

# CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP), Bangladesh

Project Completion Report, Country Programme 2016-2021



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# CHT Climate Change Resilience Project, Bangladesh

## Project Completion Report



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A Project of Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)**



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## ACRONYMS:

AFSP I	Agriculture and Food Security Project Phase I
AFSP II	Agriculture and Food Security Project Phase II
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BHDC	Bandarban Hill District Council
BTOR	Back to Office Report
CCRP	CHT Climate Resilience Project
CCVA	Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDF	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DO-CCRP	District Officer-CCRP
DKK	Danish Kroner
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FF	Farmer Facilitator
FFS	Farmer Field School
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDC	Hill District Council

HH	Household
IFM	Integrated Farm Management
IFM-FFS	Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School
KHDC	Khagrachari Hill District Council
LRP	Local Resilience Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MT	Master Trainer
NGO	Non-Government Organization
RHDC	Rangamati Hill District Council
SID-CHT	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tract
SRDI	Soil Resources Development Institute
ToT	Training of Trainers
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## Project Summary

<b>Project No:</b>	00110466
<b>Project Title:</b>	CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP)
<b>Project Start Date:</b>	1 March 2018
<b>Project End Date:</b>	November 2021 (Revised)
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	March 2018 to June 2021
<b>Project Budget:</b>	DKK 20 million (USD 3.18 Million).
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), UNDP Bangladesh
<b>Responsible Ministry:</b>	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)
<b>Project Area</b>	Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill districts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh
<b>Beneficiaries covered:</b>	A total of 24,892 people has been covered against the target of 10,000 people in 10 (ten) Upazilas of the 3 districts, where communities are relatively exposed to the impact of climate change and facing challenges in improving their livelihoods.
<b>Project Objective:</b>	To improve climate resiliency of the community livelihoods and watersheds in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
<b>Project Outcomes</b>	Improved community livelihoods and watersheds that are resilient to climate change
<b>Project Outputs</b>	<p><b>Output 1:</b> Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Responsive Local Resilience Plan developed in identified project locations.</p> <p><b>Output 2:</b> Resilient livelihoods are implemented for vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation</p> <p><b>Output 3:</b> CHT institutions and leaders are able to promote resilience building actions</p>
<b>Contact Person:</b>	<p>Biplab Chakma</p> <p>National Project Manager, SID-CHT, UNDP</p> <p>Email: biplab.chakma@undp.org</p>



## **1. Executive Summary:**

The CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP) worked to improve climate resiliency of the community livelihoods and watersheds in the Chittagong Hill Tracts by mobilizing the climate resiliency of the community livelihoods and watersheds community peoples along with relevant stakeholders. The key theory of change of this project is mobilizing community people to do the climate change vulnerability assessment and preparing the climate-responsive Local Resilience Plan (LRP) in identified watersheds with the crucial help from Hill District Councils, partner NGO and UNDP. A total of 24,892 population are being benefited against the project target of 10,000 population from 106 communities (from 20 specific sites/locations/micro-watersheds) where communities are relatively exposed to the impact of climate change and facing challenges in improving their livelihoods have been supported by the project.

The project beneficiaries have been implemented the climate climate-resilient schemes and adaptations through LRP's, which ultimately contributed to improving climate resilient livelihood in the project areas. Considering this proactive theory, this project has achieved a number of key results that are being contributed to improving the project beneficiaries' livelihoods. An array of key results that were generated in this reporting period are as follows:

### *Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Responsive Local Resilience Plan developed in identified project locations:*

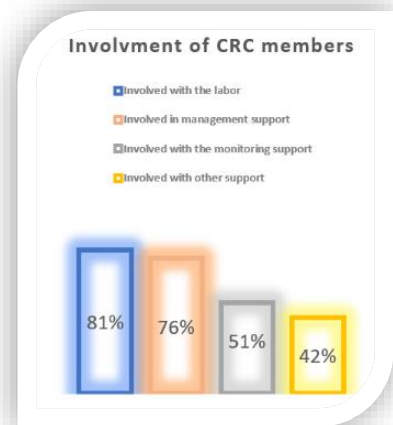
- A standard methodology for conducting Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and development of Local Resilience Plan (LRP) has been developed after comprehensive consultations at the local, regional and national level and printed in local Bangla language which is transformative and scalable in any geographical locations.
- 100% Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and Local Resilience Plan (LRP) have been completed in 20 LRP sites. The implementation process and methodology of these 20 CCVA and LRPs were documented and printed for wider distribution.
- Respective project staff received foundation and capacity development, including refresher training on Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and Local Resilience Planning (LRP).
- Locally led adaptation allows down scaling to local level and this project has ensured that community people are in the front seat to plan and delivery of the project. A total of 300 CRC meetings on LRP projects, MoU signing with HDCs, fund withdrawal,

utilization update and monitoring were organized at the para/community level, where 2,830 (F: 1,137, M: 1,693) community people participated.

- A total of 218 awareness sessions on
  - (a) current and future climate and environmental risks in CHT,
  - (b) climate change issues and Community Based Adaptation, and
  - (c) soil water conservation and reduce soil erosion were conducted in CRC sites; where a total of 5,470 participants (F: 2,953, M 2,517: ,) participated.
- A total of 08 learning visits with 109 members (F: 29, M: 80) from CRC, UP, Upazila, and traditional leaders were conducted in-country to interact with different communities and learn best practices in terms of management practices and to maximize the output produced.

Resilient livelihoods are implemented for vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation:

- 75 LRP schemes were implemented under 20 LRP sites.
- Around 84% of the total LRP projects have been implemented, where 81% and 76% of CRC members involved by providing labor and management support, respectively.
- 99% of beneficiaries are able to perceive the different levels of risks
- Most of the LRP schemes (49%) are water-related project. So far 29 water supply schemes have been implemented.
- About 80-83% of beneficiary feel the comfort that water-related projects have reduced time of water collection, reduced waterborne diseases, more clean water for drinking and HH uses.
- With the active participation of 490 CRC members (F: 174, M: 316, 12 experience sharing workshops were organized to exchange experiences with each other (success stories, failure stories, challenges, the future course of actions, results/outputs) from CRC project implementation.
- 05 Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning workshops were organized by BHDC and KHDC, where a total of 288 (F: 96, M: 192) participants from CRC, VCF, District, and GoB line departments participated. These workshops prioritized the conservation of forests for long-term water solutions and adaptive initiatives for bringing resilience



with the current severe water crises and deforestation and non-environment friendly plantation.

*CHT institutions and leaders are able to promote resilience building actions:*

- 83% of project participants have received technical assistance from the government line departments while their LRP project was undergoing a technical feasibility assessment.
- 81 district coordination meetings were organized with 595 participants (F: 221, M: 374) to discuss about the implementation plan, field challenges, and major lessons learned.
- Organized 34 events with 2,260 (F: 916, M: 1,344) community people, along with Upazila/Union stakeholders, actively joined in World Environment Day/World Water Day events. These events helped develop the community consciousness on current and future environmental issues and how to overcome those challenges.
- Conducted 79 bi-monthly UDCC meetings over the project period with on an average 18 participants of each meeting. The key output of these meetings was to integrate CCRP activities with other Union Parishad initiatives and share information of the project implementation status.
- A total of 102 monitoring visits were conducted by Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) where 43 visits by Upazila Development Coordination Committee (UzDCC) at CRC sites in 3 hill districts.
- A learning visit was organized in the Khulna region to see how the rainwater is constructed and preserved water. There was total 34 (Male 27, Female 07) participants from HDCs, Upazila Chairman, Union Chairman, UP member, traditional leaders, CRC and project staff went to Khulna region.
- A Capacity building training of Institutional Leaders on Climate Risk Informed Decision making was conducted with 27 institutional leaders representing different tiers of the institution in Rangamati including Hill District Council, Regional Council, Upazila, and Union Parishad, Civil Society, SID-CHT, Climate Resilient Committee (Hill community), and Media.

*Improved community livelihoods and watersheds that are resilient to climate change:*

The project implemented about 75 schemes considering the climate change vulnerability and adaptation in 20 LRP sites. Some major results derived from this reporting period are as follows:

- Installed and started 29 water supply schemes to fetch clean drinking water and HH uses.
- To increase agricultural production and yields, 5 Agri-machineries schemes were established in this reporting period.
- To reduce current irrigation cost, increase yields and use of fallow lands, 9 (including solar supported) irrigation schemes have been selected and started in two hill districts.
- There is excessive annual rainfall in CHT area. By conducting an exchange visit in Khulna, CHT people were motivated to use the rainwater harvesting project in their project areas. So far, 8 rainwater schemes installed for fetching clean drinking and hh water.
- 7 solar lamp posts have installed in the project area in order to reduce electricity cost, uninterrupted power, avoid wildlife attacks and accidents etc.
- Dam construction for irrigation is one of the vital schemes in the project. 7 schemes have been installed to reduce irrigation cost, unused lands and create new entrepreneurs.
- 4 plantation schemes have been implemented with a goal that this plantation will prevent soil erosion, keep water from headwater, increase environmental sustainability, open new livelihoods and increase household savings or resources.
- 5 types of assets or capitals upon which livelihoods are built, namely human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital.
- Above 10 (96%) targeted people had a cumulative livelihood score, where almost 19% respondents received a livelihood score of above 25.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Background

CHT region is dominated by hills and mountains. The population has been increasing in the region following the land deficit in other parts of the country. People are incessantly moving toward this naturally endowed region. The hilly and coastal areas are most susceptible to climate-induced natural disasters like erratic rainfall, landslide, drought, flood, and cyclone vulnerability. The changing pattern of climate is now inevitable and takes a sharp turn to worsen on ecosystems features (i.e., coastal and marine, inland freshwater, terrestrial forest, hilly and man-made homestead ecosystems) and socio-economic scenarios by climate-induced hazards in Bangladesh.

It is felt and evidenced in community peoples' perception and scientific studies that like other ecological zones of Bangladesh, the CHT region is likely to be affected by climate change stresses such as temperature rise, erratic rainfall, prolonged drought spells, and so on over the years. These hazards severely impact the lives and livelihoods of local community peoples as they are mostly inhabited in remote rural areas and live in extreme poverty. Communities are facing a serious water crisis during the dry season from February to May as the flows in natural streams are reduced on which they fully depend upon, and again cannot use the water during full monsoon as the streams are heavily turbid due to high mud deposition.

Watershed is the lifeline of local peoples in CHT. Due to the degradation of ecosystem-based natural resources like streams, by depleting forest resources in an unsustainable manner and changes in the micro-climatic condition of CHT, these are drying up day by day, leaving a lot of people under serious water scarcity, low groundwater level for crop irrigation, lack of fish species, hampering waterway transportation. Sum and substances of this, climate change with admixtures of anthropogenic impacts is hindering from the conduction of development work in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which are having severe consequences of healthy daily life and livelihoods of local peoples.

Keeping this preview in mind, many initiatives have been taken for building community livelihoods and watersheds resiliency to the unprecedented impact of climate change by promoting sustainable agricultural practices through AFSP III, watershed conservation through CHTWCA, and adaptation to Climate change through this CCRP under SID-CHT umbrella. This project has conducted climate change vulnerability assessment and resilience analysis, which were being undertaken by communities through proper capacity building to community peoples followed by the development of Local Resilience Plan (LRP) for addressing climate and environmental risks in a participatory way. The CCVA analysis showed that drought in the form of seasonal variations, flash floods, cyclones, heavy downpours to lead landslides are the key hazards and others and resilience plans are also focused on the same to minimize the risk towards lives and livelihoods. While the earlier reporting period, communities were engaged with developing CCVA, LRP, and selection of LRP projects and

prioritizing them on a matrix-based process. A total of 75 LRP projects were identified, and communities had received training on the project and financial management part of their capacity building process. communities were engaged to implement those projects. Although the covid-19 ongoing lockdown and restriction have put several pauses to the projects, and all of the projects were implemented successfully and additional timing of project extension helped to consolidate the project activities. It is expected that all the LRP projects would be able to address sustainability aspects like day to day project run, repair, and maintenance, and built a financial and technical capacity that would help them to sustain those initiatives.

