

CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP), Bangladesh

(January to December 2019)

**Title of Programme: Climate Resilience and Sustainable Energy Programme under Denmark's
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**Implemented by: Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT),
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

Project No:	00110466
Project Title:	CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP)
Project Start Date:	1 March 2018
Project End Date:	June, 2021
Reporting Period:	1 January to 31 December 2019
Project Budget:	DKK 20 Million (USD 3.18 Million).
Executing Agency:	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), UNDP Bangladesh
Responsible Ministry:	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)
Project Area	Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari Hill districts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh
Beneficiaries covered:	10,000 people in 10 (ten) Upazilas of the three districts, where communities are relatively exposed to the impact of climate change and facing challenges in improving their livelihoods
Project Objective:	To improve climate resiliency of the community livelihoods and watersheds in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
Project Outcomes	Improved community livelihoods and watersheds that are resilient to climate change
Project Outputs	<p>Output 1: Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Responsive Local Resilience Plan developed in identified project locations.</p> <p>Output 2: Resilient livelihoods are implemented for vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation</p> <p>Output 3: CHT institutions and leaders are able to promote resilience building actions</p>
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Executive Summary

CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP), is a component of Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) of Ministry of CHT Affairs and UNDP, is being implemented in 3 Hill Districts since March 2018. This project is being implemented in 10 Upazilas across 3 hill districts of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban. The improvement of climate resiliency of the community livelihoods and watersheds by mobilizing community peoples along with relevant stakeholders is the main objective of this project. It has engaged 10,000 community peoples.

During this reporting period, the project staff were built capacity on climate change related issues, conduction of Community Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVAs) and Local Resilience Plan (LRP) and providing implementation support through hosting several trainings and workshops in district level. Moreover, the project reached target beneficiaries through conduction of consultation meeting with several guidelines and training modules, awareness raising materials which were also been developed and distributed to project's staff and community people for easy understanding of technical issues.

Climate Resilience Committees (CRC) were formed at union level for implementing project activities at ground level. The member of CRC along with other community people were made aware on climate change issues and built capacity step by step for conduction of Community Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVAs) and formulation of Local Resilience Plan (LRP) through organizing CRC meetings at community level at every month and reviewed the progress by CRC members.

Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVAs) were conducted for preparing Local Resilience Plan (LRP) which have been developed with active participation of community peoples in identified project locations. The members of CRC are playing as critical role to conduct this assessment followed by LRP. LRP addressed climate and environmental risks and methods to overcome from these risks in community. It is thought that the community people will be benefitted from Local Resilience Plan (LRP) which encompasses a lot of economically and environmentally sustainable climate change adaptation methods without affecting ecosystem.

In addition, the project has developed a training module for building capacity of members of Union Parishad on climate change issues, climate change adaptation, watershed management and risk assessment who will promote the resilience building actions at the community level, thereby reinforcing sustainability and replication of resilience measures at community level. Member of Union Parishad will be pioneer of implementing some of the actions identified by the community people through LRP.

Several events to commemorate World Environment Day and World Water Day hosted at Upazila level with active participation of mass peoples in making aware on environmental risks and how to combat with impact of climate change.

A number of key milestones have been completed during this reporting period, include:

- 85% of the Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment conducted;
- Conducted workshops on CCRP with 202 participants in 3 Districts;
- Completed 3 districts level workshops to identify micro and small watershed;
- Identified 20 sites from 10 upazilas in 3 hill districts including 106 para/communities (4,586 HHs) for micro and small watershed project;
- Conducted 19 inception meetings at community level to form Climate Resilience Committee (CRC);
- 57 Awareness raising session conducted on climate change, Community Based Adaptation to 1526 community peoples;
- Trained **43 core staff** on climate change issues, adaptation, watersheds management, risks assessment and planning, CCVA and LRP;
- **65%** of the selected communities have developed their Local Resilience Plans
- Conducted 13 batches training on CCVA, LRPs and project formulation to 274 CRC members;
- Conducted regular monthly meetings at 20 CRC level;
- Completed 13 Local Resilience Plans by community people with help of CRC;
- 208 persons from Union Parishads trained on climate change issues and climate change adaptation, watersheds management, risks assessment and planning;
- Observed World Environmental Day/ World Water Day in 10 Upazilas where 1,040 people participated;
- Conducted 21 coordination meetings at UDCC;
- Conducted 33 coordination meetings at district level;

Introduction

Like other parts of the country, Chittagong Hill Tracts are also facing severe challenges arising from climate change. Flash flood, drought leads to water scarcity, prolonged rainfall triggered landslide, dry up of water sheds due to lack of rain, soil erosion is some of the examples of recurrent climate related hazards. These hazards are impacting life and livelihoods of local community peoples severely as they are mostly inhabited in remote rural areas and living in extreme poverty condition. Watershed is the lifeline of local peoples in CHT. Due to some illogical activities compounded by climate change, these are drying up day by day leaving a lot of peoples under water scarcity, low ground water table for crop irrigation, lack of fish species, hampering waterway transportation. Sum and substances of this, climate change with admixtures of anthropogenic impacts are hindering from conduction of development work in Chittagong Hill Tracts, which are having serious consequences of normal daily life and livelihoods of local peoples.

