

Annual Progress Report

CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP), Bangladesh
January to December 2020



Title of Programme: Climate Resilience and Sustainable Energy Programme under Denmark's "Bangladesh Country Programme 2016-2021"

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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 2020
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 the 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 three 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 more than 24000 community peoples against the project target of 10,000 community peoples.

Due to the Covid-19 outbreak, program activities were heavily hampered for few months and then activities were implemented with the new modalities, health safety measures and complied with the new normal situation. About 14,000 households in CHT were received Solidarity packs from the CCRP-DANIDA fund during the pick time of Covid-19. Besides this, a total of 153 females and 265 males got different protectives like musk, gloves, soap, etc., while they were present in the awareness on biodiversity conservation as part of World Environment day observation.

During this reporting period, the methodology of carrying out CCVA and LRP standardized through a series of consultative activities from the community level, district level, and up to national level by the Technical Partner Brac. The capacity of 35 project staff was built on climate change-related issues and updated methodology of Community Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVAs), and Local Resilience Plan (LRP). All 20 CCVAs and LRPs are then revisited with the updated methodology. Out of 20 developed CCVAs and LRPs, 03 CCVA and LRPs have been printed and Climate Resilience Committees (CRCs) are now actively engaged themselves for pursuing funds from other CHT institutions to implement more activities from LRP for building resilience. Printing of another 17 CCVAs and LRPs is underway. Based on the final CCVA and LRPs, all 20 CRCs have developed their LRP project proposals through a comprehensive process of environmental and social screening, activities prioritized through Resilience Matrix, local recommendations from Union Parishad, review by Technical Committee, and finally approved by Project Implementation Committee (PIC) of HDCs. All the CRCs have received LRP grants to their respective bank accounts. Women are actively engaged in the decisions making process of LRP implementation as nearly 47% of women are placed in the CRC committees which is the executive body for LRP implementation.

Here 100% of community members can perceive the difference in levels of risks in local hazard mapping and 90% of the respondents in the CCRP areas can rank the different levels of risks and around 70% got training to identify which livelihoods and watersheds are under serious risk of climate change. To mitigate the risks, full implementation of LRPs are important and the project has initiated to implement few initiatives from LRP through LRP funds. CRC committee members with their enhanced capacity are taking the overall lead for the implementation of LRP projects. About 75 project schemes are being implemented under LRP schemes which will directly provide benefits to the total of 21998 population where female are 11050 and male 10883. Among the schemes, water supply projects are in high demand (39%) followed by irrigation (12%) and Rainwater harvesting (11%).

Project-developed training modules for use in capacity building of the 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 the community level. Member of Union Parishad will support for implementing initiatives identified by the community people through LRP.

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

Introduction

Chittagong Hill tracts is one of the 6 hotspots for climate change impacts in Bangladesh. Chittagong division emerges as most vulnerable to changes in average temperature and precipitation and hill tracts will be most affected (World Bank 2018). Deforestation in hill tracts has led to major landslides, property damage, and damage to water sources. Due to the high poverty rate compared to the national average, too much dependency on natural resources and agriculture as the major source of income (77%) are threatening CHT communities to become highly vulnerable to Climate Change. Keeping this preview 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, for instance, soil water conservation through various agricultural practices awareness materials produced for community awareness in three hill districts.

CHT is combating extreme poverty, low literacy, remoteness, conflict, increased frequency of climate-induced disasters, loss of forest resources, degradation of the watershed, etc. Covid-19 has pushed them even harder and many communities have lost their only single source of selling agricultural produces to the market for a long time due to unprecedented shocks. Acute food shortage and lack of access to govt relief due to remoteness, the community had a very difficult time and solidarity pack supported by SID-CHT with the contribution from CCRP-DANIDA fund, about 14000 households of CHT have received solidarity packs and this has helped a lot to reduce some sorts of starvation.

There is no alternative that the community itself could identify their risk and based on risk, they can prepare their own resilience plans in order to make a comprehensive, locally-led adaptation plan which the community owns and pursue further implementation. Therefore, the project has helped to identify appropriate methodology by which local climate change impacts could find out. Brac, a technical partner of the CCRP project, has drafted this first with the technical team of SID-CHT and then validated this from the community level, district level and finally reviewed by national experts and validated. This is one of the pioneer documents in the climate change field of Bangladesh in Bangla and under printing for the wider development community to use this for assessing climate change vulnerability and developing a resilience plan.