This project engaged local and traditional governance structures to build capacities to support the implementation of resilience actions at the community level, thereby reinforcing sustainability and replicating resilience measures at the community level. The local bodies are the Union Parishad, Hill Districts Councils, and the CHT. traditional institutions (Circle Chief office, Headmen, and Karbaries). CCRP has worked closely with Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCCs), wherein the elected and traditional leaders oversee the implementation of development plans of the Union and monitor their activities. The Upazila Parishads and HDCs provided necessary technical support for the implementation of the LRPs.

## 2.2 Project Objectives:

The objective of CCRP was to improve the **climate resiliency** of the **community livelihoods** and **watersheds** in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The project objective achieved by two specified outcomes: improved community livelihoods and watersheds that are resilient to climate change.

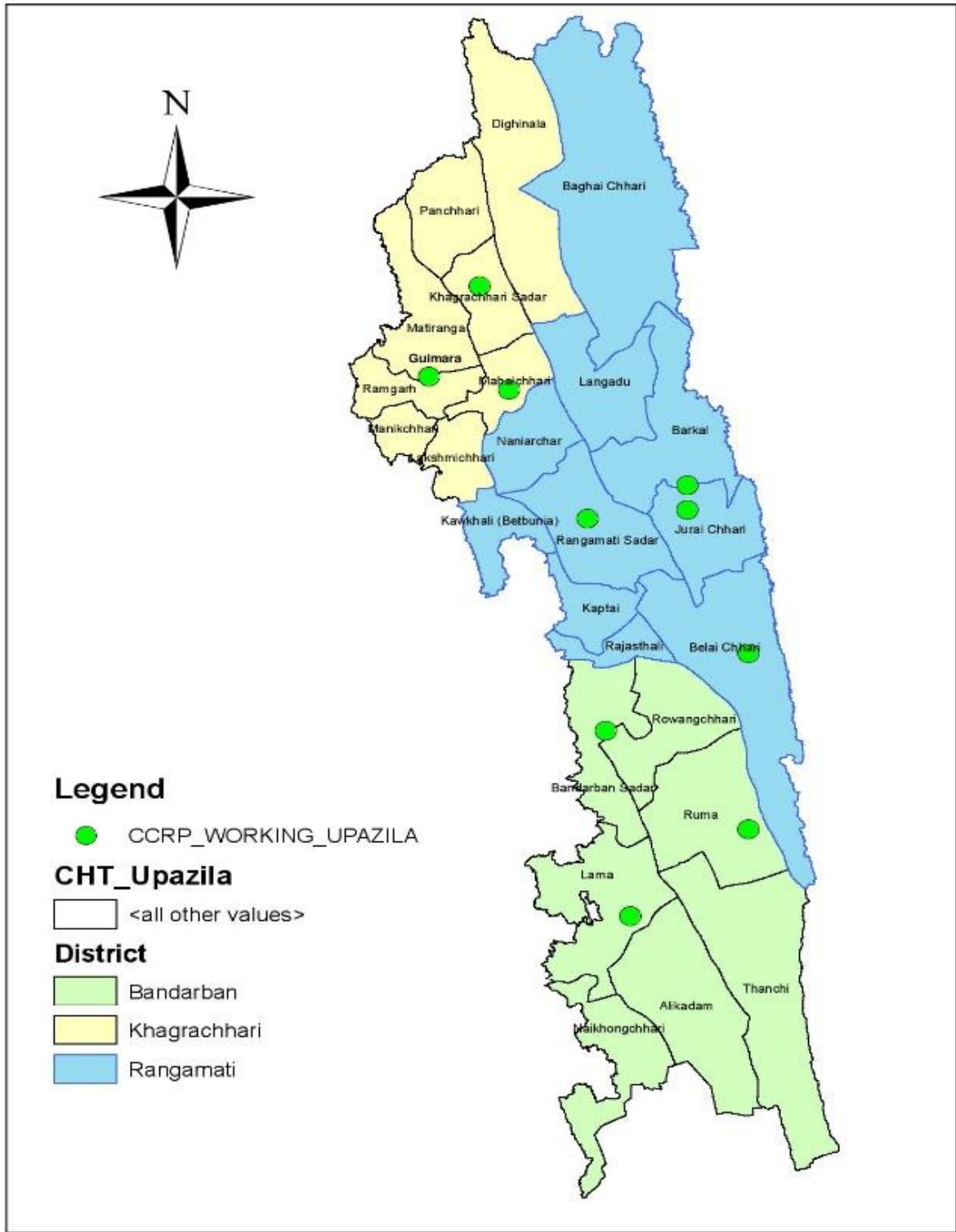
## 2.3 CCRP Targeted Area:

A total of 24,892 against the project’s target of 10,000 population from 106 communities (from 20 specific sites/locations/micro-watersheds) where communities have been relatively exposed to the impact of climate change and faced challenges in improving their livelihoods. 10 out of 26 Upazilas in CHT were covered under this pilot initiative. The table below and map 1 shows district wise working Upazilas:

**Table 1** District wise working Upazilas under CCRP

Name of District	Name of selected Upazilas	Number of communities
Bandarban	- Bandarban Sadar, - Lama and - Ruma	31 communities from 6 sites/watersheds
Khagrachari	- Khagrachari Sadar, - Mahalchari, - Guimara,	31 communities from 6 sites/watershed
Rangamati	- Rangamati Sadar, - Belaichari, - Jurachari and - Barkal	44 communities from 8 sites/watersheds

### CCRP WORKING UPAZILA in CHT



Map 1: CCRP covering Upazila in 3 hill districts

## Outcome: Improved community livelihoods and watersheds that are resilient to climate change

Indicator: % households in targeted communities able to improve their livelihoods in identified watersheds.

Sustainable Livelihood Framework' (SLF) was used to measure the outcome level indicator. Because the livelihoods approach is concerned with people, the framework attempts to get an authentic and realistic understanding of people's strengths (here referred to as "assets" or "capitals"). It is critical to examine how people attempt to translate their skills into beneficial livelihood results. The concept is based on the assumption that people require a variety of assets in order to attain positive livelihood outcomes. Therefore, the SLF identifies five types of assets or capitals upon which livelihoods are built, namely human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital. In this study, the respondents identified human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital and based on their identification of assets or capitals scores were given for each identified asset or capital and they were categorized into different types. The culmination of the total score is shown in table below. Among the beneficiaries, most of them had a cumulative livelihood score above 10 (**96%**).

Livelihood Score	Bandarban	Khagrachari	Rangamati	All	
<b>below 10</b>		3.3	1.0	6.6	4.0
<b>10 to 15</b>		23.3	36.5	52.9	40.8
<b>16 to 20</b>		23.3	7.3	31.4	21.3
<b>21 to 25</b>		13.3	25.0	8.3	15.2
<b>above 25</b>		36.7	30.2	0.8	18.8

Output 1: Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Responsive Local Resilience Plan developed in identified project locations

Indicator 1.1: Percentage of communities that have completed Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment.



Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and Local Resilience Plan (LRP) were the key



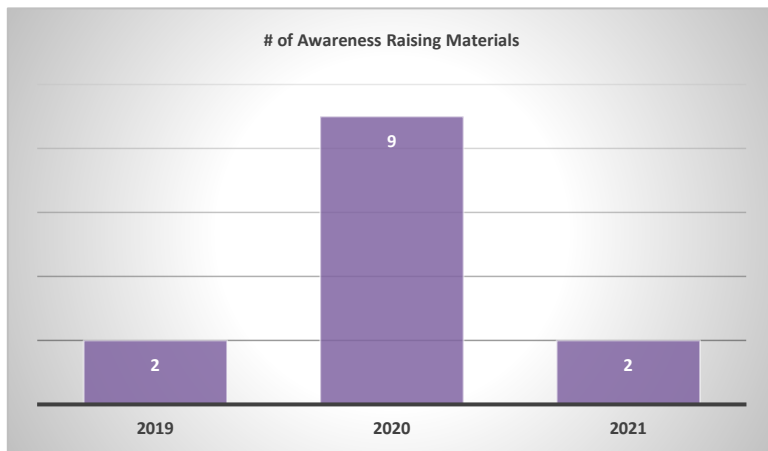
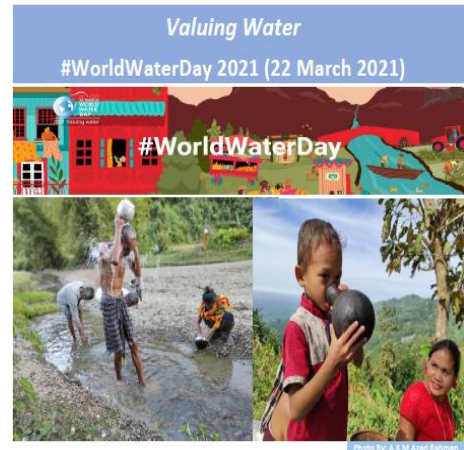
*LRP development*

outputs that have been **100% achieved** over the project period. All LRP plans has been printed. The total methodology was drafted with the context of CHT and then consultation took place in the community level, district level and finally national level. As a technical partner, Brac, an NGO, took leadig role for developing the methodology and incorporated all the feedback and recommendations. Later projects staff and CRC members were trained on CCVA and LRP methodology, as the results of 20 CCVAs and LRPs completed and disseminated

the printed version among the respective stakeholders.

### Activity 1.1.1: Develop awareness-raising materials on environmental change-related issues and adaptation

The project developed thirteen (13) awareness-raising materials on different issues to address the climate change, community based adaptation, Soil-water conservation, biodiversity conservation on the eve of World Environment Day, World Water Day and World Environment Day. Most of the awareness materials was on environmental protection emphasizing on valuing of water, and ecosystem restoration. 35 project staff have been trained on this awareness session online and then similar sessions carried at the community level.



### Activity 1.1.2: District level workshop to identify micro and small watersheds

The Project conducted 03 (three) district level workshops where 202 participants (male 139; female 63) were participated. Through these local level workshops, a total of 10 Upazilas/project locations identified from 26 Upazilas in 3 districts of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban. Based on the site/community selection guideline, project field team identified 20 micro and small watersheds. In these 20 watersheds, there are 106 communities under 10 Upazila from three districts.



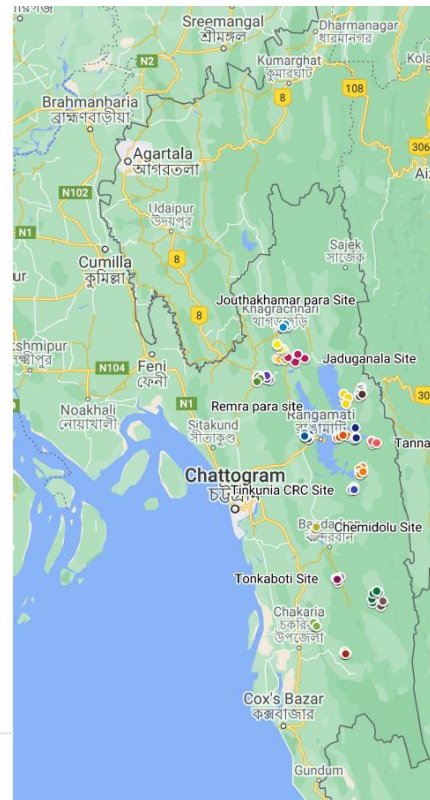
Photo- district level workshop to identify micro watershed

### Activity 1.1.3: Selection of communities from the identified micro-watersheds and formation of cluster

This activity was completed in 2019. In a watershed, there were many micro-watersheds, communities were mostly selected from the micro-watersheds. The community selection process took place at the Union level through a Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) meeting, where most disadvantaged, disaster-prone areas and vulnerable communities were given priority. As per recommendation from UDCC, communities were finally selected.