Keeping this purview in mind, initiatives have been taken for building community livelihoods and watersheds resiliency to the unprecedented impact of climate change by promoting sustainable agricultural practices in three hill districts.

This project is conducting climate change vulnerability assessment and resilience analysis which are being conducted by communities through proper capacity building to community peoples followed by development of Local Resilience Plan (LRP) for addressing climate and environmental risks through participatory way. The assessment and risk analysis mainly with respect to climate and water related disasters such as floods and landslides will be focused. Based on the findings of the assessment, vulnerable communities will a) identify and prioritize actions that address the challenges to their livelihoods posed by climate change, natural resource base and livelihoods b) provide communities with skills to develop LRPs allowing them to prioritize, budget and develop a time line for implementing the community's climate resilient actions. The project will support some of planned activities of LRPs whereas Union Parishads will be approached to include reminder activities under ADP of the government of Bangladesh.

This project is working with 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 community level. The local bodies are the Union parishads, Hill Districts Councils and the CHT traditional institutions (Circle Chief office, Headmen and Karbaries). CCRP is working closely with Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCCs), wherein the elected and traditional leaders is overseeing implementation of development plans of the Union and monitor their activities. The Upazila Parishads and HDC is providing necessary technical support for implementing the LRPs.

Project Objectives:

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

The project objective will be achieved by a specified outcome: improved community livelihoods and watersheds that are resilient to climate change.

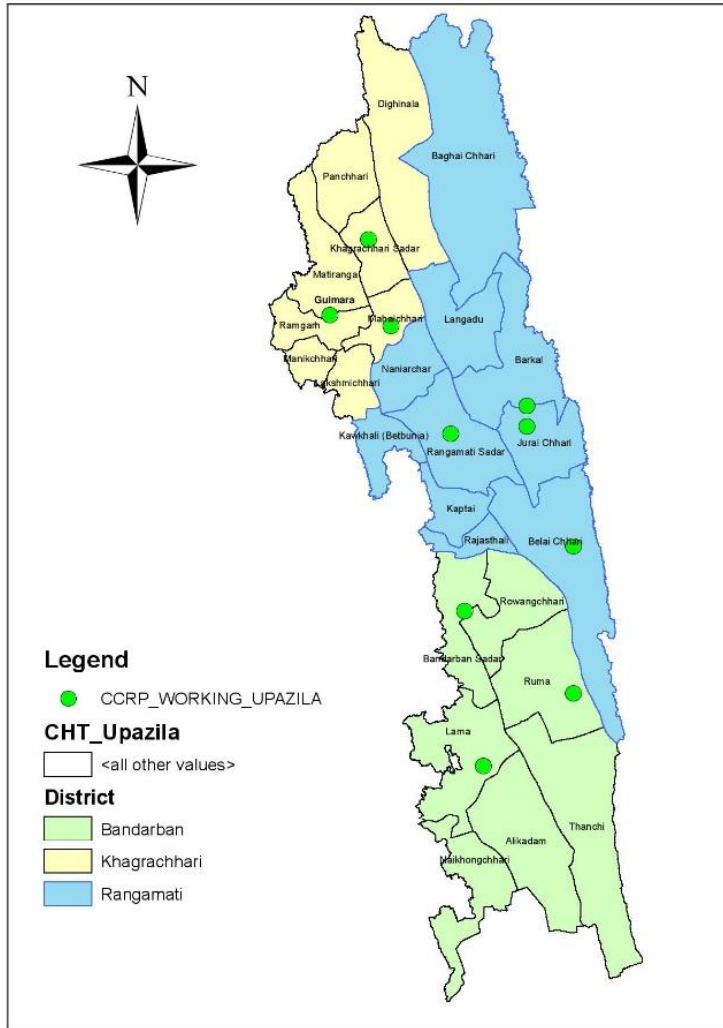
CCRP Targeted Area:

A total of 10,000 population from 100 communities (from 20 specific sites/locations) where communities are relatively exposed to the impact of climate change and facing challenges in improving their livelihoods will be supported by the project. 10 out of 26 Upazilas in CHT are planned to be covered under this pilot initiative. The table below and map 1 shows district wise working Upazilas:

Table 1 District wise 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
Total	10 upazilas	106 communities from 20 sites/watersheds

CCRP WORKING UPAZILA in CHT



Map 1: CCRP covering upazilas in 3 hill districts

Progress of CCRP against Results Framework (Till December 2019):

Table 2:

	Indicator	Relevant Baseline Information	Indicator Target as per DED				Cumulative Target Achieved to Date
			2018	2019	2020	2021	
Outcome 1 Improved community livelihoods and watersheds that are resilient to climate change	Percentage Households in targeted communities able to improve their livelihoods in identified watersheds.		-	-	-	50	
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.	0	40%	80%	80%	80%	85% communities completed CCVA
	1.2 Percentage of selected communities with Local Resilience Plan.	0	0%	40%	60%	60%	65% communities with LRP
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	0%	40%	80%	80%	Yet to be achieved
	2.2 Percentage of community members perceiving difference in levels of risks	0	0%	0%	40%	80%	Yet to be achieved
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	0%	10%	40%	50%	Yet to be achieved

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.

During the reporting period, activities such as project site selection, community mobilization, Climate Resilience Committee formation, Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and Local Resilience Plans development were completed. Outcome level achievements have not yet been assessed. This indicator will be evaluated in next reporting time.

