sub-grants have been disbursed to the NGOs in a timely manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of the sub-grants	0	40%	60%	75%	80%	80%	
<i>Achieved</i>					70%	80%	73%	83%	Sub-grants have been disbursed to 34 PIPs within stipulated time in each quarter.

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
Intermediate Result indicator One: PIPs with awarded sub-projects have identified a list of lessons learned during annual workshops for use in their adaptation initiatives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of PIPs	0	50%	70%	80%	80%	80%	
<i>Achieved</i>						66%	80%	93%	38 sub-projects under implementation in the selected communities properly identified the lessons learned.
Intermediate Result indicator Two: Percent of PIPs report best practices to PKSF and other stakeholders.	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of PIPs	0	50%	70%	80%	80%	80%	

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
<i>Achieved</i>						66%	80%	89%	36 PIPs out of 41 PIPs have reported best practices to PKSf.
Intermediate Result indicator Three: Toolkit & guidelines prepared for community-based climate change adaptation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report for each vulnerable region	0	0	3	3	3	3	
<i>Achieved</i>					#Operational Manual #Implementation Manual #Activity implementation guideline #Procurement Guideline #Financial and Accounts Management Guideline #Monitoring Manual #Baseline		3	3	1. Booklet (Bangla) for every PIPs 2. Booklet (English) for every PIPs are about to complete to be printed. 3. Around 100 GIS maps are on process to be printed.

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
					questionnaire #Beneficiary profile format #Community Profile Format # Reporting format for RBM report #Manual for GPS data collection # Quarterly reporting template for updating GIS data				
Intermediate Results Indicator four: Number of inter-community visits	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	0	5	10	15	20	20	
<i>Achieved</i>						8	9	21	Following exchange

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
									visits were completed during the tenure of CCCP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change adaptive homestead - Climate tolerant sunflower cultivation - Goat rearing - Sheep rearing - Crab fattening - Fodder cultivation - Vermi-compost - Pigeon rearing - PSF management - Plinth raise and maintenance of raised plinth - Sanitary latrine - Tube well management - Savings collection and management in CCAG group - Improved Cooking Stove - Cropping pattern - Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) Tank (Amamijo)
Intermediate Results Indicator five: Sub-project has conducted a baseline study, vulnerability and risk assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	% of PIPs	0	50%	70%	80%	80%	80%	

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
and investment plan.									
<i>Achieved</i>						74%	76%	93%	Out of 41 sub-projects 38 Sub-projects properly made vulnerability, risk assessment and investment plan.
Intermediate Result (Component Three): Project Management - A Project Management Unit (PMU) established to administer project funds and to monitor implementation performance of activities.									
Intermediate Result indicator One: PMU has the required staff, equipment, office space & manuals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Core staff recruited	0	12	12	12	12	12	
			0	60%	80%	80%	80%	80%	
		As per equipment list	0	60%	80%	80%	80%	80%	
		Office rooms in PKSF							
<i>Achieved</i>		Core staff recruited		12	11	13	12	12	100% achieved 80% achieved

Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
		As per equipment list		57.22%	60%	80%	80%	80%	80% achieved
		Office rooms in PKSF		60%	100%	80%	80%	80%	
Intermediate Result indicator Two: PKSF produces regular Activity report (quarterly), Progress report (bi-annually, annually) and Impact evaluation reports (MTR and Project Completion); Third Party outcome monitoring (Annual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reports prepared: Activity (18), Progress (9), Impact level. (2)	0	Inception report (1) Activity (2), Progress (2), Outcome monitoring (1)	Activity (4), Progress (2), Outcome monitor (1),	Activity (4), Progress (2), Mid-term evaluation (1)	Activity (4), Progress (2), Outcome monitor (1),	Activity (2), Progress (1), Impact evaluation (1)	
Achieved				Activity (2), Progress Report (1)	Activity (2), Progress (1).	Activity (4), Annual Progress Report (1)	Activity Report(4) community (2)	Activity Report(1) workshop report (1) Env. and social impact report	

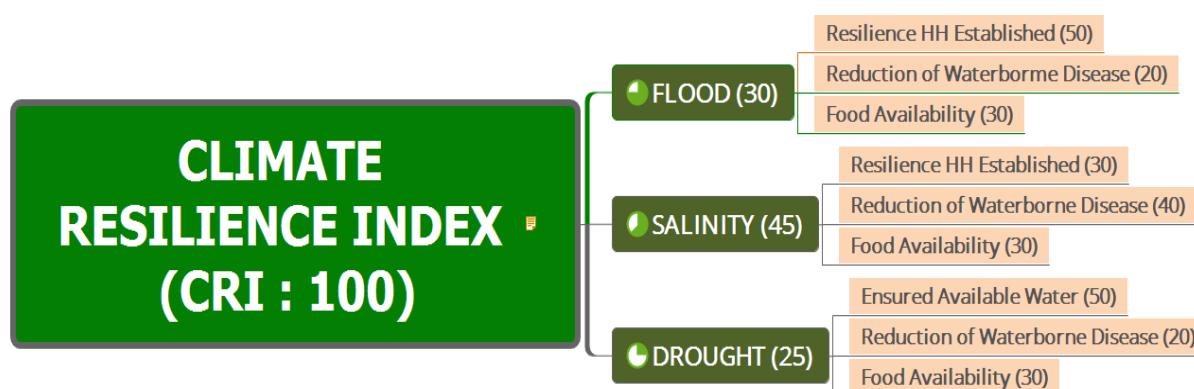
Project Development Objective (PDO): The PDO of the project is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.									Remarks
PDO Level Results Indicators *	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					
				YR 1 (FY13)	YR2 (FY14)	YR 3 (FY15)	YR4 (FY16)	YR 5 (FY17)	
						communique (1)		(2), Booklet (41), lessons learnt (1), communique (1)	

Annex-3: Climate Resilience Index

Climate Resilience Index (CRI)

Climate Resilience at community level is context-specific and depends on the physical, social and economic factors of each locality. In order to assess to which extent the resilience to climate change has improved, CCCP has developed a Climate Resilience Index (CRI). Given the vulnerability to climate change in the different zones in the Bangladeshi context, the indexes have been weighted so that out of a total 100, 25% weight has been assigned to drought prone areas, followed by 30% for flood prone area and 45% for saline prone area. The index for each risk zone is in turn a weighted index based on the impact level indicators specific to each risk zone; see figure below:

Climate Resilience Index (CRI) and its components with their weighted percentage values



The result of the evaluation at impact level shows that the cumulative Climate Resilience Index (CRI) of the three risk zones was 85%. The highest score was observed in the flood risk zone (87%) followed by 88% in the drought zone and 80% in the saline zone. The results are shown in the table below.

Climate Resilience Index per risk zone

Climate Resilience Index (CRI) of The Three Risk Zones of CCCP			
Risk Zone	Assigned weight (%)	Achieved weighted (%)	Achievement (%)
Flood	30	26	87
Drought	25	22	88
Salinity	45	36	80
CRI of CCCP	100	85	

Annex-4

Terms of Reference (ToR)

for

Final Evaluation of “Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)”

1. Background

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts. Over the last three decades, Bangladesh has been implementing programmes related to flood management schemes, coastal embankments, cyclone and flood shelters, community-based natural disaster management, raising roads and highways as well as research and development to adapt to the climate change impacts. As a result, Bangladesh’s ability to manage natural disasters, particularly floods and cyclones has been improving since 1991.

Realising the nature and magnitude of impacts and the required efforts for enhancing resilience, the country adopted the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009. Several bilateral development partners agreed to support the plan and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) was created as a multi-donor trust fund in 2010 by the Government of Bangladesh.

The BCCRF has two funding windows: one on-budget window for public sector projects and an off-budget window for NGO sector projects. The governing council of BCCRF identifies Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) as the institution to function as the off-budget window for channelling funds to the NGOs. The NGO window of the BCCRF is called Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) and was allocated an amount of \$13 million. PKSF is collaborating with selected NGOs called Project Implementation Partners (PIPs) to implement CCCP. The signing ceremony of grant agreement between The World Bank (WB) and the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) was held on 06 August, 2012. The period of implementation of the CCCP is up to December 2016.

2. Project Development Objective (PDO)

1. The Project Development Objective is to enhance the capacity of selected communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.

2. An intermediate indicator of success is the establishment of an effective grant financing mechanism within the PKSF to channel funds to NGOs to finance the community-based climate change adaptation activities.

3. The goal of the project is to increase the resilience of the poor, marginalised and climate vulnerable communities to the adverse effects of climate change.

3. Purposes of the Evaluation

The specific purposes of this evaluation are --

- a) To identify the impacts of the project and recommend ways to improve them, scale them up and make them sustainable
- b) To assess the extent to which the project targeted and met the needs of the poorest and those most vulnerable to climate change
- c) To assess the sustainability of the project interventions
- d) To assess whether the outcomes were achieved
- e) To record and share lessons learned, explore the best practices from the targeted beneficiaries of the Project Implementing Partners (PIPs), and measure any distinctive or value-adding contribution of the CCCP to making climate-resilient communities
- f) To verify whether the funds were used effectively and efficiently to deliver results.
- g) To complete the Project Completion Report (PCR) to assess the project, ensure completion, and derive any lessons learned and best practices to be applied for future projects

4. Evaluation Questions /Scope of Work

The following evaluation questions represent only an indicative list at this stage:

Relevance of PDO

(Details of the project's significance with respect to specific needs and its relevance to the country's resilience priorities)

- To what extent was the project aligned with the needs and priorities of the target populations?
- How well did the project relate to the country's resilience plans and the World Bank's country assistance plan to alleviate poverty and build climate resilience?
- Assess the project's overall results and impacts in terms of the development outcomes (identify specific beneficiaries, directly related benefits for primary stakeholders, and potential benefits to be achieved during the project implementation period).
- Discuss with the implementing agencies and project beneficiaries the continued relevance of the project development objectives and likelihood of achievement during the implementation period (taking into account current sector/government priorities).

Participation

How were the beneficiaries involved in the different stages of the project, how effective was their participation and what have been the benefits of, or the difficulties with their involvement? What are the lessons on beneficiary selection and participation that might be useful as a learning?

Efficiency

(How far funding, personnel, regulatory, administrative, time, other resources and procedures contributed to or hindered the achievement of results)

- How well did the partnership and management arrangements work, and how did they develop over time?
- How well did the financial systems work?
- Were the risks properly identified and well managed?

Effectiveness and Adequacy of Project Design

(Assessment of how far the intended outputs and results were achieved in relation to targets set in the original logical framework)

- How effective and appropriate was the project approach?
- With hindsight, how could the implementers have done things differently and better?
- Review progress (physical or otherwise) and adequacy of each project component in terms of delivery of project inputs, activities, and outputs.
- Review quality of outputs and conformity with technical specifications (visit project sites), analyse financial progress under each project component and assess whether the use of funds matches the progress, efficacy, quality and timeliness of the procurement and disbursement activities.
- Discuss/assess whether the current project design (components, scope, activities, timeframe) continues to be an adequate mechanism to achieve the expected project results.
- Assess adequacy of the project implementation plans of the PIPs in terms of the timeframe and the implementation of procurement activities and disbursement schedules.

