PRESENTATION ON
COMMUNITY CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT (CCCP) OF PKSF

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September 02, 2015

Organized by: Ministry of Finance, Indonesia and UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
An overview of Bangladesh

- Unique geographical location
- Youngest and most active Delta
- Himalayan drainage ecosystem
- Low-lying coastal zone
- One of the most cyclone prone area
- Area is 147 thousand square kilometer
  - 80% is flood plain
  - 12% is hilly area and
  - 8% Pleistocene terrace
Socio-economic context

• Recently became a lower middle income country
• Total population is approx. 160 million
• Area wise 94th, population wise 7th and population density wise 1st in the world.
• 24.5% people live below poverty line
• Ranks 1st in terms of many social indicators in South Asia
• GDP growth rate is around 6% over two decades
• Insurance penetration rate is 0.9%
• Natural resources based (predominantly agrarian) economy
Climate change is a hard reality

- According to IPCC, Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change
- Limited socio-economic and institutional capacity exacerbated negative impacts of climate change
- Negatively affects crop production and alter cropping patterns
- Adversely affects livelihoods
- Increase scarcity of drinking water
- Negatively affects human health
- Increase climate change refugees
Climate Change: Impacts on Population and Settlement

• It is estimated that climate change could affect more than 70 million people (UN Human Development Report 2007/’08)

• 1 Meter rise of SL will submerge about 18% of Bangladesh's land causing displacement of almost 30 million people (World Development Report, 2010).

• It is predicted that for 45 cm rise of sea level may inundate 10-15% of the land by the year 2050 resulting over 35 million climate refugees from the coastal districts (Climate Change Cell, DoE, Bangladesh)
Adaptation to climate change

• Climate has been changing over the years
• People at grassroots level have been adapting to climate change over the years using their knowledge and available technology
• Agricultural Research Institutions were active in developing new varieties of crops
• Government, NGOs and development partners are active to address the problems of climate change
Bangladesh has excellent policy environment to cope with climate change

- The government has integrated climate change challenges and opportunities into the overall development
- The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) was launched in 2005 and updated it in 2009.
- The government prepared the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009. It has six thematic pillars and 44 programs
- The government established Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) with its own resources to combat with climate change
- The government also established Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund (BCCRF) to implement BCCSAP
Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)

- Financed by BCCRF, a multi Donor Trust Fund
- The World Bank acts as fiduciary manager
- Implemented by PKSF, an Apex Development Financing Foundation created by the Government of Bangladesh
- 41 NGOs are involved in implementing community based climate change adaptation activities
- CCCP is implementing activities in conformity with Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009), its six thematic pillars and 44 programs
- Total number of beneficiaries is more than 500 thousand of which direct beneficiaries are more than 200 thousand
- Total budget is US$ 12.5 million; additional US$ 0.50 million, a total USD 13.0 million
- Risk zones covered: flood, drought and saline prone areas of Bangladesh
All hazard map of Bangladesh

Working area of CCCP

CCCP is working in 15 districts and 37 upazilas
PKSF- at a glance

- PKSF is an Apex Development Financing Organization created by the government of Bangladesh in 1990
- Registered as the most successful domestic apex foundation for developing the microfinance sector of Bangladesh
- Integrated various technical support projects with financing programmes
- Deeply involved in human capacity enhancement and building proper institutions
Major functions:

- Inclusive financial services
- People centered holistic programme (ENRICH)
- Farming and enterprise development
- Social protection
- Capacity building
- Advocacy and knowledge management
- Research and development
CCCP grounded on international standard framework, policy and systems

1. Operational Procedure
2. Activity Implementation Guideline
3. Environmental Management Framework (EMF)
4. Social Management Framework (SMF)
5. Knowledge Management & Capacity Building Strategy
6. Monitoring and Evaluation System
7. Complaint Handling Mechanism
8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism
9. Procurement Guideline
Adaptation activities: small infrastructure

Resilient Homestead: plinth raise

- Cluster based approach (minimum 4 families)
- Community contribution (labor /cash)
- Above one meter from the maximum flood level
- Cultivation of vegetable gardening and seed bed
- Plantation of fruits, timber trees and medicinal plants
- Outside turfing for durability
- Work as flood shelter (human and livestock)

Homestead Plinth Raise- Flood prone- Madargonj, Jamalpur
Local connecting road constructional and repairing saline prone Shatkhira district
Adaptation activities: water

Deep-set Tube-well for safe drinking water

- Cluster based approach (minimum 10 families)
- Community contribution (cash)
- Above the maximum flood level
- Tube-well management committee formed for maintenance
- Utilization of used water from the storage tank in the vegetable garden specially in drought area

Tube well with platform installed
Adaptation in drinking water: Rain water harvesting system

Rain water harvesting (RWH) in saline prone area
Maintenance of Pond Sand Filter (PSF) with Pond Re-excavation in Saline Prone Area

- Large community based activity
- Community contribution (labor and cash)
- Group formed for Pond and PSF maintenance and management
Access to safe drinking water: Pond Sand Filter (PSF)