GPS\_Location\_CCRP\_All.csv

- Furamone Para CRC site
- Gozalia Site
- Bame Bushonchara CRC site
- Bangalkata Chorbekchara CRC site
- Dulkul Pach Protima CRC site
- Manikchari Joysen Para Site
- Tannabichara CRC site
- Tinkunia CRC Site
- Bashanta Mon CRC site
- Bogalake Site
- Chemidolu Site
- Hazachara CRC Site
- Jaduganala Site
- Jouthakhamar para Site
- Mahajan Para Site
- Mongram para Site
- Remra para site
- Rupashi Para Site
- Shamakhal Site
- Tonkaboti Site



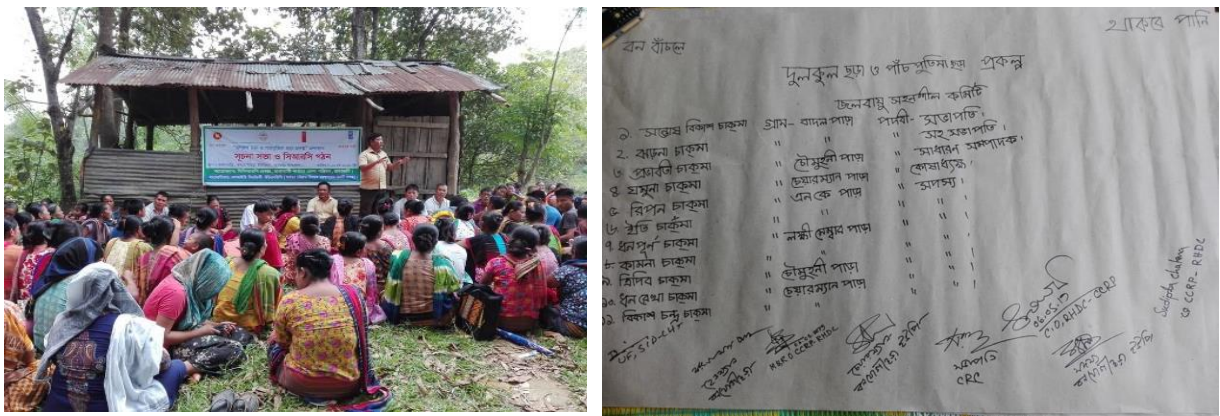
Due to geographical conditions, cluster formation varies from 5-7 communities in each micro-watershed. Bandarban and Khagrachari both districts have 31 paras each under 6 micro-watersheds and 44 paras under 8 micro watersheds in Rangamati and identified 4712 HHs from respective areas. At a glance information are given table below.

	Bandarban	Khagrachari	Rangamati	Total
<b>Upazila</b>	3	3	4	10
<b>Sites/Watersheds</b>	6	6	8	20

<b>Communities</b>	31	31	44	106
<b>HHs</b>	1345	1775	1592	4712

#### Activity 1.1.4: Inception meeting at the community level and form Climate Resilient Committee (CRC)

Following the CRC formation guideline, the project team conducted **a total of 26 inception meetings** with **837 community people** (male 452; female 385) in order to form Climate Resilience Committee (CRC). Each site has minimum 11 and maximum 13 members (45% women participation ensured) with representative from 5 to 6 nearby villages. The objective of CRC formation was “to take lead on overall implementation, management, coordination, monitoring and follow up at community level on climate resilience building activities under CCRP”. Accordingly, CRC has been capacitated on various issues which has been further explained in below sections.



*Inception meeting and formation of Climate Resilience Committee (CRC) at Jurachari, Rangamati*

#### Activity 1.1.5: Training for project staff on Climate Change issues, adaptation, watersheds management, risks assessment and planning, CCVA, LRP

**Foundation Training:** To develop the capacity of the project staff on climate change issues,



adaptation, watersheds management, risks assessment and planning, CCVA as well as LRP. The project organized a 7-day long training with **43 field level staff** from both partners and SID-CHT, UNDP, where they had received hands-on training on the tools of CCVAs and LRPs. There was also a day long field exercise session included in the training where the participants interacted with community peoples

and demonstration of various PRA tools of CCVAs and exercised the formulation of Local Resilience Plan (LRP).

**Capacity development training:** The project organized 02 batch trainings for **35 project staff** (Female-12 and Male-23) as part of their capacity building. The training aimed to build the capacity of the project staff of implementing partners on how to conduct CCVA and LRP. The participant received both theoretical and practical learning on climate change and its impact, adaptation, vulnerability framework, and how to assess climate vulnerability in systematic steps such as vulnerability matrix followed by impact chain analysis and assessing adaptive capacity. Then during the second phase of training (LRP) the participants received theoretical knowledge on resilience, its component and framework as well as different means of adaptation. After that, the participant, through group work, designed the local resilience planning. The project staff was evaluated both at the beginning and the end of the training. The participant after the training found to facilitate CCVA and LRP with the communities in their Respective sites.



**Refresher Training:** A refresher training on Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and Local Resilience Planning (LRP) to project staff of implementing partners was conducted from February 23-24, 2021 at Hotel Sea Palace Ltd., Cox's Bazar. The main objective of the refresher training was to discuss the challenges and learning from the field implementation and participant's



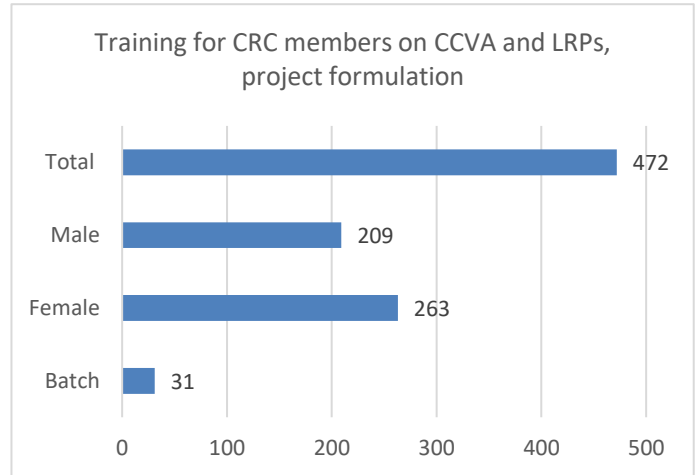
feedback from conducting the CCVA and developing of LRPs in the project sites. A total of **32 participants** participated in the training. The training session had a number of lectures and participatory sessions. Moreover, the participants had provided their feedback on the methodologies and their experience in implementing them at the field level. The total methods of conducting CCVA and developing user guides were refreshed and discussed.

*Refresher training on CCVA and LRP to CCRP staff*

#### **Activity 1.1.6: Training for CRC members on CCVA and LRPs, project formulation**

A total of **31 batches training** (2019- 13 batches, 2020- 18 batches) were conducted in 3 hill districts where 472 participants (male 209; female 263) participated. The training aimed at building the capacity of the community leaders on how to conduct CCVA and LRP of their respective sites.

Selected CRC members of each site participated in the training. The participant received hands-on training on climate change and its impact in CHT and how to assess climate vulnerability in systematic steps such as vulnerability matrix followed by impact chain analysis and assessing adaptive capacity. Various tools such as presentation, video,



animation, group work and discussion were used to conduct the training. Then during the second phase of training (LRP) the participants received theoretical knowledge on resilience and adaptation. After that, the participant, through group work, designed the local resilience planning and formulated different projects based on their design. The participants are expected to conduct CCVA and develop LRPs in their respective sites after the training.

### Activity 1.1.7: Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVAs) and development of Local Resilience Plans (LRPs)

A total of **20 Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVAs) and LRPs** have revisited and finalized the updated user guides in consultation with the community and local stakeholders through a standardized process. Out of these final 20 CCVAs & LRPs, 03 were printed in the earlier quarter and handed over to relevant CRCs and another 17 will be printed for distribution soon.

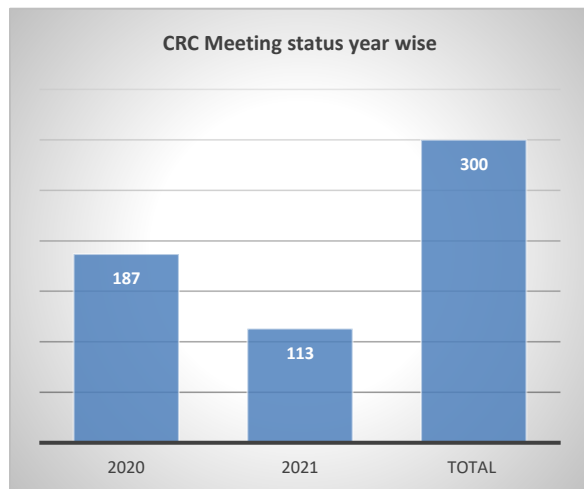
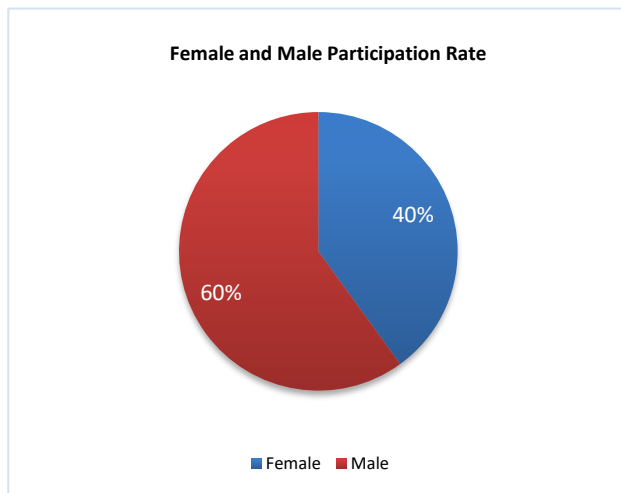


### Activity 1.1.8: Prepare and submit Project Proposals following the LRPs

The project proposal submission was subject to identify and prioritize the projects using a Resilience Matrix (RM) from all the LRPs. The highest proposals scored in RM were then allowed to form as project proposals through a comprehensive process of technical feasibility test of the project proposals on the ground. After the social and environmental screening, proposals were prepared and submitted to the UDCC for their recommendation. The technical review committee and PIC of HDCs are then finally approved of those projects. Finally, a total of **20 project proposals** were submitted and approved by the technical committees.

### Activity 1.1.9: Organize CRC Meetings at para/community level

20 Climate Resilience Committees (CRC) were organized monthly coordination meetings at community level to discuss on various community climate resilience building activities. The meeting majorly focused on common understanding on climate issues, vulnerabilities and how to overcome. Over the project period, a total of **300 CRC meeting** was organized at para/community level where **2,830 (Female-1137, Male – 1693)** people were attended. These meetings were organized for discussing various issues of climate vulnerabilities, project planning, social and environmental screening, and sharing of training outcomes to other CRC members. The issue of discussions in the CRC meetings were the recommendation of the Union development coordination committee (UDCC) on LRP projects, MoU signing with HDCs, Fund withdrawal, utilization update and monitoring, various visits of HDCs, UDCC and UzDCC, etc. The meetings also discussed market assessment reports of the various commodity that would be purchased, budget preparation, budget approval, collection of community contributions for the LRP projects, updating different registers like cash-book, contribution registers, etc.