Fig.1: Front view of guidebooks for CCVA and LRP methodology

There are 20 CCVAs and LRPs developed and revisited with the updated methodology. To develop these, 35 project staff and 198 community leaders and CRC members have received capacity-building training on CCVA and LRP development.

Based on the LRPs, 20 LRP projects have been developed and approved for funding. The project staff and all the CRC members have received Project Management and Financial Management training for properly managing LRP projects. All the CRCs have now received their LRP funds in their respective bank accounts and projects are being implemented.

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 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 is working closely with Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCCs), wherein the elected and traditional leaders are overseeing the implementation of development plans of the Union and monitor their activities. The Upazila Parishads and HDC are providing necessary technical support for implementing the LRPs.

Project Objectives:

The objective of CCRP is to *improve the **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.

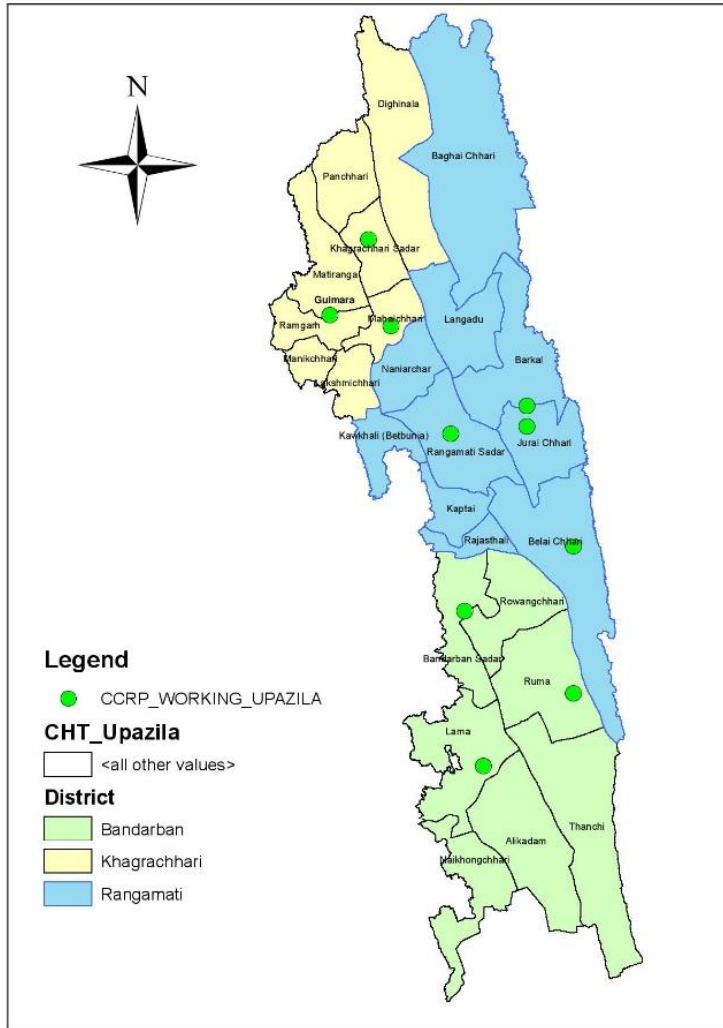
CCRP Targeted Area:

A total of 24892 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 will be supported by the project. 10 out of 26 Upazilas in CHT are 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

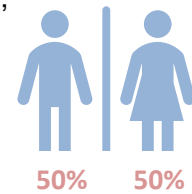


Map 1: CCRP covering Upazila in 3 hill districts

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.

In the reporting period, the Outcome level indicator could not be assessed as the full implementation of LRP projects yet to be completed, and a final evaluation has been planned in 2021 to measure the impacts of this project for improving livelihoods, but in the middle of the year, a quick survey among the CRC members has been done and it shows that 100% respondents believe that the livelihoods and income would be increased if targeted LRP projects are implemented properly. Within this period, all the 20 Communities' Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and Local Resilience Plan development were completed. And after that schemes prioritized through the project's financial and technical screening; communities are now implementing LRP projects in the field. By implementing 20 LRP projects with 75 sub-components, in 8 different communities 4,712 HH (Bandarban-1345, Khagrachari-1775, and Rangamati-1592) with 21998 population will be directly benefitted and the overall project will cover 24,892 beneficiaries are covered under this pilot project. Among the direct beneficiaries will be benefited.