Construction of Pond Sand Filter (PSF), an alternative solution for saline water
Adaptation in drinking water: Desalination Plant

Desalination plant in saline prone area
Surface water management: Canal Re-excavation

- Large community based activity (direct beneficiary 400 HH farmer)
- 300 acre land covered under irrigation
- Sunflower, mug bean, grass pea, vegetable, rice brri-47
- Fish cultivation (monosex telapae)
- Community contribution (labor and cash)
- Canal management committee formed
Surface water management: Pond Re-excavation

- Community level activity
- Specially drought and saline prone area
- Rain water reservoir,
- Community contribution (labor/financial)
- Pond management group formed for maintenance and management

Un-used pond re-excavated in drought prone area
Adaptation activities: sanitation

Second generation hygienic sanitary latrine

- Small community level activity (minimum 3 families)
- Specially women, aged and child friendly 2nd generation latrine
- Community contribution (labor/cash)
- Group formed for maintenance specially round the year cleaning
- Develop guideline for users
Access to sanitation: Community latrine

Community latrine
Livelihood adaptation in saline prone area: Crab fattening

- HH level activity
- Alternative sources of livelihood in saline prone area
- Community contribution (labor/cash)
- Provide training, technology and materials
- Develop linkage with the local MFIs and market

Crab fattening in saline area
Diversification of Household’s Livelihood: Slatted housing for goat rearing

- HH level activity
- Community contribution (cash)
- Provide training, technology and materials
- Develop linkage with the service providers
- Organized vaccination camp

Slatted house for Goat
Diversification of Household’s Livelihood: Housing for poultry management by semi scavenging methods

- HH level activity
- Community contribution (cash)
- Provide training, technology and materials
- Develop linkage with the service providers
- Organized vaccination camp

Housing for Poultry
Adaptation in fisheries sector: Cage Culture

Aquaculture in flood prone area
Adaptation activities: agriculture

Improve soil quality: Vermi-Compost

- HH level activity
- Community contribution (cash)
- Provide training, technology and materials
- Develop linkage with the local market

Vermi compost in drought area
Resilient cropping pattern: Some agricultural interventions

Drought resilient fodder cultivation (Napier) in drought prone area
Agricultural interventions cont.

Demonstration of short duration rice (BRRI-28) varieties
Agricultural interventions cont.

Demonstration of salinity tolerant vegetables
Demonstration of drought tolerant mustard (BARI-15) varieties
Agricultural interventions cont.

Home gardening by Gunny Bag in saline prone area
Agricultural interventions cont.

Demonstration plot (BARI-MUNG-6) in saline prone area
Agricultural interventions cont.

Demonstration plot: Drought resilient Wheat (BARI 24-Pradip)
Renewable Energy Use

Renewable energy: a solar home system

Solar home system for inaccessible char area

- HH level activity
- Community contribution (cash)
- Provide technology and materials
- Develop linkage with the service provider to warranty and related free services
Improved Cooking Stove (ICS): Adaptation to protect human health and reduce carbon emission

- Individual HH level activity
- Community contribution (cash)
- Free maintenance with supportive training
- Create awareness to use ICS
- Ensure use of locally available biomass fuel.
Adapting to flood risk in 2014 by raised plinth

Flood affected people 2014
Flood free raised plinth in flood area
Flood free raised plinth build in flood area
Flood free goat house build in Ulipur
Flood free raised plinth
Flood free raised plinth build

Adaptation to flood
Adaptation to flood cont.

Flood 2015 affected people in Kurigram district

Flood free people during flood 2015 with the help of CCCP in Kurigram
Capacity Building

CCCP Training on Accounts, Finance & Procurement

Progress review and learning sharing Workshop

Training on Implementation Arrangements of Sub-projects
Intensive monitoring at field level activities
Uniqueness of CCCP

- CCCP is a true community based project
- Beneficiaries are selected through a rigorous interactive process at grassroots level
- The activities designed in conformity with six pillars of BCCSAP, 2009 which are:
  1. Food security, social protection and health
  2. Comprehensive disaster management
  3. Infrastructure development
  4. Research and knowledge management
  5. Mitigation and low carbon development
  6. Capacity building and institutional strengthening
- Only well accepted and proven sustainable activities are promoted under the project
• CCCP is implemented basically by the NGO-MFIs, which are sustainable institutions
• These organizations have long legacy of implementing various successful pro-poor development interventions at grass root level
• These NGO’s involve the Local Government and related departments of government by getting their endorsements
• NGOs are supervised by PKSF, which has outstanding track record in supervising the NGOs
• PKSF gets continuous support from the government
• The World Bank is providing fiduciary management support to CCCP

The unique feature in a nutshell, CCCP is a project implemented through a concerted effort by the Donors, government, NGOs and Community
Exit Strategy

- Adaptation practices transferred are fully internalized by the community.

- After the project they are tagged to the MFIs for continuous financing of their livelihood activities.
Challenges

To combat adverse impacts of climate change we need:

- Specialized grass roots level institutions, not bubble organizations
- These organizations would require continuous technical and financial support to emerge as effective institutions
- Need to develop effective supervising institution
Thank You