### Indicator 1.2: Percentage of selected communities with Local Resilience Plan

The project conducted 20-vulnerability assessments and developed local resilience plans through participatory way to deal with local vulnerabilities. **100%** of the selected communities have developed their own Local Resilience Plans while the target was 60%—the entire 11 communities covered by 24,892 population in 4,712 HHs.

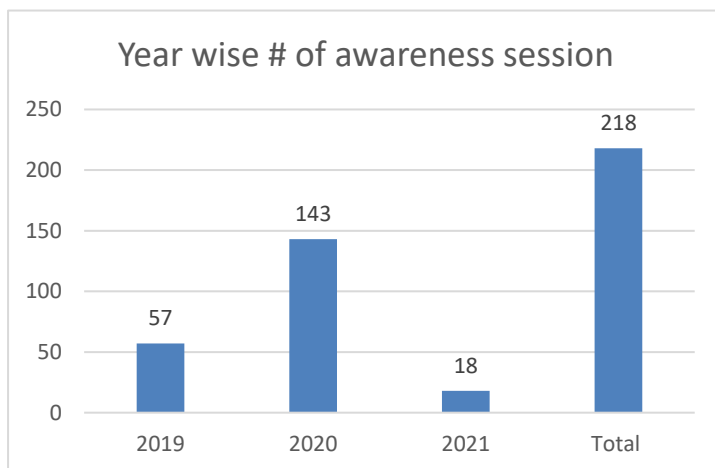
The major activities under this indicator are being implemented as follows:

#### **Activity 1.2.1: Consultancy services (National)**

The project assigned three consultants for preparing CHT soil conservation, water conservation guideline, and another climate policy consultant for identifying policy gaps.

#### **Activity 1.2.2: Organize awareness-raising sessions at the community level**

The project targeted to at least 3 awareness raising sessions on (a) current and future climate and environmental risks in CHT, (b) climate change issues and Community Based Adaptation, and (c) integrated planning and management of common use of water and Natural Resources actions at each community. During the project period, a total of **218 awareness session** conducted in CRC sites where **5470 participants** (Female- 2953, Male- 2517) were participated and enhanced awareness on climate change and Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change, Soil conservation and control of environmental protection etc.



### Activity 1.2.3: Exposer visit

A total of **8 learning visit** were made during the project period where **109 participants** (female:- 29, male: 80) from CRC, UP, Upazila and traditional leaders participated the learning visit from one district to another district internally. These learning visits mainly focused on various local-led adaptation activities such as to capture best practices on micro watershed management, water distribution system using solar panel and relevant issues. They interacted with host community who received them and showed their resilience building activities. The visit provided an opportunity for the visiting team members to quickly learn from the field experiences from one community to another. learn new approaches, and build networks. The team observed VCF, solar water supply, and GFS significantly contributing to improving the climate resiliency of the local community through biodiversity conservation. The team members got information that hosting communities have been benefitted economically, too, through growing more agricultural production getting the desired water supply from VCF and GFS. A member from different locations of the visiting team was very impressed to see all the spots and would make their own attempt to implement at the locality where applicable.

Out of which, a team also observed various research work done by BARI in the area of climate-resilient variety development for CHT, VCF activities done by CHTWCA for better synergy, and CRC activities in different areas of CHT. These exchange visits have helped CRC

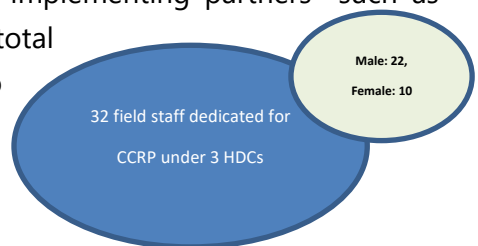


*Exchange visit by Rangamati team to Khagrachari district*

members to interact with different communities and learn from best practices in terms of management practices and maximizing the output produced.

### Activity 1.2.4: Management support to CCRP Implementation

This activity is related to management and operation cost for implementing partners- such as Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati Hill District Councils. A total of 32 staff (male: 22, female: 10) are dedicated at 3 HDCs to support implementation of CCRP activities in the field, regular monitor and coordinate with key stakeholders and produce reports.





CRC committees are relatively new and many of them having no prior experience to managing any project or activities in their locality. Therefore, they required support from the project side. Community Organizers are the ones who helped them day to day basis for accomplishing many activities like arranging meetings and proper recording of the meeting minutes and follow-up action by the CRC committees.

Sometimes, it was observed that community people could not memorize proper project modalities though they were trained for and as climate change is a new area and having a relatively low idea, therefore, they were needed backstopping support, and Technical officers extended this support to the CRCs. CCRP team of HDCs particularly helped them to source the best technical solutions in the area of solar-based LRP initiatives, Agri machinery and linked them with the technical institutions e.g. Fisheries department supported cage fisheries in Belaichari.

BRAC, a technical partner of CCRP, has provided technical support in some of the key areas like rainwater harvesting, climate vulnerability analysis, capacity development, etc.

CCRP project is implemented by Hill District Councils (HDCs) and has provided coordinated support to this CCRP implementation e.g. primary project proposals were required to have technical feasibility by the various institutions and HDCs has extended this support as many departments are now transferred to HDCs. Few projects were required engineering drawings and designs and this support provided by the Engineering division of HDCs. HDCs management also has made several monitoring visits for quality improvement.

SID-CHT through mobilizing resources, capacity building of staffs of the partners' agencies, technical monitoring of the project through project visits, coordination meetings, and leveraging various instruments and technical contents for project management has ultimately helped LRP implementation.

## Output 2: Resilient livelihoods are implemented for vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation

### Indicator 2.1: Percentage of communities (with nearly 50% women participation) that implemented prioritized and selective risk reduction.

The CRC and local communities were actively involved in the LRP projects. 100% of LRP projects were completed during this reporting period. **Around 84%** (N=109) of CRC members participated in the implementation of the LRP scheme, 73.5 % indicated that they were involved in the implementation process through labor, 63% mentioned that they were involved in the management process, and nearly 63 % stated that they provided monitoring support. End line study asked respondents to identify which schemes had been used to implement local resilience building actions in their community, with nearly 69% reporting "Agri-machineries," 51% reporting "Dam construction for irrigation," 62% reporting "Mixed fruit gardening," 54% reporting "Plantation (afforestation), 48% reporting "Water supply facilities "and 42% reporting "Irrigation," among others. Only 22% respondents reported that their community has implemented "Beef Fattening" scheme.

A number of activities are implemented to support this indicator as follows:

#### Activity 2.1.1: Cost for NGO to provide technical support on capacity building of project staff including partners on climate resilience

BRAC, the technical NGO for the CCRP project, supported for capacity building of projects staff of HDCs. Finalization of CCVA and LRP guidelines through the community consultation process, validation at the regional level and national level done by BRAC involving various CHT and national stakeholders.

CCRP project staff were provided refresher training on CCVA and LRP and revisited some of the CCVA based on the feedbacks from the field staff. BRAC also has extended its technical support during the implementation of the LRP projects.

BRAC has completed all the capacity-building training and developed technical contents as targeted in the project cycle. Now, BRAC has been engaged for capacity building of policymakers to enhance transformational capacities along with an evaluation of current methodology and its efficacy as a tool for bringing resilience in the additional contract period. Already one batch of training for CHT institutions was completed and the CHT Climate resilience Framework is being developed.

## Activity 2.1.2: Support to Climate Resilience Committee's (CRC) Local Resilience Building (LRP) Actions

Local Resilience Building Actions were the key areas under this CCRP project that aimed to reducing climate change-related shocks. Around 75 LRP projects were successfully completed under 20 CCRP sites. Most of the LRP projects (49%) are the water-related project of which, many are now started to serve the communities very effectively. Around 84% of LRP projects have been implemented. Few of the initiatives have attracted local and national media as it is contributing very innovative and resilient ways. CRC would get training in the upcoming quarter on the project sustaining process. All the CRCs received LRP funds into their bank accounts and have initiated LRP projects. Project staff, relevant technical agencies have been provided their extensive support for the smooth operation of LRP projects. CRCs are responsible for managing projects through specific management guidelines that developed as part of project support. Social auditing, open information sharing, oversight monitoring from the project side leading the project transparency.

### **Case study-01:**

#### **CCRP project ensured access to water for daily use and triggering homestead production in Jouthokhamar Para, Khagrachari.**

Jouthokhamar is one of the poverty prevail areas of CHT and people mainly depend on agriculture and daily laborer. There is no formal roadway and better communication unlike many other communities. The main problem of the people in the areas is availability of water, such as drinking water & household uses. There were three Tube-wells installed earlier which also became useless as the water level goes down. The community people used to Well water, but in the dry season, it dries up and making it unsuitable for the rainy season due to water contamination with dust particles. In the rainy season, the community spends the day storing rainwater with pot and pan, but it is not enough. So, it was very difficult for community peoples to collect water by walking 3-4 Km in everyday which not only wastage of time but hampered their daily activities as well. As a result, insufficient and unhygienic water has become an increased health hazard for the community people and the situation was worsening day by day.

Under the CCRP LRP project, CRC has identified this as a key problem and recently installed 4-IFG (Infiltration gallery system), 1-solar power pump, and 1-electric power pump in this area. They could not have imagined that the water shortage in this area would go away so soon, which was like a dream. They now can collect water through IFG, solar pumps, electric pumps. Every household including CRC and the nearest family can enjoy the benefit of water collection. In addition, they



*Community collecting water from the facility*

can bring most of the land under cultivation through solar pumps and electric water pumps. At present with adequate water, communities are getting good fruits by properly irrigating the fruit tree and better management practices and solving their key agricultural problems and are able to cultivate different types of vegetables around in the homestead. This is particularly helping to save family expenditure and reducing the risk of women fetching water. Waterborne diseases have been decreasing and no diarrhea patients after installation so far. *It makes sense to explain the hardships we had to go through every day for water. And the change of nature has pushed us more and more into disaster. The water level is going down day by day due to climate change. But through the CCRP project, our awareness of tackling climate change has increased. We have gained this knowledge through various awareness sessions. We have learned about adaptation strategies. Hopefully, the remaining villages will come under the CCRP project. I wish the duration of the project to be extended and the CCRP project to be successful.* Said by **Mr. Dhanayan Tripura**, a General Secretary of Juothokamar para CRC.

### **Case study-2:**

#### **Women from remote villages have some leisure time now in Ruma Upazilla of Banderban**

Janerang Para in Ruma Upazilla at Bogalake area is one of the remotest paras in Banderban. In previous years, turbid water of the Chema Khal was the ultimate fat for the communities. During the monsoons and droughts, community people used to collect water by digging holes near the streams (locally called patkua) and collect water from distant streams. The water crisis in CHT is a common problem during the dry season. But the situation has worsened over the last few years due to deforestation across the region Also, stone extraction has undermined the water retention capacity of the streams. These problems have been tried to solve through Gravity Flow System (GFS). For many families in the para, getting sufficient amounts of water is a major challenge because, for parents who are working in the fields, it's often down to teenaged children or mothers with young children to collect water three or four times a day. During the dry season, whole days can be spent searching for water which is mostly collected from streams flowing off the hills.

One of the residents of this area is Baithaoti Tripura. She said, ' I used to collect water from the stream which is a long distance from the village mostly needed to invest the whole day. I needed to work up to late at night to finish household works. But now, I have more time and I have started poultry rearing'.