As per agreed Result Framework (RF) output wise activities are described below:

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.

One of the major outputs of the project is to conduct community climate vulnerable assessment. In 2019, project has completed almost 85% of the Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment while the target for 2019 was to achieve 80%.

In order to achieve this target a number of activities were implemented:

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

Awareness raising session on Climate Change, Community Based Adaptation issues have been developed and utilized during conduction of awareness sessions at community level. The project planned to develop more awareness raising materials on current and future environmental issues and will be utilized in different events in the upcoming year 2020.

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

During this reporting year 2019, 03 (three) district level workshops have been conducted where 202 participants (male 139; female 63) were participated. Through these local level workshops, a total of 10 Upazilas/project locations have been identified from 26 Upazilas in 3 districts of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban. Based on the site/community selection guideline, project field team visited several sites primarily and prepared a short list.

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

This activity is linked to activity 1.1.2 above. Through the workshop's 20 sites from 10 Upazilas have been identified by physical verification of CCRP field team. Clusters have been formed in 20 sites consisting on an average 5-6 communities in each site.



Photo- district level workshop to identify micro watershed

Thus, a total of 106 **paras/communities with 4,586 HHs have been identified who** have been facing climate induced vulnerabilities.

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

Following the CRC formation guideline, the project team conducted **a total of 19 inception meetings** with 531 community people (male 287; female 244) in order to form Climate Resilience Committee (CRC). Each site has minimum 11 and maximum 13 members (Female 5-6; Male 6-7) 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.

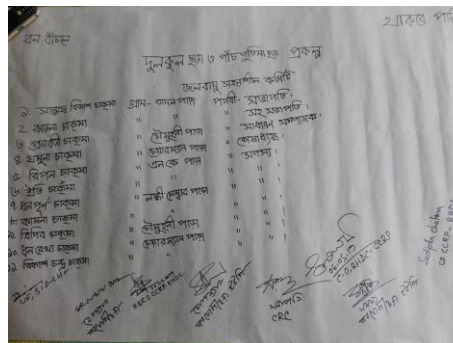
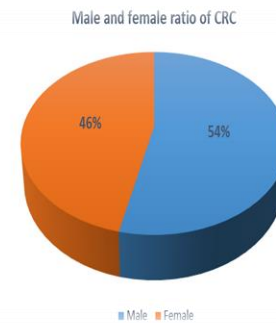


Photo- Inception meeting and formation of Climate Resilience Committee (CRC) at Jurachari, Rangamati

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

To develop the capacity of the project staff on climate change issues, adaptation, watersheds management, risks assessment and planning, CCVA as well as LRP, a 7-day long training was conducted. A total of **43 field level staff** from both partners and SID-CHT, UNDP attended, where they had received hands-on training on the of tools of CCVAs and LRPs. There were 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).



Photo- Foundation Training to CCRP Project staff in Rangamati

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

In this reporting year of 2019, a total of **13 batches training** were conducted in 3 hill districts where **274 participants** (male 176; female 98) participated. The objective of the training was to develop the capacity of the CRC member on **CCVA and LRPs**.



Photo -Training to CRC members on CCVAs and LRP formulation

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

A total of **13 Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVAs) and Local Resilience Plans (LRPs)** were developed during 2019. Several PRA tools were used to the conduct CCVAs such as Social and Resource map, livelihoods seasonal calendar, hazards map and hazard venn diagram. The LRPs were further reviewed involving Union and Upazila Parishads including expert opinions from GoB line department's officials and traditional leaders.



Photo- Conduction of CCVAs and LRPs

Activity 1.1.8: Prepare and submit Project Proposals following the LRPs

This activity is linked to the Activity 1.1.7 above. During 2019, the CRC developed project proposals following the LRP prioritized actions. However, the project team is jointly reviewing most of the CRC proposals in terms of Technical Feasibility Assessment for finalization. CCRP is a pilot project, hence the purpose of this delay is to ensure proper link with the hazards, vulnerabilities and sustainable solution to reduce community vulnerabilities. The activity is further planned in year 2020.

Activity 1.1.9: Organize CRC Meetings at para/community level

20 Climate Resilience Committees (CRC) were organized monthly meetings at community level to discussed on various community climate resilience building activities in their area. The meeting majorly focused on common understanding on climate issues, vulnerabilities and how to overcome jointly.

Indicator 1.2: Percentage of selected communities with Local Resilience Plan

After conducting the vulnerability assessment of the community's, local resilience plans were developed in a participatory way to combat with those vulnerabilities. In 2019, **65%** of the selected communities have developed their Local Resilience Plans while the target was 40%.

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

Activity 1.2.1: Consultancy services (National)

This activity is need based, not required in 2019. There would be 1-2 consultancies in 2020.

Activity 1.2.2: Organise awareness raising sessions at community level

The project has 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 duration. During 2019, major focus was on awareness raising sessions on “climate change issues and Community Based Adaptation”. A total of **57 awareness sessions** have been conducted in CRC sites where a total of **1,526 participants** (male: 791, female: 735) were participated to enhance awareness on climate change and Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change issues.