Adequacy of Implementation and Management Arrangement

- Review adequacy of the project implementation and management arrangements in terms of staff, effectiveness in use of existing systems (fiduciary, safeguards, M&E), contract management capacity, reporting, etc.
- Assess quality of cooperation with other relevant donors, partners and institutions within the sector as well as the clarity of roles and responsibilities, effectiveness of decision-making, etc.

- Assess adequacy of the implementation support arrangements (approach, resources), their usefulness to anticipate problems, and their effectiveness in terms of follow-up recommendations.
- Assess adequacy and timeliness of counterpart funds flowing into the project.

Value for Money

- What processes were put in place in order to ensure good value for money
- How could the funds have been used more efficiently?
- Were unit costs appropriate?
- Has efficient funding mechanism been established to channel funds to the PIPs to finance community-based climate change adaptation activities?

Impacts

(Details of the broader economic, social, and political consequences of the project)

- What was the project's overall impact and how did this compare with what was expected?
- Did the project address the needs of the intended target group/s and what was the actual coverage?
- Who were the direct and indirect/wider beneficiaries of the project?
- What difference has been made to make resilient communities under the project? Compare with respect to the baseline.

Sustainability

(Potential for the continuation of the impacts achieved and of the delivery mechanisms, following the withdrawal of external support)

- What are the prospects for the benefits of the project being sustained after the funding stops? Did this match the intentions?

Replicability

- How replicable is the process that introduced the changes or had impact?
- What aspects of the project are replicable elsewhere?
- Under what circumstances and/or in what contexts would the project be replicable?

Lessons

(The key lessons need to be identified and these can be utilised to guide future strategies, projects or agencies working in development. These should be divided into project, sector and broader developmental lessons)

- Were there any significant changes in the project design or the project context compared to the original design? What were the reasons for these and can any useful lesson be learned from this for application elsewhere?

- How did the project engage with the poor, marginalised groups and the climate change vulnerable people, and support their empowerment most effectively?
- For whom could these lessons have relevance?
- How do the lessons relate to any innovative aspects of the project that were highlighted in the project proposal?
- Was the project design amended as a result of the lessons learned during implementation, and in that case how?

Innovation

(Key aspects of the initiative which appear innovative in the context)

- Why are they seen as innovative?
- What potential is there for disseminating and/or scaling up the innovative aspects, and who should the beneficiaries be?

Recommendations

Recommendations for improvements based on observations during the evaluation process (e.g. for sustainability, future project design and management).

5. Methodology

The study team of the individual/firm/organization will adopt different quantitative and qualitative methods, such as questionnaire survey and case studies, to gather information about the persisting situation of the project. There will be at least three members in the team (one principal evaluator or team leader, one researcher and one data analyst) and the team leader will lead, manage, guide and supervise the review team. The individual/firm/organisation is responsible for including other members in the team based on their needs. The study team will develop a comprehensive and scientific methodology describing the evaluation method, selection of study location, determination of sample size, sampling technique to select respondents, data collection instruments and techniques, method of data processing, analysis and implementation plan as well as progress follow-up plan.

For questionnaire survey, the sample size will be determined using scientific methods and the sample will be selected through probability sampling techniques in context of final evaluation of the project. The samples for case studies will be drawn through purposive sampling. The PKSf will finalize the sample size proposed by the consultant and may recommend that the manpower may be adjusted accordingly.

Interested parties will be asked to tender a short outline methodology of how they would tackle this evaluation, both on a theoretical and practical basis. This should include:

- Interviews with project managers and partners to collect information on achievements and on the impacts and difficulties faced by the project including the management aspects of work.
- Field visits to project locations in the three risk zones covering at least 8 PIP from each zone.
- Interviews with beneficiaries (including those who might normally be excluded), to discover what impact (if any) the project has had on their lives.
- Interviews with key project beneficiaries to include questions on the degree to which project has had the intended impact; and what could have been done differently or in a better way, so that new lessons can be learned.

The final evaluation schedule, including site visits, will be organised by the team leader(s)/evaluation consultant(s) in consultation with the PKSf and the CCCP staff. This schedule will include the finalised methodology and agreed timescales.

6. Indicators to be assessed through This evaluation

The following documents will be used to track indicators of the CCCP:

- Results framework of the CCCP
- Implementation-level results framework of three Risk Zones (Flood, Drought and Salinity)
- Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of World Bank

7. Tasks/Activities

The study team of the selected consultant is expected to perform the following activities:

- The consultant will review the relevant documents of the CCCP as a prerequisite and acquaint themselves with all relevant project documents.
- The consultant will submit an inception report with detailed work plan to the PKSf along with the timeframe, a detailed questionnaire for interviews and the person responsible for this assignment.
- The consultant will prepare guidelines, questionnaire, checklist and other data collection tools for this study in consultation with the PKSf. The consultant will be responsible for pre-testing and finalisation of tools and technique for the study. The CCCP staff members concerned will review each stage of the tools and technique finalisation to ensure that the project's specific parameters and indicators are being addressed.
- The required number of qualified enumerators will be hired (by the consultant) and trained on the study subject, methodology, data collection tools and techniques, quality control and data management. The consultant needs to prepare a detailed training schedule for the enumerators.
- The selected consultant will organise training session/s for the enumerators following their field practice. The duration of training will depend on methodology, tools and technique of the study to ensure that enumerators have in-depth understanding of the

study subject and methodology. The PKSf expects that the duration of training for the enumerators should be at least 3 days.

- Collection of data from the respondents of the study area as per the sampling list using prescribed tools and technique.
- Sharing offield findings with the PKSf within the one week of the completion of data collection. The PKSf may verify the quality of data independently.
- Prepare the data analysis and tabulation plan in consultation with the PKSf before the completion of data collection and prepare output tables.
- Provide the soft copy of data, both clean and unclean, to the PKSf.
- Submit draft Project Completion Report (PCR) to the PKSf before submission of final report. The PKSf will review the draft report and provide necessary feedback on that. The individual/firm/organisation needs to incorporate feedback of PKSf in the final report.
- Submit draft report of the study to the PKSf prior to the submission of final report. The PKSf will review the draft report and provide necessary feedback on the draft report. The individual/firm/organisation will submit final report addressing the feedback of the PKSf.

8. Outputs/Deliverables from the Evaluation

The consultant, working closely with other evaluation team members, is responsible for submitting the following deliverables to the PKSf under the agreed work plan:

- An evaluation plan
- A template of Project Completion Report (PCR)
- **Inception Report:** The consultant will submit an inception report with the detailed work plan (in line with the Time Schedule mentioned in indicative evaluation timeline of the ToR), a detailed questionnaire for interviews, and the personnel responsible for this assignment, as agreed by both the PKSf and consultant, to the PKSf within 15 working days of signing the agreement of this assignment. An inception report should be prepared by the evaluators before going into the full-fledged data collection exercise. It should detail the evaluators' understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of the proposed methods, proposed sources of data and data collection procedures. The inception report should elaborate and finalise proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product. The inception report provides the project team and the evaluators with an opportunity to verify that they share the same understanding about the evaluation and clarify any misunderstanding at the outset.
- A presentation detailing initial evaluation findings for face-to-face discussion with the PKSf
- A first draft evaluation report submitted to the PKSf for consultation
- A first draft project completion report submitted to the PKSf for consultation

- **A final evaluation report of publishable quality:** The report should be written in plain English and in such a way that it is accessible to non-specialists, including World Bank and CCCP stakeholders. The final report will reflect the comments and feedback from stakeholders, including the feedback provided during the presentation.
- **Evaluation Brief:** A concise summary of the evaluation findings in plain language that can be widely circulated. This can be in the form of a PowerPoint presentation or a two-page briefing document.
- **A final Project Completion Report (PCR):** The report should be written in plain English and in such a way that it is accessible to non-specialists, including World Bank and CCCP stakeholders. The final report will reflect the comments and feedback from stakeholders, including the feedback provided during draft stage. A draft and a final report of the study, both in hard (five copies) and soft copies (in CDs) will have to be submitted to the PKSf by the individual/firm/organisation. The final project completion report should be no more than 20 A4 pages long, plus appendices (in Microsoft Word using Arial font, 12 point).
- **Dataset:** The final dataset of this study will have to be submitted to the PKSf. The submitted dataset will essentially include the soft copy of all kinds of data collected in the SPSS/Stata, syntax file and output file. This data set will be the property of the PKSf; no other organisation can use it without having written approval from the PKSf.

A draft and a final report of the study, both in hard (five copies) and soft copies (in CDs), will have to be submitted to the PKSf by the consultant. The final evaluation report should be no more than 50 A4 pages long, plus appendices (in Microsoft Word using Arial font, 12 point). The report should include the following contents:

- Title page
- Contents page
- Abbreviations and acronyms page
- Executive summary (3 A4 page maximum)
- Background, objectives, rationale, scope, methods, quality control of data and limitations
- A short introduction to the project
- The evaluation methodology
- Basic tables for all variables of the survey
- Description of findings based on variables
- Partner organisation-wise tables and findings
- Full evaluation of project: Findings from the evaluation in relation to the finally agreed evaluation questions
- Challenges, recommendations and conclusion
- Summary of lessons indicating with whom and how the lessons should be shared

- The final terms of reference for the evaluation must be included as an annex, as well as names and contact details of the evaluators along with a signed declaration of their independence from the CCCP and its project partners.
- Other annexes should include the evaluation schedule, people met, documents consulted, and statistical data on baselines and end of project surveys. Note that the original and final logical framework must also be included. The report will include the assessment regarding relevance of the PDO, adequacy of project design to achieve expected results, adequacy of implementation plan, adequacy of implementation and management arrangements, compliance with fiduciary/safeguards aspects of the project and overall implementation risks.
- Cleaned dataset with variable names and values in SPSS (provided in CD)
- PPT of findings

9. Indicative Evaluation Steps and Timeline

The contract period of this assignment is 10(ten) weeks in total, expected to start from August 15, 2016 and some elements of the indicative timeline below will be refined by the PKSf in collaboration with the selected consultant(s) and the CCCP staff. Detailed breakdown of timeframe will be provided by the individual/firm/organization as per the following headings:

- Methodology and Questionnaire finalisation including presentation on methodology and draft questionnaire to the PKSf
- Enumerator recruitment
- Enumerator's training
- Field test
- Data collection
- Data editing and coding
- Data entry
- Data cleaning, analysis and findings sharing
- Draft report (first and final) sharing and finalisation
- Final report submission

10. Tentative Payment Schedule

The PKSf will pay the cost of the study to the assigned firm subject to the completion of all outputs and acceptance. A final evaluation of the work under this contract will be done before the final payment. **Payments will be made based on the following percentages and milestones:**

- 1st Payment (20% of total contract value) – Timeline: In 1 week - following effective date of the contract upon signing of the agreement and submission and acceptance of the inception report and acceptance of template on Project Completion Report (PCR)..