Water reserve tanks are within the reach now. They can easily use water from this tank at any time of the day when needed. Besides, women are now cultivating seasonal vegetables, raising some poultry in the yard. The incidence of waterborne diseases has decreased.



*Previous water source*



*Water collection from current facility*

### **Case study-3:**

#### **The Solar Powered Pump broadens the scale of agriculture in Jurachari Upazila.**

Jurachari Upazila is about 57 km east of the Rangamati Sadder Upazila which touched the border of Mizoram state of India. About one hundred and ten families are dwelling in the hills of Sitaram Para, Purba Sapchari Para, and Lulangchari Para which are five kilometers away from Jurachari Union. The agriculturally dependent communities of the area are relatively poor.

Once they used to make a good living with the good production but over a decade and a half,



*Communities' reaction after installing the solar powered pump for irrigation.*

droughts, landslides, and flashfloods have reduced the agricultural production and left most of the land in the area without irrigation and uncultivated. As a result, there is a food shortage in these areas every year.

Locals believe that this problem has increased day by day due to climate change. Kina Dhan Chakma, an 80-year-

old resident of Sapchari Para, said, *'Once upon a time there was a lot of water in the Stream due to the regular rains in the area and the cultivation was continued uninterruptedly. But now it is difficult to cultivate more than one season for the shortage of water for irrigation. Even though it is cultivated but it produces a low yield.'* crops comparably, so loans are taken every year. Maya Nanda Dewan, a local Headman, said *'due to the severity of the drought, the cultivable lands are no longer cultivated. Out of 110 families in the area, 92 families have more than 40 hectares of various crop and paddy lands'*. Under the Ministry of CHT (MoCHTA) and the Strengthening Inclusive Development (SID-CHT) funded by DANIDA, 5 potential project areas including Tonnyabeechara were initially selected through Rangamati Hill District Council. Later, based on the scoring of all these project areas of union development coordination committees, the Tonnyabeechara area was recommended to the district council for project implementation. Due to flash floods, heavy rain fall flooded the crop lands and irregular



*Farmers are ploughing lands and planting crops in the field*

rain fall in right time make cultivation impossible. Many of the farmers are demotivated in cultivating the lands, the production cost increases double, and the amount of the lands that is cultivated is not possible to irrigate in proper time and also due to the hiking of fuel cost increases the production cost.

Under the LRP project, initiatives were taken to reconstruct the damaged cultivable lands which were damaged by landslides and flash floods in 2017. 4 solar-powered irrigation pumps and a seed storehouse were set up in the community.



*Paddy field at Lulangchari Para.*

Krishna Lal Chakma, a local farmer, said, "every year, due to the crises of water for irrigation, we had uncertainty about the timing of cultivation in the Boro Seasons, but this year, the uncultivable lands are brought under early cultivation by the help of the installation of the solar-powered irrigation pump. As a result, the fallow lands have come under cultivation and all the farmers have started cultivation and hope to produce efficient crops from the lands.

Mrs. Susmita Chakma, Agriculture Officer, Jurachari Upazila, said that it is an environmentally friendly technology, which will reduce the cost of crop production for farmers. Under this solar panel, about 45 hectares of uncultivated land in four paras have come under cultivation.

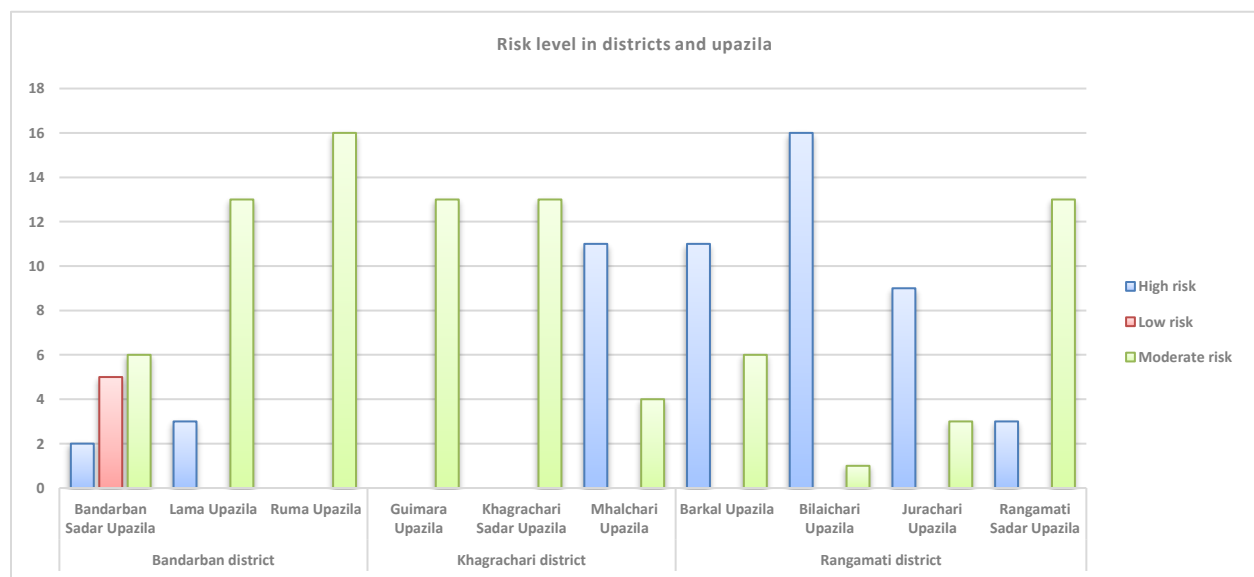
## Indicator 2.2: Percentage of community members perceiving difference in levels of risks

To determine whether community members are now more capable of identifying climate change-related hazards and associated risks in their communities, the endline study revealed to household surveys to identify climate change induced hazards in their communities. Whereas nearly 72% (N=941) of respondents chose Northwester, around 55% chose Landslide. Additionally, respondents discussed potential hazards such as flash flooding, flooding, thunderstorms, cyclones, hailstorms, and heatwaves in their respective communities.

They were then asked to assess the level of risk they perceive in their communities as a result of the threat posed by those hazards. Whereas nearly 56% (N=941) reported feeling “moderate risks”, nearly 17 % (N=941) informed feeling “high risks” and around 18% mentioned feeling “Low risks”, while 8 % (N=941) reported being unable to determine the level of risks. To gain a better understanding of respondents’ risk perception capacity, respondents were asked to rank risks under three risk categories (High, Medium and Low), where approximately 6% of respondents were unable to classify the risks. Rangamati accounts for only .1% of this 8.4 percent, while Khagrachari accounts for 4% and Bandarban accounts for the remainder.

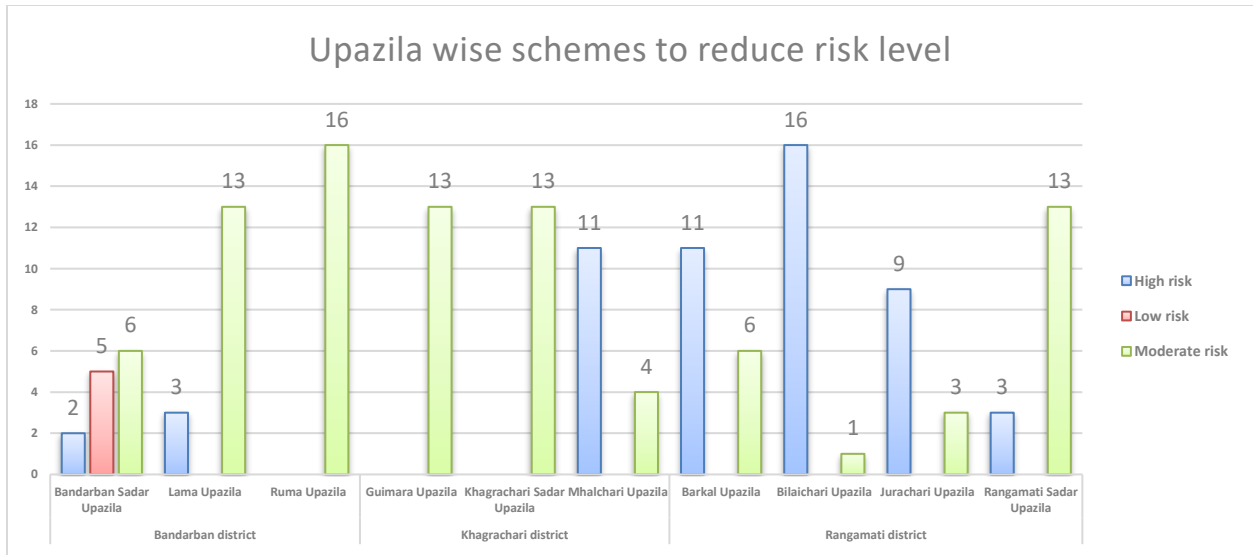
### Risk analysis

From the outcome analysis, 148 participants out of **149 (99%)** answered the question “What level of risk you or your community feel under the threat of Climate Change?” Through the following



graphs, the assessment trying to see the district-wise level of risk.





Through the district and Upazila wise risk level graphs, the assessment tried to see what level of risk is available, and with the following charts, helped to understand the schemes that have installed to reduce the risks in the community. In last year 2020 outcome assessment community identified the heavy rainfall, hail shower, tornado, draught, landslide, etc. as threats for community livelihoods.

Both the graphs reveal that the five types scheme each in Bandarban and Khagrachari district and six types of schemes in Rangamati district was implemented to reduce community livelihood risk that identified in last year CCVA.

A number of activities are being implemented to support this indicator as follows:

#### Activity 2.2.1: Planning & review workshop

A total of **2 planning and review workshops** were organized with participation of all component's focal persons under SID-CHT, UNDP. The main objective of this annual planning workshop was to how to further expedite the core activities of the project involving different stakeholders with a common implementation framework.

Due to Covid-19, the annual planning and review workshop was postponed but the review was done through internal team meetings via the online platform. The total progress of the project assessed and annual planning for 2021 done including program activities and budgets.

#### Activity 2.2.2: ToT for Project staff on Project Management including Financial Management, Participatory Monitoring and Reporting

In 2019, the project organized 1 batch training where a total of 38 project personnel (male: 27, female: 11) received ToT on Project Management including Financial Management, Participatory Monitoring and Reporting. After the ToT they organized similar training at CRC at later stage with clear understanding.

In the year 2020, the project also organized a refresher training for project staff on project Management including Financial management and participatory monitoring and reporting. A total of 35 project staff have participated in this training. National Project Director (NPD) and National Project Manager (NPM) of SID-CHT also have participated in this training. The training was very much hands-on and participatory



*ToT to Project staff in 2019*



*Refreshers training to project staff in 2020*

A virtual training was also organized with all HDC's CCRP District Focal (DFFSE) and M&E Officer on a quarterly reporting template hosted by the Programme Officer Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting with the support of CCRP Project Focal Point. The orientation was discussed on reporting issues with example and reporting base document preservation. A total of 10 participants were participated.

### Activity 2.2.3: Training for CRC members on Project Management including Financial Management, Participatory Monitoring and Reporting

A total of **7 batches training** on Project Management including Financial Management, Participatory Monitoring and Reporting were organized for **189 CRC members** (male:110, female:79) in 2019. This training learning helped to CRC during implementation of community projects and ensure project sustainability. Project staff oriented these issues regularly to the CRC meetings so that they adhere to all the compliances related to financial management and project management. One of the key compliances was women's leadership on fund withdrawal and expenditure.