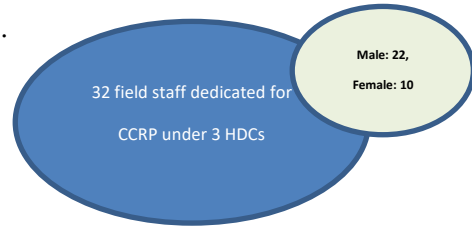
Activity 1.2.3: Exposer visit

A team of 10 participants (male: 8; female: 2) participated a learning visit within CHT to capture best practices on micro watershed management and relevant issues. The team members gathered knowledge on a few green technologies such as water distribution system using solar panel. They interacted with host community who received them and showed their resilience building activities. More such visits are planned in year 2020 in order to increase knowledge of other CRC members on best practices so that it can be disseminated in their communities.



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.



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.

No significant achievement found in this reporting period or 2019. A number of activities are being 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 has been engaged as technical partner in July 2019 to provide technical support on capacity building of the project staff including partners on climate resilience. BRAC has undertaken several field studies to review the CCVA and CRC LRPs and then have prepared a user guide which will be field tested and validated with key stakeholders. Accordingly, capacity building of relevant staff will take place.

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

This activity is linked to activity 1.1.8. Once the community proposals are finalized supports will be given from UNDP to CRC so that they can implement the activities. This activity is planned in year 2020.

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

No significant achievement found in this reporting period or 2019. 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 have been 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.



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

During 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.



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 organized for 189 CRC members (male:110, female:79) during 2019. This will help CRC during implementation of community projects and ensure project sustainability.



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

The project organized a total of 8 batches training in 3 hill districts where **199 (male:119, female: 80) participants** from CRC joined. The objective of the training was to - develop skills/capacity of CRC on soil and water conservation, rainwater harvesting and land use planning so that it helps community people during 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. These trainings helped to build a linkage between the technical institutions such as Soil Resources Development Institutions (SRDI), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institutions and improve knowledge and skills of CRC.



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

2 Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning workshops were organized where a total of 140 (male: 80, female: 60) participants from CRC, Upazila and Union Parishad and GoB line departments actively contributed in the discussion. Participants jointly reviewed community identified vulnerabilities in the area, Local Resilience Plans (LRPs), CRC community resilience building actions, learn from each other about their challenges and discussed the ways of mitigation. Similar workshops will be conducted in coming year 2020.



Activity 2.2.7: Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning Workshops at District level CRC members and relevant stakeholders

This activity is linked to Activity 2.2.6 and based on upazila workshops findings and recommendations district level workshops will be organized which are planned in 2020.

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.

Progress of this indicator has not been measured yet, but it is expected that it will be measured in 2020.

Activity 3.1.1: Organise seminars/workshops/policy dialogue on environmental change issues (CHT focus in particular) at regional and national level.

This Activity is planned in year 2020.

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

A total of **33 district coordination meetings** were organized during the reporting period where SID-CHT, UNDP participated as observer member. Regular updates on project progress and next month's planning were shared in these meetings.



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

During the reporting year 2019, a total of 14 events organized to observe World Environment Day 2019 and World Water Day 2019 in 10 Upazilas of CRC working areas. A total of 1,040 (male: 607, female: 433) community people along with Upazila/Union stakeholders actively joined the events. These events developed community consciousness on current and future environmental issues and how to overcome those challenges. Since water crisis is a big and common issue in CHT World Water Day event also was very much interesting topics of that day.



Photo- World Environment Day observation (Rally and Drawing competition)

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

The project facilitated CCRP activities in **21 bi-monthly** UDCC meetings during 2019. 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. The below case show how CCRP has made the local governance functioning so that promotion of resilience building actions in the process.



Shell of UDDC Nuts broken

CHT Climate Resilience project (CCRP) is being implemented with Hill Districts Councils where Union Parishad having a bigger role to guide, monitor and finally accommodation of Local Resilience Plans into their own development planning process. Moreover, this project ensures that the CCRP component is embedded in the UDCC meetings so that Union Parishad are better informed about every steps of the project activities.

There are about 8 unions of 4 upazillas of Rangamati district are covered under CCRP project. In which, Bhushonchara union of Barkal Upazilla are not hosted UDCC meeting for long time due to some socio-political division among Chairman and other members. While CCRP team was trying to push them hard for hosting UDCC meetings but not succeeded and canceled for the fourth time.

The project team than met with various members, govt representatives and UP Chairman separately and discussed about the importance of the meeting and requested them to sit together. UP secretary Mr. Rupayan Khisa played an important role for making this happen. Finally, the meeting holds on 4th December 2019 where total 22 UDCC members attended in the meeting. Every member and Chairman of Bhushonchara, UP committed to providing their full support and cooperation throughout the CCRP project implementation phase. Md. Mamunur Rashid, UP Chairman, Bushonchara, Barkal said *“We have been trying to organize UDDC meeting for long time but due to some socio-political reasons, we did not. I salute CCRP team for their continuous efforts to do it finally”*

Activity 3.1.5: Monitoring visits by Union and Upazila Development Coordination Committee

In 2019, a total of 30 monitoring visits made by Union and Upazila Development Coordination Committees at CRC sites in 3 hill districts. The Union and Upazila leaders interacted with CRC on the climate hazard, vulnerabilities and how they want to address the challenges. These visits helped to build a functional linkage between CRC and local government institutions.