Inception report and template on project completion report: An inception report in accordance with template on project completion report in consultation with and incorporating written inputs from the team members to be shared with and agreed by the PKS within one week of commencement of the contract. The evaluation report will consist of detailed methodology of the evaluation, stakeholders to be met and detailed work plan approved by the PKS. The project completion report will consist of two main activity groups: administrative completion and contract completion. The key elements of project completion report will be verify acceptance of final project deliverables, conduct post-project assessment and lessons learned, conduct post-project review and evaluation, recognize and celebrate outstanding project work, disburse project resources – staff, facilities and automated systems, complete and archive final product records and ensure transfer of knowledge.

This report will also clearly specify the distribution of tasks among the team members, and different parts of the final report that different team members will be responsible for:

- 2nd Payment (40% of total contract value) – Timeline: In 6 weeks - following effective date of the contract upon completion of data collection, presentation of findings and submission and acceptance of the draft evaluation report and project completion report.
- Presentation of evaluation findings, draft evaluation report and project completion report: Present the draft findings of the evaluation team and project completion report at a debriefing to the PKS, World Bank and CCCP team, and submit the draft evaluation report and project completion report (both hard and soft copies) to the PKS.
- Final Payment (40% of total contract value) - Timeline: In 10 weeks - following effective date of the contract upon successful completion and acceptance of the final evaluation report and project completion report by the PKS.

Final report including Evaluation Brief and Project Completion Report (PCR): Submit a final report with the evaluation brief and project completion report combining written inputs from the team and in consultation with them and all deliverables must be submitted in both hard and soft copy form. The report will incorporate feedback from all concerned (PKS, World Bank, and accepted by PKS, CCCP.)

The contract individual/firm/organization should follow the plan and procedures as outlined in the work contract. Payment will be made through an Account Payee cheque in favour of the consultant. For each instalment, the consultant has to submit a request letter to the PKS duly describing the agreed accomplishment.

11. Skills and Competencies

The study team will be composed of at least three members in the team (one principal evaluator or leader, one researcher and one data analyst) and the team leader will lead, manage, guide and supervise the review team. The consultant is responsible for including other members in the team

based on needs. The enumerators of this study will be hired by the consultant. The responsibilities and qualifications of the consultant are given below:

Responsibilities of Consultants

The consultant will have the overall responsibility for the quality and timely submission of the final evaluation report to the PKSf. He/she might have associates to perform all tasks laid out in this TOR. The consultant must have excellent working knowledge of evaluation and monitoring in theory and in practice. Substantial work experience in evaluating NGO performance is a must. Successful consultants are expected to be able to demonstrate the following skills and experiences:

- Leading and managing the evaluation
- Designing the detailed evaluation scope, methodology and approach
- Ensuring efficient division of tasks within the evaluation team
- Conducting the evaluation in accordance with the proposed objectives and scope of the evaluation
- Overseeing the administration and analysis of the results of the exercise
- Preparing and presenting a briefing to the PKSf senior management and other interested parties as needed
- Drafting and communicating the evaluation report
- Finalising the evaluation report in English and submitting it to the PKSf

Required skills and experience of consultant

Education:

- Post-graduation in Environment/Economics/Statistics/Geography or relevant subjects.

Experience:

- 15 years working experience, including at least five years in the area of climate change/environment
- Work experience in evaluating NGO activities in rural areas of Bangladesh
- Experience in evaluating projects funded/managed by the World Bank/ EU/UNDP/UN agencies
- Experience with multilaterally or bilaterally supported conservation projects
- Extensive international experience in leading evaluation of similar projects
- Knowledge of climate change adaptation and policy issues
- Demonstrated analytical ability and excellent report writing skills with relevant experience and track record of producing reports for donor agencies
- Demonstrable experience in producing high-quality, credible evaluations
- Familiarity with different participatory methods for evaluation
- Demonstrable experience in working with/evaluating NGO work
- Familiarity with the following areas: a) climate change adaptation b) livelihoods c) food

- security interventions d) pro-poor development
- Good understanding of NGO finance and audit are mandatory
- Experience of managing evaluation teams, and the capability to handle necessary logistics
- Ability to produce concise, readable and analytical reports

The consultant must have –

- An understanding of public communications
- Excellent English written and verbal communications skills

12. Contact Person

The Project Coordinator of the CCCP, PKSF, will be the contact person for the overall supervision of this service and the consultant will closely work with other staff members at the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the PKSF.

Annex 1: Available Documents

- Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of World Bank
- Activity Implementation Guideline
- M&E Manual
- Procurement Guideline for PIPs
- Environment Management Framework (EMF)
- Social Management Framework (SMF)
- Finance and Accounts Guideline
- Budget & Revised Budget
- Results framework of CCCP, Implementation level results framework of three Risk Zone (Flood, Drought and Salinity)
- Quarterly Progress Reports to World Bank
- Quarterly Financial Reports to World Bank
- Narrative Reports from CCCP to World Bank
- Results Based Monitoring (RBM) report

Annex-5

Basic Tables: Results of the HH survey conducted for the Final Evaluation

Table no 01: Sociodemographic condition of the beneficiaries

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
2. Occupation of the respondent (n=440)	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
Farmer	14	9%	1	1%	2	1%	17	4%
Labour	3	2%	8	6%	11	8%	22	5%
Housewife	143	87%	113	86%	125	86%	381	87%
Others	4	2%	9	7%	7	5%	20	5%
4.Sex (n=440)				0%				
Male	16	10%	12	9%	2	1%	30	7%
Female	148	90%	119	91%	143	99%	410	93%
5.Marital Status (n=440)								
Married	156	95%	130	99%	139	96%	425	97%
Unmarrie	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
Divorced	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
Widow	8	5%	1	1%	4	3%	13	3%
6.Religion								
Muslim	136	83%	82	63%	107	74%	325	74%
Hindu	27	16%	47	36%	13	9%	87	20%
Christian	0	0%	0	0%	23	16%	23	5%
Buddish	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	2	0%
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
3. Age of the respondent (in year)	35.05	11.16	35.85	10.08	34.35	9.54	35.06	10.33
7.Years of education	3.1	3.76	4.07	3.23	3.2	3.19	3.42	3.45
13.Duration of participation with CCCP (in month)	26	5.68	21.58	9.63	20.03	8.75	22	8.46

Table no 02: Household information of the beneficiaries

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
3.Occupation of the HH	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%

head (n=440)								
Farmer	75	46%	18	14%	48	33%	141	32%
Labour	36	22%	50	38%	57	39%	143	33%
Small Business	7	4%	11	8%	5	3%	23	5%
Fisherman	8	5%	7	5%	0	0%	15	3%
Van Driver	5	3%	9	7%	5	3%	19	4%
Tailor	2	1%	4	3%	0	0%	6	1%
Fishing Labour	2	1%	5	4%	0	0%	7	2%
Housewife	3	2%	5	4%	12	8%	20	5%
Unemployed	2	1%	2	2%	1	1%	5	1%
Others	24	15%	20	15%	17	12%	61	14%
7.Types of Houses (n=440)								
Kuccha	160	98%	129	98%	119	82%	408	93%
Semi concrete	4	2%	2	2%	24	17%	30	7%
Concrete	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
9.Types of household ownership (n=440)								
Own	150	91%	122	93%	127	88%	399	91%
Rented	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Sheltered	14	9%	1	1%	13	9%	28	6%
Others	0	0%	7	5%	5	3%	12	3%
15.Bank/Bikash account of the HH head (n=440)	23	14%	23	18%	9	6%	55	13%
16.Bank/Bikash account of the beneficiary (n=440)	16	10%	18	14%	9	6%	43	10%
	Mean/ Median	SD/Range	Mean/ Median	SD/Range	Mean/ Median	SD/Range	Mean/ Median	SD/Range
4.HH size	5	1.81	4	1.42	3.98	1.35	4	1.59
Male	2.46	1.12	2.23	1.02	2.04	1.04	2.26	1.08
Female	2.27	1.14	2.22	1.11	1.93	0.92	2.14	1.07
5.Earning member	1.61	0.68	1.6	0.8	1.58	0.64	1.6	0.7
8.Area of the residence	6	1 to 350	6	1 to 50	5	1 to 32	6	1 to 350
10.Cultivable land (decimal)								
Own	33*	1 to 7500	38.25	23.8	28.6	21.54	33*	1 to 7500
Borga	30*	5 to 500	94	64.63	42.75	36.69	32.5*	3 to 500
Rented	28	21.57	119	98.96	31.5*	4 to	33*	3 to

						6500		6500
11.Monthly income								
Form main occupation	5388.7	3692.5 5	6386	3470	5411	3924	5683	3727
CCCD assisted IGA	1353	1975	1287	2333	1417	1857	1351	2064
Others	1350*	100 to 25000	2175	1852	1500*	100 to 10000	1500*	100 to 25000
Monthly expense	5809	3746	6000*	200 to 70000	5000*	500 to 65000	5000*	200 to 11000 0
13. HH loan of loan	10000 *	300 to 20000 0	24000 *	1750 to 300000	15000 *	1064 to 500000	18750 *	300 to 50000 0
14.Amount of loan (beneficiary)	9000*	300 to 60000	11500 *	800 to 300000	11000 *	1064 to 45000	11000 *	300 to 87000

* indicates median value instead of mean

Table no 03: Community / social groups participation related information

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
	n	%	n	%			n	%
1.Member of CCAG (n=440)	164	100%	131	100%	145	100%	440	100%
5.Position in the CCAG (n=440)								
President	20	12%	7	5%	14	10%	41	9%
Vice president	5	3%	4	3%	1	1%	10	2%
General Secretary	10	6%	6	5%	6	4%	22	5%
Treasurer	5	3%	4	3%	7	5%	16	4%
Member	124	76%	110	84%	117	81%	350	80%
6.Objectives of the formation of CCAG (n=440)								
Awareness on climate change issue	163	99%	131	100%	144	99%	438	100%
Managing drinking water	163	99%	129	98%	143	99%	435	99%
To get assistance for homestead development	160	98%	128	98%	141	97%	429	98%
Participating in IGAs	159	97%	129	98%	144	99%	432	98%
Get support for construction of latrine	160	98%	127	97%	142	98%	429	98%
Receive training on IGAs	159	97%	130	99%	144	99%	433	98%
7.Meeting schedule (n=440)								