### Activity 2.2.4: Skill development training (e.g. soil & water conservation, rainwater harvesting, land use planning)

The project organized a total of 10 batches of training in 3 hill districts where 269 (male: 160, female: 109) participants joined from the selected CRC. The objective of the exercise was to - develop the skills/capacity of CRC on soil and water conservation, rainwater harvesting, and land use planning so that it helps community people during the implementation of community projects. The secondary objective was to build linkages with technical institutions so that they can seek support during and post- implementation of resilience- building actions by CRCs. This training helped to create a liaison between the professional institutions such as Soil Resources Development Institutions (SRDI), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institutions to improve the knowledge and skills of CRC.



### Activity 2.2.5: Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning workshop at Upazila level with CRC members and relevant stakeholders

A total of **12 experience sharing workshops** were organized to exchange experiences with each other (success stories, failure stories, challenges, the future course of actions, results/outputs) from CRC project implementation in a natural way and relaxed setting, provide opportunities for networking among CRC members, connect and link ideas as well exchange opinions about new things, motivate CRC members to adopt new things. The District and the Upazila officers from the project, played the facilitator role in the workshop. **The total participants were 490 where 316 were male and 174 females.** The workshop participants were from CRC sites, the VCF committee, and a representative from Union Parishad (Chairman). Group work was organized in the workshop where participants 'to find

*How communities can move with LRP prioritized actions?*

*Challenges and how to address the problems?*

*The role that key stakeholders can play.*

The discussion was focused on what activities are included in LRP now. The steps are not being implemented due to COVID-19 crisis. All participants agreed that distributing Fruits and Medicinal plants need to be on an individual basis. CRC could play an essential role in this action. The stakeholders share their perspectives and experiences. The participants realized the importance and the necessity of taking steps to build resiliency for the future.

- Planting saplings are not the only task goal. Regular monitoring from the line department
- Agriculture department needs to be arranged to keep the LRP plans going on
- Need to form specific laws to protect the natural forest.
- Engagement of the local leadership and empowering the local government to protect the natural forest.
- Awareness building among the communities.

- Need to form specific laws for burning the Jum and cutting the forest for slash and burn cultivation.
- The community realized the necessity of alternative environment-friendly cultivation and afforestation in CHT, especially to save the Watersheds.
- Due to its wide acceptability, recommended increasing coverage in the whole district e.g. area and communities
- Support to the undone project as per CRCs developed LRP
- Make supervision and maintenance strategy after project closure.



*Experience sharing workshop in Upazilla*

## **Learning**

Through these events, some issues can be counted as a lesson learned. These are given below:

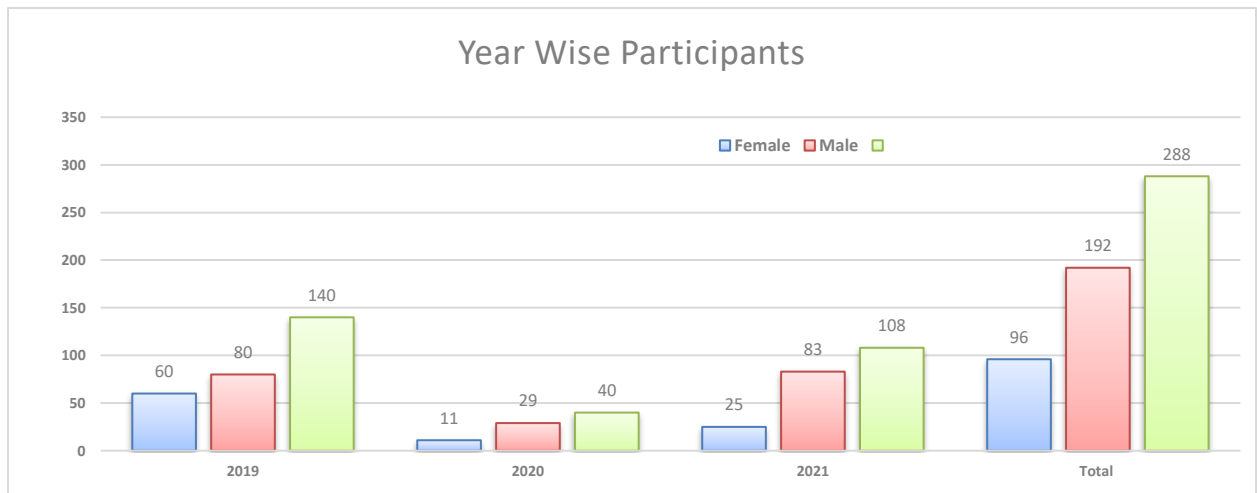
- ✓ CCRP project has been regarded as the most important in this changing climate scenario
- ✓ More ownership is building at the local level.
- ✓ Traditional knowledge and local-led adaptation are important for enhancing adaptation practices.
- ✓ Interaction between a local government department and community level
- ✓ Experience sharing from the previous project implemented by UNDP
- ✓ Importance of relying on local knowledge to implementation of project activities

## **Challenges:**

- ✓ Covid-19 caused disruption and plan revised many activities
- ✓ Invited fewer participants to manage social distancing
- ✓ Busy work schedule of Chairman, Headman, Karbari and other relevant persons
- ✓ Inclusion of local traditional leaders in events due to their low interest
- ✓ Maintaining social distance in programs according to Government provided policy

### Activity 2.2.6: Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning workshop at District level with CRC members and relevant stakeholders

Over the project period, **05 Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning workshops** were organized by BHDC, RHDc and KHDC where a total of **288** (male: 192, female: 96) participants from CRC, VCF, District, and GoB line departments actively participated. These workshops have given the opportunities of networking among the CRC members, LRP mainstreaming, etc. These workshops prioritized the conservation of forests for long-term water solutions and adaptive initiatives for bringing resilience with the current severe water crises and deforestation and non-environment friendly plantation are boosting global warming effects in this region. CCRP project is being regarded as the most important project in the CHT for its vulnerability concept and local resilience planning and implementation.



### Output 3: CHT institutions and leaders are able to promote resilience building actions

#### Indicator 3.1: Percentage of communities supported (technically and /or financial) by CHT institutions.

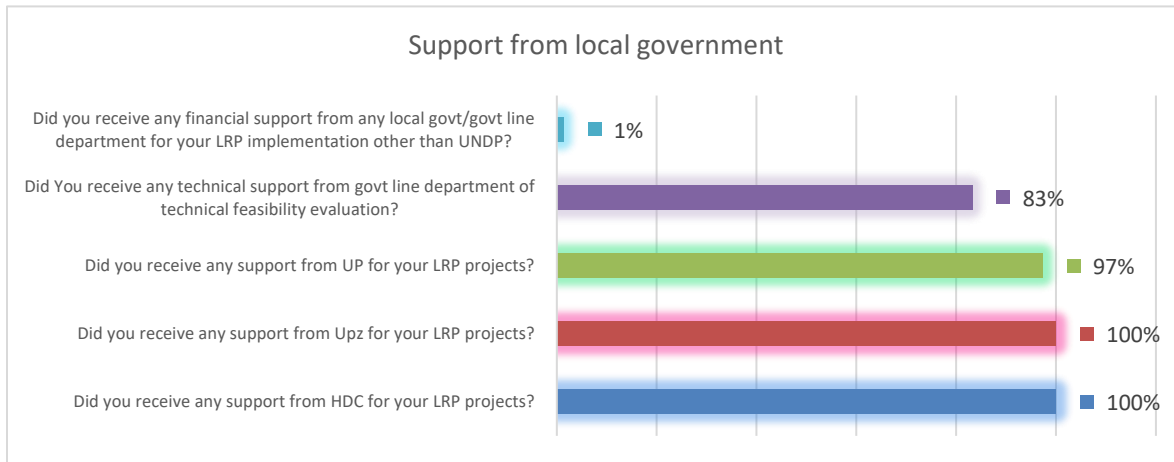
According to the assessment, 100% said they got help from HDC, Upazila, and union local government institutions. On the other hand, **83% of participants** said they received technical assistance from government line departments while their LRP project was undergoing a technical feasibility assessment. Usually, without direct support from Union and Upazila local government and government line department, it won't possible to select schemes. It is expected that the linkage between community and local government will continue to secure livelihood.



*Experience sharing Workshop at Rangamati*



*Experience sharing Workshop at Bandarban*



A

number of activities are being implemented to support this indicator as follows:

**Activity 3.1.1: Organize seminars/workshops/policy dialogue on environmental change issues (CHT focus in particular) at the regional and national levels.**

Due to covid-19, seminar/workshops/policy dialogue on environmental change was postponed and planned for the third quarter of 2021. Finally it was not possible to conduct.

### Activity 3.1.2: Monthly coordination meetings at district level (with CCRP staff)

A total of **81 district coordination meetings** were organized over the project period where SID-CHT, UNDP participated as observer members. There was a total of **595 participants** (374 male and 221 female). In the meetings, the implementation plan, field challenges, and lessons learned were the main discussing topics. These coordination meetings helped to build common consensus, better planning, and group discussion to overcome challenges, etc.



*Monthly staff Coordination meeting at Rangamati*



*Monthly staff Coordination meeting at Khagrachari*

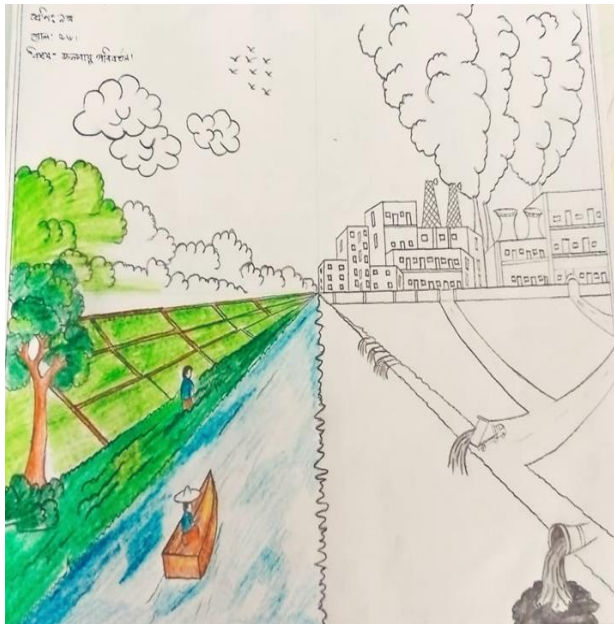
### Activity 3.1.3: Day Observation-World Environment Day/World Water Day (at Upazila/district -level)

During the project period, the project observed - the World Water Day and World Environment Day in 10 Upazilas under 3 hill districts' in CRC working areas of every year. Over the project period, a total of **34 events** organized where **2260** (Female- 916 and Male- 1344) community people, along with Upazila/Union stakeholders, actively joined. These events developed community consciousness on current and future environmental issues and how to overcome those challenges. Since the water crisis is a significant and common issue in the CHT, World Water Day event also was a very much exciting topic of that day. World Environment Day observations with emphasis to 'Ecosystem restoration' is particularly very important for CHT as its degraded ecosystem already threatening some of the critical ecosystem services like water production, loss of biodiversity, human-animal conflict. To observe the event,





various initiatives were implemented like rallies, awareness sessions, seedling distribution, and art competition among the young people for building aware citizens.



*Art competition by young people on day observation*



*Rally at community level*

#### Activity 3.1.4: Facilitate CCRP activities at bi-monthly Union Development Coordination Committee meeting

The project conducted **79 bi-monthly UDCC meetings** over the project period in the targeted areas. On an average **18 participants (31% female)** were participated of each coordination meeting. The CCRP team utilized this union platform to bring the issues of CCRP and made aware relevant UDCC and obtained decisions. One of the targets of this project was to make the CHT institutions and leaders capable and responsive so that they can promote resilience-building actions. One of the key outputs of these meetings were to integrate CCRP activities with other Union Parishad initiatives and share information of the project implementation status.