Activity 3.1.6: Training for Union Parishad members on climate change issues and climate change adaptation, watersheds management, risks assessment and planning

A total of 8 batches training, with participation of **208 persons (male: 159, female: 49) from Union Parishads**, have been organized during 2019. These trainings built the resilience capability of the local traditional leaders and elected representatives in implementing the project against Climate Change impact. They shared the messages and knowledge about Climate Change and its impact. Further, it will facilitate to include the prioritized local plan in Annual development plan (ADP) of Union Parishad.



Photo: Mr. Saching Prue, Chairman of 6 no. Ruposhi UP, expressing his opinion on the last day of UP training in Lama Upazila

Visibility & Communication

Visibility and communication are the key part of the project. During the reporting period, different banners used in trainings, meetings and workshops contained DANIDA logo and project messages along with UNDP and GoB logos into it.

Project Management and Partnerships

CCRP project is managed by SID-CHT project of UNDP along with Ministry of CHT Affairs. A National Project Director (NPD) at MoCHTA directly oversees the project activities along with a National Project Manager (NPM) engages to implement the project. 3 Hill District Councils are the key implementing partners of CCRP. The project is managed through National Execution (NEX) Modality where the Government takes the lead 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 a Programme Officer-Livelihoods, a Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation, a Climate Change Expert and a Technical Coordinator-FFS training and quality are also provide support to CCRP. For field level implementation 3 district teams include a District Manager, a District Livelihoods and a Community Mobiliser and a District FFS Expert who support day to day supervision and monitoring of CCRP activities in 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 Organiser (20). All the staff are based in district and perform their duties in the selected Upazilas except the Community Organisers who are based at Upazila or community level.

At field level, Climate Resilience Committee is the lowest tier of the project who takes lead on community level activities and organizes cluster of included villages' to support implementation at field level. Traditional leaders (Headmen and Karbaries), Union Parishad members, Union and Upazila Parishad also play key 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 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 (refer **Annex IV** the CCRP dataflow diagram) with roles and responsibilities. As an outcome of this training most of the project staff now have clear understanding on 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 database and data tracker. A systematic offline data management system is being developed to track the process and progress of CCRP activities as 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 key successes and areas for further improvement.

Lesson Learned, Challenges and Action Taken

A number of challenges were identified which were taken corrective actions. The key challenges were as following:

Challenges	How the project addressed the challenge
Delay in hiring technical Partner NGO	Regular follow up with Senior Management and Country Office helped to overcome the challenge and finally BRAC was engaged as technical partner.
Community and other stakeholder mobilization on Climate Change Issues	At the beginning it was difficult to address this challenge. However, with dedicated field team proper mobilization activities helped to overcome this challenge.
Lack of secondary data or research on Climate Change issues considering CHT	Different consultation made with stakeholders to get information or data. Thus, this challenge was addressed.
Community/stakeholder mixed up Climate Change hazards/vulnerability with other men made hazards/vulnerabilities	The project team was made aware on these issues in different trainings and discussions. Accordingly, they helped community/stakeholder to understand the gaps and addressed accordingly.
Frequently field movement amid of local political conflict	Activities were adjusted to cope with the local political situations and accordingly project was able to continue field activities.

Lesson Learned

A good project learning emerged from community people, expressing deep concern on extremeness of climate change and would like to take up new intervention to cope up with the unprecedented impact of climate change.

Budget and Expenditure

During the reporting year 2019 the CCRP expenditure recorded **USD 992,551** which is provided in table below:

Outputs	Expenditure Report in USD from Jan-Dec'2019	
	DKK	USD
Output 1: Climate responsive Local Resilience Plans produced in target Unions	1,280,432	191,757
Output 2: Natural resource based livelihoods risk reduction actions are implemented in the communities	4,164,185	623,626
Output 3: CHT institutions are able to promote resilience building actions	1,183,015	177,168
Total	6,627,632	992,551

Annex I Community/Site Selection Guideline For CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP)

Background

A climate change impact study conducted in 2016 as part of updating the Forestry Master Plan has, based on climate modelling and impact assessment, predicted climate change impacts will adversely affect the CHT hill forests-mainly the forest structure and composition, and natural regeneration due to changing temperature, and rainfall frequency and patterns. Such climate impacts will have consequences on the CHT watersheds and thereby on the community lives and livelihoods. The DANIDA funded CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP) is aimed to **“improve climate resiliency of the community livelihoods and watersheds in the CHT”**. The activities are being implemented in partnership with 3 Hill District Councils in 10 (ten) Upazilas of three hill districts through June 2021. Community Climate resiliency is linked to climate vulnerability. Climate vulnerability of a community and or watershed ecosystem in the CHT is the degree to which a community and or a watershed ecosystem is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Climate vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of climate change and variation to which a community is exposed; its sensitivity; and its adaptive capacity. This note provides step by step guideline on selection of communities/sites for project intervention.

Orientation on CCRP activities

Upazila level key stakeholders' will be oriented on project activities including its objective, project targets, beneficiaries, implementation modalities, watershed and community selection process, criteria, and role of different stakeholders. HDC's CCRP team with support from SID-CHT, UNDP district team will organize the orientation programmes.

Site Selection

In 10 Upazilas, a total of 20 project sites will be selected for CCRP activities as piloting. Each of the project sites (geographical coverage) may consists of at least 5 communities (villages). The group of villages will identify the climate change risks and accordingly plans will be developed with the support of CCRP. If plans are ready, SID-CHT will provide supports to implement priority plans.