After 15 days	164	100%	125	95%	142	98%	431	98%
After 30 days	0	0%	6	5%	3	2%	9	2%
8.Pay subscription to the CCAG (n=440)	51	31%	20	15%	43	30%	114	26%
9.Regular attending the meetings (n=440)	153	93%	126	96%	135	93%	414	94%
10.Membership of other groups/micro-credit groups (n=440)								
1	18	11%	39	30%	46	32%	103	23%
2	5	3%	13	10%	5	3%	23	5%
3	0	0%	4	3%	1	1%	5	1%
11.Awareness of the climate change (n=440)	162	99%	129	98%	144	99%	435	99%
14. What could be the possible problems due to climate change (n=435)	n=162		n=129		n=144		n=440	
Heavy rainfall	157	97%	116	90%	110	76%	383	87%
Draught	142	88%	120	93%	142	98%	404	92%
Increasing temperature	162	100%	128	99%	143	99%	433	98%
Bitter cold	155	96%	127	98%	142	98%	424	96%
Flood	159	98%	113	88%	119	82%	391	89%
	Mean /Median	SD/Range	Mean /Median	SD/Range	Mean /Median	SD/Range	Mean /Median	SD/Range
2.Number of member of CCAG	39.45	17.57	29	7.64	30.19	9.4	33.27	13.54
3.Duration of formation of CCAG(in month)	28.34	5.28	26.35	9.26	23.79	9.1	26.25	8.15
4.Duration of your membership (in month)	27.03	6.97	25.89	8.91	23.38	9.4	25.49	8.54
12.Status of savings and credit in other groups / micro-credit group								
Savings	3000*	600 to 25000	4000*	100 to 50460	3000*	100 to 50460	3000*	100 to 50460
Credit	12000*	300 to 60000	17500*	800 to 150000	15000*	300 to 150000	15000*	300 to 150000

* it indicates median value instead of mean

Table no 04: Information on resilient house

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1.Hazards in your region (n=440)	n=164		n=131		n=145		n=440	
Flood	164	100%	51	39%	5	3%	220	50%
Draught	27	16%	24	18%	145	100%	196	45%
Salinity	43	26%	131	100%	0	0%	174	40%
Water logging	67	41%	75	57%	10	7%	152	35%
Tidal surge	35	21%	78	60%	0	0%	113	26%
Cyclone	40	24%	83	63%	0	0%	123	28%
High tide	36	22%	80	61%	0	0%	116	26%
2.Any physical changes of your home after participation in CCCP (n=440)	109	66%	63	48%	31	21%	203	46%
3.Types of physical changes (n=203)	n=109		n=63		n=31		n=203	
Build new room	43	39%	14	22%	5	16%	62	31%
House repairing	86	79%	44	70%	26	84%	156	77%
Pillar change of house	81	74%	29	46%	25	81%	135	67%
Floor concreting	1	1%	2	3%	0	0%	3	1%
Wall construction	4	4%	3	5%	2	6%	9	4%
Plinth raising by earthwork	101	93%	56	89%	0	0%	157	77%
Tree plantation	91	83%	55	87%	30	97%	176	87%
4.Reson for physical change in your house (n=203)	n=109		n=63		n=31		n=203	
Flooding of house in rainy season	106	97%	56	89%	5	16%	167	82%
High tide	28	26%	53	84%	0	0%	81	40%
Weak construction of house	87	80%	56	89%	28	90%	171	84%
Damp floor	83	76%	57	90%	0	0%	140	69%
Salt problem	16	15%	56	89%	0	0%	72	35%
Furniture spoil for salt	18	17%	55	87%	0	0%	73	36%
Insecurity	65	60%	25	40%	23	74%	113	56%
Weak/blank wall in house	16	15%	6	10%	2	6%	24	12%
Yard floated by water	99	91%	55	87%	0	0%	154	76%
5.Geting the expected benefit after physical changes (n=203)	n=109		n=63		n=31		n=203	
Yes	104	95%	63	100%	30	97%	197	97%
No	5	5%	0	0%	1	3%	6	3%

6.If not getting the expected benefit what are the present problems (n=6)	n=5		n=0		n=1		n=6	
Flood	1	20%	0		0		1	17%
High tide	0		0		0		0	
Weak construction of house	1	20%	0		1	100%	1	17%
Damp floor	0		0		0		0	
Salt problem	1	20%	0		0		1	17%
Furniture spoil for salt	0		0		0		0	
Insecurity	0		0		0		0	
Weak/broken wall in house	0		0		0		0	
Yard floated by water	2	40%	0		0		2	33%
8.Sources of money (n=203)	n=109		n=63		n=31		n=203	
Own	90	83%	20	32%	20	65%	130	64%
Debt	20	18%	7	11%	6	19%	33	16%
Financial support from CCCP	81	74%	49	78%	23	74%	153	75%
9.Type of support received from CCCP (n=153)	n=81		n=49		n=23		n=153	
Financial assistance for plinth raising	78	96%	47	96%	22	96%	147	96%
Financial assistance for plinth raising and houshe repairing	16	20%	3	6%	1	4%	20	13%
13.Able to produce vegetables in the homesteads (n=440)	101	62%	74	56%	78	54%	253	58%
	n=101		n=74		n=78		n=253	
15. Received support for vegetable cultivatin from CCCP (n=253)	17	17%	7	9%	18	23%	42	17%
16.Types of support (n=42)	n=17		n=7		n=18		n=42	
Financial Support	1	6%	3	43%	0	0%	4	10%
Seed	17	100%	4	57%	16	89%	37	88%
	n=164		n=31		n=145		n=440	
17.House flooded within one year (n=440)	24	15%	9	82%	0	0%	39	9%
18.Plinth flooded within one year (n=440)	36	22%	10	91%	0	0%	56	13%
19.Have to leave your house for a while (n=440)	14	9%	5	45%	0	0%	21	5%
	Me dia n	Range	Me dia n	Range	Me dia n	Range	Me dia n	Range

7.Expense for the physical change of the house	459 00	2700 to 333875	400 00	1200 to 422500	600 00	1200 to 280700	410 00	1200 to 422500
10. Amount of Financial assistance from CCCP	418 78	1057 to 264200	270 00	6600 to 159600	563 95	11400 to 252700	392 50	1057 to 264200
14.Amount spent for vegetable cultivation	200	10 to 6000	200	40 to 1500	200	10 to 6000	200	10 to 6000
16.Types of support								
Financial support (n=4)	500	-----	925	-----	0	-----	925	
Money for Seed purchasing (n=37)	500	25 to 7000	50	50 to 200	362 5	50 to 7000	500	50 to 7000

Table no 05: Water supply and drainage systems information

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
1.Source of drinking water for the HH (n=440)	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tube well	139	85%	36	27%	122	84%	297	68%
Deep tube well	24	15%	17	13%	25	17%	66	15%
PSF	0	0%	43	33%	0	0%	43	10%
Pond	0	0%	19	15%	0	0%	20	5%
Canal	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Rainwater	0	0%	60	46%	0	0%	69	16%
2. Suffered from shortages of drinking water during last one year (n=440)	4	2%	32	24%	19	13%	55	13%
3.Suffered from shortages of water for cookingduring last one year (n=440)	5	3%	32	24%	18	12%	55	13%
4.Suffered from shortages of water for bathing and latrine during last one year (n=440)	4	2%	30	23%	19	13%	53	12%
5.Get any support from CCCP (n=440)	111	68%	62	47%	59	41%	232	53%
6.Types of support (n=232)	n=111		n=62		n=59		n=232	
Tube well	76	68%	6	10%	29	49%	111	48%
Tube well platform	21	19%	0	0%	0	0%	34	15%
Deep tube well	19	17%	10	16%	23	39%	52	22%
Rediging pond	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PSF with pond rediging	0	0%	16	26%	0	0%	16	7%
Preserving rain water	0	0%	23	37%	0	0%	23	10%

	n=11 1		n=62		n=59		n=23 2	
12. Water supply system is safe and free from flood (n=232)	95	86%	58	94%	53	90%	206	89%
15. Assistance for toilet set up from CCCP (n=440)	93	57%	62	47%	68	47%	223	51%
	n=93		n=62		n=68		n=44 0	
16. Latrine is safe at the time of flood (n=223)	90	97%	56	90%	66	97%	212	48%
17. All HH members are using latrine (n=223)	91	98%	56	90%	66	97%	213	48%
20. Clean it regularly (n=223)	88	95%	55	89%	65	96%	208	47%
22. Know about health consequences of dirty toilet (n=223)	91	98%	57	92%	68	100%	216	49%
23. Sickness of HH members during last one year (n=440)								
Diarrhea	18	11%	27	21%	26	18%	71	16%
Dysentery	28	17%	20	15%	20	14%	68	15%
Jondish	13	8%	7	5%	8	6%	28	6%
Typhoid	5	3%	14	11%	10	7%	29	7%
Skin disease	19	12%	12	9%	11	8%	42	10%
fever	66	40%	40	31%	61	42%	167	38%
	Mean /Med ian	SD/Ra nge	Mean /Med ian	SD/Ra nge	Mean /Med ian	SD/Ra nge	Mean /Med ian	SD/Ra nge
7. Expense for water supply system	1992 4	2000 to 75000	3514 6	7800 to 16914 9	3886 5	7486 to 71775	2527 6	2000 to 16914 9
8. Amount of financial assistance from CCCP for water infrastructure	1792 4	1683 to 40250 0	3100 0	3100 to 16096 2	3150 5	3100 to 16200 0	1957 5	1683 to 40250 0
9. Contribution from the beneficiary HH	625	250 to 18000	800	300 to 8457	800	250 to 7790	750	250 to 18000
13. Distance of water collection source before getting this system (in miles)	0.25	0 to 4	1	0.08 to 2	0.5	0 to 2	0.5	0 to 4
14. Time required for water collection before getting this system (in hours)	0.2	0 to 3	0.5	0.05 to 3	0.5	0 to 2	0.4	0 to 3
18. Numbers of family use this	4	1 to 7	3	1 to 5	3	2 to	3	1 to

toilet facility						18		18
19.Numbers of people use this toilet facility	14	1 to 30	12	1 to 30	12	1 to 52	12.5	1 to 52
21.Cleaning intervals of this toilet (in days)	3	1 to 15	2	1 to 15	2	1 to 7	3	1 to 15

Table no 06: Food security related information

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1.Had to take less food during last one year (n=440)	48	25%	16	12%	29	20%	93	21%
2.Had to sale HH asset or take loan to purchase food during last one year (n=440)	39	20%	15	11%	27	19%	81	18%
3.Food taking status (n=440)								
Food scarcity in all the year	7	4%	4	3%	2	1%	13	3%
Few months	35	18%	18	14%	33	23%	86	20%
No surplus no scarcity	75	39%	89	68%	74	51%	238	54%
Surplus food	46	24%	15	11%	33	23%	94	21%
Missing	1	1%	5	4%	3	2%	9	2%
4.Present stock of food in your house (n=440)								
No stock	15	8%	7	5%	0	0%	22	5%
Stock for 1-3 days	37	19%	13	10%	35	24%	85	19%
Stock for 4-7 days	40	21%	30	23%	48	33%	118	27%
Stock for 8-10 days	18	9%	9	7%	0	0%	27	6%
Stock for 11-15 days	19	10%	25	19%	22	15%	66	15%
Stock for 16-30 days	35	18%	44	34%	39	27%	118	27%
Missing	0	0%	3	2%	1	1%	4	1%
7.Agricultural production increased after involvement with CCCP (n=440)	109	56%	101	77%	91	63%	301	68%
8.Income inceased from agriculture after joing CCCP (n=440)	111	57%	101	77%	96	66%	308	70%