*UDCC meeting at Shapchari Union*

### [Activity 3.1.5: Monitoring visits by Union and Upazila Development Coordination Committee](#)

A total of **145 monitoring** visits were made by the UDCC and UzDCC at CRC sites in 3 hill districts.

- 102 monitoring visits were made by Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) and
- 43 by Upazila Development Coordination Committee (UzDCC)

The Union leaders interacted with CRCs and got to know about the LRP Project implementation status and observed the impacts of the LRP projects on the community and how they are addressing the challenges. These visits helped local leaders to recognize the CCRP activities and helped to solve many issues. A total of 553 participants visited CRC sites where 186 are female.



### [Activity 3.1.6: CHT leaders exchange visit to other climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh](#)

Rainwater harvesting is one of the options to adapt to low water availability like the southern belt of the country. CCRP has implemented the number of projects under LRP schemes targeting water-related issues to be solved. Therefore, a learning visit was organized in the Khulna region to see how rainwater is harvested and preserved. participants from CRC community and local CHT institutions leaders to got the idea of how people are adapting to the situations. There were total **34 (Male 27, Female 07)** participants from HDCs, Upazila Chairman, Union Chairman, UP

member, traditional leaders, CRC and project staff etc. The team visited Keoratala technical college to see the desalination plant in a technical college where 300 HHs with 250 students are getting benefits. This project is run by an RO system and pond dug to store rainwater and its filtration capacity is 1000 liter per hour.

All communities are getting pure drinking water at a minimum cost. The management committee of the plant is

running the project smoothly. Poor people from the community are getting water free of cost. Besides this, the team visited various water-related projects at HHs level. BRAC has introduced HHs level water harvesting system with reservoir tank and filtration system by sand filter. Through this visit CHT leader encourage to undertake climate-resilient initiatives under Govt fund, they observe rainwater harvesting systems in HHs and community level, sharing their experience in the area of water conservation, share experience between CCRP and other UNDP projects beneficiaries for greater learning



*Exchange visit by CHT Leaders in Khulna region*

### Activity 3.1.6: Capacity building training of Institutional Leaders on Climate Risk Informed Decision making

Under the capacity-building program, BRAC (Technical NGO of CCRP) has organized a capacity-building training of the institutional leaders of different tiers from Rangamati on the concept of climate change and climate risk-informed decision making. A total of **27 institutional leaders** representing different tiers of the institution in Rangamati including Hill District Council, Regional Council, Upazila, and Union Parishad, Civil Society, SID-CHT, Climate Resilient Committee (Hill community), and Media attended the training. Out of them, 18% (5) of the participants were female.



*Training Inauguration by RHDC Chairman*

## Visibility & Communication

Visibility and communication are a crucial part of the project. Around 176 number of different banners used in training, meetings, day observation and workshops contained the DANIDA logo and scheme messages along with UNDP and GoB logos into it.

## Project Management and Partnerships

CCRP project is managed by the SID-CHT project of UNDP along with the Ministry of CHT Affairs. National Project Director (NPD) at MoCHTA directly oversees the project activities along with National Project Manager (NPM) who are engaged in implementing the project. 3 Hill District Councils are the key implementing partners of CCRP and BRAC as technical partner. The project is managed through National Execution (NEX) Modality, where the Government plays the vital role in implementation and monitoring.

A dedicated team of SID-CHT, UNDP led by Chief-Livelihoods and NRM, is fully involved in supporting implementation, monitoring, and guiding the field activities of CCRP. The other team members who are based in Rangamati, such as Programme Officer-Livelihoods, a Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation, Programme Officer Climate Change, and a Technical Coordinator (FFS training and quality) are also provided support to CCRP. For field level implementation, three district teams consisting of District Manager, District Livelihoods and Community Mobiliser and District FFS Expert and Upazila Facilitators are supporting day to day supervision and monitoring of CCRP activities at the district level.

The District CCRP team in 3 HDCs consists of 32 full time dedicated staff who are District Officer-CCRP (3), Technical Officer-Climate Change and Community Resilience (3), Monitoring and Reporting Officer (3), Finance and Admin Assistant (3) and Community Organizer (20). All the staff are based in the district and perform their duties in the selected Upazilas except the Community Organizers who are based at Upazila or community level.

At the field level, Climate Resilience Committee is the lowest tier of the project, which takes the lead on community-level activities and organizes clusters of included villages to support implementation at field level. Traditional leaders (Headmen and Karbaries), Union Parishad members, Union and Upazila Parishad also play critical roles in project implementation through participation in different discussions, meetings, providing feedback/guidance, etc.

## Monitoring and Reporting

CCRP initiated a systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanism in all places, i.e., CRC Committee at the community, Upazila, District (at HDCs) levels, and finally at SID-CHT District and

regional levels. A basic orientation was provided to CCRP core staff of HDCs and SID-CHT on the monitoring and reporting data flow diagram with roles and responsibilities. As an outcome of this training, most of the project staff now have a clear understanding of monitoring and reporting roles. A capacity development training will soon be held with all core staff on the monitoring and reporting tools, techniques, data collection, validation, and database. Process and progress monitoring tools are already designed with relevant databases and data trackers. A systematic offline data management system is being developed to track the process and progress of CCRP activities as an ongoing process. As part of this process, project staff of implementing partners (HDCs), Union and Upazila Parishad representatives, CRC committee members, and finally SID-CHT, UNDP will undertake monitoring and joint monitoring through site visits. The project staff of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP, will participate in planning and coordination meetings with the stakeholders to identify significant successes and areas for further improvement.

### Lessons Learned and Challenges

Several challenges were identified, which were taken corrective actions. The key challenges were as following:

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>How the project addressed the challenge</b>
Delay of implementation of LRP projects	It was planned to implement the LRP projects in 2020 but it has been delayed. Finally all the LRPs have started from 2021 across the CCRP areas. Meanwhile the No-Cost extension of the project will be added values of its sustainability.
Community and other stakeholder mobilization on Climate Change Issues	Although, CHT is one of the vulnerable regions for climate change but stakeholder having low perceptions and experience. The project has arranged cross visit with Khulna region where more experience with climate project implementation.
Lack of secondary data or research on Climate Change issues considering CHT	Project has hired a consultant under BRAC contract for development of CHT Climate Resilience Framework. The framework drafted already and would be shared with the relevant stakeholders soon.
Lack of transformational capacity of key stakeholders	CCRP project has paved the way of local ownership of climate actions but it needs transformational capacity of local authority like regional council, Hill district councils and other key CHT institutions. Project has organized one batch such training for the participants including civil society.
Covid-19 and restriction of movement	With the increasing of covid-19 infection, several lockdowns imposed and paused field activity. Project has

	managed many activities through alterative modality and ensuring safe gourd policy for program implementation.
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## Lesson Learned

As the community actively participated in the CCVA and LRP development process, their prime needs were addressed and women are particularly very active due to their leadership role in the CRC committee and in the implementation process.

## Budget and Expenditure

Major outputs	Fund Receipt/Budget		Actual Expenditure Report ( from 1st Mar'18 to 31 Dec'2018)	Actual Expenditure Report ( from 1st Jan'19 to 31 Dec'2019)	Actual Expenditure Report ( from 1st Jan'20 to 31 Dec'20)	Actual Expenditure Report ( from 1st Jan'21 to 30 Nov'21)	Actual Expenditure Report ( from 1st Mar 2018 to 30 Nov'2021)	
	DKK	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	DKK
Output 1: Climate Responsive Local Resilience Plans produced in target unions	3,518,519	540,121	34,045	265,678	36,800	135,259	471,782	3,073,338
Output 2: Natural resource based livelihoods risk reduction actions are implemented in the communities	11,481,481	1,762,498	336,281	533,227	129,224	457,700	1,456,433	9,487,674
Output 3: CHT institutions are able to promote resilience building actions	3,518,519	540,121	34,045	120,137	153,746	313,758	621,686	4,049,861
<b>Covid-19_ Expenditure as of 31 Dec'2020</b>				-	292,839	-	292,839	1,907,646
<b>GMS 8%</b>	1,481,481	227,419	32,377	73,509	49,007	72,527	227,419	1,481,481
<b>Total expenditure from Jan'2020 to 30 Jun'2021</b>	20,000,000	3,070,159	436,748	992,551	661,616	979,244	3,070,159	20,000,000
1 USD. = 6.514321 DKK								

## Annex 1: Progress of CCRP against Results Framework:

Output	Indicator	Indicator Target as per DED					Indicator wise Achievement					Remarks/ Deviation
		2018	2019	2020	2021	Cumulative Target	2018	2019	2020	2021	Cumulative Achievement	
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	% of household in targeted communities able to improve their livelihoods in identified watersheds	0	0	0	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	Done
Output 1: Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Responsive Local Resilience Plan developed in identified project locations	1.1 Percentage of communities that have completed Community Climate Vulnerable Assessment.	40%	80%	80%	80%	80%		85%	80%	100%	100% communities completed CCVA	Done
	1.2 Percentage of selected communities with Local Resilience Plan.	0%	40%	60%	60%	60%	0%	65%	65%	100%	100% communities with LRP	Done
Output 2: Resilient livelihoods are implemented for vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation	2.1 Percentage of communities (with nearly 50% women participation) that implemented prioritized and selective risk reduction actions.	0%	40%	80%	80%	80%	0%	0%	80%	84%	84% of LRP schemes have been implemented	Done
	2.2 Percentage of community members perceiving difference in levels of risks	0%	0%	40%	60%	60%	0%	0%	40%	99%	99% of beneficiaries are able to perceive different level of risks	Done
Output 3: CHT institutions and leaders are able to promote resilience building actions	3.1 Percentage of communities supported (technically and /or financial) by CHT institutions.	0%	10%	40%	50%	50%	0%	0%	40%	83%	83% of beneficiaries have received support from CHT institutions	Done

## Annex 1 Recommendations for formulating an action plan for Rangamati

### Basic understanding level

- All stakeholders must realize that climate change impact is inevitable and will continue to grow in the future.
- Strengthening resilience by building adaptive capacity to face the irresistible challenge of climate change in the future is the key.
- The climatic condition in CHT is unique, hence needs a completely different approach to tackle it.
- Forest must be let grow naturally, apart from ecological and economic importance; it has the potential to bring hard cash by carbon trading. Monoculture must be controlled.
- More awareness on climate change to the law enforcers and policy makers is necessary
- A comprehensive mapping of climate-induced hazards, the population at risk, and the hydrological system of CHT are important.
- Knowledge of climate change and the importance of forest conservation needs to be instilled among the policy makers and law enforcers.



*Feedback from participants*

### Policy and Institutional level

- Advocacy for establishing rules/laws for protecting VCF or reserve forest and planting water and soil retaining traditional forests for at least 100-200 feet around the springs or water sources to protect and preserve them from future climate change impact. In this case, the incentive-based plan can be formulated to encourage private landowners such as preserving forest future carbon trading.
- A visible example of steams restoration through natural forest plantation e.g., Shuvolong spring in Rangamati should be achieved so that more communities are encouraged to plant and protect VCFs.
- Relationship between institutions and the grassroots level needs to be developed
- Our governance structure should consider decisions from all levels, public administrators, law enforcement, and citizens.
- A holistic approach including consultation from all stakeholders is important. Recognition of indigenous knowledge and culture should be given at all levels including the government authority.