The HDCs will form a Site Selection Committee with following participants

Convener: Chairman / Councilor

Member Secretary: Officials of the HDC/CCRP

Member: one representative from HDC

Member: one representative from each selected Upazila

Member: one female representative from each selected Upazila

Member: one representative from traditional leaders from each selected Upazila

Observer member: representative from SID-CHT, UNDP project

If necessary, HDC may add maximum 3 more members with priority to the women who to get more information about geographical locations of potential project sites. They may be women traditional leaders or key informants from the Upazilas. The Site Selection Committee will hold a meeting (at District or at Upazila whichever is suitable) for selecting the sites and CCRP team will explain about the project activities.

Then, the Committee will select piloting sites following below step

Proposed Criteria for Site/Community Selection

The following criteria's to be considered during selection of sites/communities

Criteria 1: Areas where communities comparatively suffer most due to severe drought or acute water crisis will get priority;

Criteria 2: Areas where communities comparatively suffer most due to Flash flood (frequency and consequences);

Criteria 3: Areas where communities suffer most comparatively because of Agricultural vulnerability due to heavy rainfall, drought, cyclone etc.;

Criteria 4: Absence of resilience building supports on the above from GoB and NGO will get priority.

Finally, the HDC Chairman will approve the list and accordingly, share with SID-CHT project.

Annex II: Climate Resilience Committee (CRC) Formation Guideline

Introduction

CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP) is being implemented by Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) of Ministry of CHT Affairs and UNDP, with support from the Embassy of Denmark in three hill districts of CHT namely Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati. This project will be implemented in selected 10 upazilas (20 sites/micro watersheds covering at least 100 villages/communities) nearly 10,000 affected peoples where communities are relatively exposed to the impact of climate change and facing challenges in improving their livelihoods. It will support building resilience of the local communities, areas affected by Rohingya Influx and traditional institutions to climate induced risks and natural disasters such as droughts, landslides, soil erosion and flash floods.

This project will conduct climate change vulnerability assessment and resilience analysis which will be conducted by communities through proper capacity building to community peoples followed by development of Local Resilience Plan (LRP) for addressing climate and environmental risks through a participatory way. The project will support some of planned activities of LRPs whereas Union Parishads will be approached to include reminder activities under ADP of the government of Bangladesh. The assessment and risk analysis mainly with respect to climate and water related disasters such as drought, floods, soil erosion, and landslides will be focused. Based on the findings of the assessment, vulnerable communities will a) identify and prioritize actions that address the challenges to their livelihoods posed by climate change, natural resource base and livelihoods b) provide communities with skills to develop LRPs allowing them to prioritize, budget and develop a time line for implementing the communities climate resilient actions.

This project will also work with 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 community level. Those local bodies are the Union parishads, Hill Districts Councils and the CHT traditional institutions (Circle Chief office, Headmen and Karbaries).

At community level there will be a cluster of vulnerable communities (at least 5 communities in each site) who will be supported under CCRP as mentioned above. A committee namely Climate Resilience Committee (CRC) needs to be formed in order to carry out the CCRP activities in the field and organize the community people. This guideline, which will be used by CCRP project staffs, provides a step by step process on CRC formation and its roles and responsibilities.

Objective of CRC formation

The objective of CRC formation is *“to take lead on overall implementation, management, coordination, monitoring and follow up at community level on climate resilience building activities under CCRP”*.

Process of CRC formation

Inception meeting at selected community

CCRP field team particularly the District Officer-CCRP, Technical Officer-Climate Change and Community Resilience and Community Organiser will organize an orientation/inception meeting at community level. The objective of this orientation is to build rapport with community people, informing them on CCRP project objective, activities, how it will be implemented, how the project will benefit community people on climate change issues and resilience building actions, what role community people will have in this etc. Participants of this meeting will be representative from 5 or more cluster communities primarily identified during vulnerable site/community selection. At least 10 from each community people should be invited in this meeting. Presence of Karbari from each village is must and presence of Headman and UP member (if available) must be encouraged.

Climate Resilience Committee Formation Meeting

Another meeting to be organized in the middle of cluster communities very soon after the inception meeting where similar or more participants from 5 communities (50% women) will be invited. They will be informed about objective of this meeting and why a committee will be required. Objective of CRC formation need to be well explained to all. Proposed structure and guideline of CRC formation to be clearly explained to all. These are:

Proposed members must be interested and able to provide their time in the CRC activities;

At least 2 representatives from each village;

50% female member to be ensured, in case 50% is not ensured 01 more female member to be coped for ensuring 50% female member;

Thus, the committee will be at least 11 or more and in odd number.

Proposal of more members in the CRC should be discouraged, since inclusion of more members may disfunction the committee, accordingly community people who will be forming the committee should be made aware on it.

After above guideline is explained to all the community people will be invited to propose name of representative from their community. They should be facilitated such way so that wrong persons are not proposed.

The name of proposed members should be loudly spoken out to all and should be finalized. Based on this agreed list persons will be identified on who will play what role. Once this is done the committee will be introduced to all meeting participants.