Table no 07: IGArelated information

	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
Response of the respondent	n=164	%	n=131	%	n=145	%	n=440	%
1.Implementing any IGA under CCCP (N=440)	116	71%	105	80%	117	81%	338	77%
2.Type of IGA (n=338)	n=116		n=105		n=117		n=338	
Poultry rearing	18	16%	63	60%	26	22%	107	32%
Sheep / goat rearing	84	72%	27	26%	92	79%	203	60%
Vermi compost	19	16%	11	10%	9	8%	39	12%
Crop cultivation (climate resilient)	2	2%	0	0%	3	3%	5	1%
Crab culture	0	0%	10	10%	0	0%	12	4%
Vegetable cultivation	42	36%	6	6%	18	15%	66	20%
3.Have you been doing this work before attending CCCP (n=338)	84	72%	85	81%	102	87%	271	80%
13.Whether the IGA is profitable (n=338)	104	90%	102	97%	111	95%	317	94%
16.Shall continue without suppor from CCCP (n=338)	109	94%	103	98%	116	99%	328	97%
17.Got any training from CCCP (n=338)	109	94%	99	94%	114	97%	322	95%
18.Type of training (n=338)		0%		0%		0%		0%
Poultry rearing	20	17%	67	64%	45	38%	132	39%
Sheep / goat rearing	85	73%	33	31%	93	79%	211	62%
Vermi compost	27	23%	8	8%	25	21%	60	18%
Crop cultivation (climate resilient)	15	13%	5	5%	23	20%	43	13%
Crab culture	0	0%	13	12%	0	0%	15	4%
Vegetable cultivation	30	26%	10	10%	28	24%	68	20%
19.Received training can be used (n=338)	113	97%	99	94%	113	97%	325	96%
	Mean/ Median	SD/Ra nge	Mean/ Median	SD/Ran ge	Mean/ Median	SD/Ran ge	Mean/ Median	SD/Ra nge
4.Duration of the IGA (month)	21*	6.67	17*	7.81	18.67*	8.46	19*	7.86
5.Amount of Taka used for the IGA	6500	970 to 12970	6500	1000 to 65000	6700	1000 to 75000	6500	970 to 75000
7.Amount received	5750	470 to	6000	600 to	6000	180 to	6000	180 to

from CCCP		12170		65000		65000		65000
8.Own investment	900	200 to 10000	325	10 to 1100	700	10 to 20000	700	10 to 20000
10.Current value of the IGA	6000	100 to 35000	5050	60 to 48000	10000	500 to 75000	6500	15 to 75000
11.Total income from the IGA	8000	400 to 35000	600	500 to 90000	12000	500 to 740000	9000	400 to 90000
12.Monthly income from the IGA	834	33 to 20000	520	50 to 15000	1000	60 to 15000	791	33 to 20000
14.Daily work hour for the IGA (in hours)	2*	0.98	2.015*	0.92	1.92*	0.97	1.87*	0.05 to 4

*use mean

Table no 08: Rain water harvesting related information

	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
Response of the respondent	n=164	%	n=131	%	n=145	%	n=440	%
1.Harvesting rain water (n=440)	0	0	46	35%	0	0	46	35%
	n=0		n=46		n=0		n=46	
2.Use to harvest rain water before jointing CCCP (n=34)	0	0	26	56%	0	0	26	56%
10.Rainwater is sufficient for HH (n=34)	n=0		n=46		n=0		n=46	
Yes	0	0	17	37%	0	0	17	50%
No	0	0	29	63%	0	0	29	85%
11.What are the other water sources (n=16)	n=0		n=29		n=0		n=29	
Tube well	0	0	10	63%	0	0	10	63%
Deep tube well	0	0	7	44%	0	0	7	44%
PKSF	0	0	5	31%	0	0	5	31%
Pond	0	0	6	38%	0	0	6	38%
Canal	0	0	1	6%	0	0	1	6%
	n=0		n=13		n=0		n=13	
12.Whether the harvested rainwater is to purify (n=13)	0	0	3	23%	0	0	3	23%
13.Best technology for water purification (n=13)	0	0	12	92%	0	0	12	92%
14.Name of the process (n=13)	n=0		n=13		n=0		n=13	
Filter	0	0	2	15%	0	0	2	15%
Boiling	0	0	4	31%	0	0	4	31%
Tablet	0	0	3	23%	0	0	3	23%

Fitkiri	0	0	2	15%	0	0	2	15%
Others	0	0	2	15%	0	0	2	15%
	Mean/ Media n	SD/R ange	Mean/ Media n	SD/Ra nge	Mean/ Media n	SD/R ange	Mean/ Media n	SD/R ange
3.Duration of present rainwater harvesting system establishment	0	0	14.53	6.11	0	0	0	0
4.Expense for rainwater harvesting plant establishment	0	0	7800*	300 to 9800	0	0	0	0
6.Financial assistance receive from CCCP	0	0	7200*	7200 to 7800	0	0	0	0

* use median

Table no 09: Environment friendly cooking stove use related information

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
	n=164	%	n=131	%	n=145	%	n=440	%
1.Have ICS in the house (n=440)	55	34%	31	24%	96	66%	182	41%
	n=55		n=31		n=96		n=182	
2.Got support from CCCP for ICS (n=182)	54	98%	31	100%	96	100%	181	99%
5.Reduced expense of fuelwood (n=182)	54	98%	31	100%	95	99%	180	99%
9.Use it regularly (n=182)	47	85%	31	100%	93	97%	171	94%
10.Advantage of this oven (n=182)								
Save time for cooking	53	96%	31	100%	96	100%	180	99%
Get more time for others work	53	96%	30	97%	96	100%	179	98%
Smok free	50	91%	30	97%	95	99%	175	96%
Environment friendly	44	80%	22	71%	83	86%	149	82%
Cost saving	54	98%	31	100%	96	100%	181	99%
Longevity of the pots	54	98%	31	100%	95	99%	180	99%
11.Faced any problem using ICS (n=182)	14	25%	4	13%	8	8%	26	14%
13.Have traditional oven (n=182)	17	31%	16	52%	12	13%	45	25%
14.Use traditional oven after having modern oven (n=182)	17	31%	9	29%	15	16%	41	23%

	Mea n	SD	Mea n	SD	Mea n	SD	Mea n	SD
3.1.Expense for establishing ICS	1028	192.9 2	1015	47.9 2	877. 8	107. 92	945. 37	150. 97
3.2.Financial support from CCCP	876. 98	1023. 96	712. 14	77.2 7	587. 65	118. 75	694. 15	577. 81
4.Duration of using ICS (month)	18.8 9	8.35	17.3 2	7.33	18.3 6	9.88	18.3 4	9.01
6.Amount of fuelwood cost per month after using ICS	165	277.0 8	184. 54	204. 82	126. 04	270. 86	147. 78	262. 4
7.Amount of fuelwood cost before use of ICS	304	523.0 2	325. 83	374. 33	176. 04	376. 96	240. 36	429. 08

Table no 10: Electricity and Solar related information of the respondent

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
	n=1 64	%	n=1 31	%	n=1 45	%	n=4 40	%
1.Have Electricity connection in the house (n=440)	38	23%	4	3%	110	76%	152	35%
2.Have solar in the house (n=440)	41	25%	0	0	0	0	41	9%
	n=4 1						n=4 1	
3.Assistance receive for SHS from CCCP (n=41)	40	98%	0	0%	0	0%	40	98%
7.Regularly using solar (n=41)	41	100%	0	0%	0	0%	41	100 %
8.Advantages of using solar (n=41)	n=4 1						n=4 1	
Less expencive	40	98%	0	0%	0	0%	40	98%
Kids benefited more to prepare their study	41	100%	0	0%	0	0%	41	100 %
Easy to do home work at night	41	100%					41	100 %
13.Light use before using solar (n=440)	n=1 64		n=1 31		n=1 45		n=4 40	
Kupi	103	63%	127	97%	35	24%	265	60%
Hericane	65	40%	127	97%	35	24%	227	52%
Electric Bulb	76	46%	4	3%	110	76%	190	43%
	n=4 1							
9.Faced any trouble with solar (n=41)	7	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
11.Get support from CCCP to resovle the	5	12%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

problem with solar (n=41)								
16.Fan use by solar system (n=41)	32	78%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
17.Recharge mobile using solar system (n=41)	40	98%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Me an	SD	Me an	SD	Mea n	SD	Me an	SD
4.1.Expense for establishing solar system	127 85	6196	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.Duration of using this system	17. 5	4.47	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.Financial support from CCCP	180 *	60 to 6000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Expense on traditional light before using solar system	204 3	2719	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.Expense for establishing solar system from your side	68	65	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Median

Table no 11: PIP services related

Response of the respondent	Flood (n=164)		Salinity (n=131)		Draught (n=145)		All area (n=440)	
	n=16 4	%	n=1 31	%	n=14 5	%	n=4 40	%
1.Fall any problem getting help from CCCP (n=440)	18	11 %	8	6%	14	10%	40	9%
2.Got expected facility on time (n=440)	152	93 %	124	95%	140	97%	416	95%
4.CCCP has benefited the HH as well as the community (n=440)	160	98 %	127	97%	141	97%	428	97%

Annex-6

Questionnaire used for the Final Evaluation

কমিউনিটি ক্লাইমেট চেঞ্জ প্রজেক্ট (সিসিসিপি)

পল্লী কর্ম-সহায়ক ফাউন্ডেশন (পিকেএসএফ)

চূড়ান্ত মূল্যায়নের জন্য খানা পর্যায়ে তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য প্রশ্নমালা

প্রকল্প মূল্যায়নের জন্য এই প্রশ্নমালা প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধুমাত্র মূল্যায়ন কার্যে ব্যবহৃত হবে। গবেষক সকল ডাটা ও তথ্যের গোপনীয়তা বজায় রাখতে প্রতিশ্রুতিবদ্ধ। আপনার সহযোগিতা প্রকল্পের মূল্যায়নে কার্যকর অবদান রাখবে।

(সাধারণ নির্দেশনা : সমস্ত সংখ্যা ইংরেজিতে লিখুন, প্রকল্পের উপকারভোগী যিনি হবেন তার সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করতে হবে। খানা সদস্য বলতে এক বাড়িতে যে কয়জন থাকে এবং এক বাড়িতে যে কয়জন আহার করে তাদের সংখ্যা হবে। সম্পর্ক কোড, পেশা কোড, উপজেলা, জেলা এর কোড সহায়িকার সর্বশেষ পৃষ্ঠায় দেয়া আছে তা দেখে পূরণ করতে হবে।)