- There is gap in accountability and transparency in the public finance mechanism. The general public should be aware and be able to question the funding opportunities.
- Local institutions should build their capacity in management, documentation, and budgeting.
- Leaders at top of the table must act to integrate the local consultation and design a fair plan that contributes towards both the development of the community and region and at the same time resilient to climate change impact.
- Resource utilization is absolutely necessary, and voices must be raised from all stakeholders to create an environment of accountability for all.
- Conflict of interest among the stakeholders must be resolved in order to successfully implement a plan that serves the greater interest of the community.
- Coordination and cooperation among all local institutions and local communities are absolutely important in planning and implementing risk-informed decisions and mitigation measures.

### **Community and civil society level**

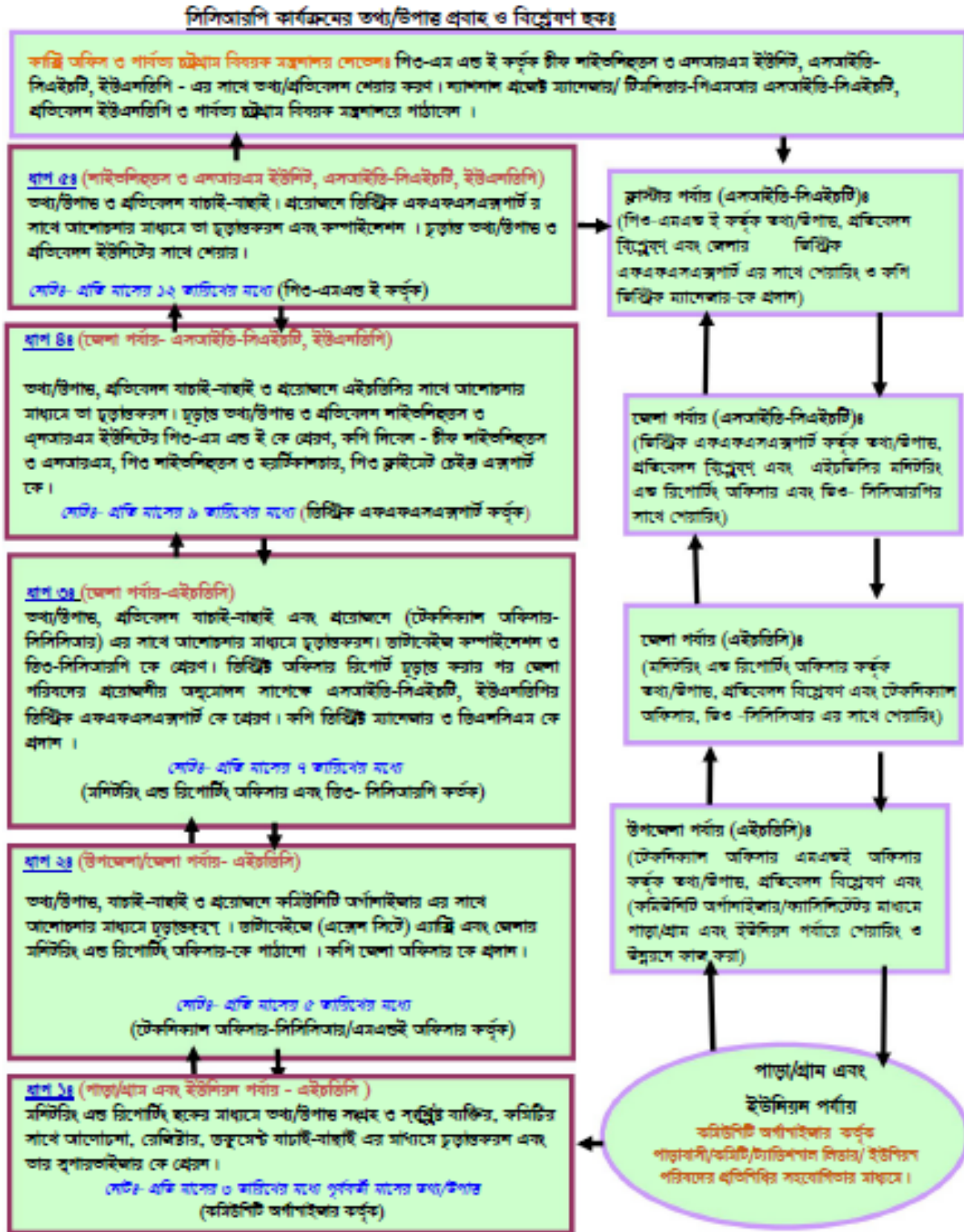
- Press, media, and civil society forum should raise their voice on the malpractice happening around them particularly deforestation and stone extraction.
- Everyone from their position whether small or big, should raise their voice and advocate the issue which will culminate into collective voices from people and create a bigger impact.
- The effects can only be minimized to a certain level if the people at the micro-level are well aware of the risks and their associates.

### **Identifying climate risk and formulating a plan**

- The information of local communities blends in with the information processed by the experts.
- Jargon used in the climate change sector must be contextualized and easily understandable by all
- It is a timely need that the information from the local level is generated, archived, and transferred to relevant stakeholders on time.
- Five ways to minimize risk: identify challenges, forecast and analyze the potential circumstances, prepare multiple plans, verify and analyze adaptation plan locally and applicability of the plan in the local context
- In the planning process, the identification of funding for all the activities down the line is needed instead of one entity holding all the budget.

- Converting local experience into sharable knowledge will help with planning for the accurate climate action
- A community-based monitoring system will increase the lifetime of an intervention.
- A development plan must consider a regions' social structure, economic structure, and environment of the surroundings and should be as comprehensive as possible having climate change scenarios considered in it.
- A proper development plan is a combination of both new technologies and knowledge from local communities. Also, development needs to be flexible in some cases.
- If we consider afforestation to mitigate climate change effects, then we must consider local verities.
- From a climate change lens, we must set an aim to achieve a long-term goal by implementing short-term plans.
- A climate change development project must be inclusive. To be specifically, voices need to be heard from people who are affected on a personal level.
- Ownership of the plan by the people down to the micro-level and local government is an integral part of climate action. Involving local government and people while preparing plans will reduce the chance of social or environmental complications.

## Annex 2: CCRP Monitoring and Reporting Data flow Diagram



### Annex 3: Communities and site selection on CCRP

S.N.	Name of para/village	Name of sites	Name of Union	Name of Upazila	Name of District	Number of Households
1	Manikchari Joysen para	Maischari Cluster	Maischari	Mohalchari	Khagrachari	60
2	Lambachara para	with 6 paras				28
3	Badikhula para	(Manikchari Joysen				28
4	Paundai para	Para Site)				54
5	Gongama chara					37
6	Deppochari para					21
7	Jaduganala para	Keyanghat cluster	Keyanghat			140
8	Ranga pani chara	with 5 paras				76
9	Hazachara para	(Janduganala Site)				25
10	Pera para					28
11	Dhakkin Karalyachari					58
12	Mongram para	Khagrachari sadar	Khagrachari sadar	Khagrachari		55
13	Bhuban K/para	cluster with 5 paras		Sadar		85
14	Gugrachari School Para	: (Mongram Para				56
15	Ghugracahri punarbasan	Site)				60
16	Akhbari para					60
17	Nutona para	Golabari cluster	Golabari			82
18	Bograchara para	with 5 paras :				65
19	Jouthakhamar	Jouthakhamar Site				40
20	Thoiangyo para					61
21	Uchei para					40
22	Mahajan para	Sindukchari cluster	Sindukchari	Guimara		40
23	Chairman para	with 5 paras :				42
24	Singa para	Mahajan Para Site				41
25	Chowdhury para					42
26	Bash para					42
27	Remra para	Hafchari cluster	Hafchari			100
28	Shonkhola para	with 5 paras :				155
29	Sulutong para	Remra Para Site				45
30	Chota pilak					70
31	Nuton para					100
	<b>Khagrachari Total: (31 Paras)</b>	<b>6 (Sites)</b>		<b>3 (upazilas)</b>		<b>1,836</b>
32	Dajri Para	Hajachari Chara :4	2no Barkal	Barkal	Rangamati	45
33	Kusum Chari	paras				65
34	Natun Para					35
35	Kushum Chari Take Adam					32
36	Uttor Vushon Chara	Bame Vushon Chara	4 No vishon chara			35
37	Kuyong Para	: 6 paras				35
38	Nowa Adam					10
39	Indromoni Karbari Para					41
40	Bagachari					40
41	Dulu Banna Chari					32
42	Naroy Chari	Formon Purba	Shapchari	Rangamati Sadar		75
43	Sakracha	Elaka: 7 paras				25
44	Naraichari Punarbason Para					21
45	Mon Para					16
46	Morong Chari Uttar Para					22
47	Morong Chari Nich Para					42
48	Bodhipur					130
49	Basanta Mon Para	Basanta Mon Elaka:	Balukhali Union			66
50	Basanta Nich Para	5 paras				88
51	Indra Moni Para					32
52	Kainda Muk Para					56
53	Lakhyanna Para					27
54	Jhandi Mon	Tin Kunia : 7 paras	1 No Bilaichari	Bilaichari		15
55	Tripura Para		union			14
56	Badha Para					35
57	Marma Para					17
58	Headman para					14
59	Dolchan Karbari Para					8
60	Bollal Chara and School Para					19
61	Bangal Kata Headman Para	Bangal Kata: 4 paras	2 No Kengrachari			35
62	Bangal Kata Chakma Para					28

63	Bangal Kata Marma Para					19
64	Tgulchara Mon					26
65	Purba Shapchari Para	Tonnai Chara: 4 paras	Jurachari	Jurachari		28
66	Nandi Chara					45
67	Shapchari					30
68	Sideram Para					18
69	Garchari					39
70	Badal Para	Sukna chari Reserva Ban (Tripura Chara): 6 paras	Bangojichara			15
71	NK Para					13
72	Sukna Chari					28
73	Kiang para					15
74	Lakhmi Member Para					20
75	Shamuhani Para					16
	<b>Rangamati Total (44 para)</b>	<b>8 sites</b>		<b>4 upazilas</b>		<b>1,467</b>
76	Arntali Para	Chemi Dolu Para Are: 5 Paras	2 no. Kuhalong	Bandarban Sadar	<b>Bandarban</b>	80
77	Majher Para					11
78	Dolu Para					210
79	Gunguru Para					41
80	Gunguru Majher Para					70
81	Bagan Para	Tonkaboti Area: 5 paras	5 no. Tonkaboti			31
82	Baittya Para					72
83	Mirja-1					26
84	Mirja-2					28
85	Boti Para					24
86	Menron Para	Bogalake Area: 5 paras	3 no. Remakree Prangsao	Ruma		31
87	Lempu Para		Remakree 7 no. Ward			14
88	Fainong Para					24
89	Jonarang Para					21
90	Kisto Para					34
91	Arjun Para	Shamakhal Area: 5 paras	2 no. Sadar Union			22
92	Naitong Para					63
93	Sweratong Para					22
94	Shamakhal Para					76
95	Lemujhiri Para	6 no Ruposhi Para Are: 5 paras	6 no. Rupashi Para	Lama		0
96	Mongprue Par					20
97	Jamalpur para					20
98	Monir Marma Para					7
99	Choto kolar Jhiri					72
100	8 Mali Remong Memberpara	6no Gozalia Are: 7 paras	6 NO Gozalia			70
101	8 Mali Muslim para					24
102	Aunghwaisa Para					49
103	Kya hlaching Para					32
104	10 Mail Muslim paru					35
105	Re aung se para					36
106	Uziram para					18
	<b>Bandarban Total (31 para)</b>	<b>6 sites</b>		<b>3 upazilas</b>		<b>1,283</b>
	<b>Grant Total (106 Paras)</b>	<b>20 sites</b>		<b>10 Upazilas</b>		<b>4,586</b>