Climate Resilience Committee will consist of following members:

Chairperson (1)

Vice Chairperson (female) (1)

General Secretary (1)

Treasurer (female) (1)

Members (7-9)

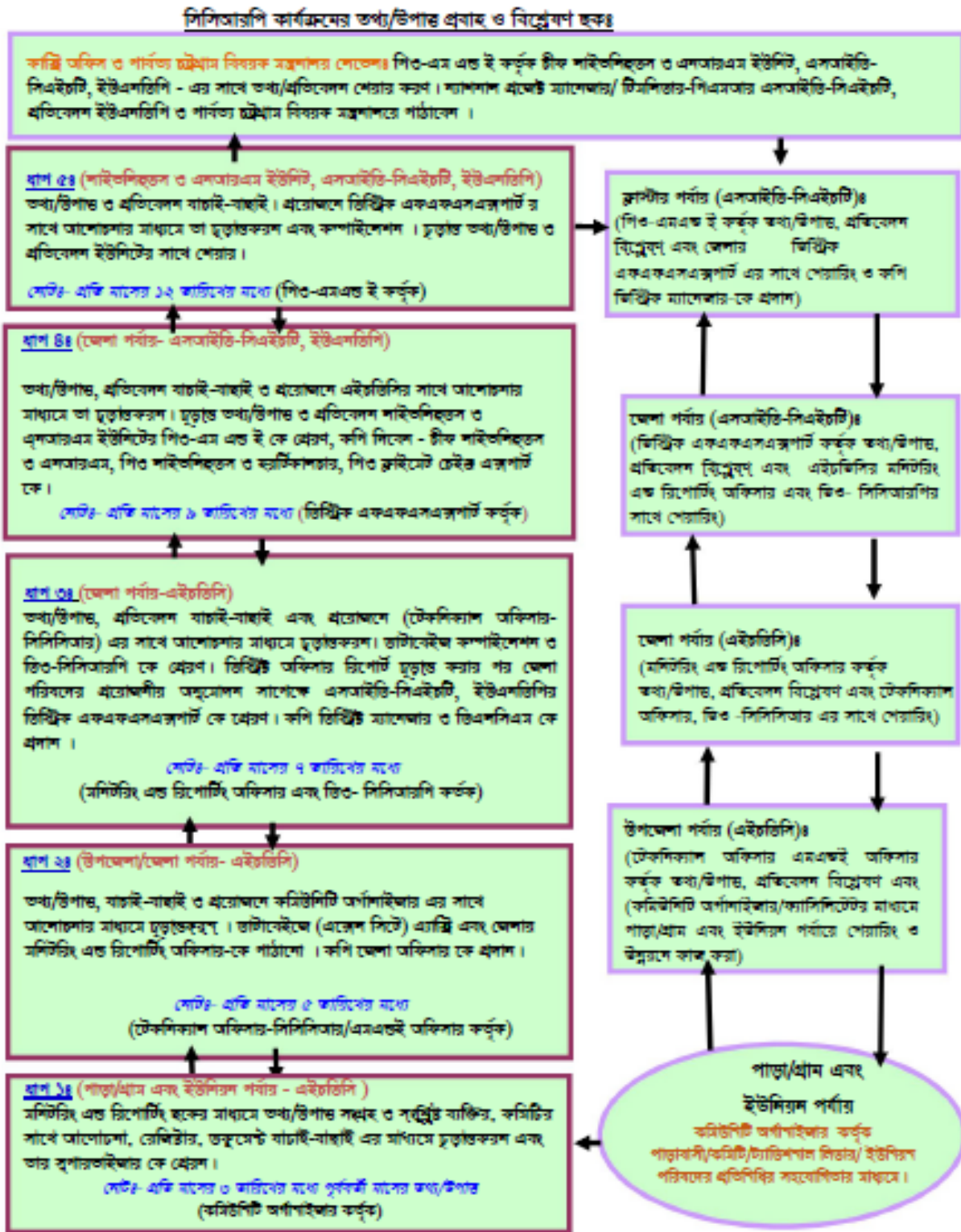
The committee information should be noted down with signature of concerned and approved by Concerned Karbaries, headman/UP member:

Position	Name of person	Name of village/address	Contact number	Male/Female	Remarks
Chairperson					
Vice Chairperson (female)					
General Secretary					
Treasurer (female)					
Members (7-9)					
Total				% female

Conclusion

The committee duly signed as mentioned above will be certified by DO-CCRP to share with HDC management and SID-CHT. A meeting minutes to be attached.