কোড নম্বর : [তত্ত্বাবধায়ক কর্তৃক পূরণীয়]

এনজিও জোন	কর্মী	প্রশ্ননম্বর

1. সনাক্তকরণ তথ্য

- উত্তরদাতার (উপকারভোগীর) নাম :
- পেশা : 1. []
2. []
3. []
- বয়স : [] বছর
- লিঙ্গ : 1. পুরুষ 2. নারী
- বৈবাহিক অবস্থা : 1. বিবাহিত 2. অবিবাহিত 3. তালাকপ্রাপ্ত 4. বিধবা
- ধর্ম : 1. মুসলিম 2. হিন্দু 3. খ্রিষ্টিয়ান 4. বৌদ্ধ 5. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....
- শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা [] বছর
- গ্রাম :
- ইউনিয়ন :
- উপজেলা []

11. জেলা []
12. উপকারভোগীর মোবাইল নম্বর : []
13. প্রকল্প কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ করছেন কত মাস হলো : [] মাস
14. প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থায় আপনার সদস্য নম্বর বলুন : []

2. উপকারভোগীর পারিবারিক তথ্যাদি

- পরিবার প্রধান/খানা প্রধানের নাম :
- খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক :
- খানা প্রধানের পেশাঃ 1. []
2. []
3. []
- পরিবারের মোট সদস্য সংখ্যা [] পুরুষ [] নারী []
- উপার্জনস্রোত সদস্য সংখ্যা : []
- অধ্যয়নরত সদস্য সংখ্যা : []
- বসতবাড়ির ধরণ : 1. কাঁচা 2. আধাপাকা 3. পাকা
- বসতবাড়ির আয়তন (ডেসিমেল/শতাংশ) []
- বসতবাড়ির মালিকানার ধরণ : 1. নিজস্ব 2. ভাড়া 3. আশ্রিত 4. অন্যান্য
- কৃষি জমির পরিমাণ (ডেসিমেল/শতাংশ)ঃ নিজস্ব [] বর্গা [] লীজ []
- পরিবারের মাসিক আয় (আনুমানিক) :
1. প্রধান পেশা থেকে আয় কত? : [] টাকা
2. সিসিপি'র সহায়তা প্রাপ্ত পেশা হতে আয় কত? : [] টাকা
3. অন্যান্য পেশা হতে আয় কত? : [] টাকা
- পরিবারের মাসিক ব্যয় (আনুমানিক) :
- পরিবারের মোট বর্তমান ঋণের (সহযোগী সংস্থা ও অন্য সংস্থা হতে গৃহীত) পরিমাণ :
- উত্তরদাতার বর্তমান ঋণের পরিমাণ :
- পরিবার প্রধানের বিকাশ /ব্যাংক হিসাব : 1. আছে 2. নাই
- উত্তরদাতার বিকাশ /ব্যাংক হিসাব : 1. আছে 2. নাই

3. সামাজিক ও দলীয় অংশগ্রহন বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. আপনি কি জলবায়ু অভিযোজন দলের বা সমিতির সদস্য : 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো করমন। আর যদি উত্তর না হয়, তবে সরাসরি 10 নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান।
2. আপনার দলের / সমিতির সদস্য সংখ্যা কত : []
3. দলটি কত মাস আগে গঠিত হয়েছে : [] মাস
4. আপনি এই দলের সদস্য হয়েছেন কত মাস হলো : [] মাস
5. সামাজিক দলে আপনার পদবী : 1. সভাপতি 2. সহ-সভাপতি 3. সাধারণ সম্পাদক 4. কোষাধ্যক্ষ 5. সদস্য
6. কি উদ্দেশ্যে সমিতিটি গঠন করা হয়েছে (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে):
 - 6.1 জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন সমস্যা সম্পর্কিত সচেতনতা 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
 - 6.2 বিপ্লব পানির ব্যবস্থা করণ 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
 - 6.3 বসত বাড়ি উন্নয়নে করণীয় ও আর্থিক সুবিধা গ্রহণ 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
 - 6.4 আয় বর্ধনমূলক কর্মসূচিতে অংশগ্রহণ 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
 - 6.5 স্বাস্থ্য সম্মত পায়খানার উপকারিতা ও নিমার্ণে সহায়তা পাওয়া 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
 - 6.6 বিভিন্ন ধরনের আয় বর্ধনমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
 - 6.7 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করমন)..... 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
7. কতদিন পরপর সমিতির মিটিং হয় : [] দিন
8. সমিতিতে কি কোন সদস্য চাঁদা দিতে হয়? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
9. আপনি কি নিয়মিত মিটিং এ অংশগ্রহন করেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
10. এছাড়াও আপনি কি অন্য কোন সমিতির/জুদ্র ঋণদলের সদস্য : 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে 13 নং থেকে প্রশ্ন শুরু করমন। আর হ্যাঁ হলে পর্যায়ক্রমে প্রশ্নগুলো করমন।
11. যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে অন্য আর কয়টি সমিতি/দলের সদস্য : []
12. ঐ সমিতিগুলোতে আপনার সর্বমোট কত ঋণ ও সঞ্চয় রয়েছে তার পরিমান বলুন : সঞ্চয়-[] টাকা, ঋণ-[] টাকা
13. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন সম্পর্কে আপনি কি অবগত আছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
14. উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, বলুন জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ফলে কি কি সমস্যা হতে পারে? [উত্তর না হলে পরবর্তী দুর্যোগ ও জলবায়ু সহনশীল বাসগৃহ বিষয়ক তথ্যাদিধাপ থেকে প্রশ্ন করমন]

14.1. অতি বৃষ্টি	[1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
14.2. অনাবৃষ্টি	[1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
14.3. খরা	[1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
ধ. 14.4. তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধি	[1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
ন. 14.5. শীতের তীব্রতা বৃদ্ধি	[1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
প. 14.6. বন্যা	[1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4. দুর্যোগ ও জলবায়ু সহনশীল বাসগৃহ বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

- আপনি যে এলাকায় বাস করছেন তার আপদ বা সমস্যা গুলো কি কি : {উত্তর একধিক হতে পারে}
 - বন্যা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - খরা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - লবণাক্ততা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - জলাবদ্ধতা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - জলোচ্ছাস [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - সাইক্লোন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - জোয়ারের উচ্চতা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন.....) [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- এই প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণের পর আপনি কি বসতিভিটার কোন ধরনের ভৌত পরিবর্তন করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে পর্যালোচনায় নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো করুন। আর যদি উত্তর না হয় তবে 13 নং প্রশ্ন করুন।
- কি কি পরিবর্তন করেছেন বলুন {উত্তর একধিক হতে পারে}।
 - নতুন ঘর নির্মাণ করেছেন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - ঘর মেরামত করেছেন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - পুরাতন ঘরের খুঁটি পরিবর্তন করেছেন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - ঘরের মেঝে পাকা করেছেন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - ঘরের দেয়াল পাকা করেছেন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - ভিটি উচু করেছেন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - গাছ লাগানো হয়েছে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

3.8 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....

4. কি কি সমস্যার কারণে আপনি আপনার বসতবাড়ির ভৌত পরিবর্তন করেছেন? {উত্তর একধিক হতে পারে}

4.1 বর্ষাকালে পানি উঠতো [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.2 জোয়ারের পানি উঠতো [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.3 ঘর দুর্বল ছিল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.4 মেঝে স্যাতস্যাতে থাকতো [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.5 মেঝেতে লবণ উঠতো [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.6 ঘরের আসবাবপত্র লবণাক্ততায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতো [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.7 নিরাপত্তার অভাব ছিল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.8 দেয়াল ছিল না [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.9 উঠোনে পানি উঠতো [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

4.10 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)..... [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

5. ভৌত পরিবর্তনের ফলে কাংখিত সুবিধা পাচ্ছেন কি না? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6. যদি উত্তর ‘না’ হয় তাহলে কি ধরনের সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন ? {উত্তর একধিক হতে পারে}

6.1 বর্ষাকালে পানি উঠে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.2 জোয়ারের পানি উঠে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.3 ঘর দুর্বল হয়ে পড়েছে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.4 মেঝে স্যাতস্যাতে থাকে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.5 মেঝেতে লবণ উঠে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.6 ঘরের আসবাবপত্র লবণাক্ততায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয় [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.7 নিরাপত্তার অভাব [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.8 দেয়াল ছিল ভেঙ্গে পড়েছে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.9 উঠোনে পানি উঠে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

6.10 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....

7. বসত বাড়ির পরিবর্তনের জন্য কত টাকা ব্যয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা

8. অর্থের উৎস কি? {উত্তর একধিক হতে পারে}

- 8.1 নিজস্ব তহবিল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 8.2 ঋণ গ্রহণ করে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 8.3 সহযোগী সংস্থা হতে আর্থিক সুবিধা গ্রহণ করে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
9. 8 নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর যদি 8.1 অথবা 8.2 হয় তবে 11 নং থেকে প্রশ্ন করা গুরুত্ব করমন, আর যদি 8.3 হয় তবে প্রকল্প থেকে এবিষয়ে সহযোগী সংস্থা হতে কি কি সহযোগীতা পেয়েছে তা গুনুন (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)।

9.1 বসত ভিটা উচ্চকরণ এর জন্য আর্থিক সুবিধা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

9.2 বসত ভিটা উচ্চকরণ এর পাশাপাশি বসত বাড়ির ভৌত পরিবর্তনে আর্থিক সুবিধা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

10. বসত বাড়ির ভৌত পরিবর্তনের জন্য এ প্রকল্প হতে কত টাকা আর্থিক সুবিধা পেয়েছেন? [] টাকা
11. বসত বাড়ি পরিবর্তনের বেলায় আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্য কি কায়িক পরিশ্রম করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
12. যদি করে থাকেন তবে কত দিন, কত জন করেছেন করেছেন? [] দিন [] জন
13. বর্তমানে আপনি কি আপনার বাড়ির উঠোনে শাক-সবজী চাষ করতে পারছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে, সরাসরি 17 নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান।

14. বাড়ির উঠোনে শাক-সবজী চাষ করতে আপনার কত টাকা ব্যয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা
15. বাড়ির উঠোনে শাক-সবজি চাষের জন্য আপনি সহযোগী সংস্থা/এ প্রকল্প হতে কোন সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? : 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
16. যদি পেয়ে থাকে তবে, কি সহায়তা পেয়েছেন বলুন?
- 16.1. আর্থিক সুবিধা [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] কত [] টাকা
- 16.2. বীজ [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] পরিমাণ [] গ্রাম
17. আপনার ঘরটি কি গত এক বছরে পক্ষাঘাত হয়েছিল? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
18. আপনার বসত ভিটা কি গত এক বছরে পক্ষাঘাত হয়েছিল? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
19. গত এক বছরে কি স্বল্প সময়ের জন্য হলেও আপনাদের বসতভিটা ছাড়তে হয়েছিল? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