Annex III CCRP Monitoring and Reporting Data flow Diagram



Annex IV 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 with 6 paras (Manikchari Joysen Para Site)	Maischari	Mohalchari	Khagrachari	60
2	Lambachara para					28
3	Badikhula para					28
4	Paindai para					54
5	Gongama chara					37
6	Deppochari para					21
7	Jaduganala para	Keyanghat cluster with 5 paras (Janduganala Site)	Keyanghat			140
8	Ranga pani chara					76
9	Hazachara para					25
10	Pera para					28
11	Dhakkin Karalyachari					58
12	Mongram para	Khagrachari sadar cluster with 5 paras : (Mongram Para Site)	Khagrachari sadar	Khagrachari Sadar		55
13	Bhuban K/para					85
14	Gugrachari School Para					56
15	Ghugracahri punarbasan					60
16	Akhbari para					60
17	Nutona para	Golabari cluster with 5 paras : Jouthakhamar Site	Golabari			82
18	Bograchara para					65
19	Jouthakhamar					40
20	Thoiangyo para					61
21	Uchei para					40
22	Mahajan para	Sindukchari cluster with 5 paras : Mahajan Para Site	Sindukchari	Guimara		40
23	Chairman para					42
24	Singa para					41
25	Chowdhury para					42
26	Bash para					42
27	Remra para	Hafchari cluster with 5 paras : Remra Para Site	Hafchari			100
28	Shonkhola para					155
29	Sulutong para					45
30	Chota pilak					70
31	Nuton para					100
	Khagrachari Total: (31 Paras)	6 (Sites)		3 (upazilas)		1,836
32	Dajri Para	Hajachari Chara :4 paras	2no Barkal	Barkal	Rangamati	45
33	Kusum Chari					65
34	Natun Para					35

S. N.	Name of para/village	Name of sites	Name of Union	Name of Upazila	Name of District	Number of Households
35	Kushum Chari Take Adam					32
36	Uttor Vushon Chara					35
37	Kuyong Para	Bame Vushon Chara : 6 paras	4 No vishon chara			35
38	Nowa Adam					10
39	Indromoni Karbari Para					41
40	Bagachari					40
41	Dulu Banna Chari					32
42	Naroy Chari					75
43	Sakracha	Formon Purba Elaka: 7 paras	Shapchari	Rangamati Sadar		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	Basonta Mon Para	Basanta Mon Elaka: 5 paras	Balukhali Union			66
50	Basonta Nich Para					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 union	Bilaichari		15
55	Tripura Para					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 Kengracha ri			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	Bangojich ara			15
71	NK Para					13
72	Sukna Chari					28
73	Kiang para					15
74	Lakhmi Member Para					20

S. N.	Name of para/village	Name of sites	Name of Union	Name of Upazila	Name of District	Number of Households		
75	Shamuhani Para	Chara): 6 paras				16		
	Rangamati Total (44 para)	8 sites		4 upazilas		1,467		
76	Arntali Para	Chemi Dolu Para Are: 5 Paras	2 no. Kuhalong	Bandarban Sadar	Bandarban	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 Remakree 7 no. Ward	Ruma		31		
87	Lempu Para					14		
88	Fainong Para					24		
89	Jonarang Para					21		
90	Kisto Para					34		
91	Arjun Para	Shamakhhal Area: 5 paras	2 no. Sadar Union			22		
92	Naitong Para					63		
93	Sweratong Para					22		
94	Shamakhhal Para					76		
95	Lemujhiri Para	6 no Ruposhi Para Are: 5 paras	6 no. Rupashi Para					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	Lama				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		

S. N.	Name of para/village	Name of sites	Name of Union	Name of Upazila	Name of District	Number of Households
	Bandarban Total (31 para)	6 sites		3 upazilas		1,283
	Grant Total (106 Paras)	20 sites		10 Upazilas		4,586

Annex V CCRP Work Plan 2020

Output	Indicator	Relevant Baseline Information	Indicator Target as per DED				Cumulative Target Achieved to Date	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe			
			2018	2019	2020	2021				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Resilience Plan developed in identified project locations	1.1 Percentage of communities that have completed Community Climate Vulnerable Assessment.	0	40%	80%	80%	80%	85% communities completed CVA	1.1.1 Develop awareness raising materials on environmental change related issues and adaptation	Need based	X	X		
	1.2 Percentage of selected communities with Local Resilience Plan.	0	0%	40%	60%	60%	65% communities with LRP	1.2.1 Consultancy services (National)	1 person	X	X		
								1.2.2 Organise awareness raising sessions on Integrated Planning and management of water and natural resources, current and future environmental risks issues	120 sessions	X	X	X	
								1.2.3 Exposer visit	1 visit	X	X		
1.2.4 Management support to CCRP Implementation	3 HDCs (12 months)	X	X	X	X								

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	0%	40%	80%	80%	Yet to be achieved	2.1.1 Cost for NGO to provide technical support on capacity building of project staff including partners on climate resilience	1 NGO		X	X	X	X
								2.1.2 Support to Climate Resilience Committee's (CRC) Local Resilience Building (LRP)Actions	20 CRC		X	X	X	X
	2.2 Percentage of community members perceiving difference in levels of risks	0	0%	0%	40%	80%	Yet to be achieved	2.2.1 Planning & review workshop	4 workshops		X	X	X	X
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	0%	10%	40%	50%	Yet to be achieved	3.1.1 Organise seminars/workshops /policy dialogue on environmental change issues (CHT focus in particular) at regional and national level	1 workshop		X	X		
								3.1.2 Monthly coordination meetings at district level (with CCRP staffs)	36 Coordination meetings		X	X	X	X
								3.1.3 Day observation-World Environment Day/World Water Day (at Upazila/district level)	13 events		X	X		
								3.1.4 Facilitate CCRP activities at bi-monthly Union Development Coordination Committee meeting	68 meetings		X	X	X	X
								3.1.5 Monitoring visits by Union Development Coordination Committee,	60 visits		X	X	X	X

									3.1.6 Monitoring visits by Development Coordination Committee, Upazila DCC (Six monthly)	40 visits		X	X	X	X
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