5. পানীয় জল ও পয়ঃব্যবস্থা বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. আপনার পরিবারের খাবার পানির উৎস কি? [উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে]
- 1.1 টিউবওয়েল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 1.2 ডিপ টিউবওয়েল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 1.3 পিএসএফ [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 1.4 পুকুর [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]

- 1.5 নদী / খাল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 1.6 বৃষ্টির পানি [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 1.7 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....]
2. গত এক বছরে আপনার পরিবারের খাবার পানির কোন সংকট হয়েছে কি? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
3. গত এক বছরে আপনার পরিবারের রান্না ও গৃহস্থালী কাজের জন্য পানির কোন সংকট হয়েছে কি? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
4. গত এক বছরে আপনার পরিবারের গোসল বা ল্যাট্রিনের কাজের জন্য পানির কোন সংকট হয়েছে কি?
1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
5. সহযোগী সংস্থা থেকে পানীয় জলের বিষয়ে কি কোন সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
- যদি উত্তর না হয় তবে সরাসরি ১৫ নং হতে প্রশ্ন করুন।**
6. যদি উত্তর হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, বলুন সহযোগী সংস্থা হতে কি ধরনের সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? [উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে]
1. টিউবওয়েল 2. টিউবওয়েল পম্পটফরম 3. ডিপ টিউবওয়েল 4. পুকুর পুনঃখনন
ফ. 5. পিএসএফ সহ পুকুর পুনঃখনন 6. বৃষ্টির পানি সংরক্ষণ ব্যবস্থা 7. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখকরুন).....
7. পানীয় জলের কার্যক্রমটি করতে কত টাকা ব্যয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা
8. সহযোগী সংস্থা হতে আপনি কত টাকা সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? [] টাকা
9. আপনি নিজে বা আপনার পরিবার বা আপনারা যারা এটি ব্যবহার করেন তার কত টাকা ব্যয় করেছেন? [] টাকা
10. এই কার্যক্রমটি করার সময় আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যগণ কি কায়িক পরিশ্রম করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
11. যদি করে থাকেন তবে কত দিন, কত জন করেছেন করেছেন? [] দিন [] জন
12. সহযোগী সংস্থা থেকে প্রদত্ত পানীয় জলের ব্যবস্থাটি কি নিরাপদ এবং বন্যমুক্ত? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
13. প্রকল্প হতে সহায়তা পাবার পূর্বে আপনি কতদূর হতে পানি আনতেন? [] মাইল
14. প্রকল্প হতে সহায়তা পাবার পূর্বে পানি আনতে আপনার কত সময় লাগত? [] ঘন্টা
15. প্রকল্প থেকে কি আপনি স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত পায়খানা স্থাপনে সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
16. এই স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত পায়খানাটি বন্যার সময় ব্যবহার উপযোগী থাকে? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
17. আপনার পরিবারের সকল সদস্য কি এই স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত পায়খানাটি ব্যবহার করছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
18. আপনার মোট কয়টি পরিবার এই স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত পায়খানাটি ব্যবহার করেন? []
19. সর্বমোট কতজন লোক এই স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত পায়খানাটি ব্যবহার করেন? [] জন
20. সংস্থা কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত স্বাস্থ্য সম্মত পায়খানাটি কি আপনি বা আপনার নিয়মিত পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্ন করেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

21. যদি উত্তর হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কতদিন পর পর স্বাস্থ্য সম্মত পায়খানাটি পরিস্কার করেন? [] দিন
22. আপনি জানেন কি পায়খানা অপরিষ্কার থাকলে আপনার বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যগণ বিভিন্ন রোগে ভুগতে পারেন?
1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
23. গত এক বছরে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য কি নিম্নবর্ণিত কোন রোগে ভুগেছেন?
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 23.1 ডায়রিয়া | [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না] | কতজন [] | কতবার [] |
| 23.2 আমাশয় | [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না] | কতজন [] | কতবার [] |
| 23.3 জন্ডিস | [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না] | কতজন [] | কতবার [] |
| 23.4 টাইফয়েড | [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না] | কতজন [] | কতবার [] |
| 23.5 চর্মরোগ | [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না] | কতজন [] | কতবার [] |
| 23.6 জ্বর | [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না] | কতজন [] | কতবার [] |
| 23.7 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) | | | |

6. খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. বিগত এক বছরের মধ্যে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্যকে কি প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় কম খেতে হয়েছে?
1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
2. কেবল খাবার কেনার জন্য কি গত এক বছরের মধ্যে কোন সম্পদ বিক্রি করতে হয়েছে বা ঋণ নিতে হয়েছে?
1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
3. খাদ্য গ্রহণের দিক থেকে পরিবারের অবস্থা? 1. সারা বছর খাদ্য স্বল্পতায় ভোগে 2. মাঝে মাঝে (কোন কোন মাসে)
3. খাদ্য উদ্ধৃত বা ঘাটতি নেই 4. খাদ্য উদ্ধৃত থাকে
4. বর্তমানে ঘরে কত দিনের খাদ্য (চাল, আটা) ইত্যাদি সঞ্চিত আছে? 1. কোন খাবার সঞ্চিত নেই 2. ১-৩ দিনের খাবার সঞ্চিত আছে 3. ৪-৭ দিনের খাবার সঞ্চিত আছে 4. ৮-১০ দিনের খাবার সঞ্চিত আছে 5. ১১-১৫ দিনের খাবার 6. ১৬-৩০ দিনের খাবার
5. পরিবারের খাদ্য তালিকায় গত মাসে কত দিন মাছ খেয়েছেন? [] দিন
6. পরিবারের খাদ্য তালিকায় গত মাসে কত দিন মাংস খেয়েছেন? [] দিন
7. এই প্রকল্পে অংশগ্রহণের পর আপনার পরিবারের কৃষি উৎপাদন কি বেড়েছে? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
8. এই প্রকল্পে অংশগ্রহণের পর কৃষি খাতে আপনার বা আপনার পরিবারের আয় কি আগের তুলনায় বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে?
1. হ্যাঁ 2. না

7. গৃহীত আয়বর্ধনমূলক কর্মকাণ্ড বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে আপনি কি কোন আয়বর্ধক কর্মসূচি বাস্তবায়ন করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
2. উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে সে কর্মসূচিটি কি ধরনের: [উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে]
 - 2.1 হাসমুরগী পালন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - 2.2 আবদ্ধ ছাগল/ভেড়া পালন [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - 2.3 জৈব সার উৎপাদন (ভার্মি কম্পোস্ট) [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - 2.4 জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু ফসলের চাষ [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - 2.5 কাঁকড়া চাষ [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - 2.6 বাড়ির আঙ্গিনায় সবজি চাষ [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
 - 2.7 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)..... [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
3. এই সহযোগী সংস্থার কার্যক্রমের সাথে অংশগ্রহণের আগেও আপনি কি এই আয়বর্ধন কাজটি করতেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
4. আয়বর্ধন বর্তমান কর্মকাণ্ডটি কত মাস হলো আরম্ভ করেছেন? [] মাস
5. আয়বর্ধন কর্মকাণ্ডটি বাস্তবায়নে কত টাকা ব্যয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা
6. আয়বর্ধন কর্মকাণ্ডটির জন্য কার কাছ থেকে সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? []
7. আয়বর্ধন কর্মকাণ্ডটির জন্য সহযোগী সংস্থা হতে কত টাকা সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? [] টাকা
8. নিজ থেকে কত টাকা বিনিয়োগ করেছেন? [] টাকা
9. উৎপাদন পর্যায়ে যেতে কতদিন সময় লেগেছে? [] দিন
10. প্রকল্পের বর্তমান মূল্য কত হবে? [] টাকা
11. এযাবত আয়বর্ধক প্রকল্প থেকে কত টাকা আয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা
12. প্রকল্পটি থেকে আপনার মাসিক আয় কত? [] টাকা
13. প্রকল্পটি কি লাভজনক? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
14. বর্তমান প্রকল্পটিতে আপনাকে প্রতিদিন কত ঘন্টা সময় দিতে হয়? [] ঘন্টা
15. উৎপাদিত পণ্য কি বাজারজাতকরণের ব্যবস্থা আছে? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
16. প্রকল্প সহায়তা ছাড়াও আপনি কি এই প্রকল্পটি সচল রাখবেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
17. আপনি কি সংস্থা থেকে কোন প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

18. আপনি সংস্থা থেকে আয় বর্ধনমূলক কি কি প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন?

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 18.1 | হাসমুরগী পালন | [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] | কতদিন [] |
| 18.2 | আবদ্ধ ছাগল/ভেড়া পালন | [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] | কতদিন [] |
| 18.3 | জৈব সার উৎপাদন | [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] | কতদিন [] |
| 18.4 | জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু ফসলের চাষ | [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] | কতদিন [] |
| 18.5 | কাঁকড়া চাষ | [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] | কতদিন [] |
| 18.6 | বাড়ির আগুনায় চাষাবাদ | [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না] | কতদিন [] |
| 18.7 | অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)..... | | |

19. প্রশিক্ষণ কি আপনার কাজে লাগছে? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

20. আপনার মতে প্রশিক্ষণটি কি পর্যাপ্ত ছিল? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

21. যদি উত্তর না হয় তবে, আপনার মতে প্রশিক্ষণটি কি পুনরায় দিলে আপনাদের উপকার হবে কি না? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

8. রেইন ওয়াটার হার্ভেস্টিং বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. আপনি কি আপনার বাড়িতে বৃষ্টির পানি সংরক্ষণ করছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে, পরিবেশ বান্ধব উন্নত চুলা বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি বিষয়ক প্রশ্ন করুন। আর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, পর্যায়ক্রমে নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো করুন।

2. যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে প্রকল্পে অংশগ্রহণের আগেও কি আপনি এই কাজ করতেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
3. বৃষ্টির পানি সংরক্ষণ এর বর্তমান কর্মকাণ্ডটি কত মাস হলো করেছেন? [] মাস
4. বৃষ্টির পানি সংরক্ষণ এর কর্মকাণ্ডটি বাস্তবায়নে কত টাকা ব্যয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা
5. বৃষ্টির পানি সংরক্ষণ কর্মকাণ্ডটির জন্য কার নিকট থেকে সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? []
6. বৃষ্টির পানি সংরক্ষণ এর কর্মকাণ্ডটি বাস্তবায়নে সহযোগী সংস্থা হতে কত টাকা সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? [] টাকা
7. এই কার্যক্রমটি করার সময় আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যগণ কি কায়িক পরিশ্রম করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
8. যদি করে থাকেন তবে কত দিন, কত জন করেছেন করেছেন? [] দিন [] জন
9. বৃষ্টির পানি আপনি কতদিন ব্যবহার করতে পারেন? [] দিন
10. যে পরিমাণ পানি পাওয়া যায় তা কি আপনার পরিবারের জন্য যথেষ্ট? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
- উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, 12 নং প্রশ্ন করুন। আর যদি না হয় তবে, পর্যায়ক্রমে নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো করুন।
11. যদি যথেষ্ট না হয় তাহলে আপনার অতিরিক্ত পানির উৎস কি? [উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে]

- 11.1 টিউবওয়েল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- ব. 11.2 ডিপ টিউবওয়েল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- ভ. 11.3 পিএসএফ [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- ম. 11.4 পুকুর [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- য. 11.5 নদী / খাল [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- র. 11.6 বৃষ্টির পানি [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 11.7 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)..... [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
12. আপনার সংরক্ষিত পানি কি পরিশোধন করতে হয়? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
13. এর ব্যবস্থাপনা কি সহজ? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
14. আপনার মতে পানি বিপ্লব করণের সবচেয়ে ভালো প্রযুক্তি কোনটি?
1. ফিল্টার 2. ফটোনো 3. পানির ট্যাবলেট ব্যবহার করে 4. ফিটকিরি ব্যবহার করে 5. অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন).....

9. পরিবেশ বান্ধব উন্নত চুলা বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. আপনি কি আপনার বাড়িতে উন্নত চুলা স্থাপন করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
- উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে, সংস্থা কতক প্রদত্ত সেবা ও অন্যান্য বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি ধাপ থেকে প্রশ্ন করা শুরু করুন। আর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, পর্যায়ক্রমে নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো করুন।
2. উন্নত চুলা স্থাপনে আপনি কি এ প্রকল্প হতে কোন সহায়তা পেয়েছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
3. যদি পেয়ে থাকেন তবে:
- 3.1 উন্নত চুলা স্থাপন করতে কত টাকা ব্যয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা
- 3.2 উন্নত চুলা স্থাপন করতে সহযোগী সংস্থা হতে কত টাকা আর্থিক সুবিধা পেয়েছেন? [] টাকা
4. কত মাস হলো উন্নত চুলা ব্যবহার আরম্ভ করেছেন? [] মাস
5. বর্তমান স্থাপিত চুলাটি কি আপনার জ্বালানী কাঠের ব্যবহার ও ব্যয় কমাতে পেরেছে? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
6. উন্নত চুলা ব্যবহারের ফলে বর্তমানে প্রতিমাসে কত টাকার লাকড়ি প্রয়োজন হয়? [] টাকা
7. উন্নত চুলা স্থাপনের আগে প্রতিমাসে কত টাকার লাকড়ি লাগত? [] টাকা
8. বর্তমান চুলাটি কি কার্যকরী? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
9. আপনি কি এটি নিয়মিত ব্যবহার করছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
10. উন্নত চুলা ব্যবহারে আপনি কি সুবিধা পাচ্ছেন? [উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে]

- 10.1 রান্নার কাজে সময় কম ব্যয় হয় [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 10.2 রান্নার কাছে অব্যয়িত সময় অন্য কোন কাজে ব্যবহার করা যায় [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 10.3 কালি হয় না [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 10.4 রান্নার সময় ধোঁয়া পাইপের মাধ্যমে ঘরের বাইরে চলে যায় ফলে পরিবেশ দূষিত হয় না [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 10.5 জ্বালানী খরচ কম হয় [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 10.6 হাঁড়ি পাতিল অনেকদিন টিকে [1. হ্যাঁ 2.না]
- 10.7 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....
11. উন্নত চুলা স্থাপনের পর কোন ধরনের সমস্যা দেখা দিয়েছিল? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
12. যদি দেখা দিয়ে থাকে তবে, তা কতদিন পর দেখা দিয়ে ছিল? [] দিন
13. আপনার কি সনাতন চুলা আছে? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না
14. উন্নত চুলা স্থাপনের পর সনাতন চুলাটি কি আপনি ব্যবহার করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2.না

10. সৌর বিদ্যুৎ বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. আপনার বাড়িতে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ আছে কি না? 1. আছে 2. নাই
2. আপনার বাড়িতে সোলার আছে কিনা? 1. আছে 2. নাই
3. যদি সোলার থাকে তবে, সোলার স্থাপনে এই প্রকল্প হতে কোন সহায়তা পেয়েছেন ? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
4. যদি সহায়তা পেয়ে থাকেন তবেঃ
- 4.1 সোলার স্থাপন করতে কত টাকা ব্যয় হয়েছে? [] টাকা
- 4.2 সোলার স্থাপন করতে এই প্রকল্প হতে কত টাকা আর্থিক সুবিধা পেয়েছেন ? [] টাকা
5. কত মাস হলো সোলার ব্যবহার আরম্ভ করেছেন? [] মাস
6. সোলার ব্যবহারের পূর্বে সন্ধ্যাবাতি/সন্ধ্যা আলো জ্বালানোর জন্য কত টাকা ব্যয় হতো? [] টাকা
7. আপনি কি এটি নিয়মিত ব্যবহার করেছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
8. সোলার ব্যবহারের ফলে আপনি কি কি সুবিধা পাচ্ছেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)
- 8.1 ব্যয় কম হয় [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
- 8.2 ছেলেমেয়েদের লেখাপড়া সুবিধা হয় [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
- 8.3 রাতে গৃহস্থালির কাজ কর্মে সুবিধা হয় [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
- 8.4 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).
9. সোলার স্থাপনের পর কোন সমস্যা হয়েছিল কি? [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
10. উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে সোলার সরবরাহের কত দিন পর তা হয়েছিল? [] দিন

11. সমস্যা সমাধানে সহযোগী সংস্থা সাহায্য করেছিল কিনা? [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
12. সোলার স্থাপনে আপনি কত টাকা ব্যয় করেছেন? [] টাকা
13. আপনি সন্ধ্যাবাতি হিসাবে কি ব্যবহার করেন?
 - 13.1 কুপি/লঠন [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
 - 13.2 হারিকেন [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
 - 13.3 ইলেকট্রিক বাত্ব/সোলার বাতি [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
14. বর্তমানে আপনি আলো জ্বালাতে আপনার মাসিক কত টাকার জ্বালানী কিনতে হয়? [] টাকা
15. সোলারের মাধ্যমে আপনি কয়টি বাতি জ্বালান?
 1. 1টি 2. 2টি 3. 3টি 4. 4 টি 5. 5টি বা তার উপরে
16. সোলারের মাধ্যমে আপনি কি ফ্যান চালান কি না? [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]
17. সোলারের মাধ্যমে আপনি কি মোবাইল ফোন চার্জ দেন কি না? [1. হ্যাঁ 2. না]

11. সংস্থা কতক প্রদত্ত সেবা ও অন্যান্য বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি

1. সংস্থা থেকে সহায়তা পেতে কোন সমস্যা হয়েছিল কি? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
2. আপনি সঠিক সময়ে কি আপনি আপনার প্রত্যাশিত সেবা পেয়েছেন? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
3. 1 নং বা 2 নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে, কি সমস্যা হয়েছিল বা কি ধরনের সেবা আপনি প্রত্যাশা করেছিলেন বলুন?
 - 3.1.....
 - j. 3.2.....
 - k. 3.3.....
 - l. 3.4.....
 - m. 3.5.....
4. সংস্থা কতক বাস্তবায়িত প্রকল্পটি কি আপনাদের পরিবার ও সমাজের উপকারে এসেছে? 1. হ্যাঁ 2. না
5. এই প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কে আপনার কোন পরামর্শ থাকলে বলুন

আপনার সহযোগীতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ

সাধারণ কোডের তালিকা:

বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থার (এনজিও) কোড:

RDRS=01	JSKS=02	ADAMS=03	Prottiyashi=04	POPI=05
SAJIDA Foundation=06	SUS=07	Dak Diya Jai=08	UDDIPAN=09	SANGRAM=10
NGF=11	Ashrai=12	OSAKA=13	WAVE =14	UDPS=15

জোন কোড :

Flood =1	Salinity=2	Drought=3
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সম্পর্ক কোড:

উপকারভোগী নিজে=01	স্বামী=02	স্ত্রী=03	পুত্র=04
কন্যা=05	ভাই=06	বোন=07	পিতা=08
মাতা=09	শশুর=10	শাশুরি=11	দাদা=12
দাদী=13	দেবর=14	ননদ=15	অন্যান্য=16

পেশা কোড :

জুদ্র ব্যবসায়ী বা মুদি দোকানদার=01	কৃষক=02	দিনমজুর বা শ্রমিক=03	জেলে=04
রিকসা বা ভ্যান বা অটোরিকসা চালক=05	দর্জি=06	মাঝি=07	নরসিঙ্গুর=08
কামার=09	পোল্ট্রি ব্যবসায়ী=10	পোল্ট্রি শ্রমিক=11	ঘেড় শ্রমিক=12
শিড়াক=13	গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার=14	বারুচি=15	গাড়িচালক=16
ইলেক্ট্রিশিয়ান/ইলেক্ট্রিক্যাল টেকনিশিয়ান=17	ফেরিওয়ালা=18	সাইকেল/মোটর ও অন্যান্য মেকানিক=19	মোটর সাইকেল চালক=20
রাজমিস্ত্রি=21	ঠিকাদার=22	ছাত্র/ছাত্রী=23	স্বর্ণকার=24
লব্ধি ব্যবসা=25	কসাই/মাংস বিক্রেতা=26	ইমামতি/মুয়াজ্জিন=27	ঔষধের দোকান=28
বিদেশে চাকুরি=29	সরকারী চাকুরী=30	গার্মেন্টস শ্রমিক=31	কাঠ মিস্ত্রি=32
গৃহিণী=33	বেকার=34	গৃহভৃত্য/গৃহপরিচারিকা=35	অবসর প্রাপ্ত=36

অন্যান্য=37			
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জেলা কোড :

ময়মনসিংহ=01	জামালপুর=02	কক্সবাজার=03	সাতঙ্গীরা=04
বাগেরহাট=05	পটুয়াখালী=06	বরগুনা=07	কুড়িগ্রাম=08
নীলফামারী=09	রাজশাহী=10	নাটোর=11	চুয়াডাঙ্গা=12

উপজেলা কোড :

হালুয়াঘাট=01	ইসলামপুর=02	মহেশখালী=03	আশাশুনি=04
কালিগঞ্জ=05	শ্যামনগর=06	ফকিরহাট=07	মোড়লগঞ্জ=08
কলাপাড়া=09	বরগুনা সদর=10	উলিপুর=11	জলঢাকা=12
তানোর=13	গোদাগাড়ী=14	লালপুর=15	চিলমারি=16
রৌমারি=17	দামুড়হুদা=18		