Covid-19 and Response by the Project:

During the first quarter of reporting time, sudden and unprecedented covid-19 halted the whole earth with the restriction of movement, programs halted and CCRP communities who are living in the remote CHT areas fall under serious threat of food shortage. The response plan implemented in the CHT communities covered by the SID-CHT project for vulnerable communities had the following objectives:

1. Prevent acute food shortage and reduce the risk of spread through emergency support to destitute households.
2. Prevent disruption in the agricultural sector and secure continued food supply by distributing farming input to the farmers.
3. Raise awareness among the CHT communities about preventive measures and the possible negative impact of COVID-19 on social cohesion through, amongst other, social networks, miking and posters.

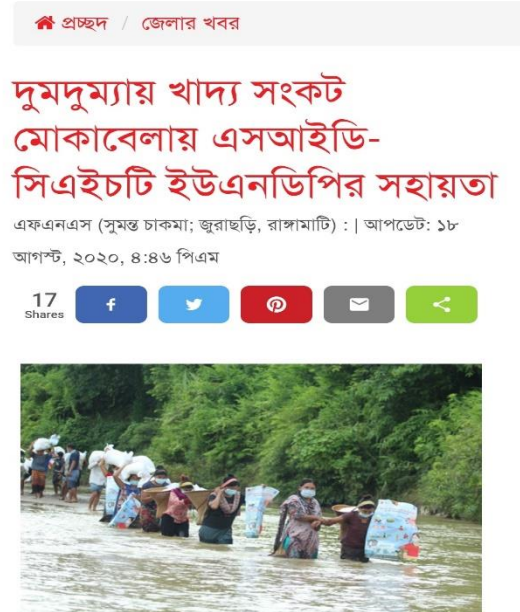


Figure 2: Community receiving solidarity pack amid flash flood reported in newspaper

A total of 14000 HHs were received solidarity packages and remotest communities where there were no organizations' responses and have also received food support with this project. Project staff have been engaged with risking their own lives in the covid-19 situations and responded well in unserved communities. The Solidarity package contained food, protective musks and soap and awareness materials.

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) is one of the key outputs which has been achieved in this reporting year. 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. Brac, a technical partner of the CCRP project, has taken the lead to develop the methodology. After finalizing the methodology, projects staff and CRC members were trained on CCVA and LRP methodology, as the results 20 CCVA and LRP completed and 03 already printed and others are being printed.

To be prepared for the future impact of climate change, the community resilience to withstand the impact of climate-induced events must be strengthened. A community-based vulnerability assessment would provide a basis for developing a local resilience plan rooting from the community to protect both the ecosystem and the community from the potential consequences of climate change. Keeping this goal in mind, UNDP, with support from DANIDA is implementing the “CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP)” under the “Strengthening Inclusive Development in CHT (SID-CHT)”. BRAC in partnership with UNDP is supporting them in capacity building of the project staff of UNDP in conducting Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and developing Local Resilience Plan (LRP) for 20 sites of 10 upazillas of CHT based on community perception and providing technical and backstopping support while developing and implementing the LRPs. CCVA and LRP have been conducted and prepared by following some of the tools of PRA including field

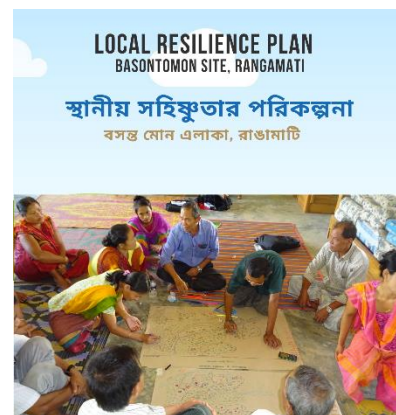


Figure 3 Front view of printed LRP of one CRC



Figure 4: Community consultation by Brac for CCVA & LRP

visits, transect walks, community consultation, focus group discussion, social survey, and key informant interviews (KII).

To achieve this target, numbers of activities were implemented:

District level workshop for validation of CCVA and LRP user guideline

A community-level validation workshop on “Development of User Guides on Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and Local Resilience Planning (LRP)” was held at Hill District Council, Rangamati on February 6, 2020. A total of 55 participants from the district, Upazilla, Union and community level including the technical team, civil society attended the workshop and provided valuable inputs for preparing a final draft of the user guideline.



Figure 5: District level consultation on CCVA &LRP

National Validation Workshop through webinar:

Due to covid-19, the National validation workshop is organized online. A total of 35 including Development practitioners, academia, researcher, and policymakers have participated in this workshop and validated this user guideline with some key recommendations.



Figure 6: Chakma Circle Chief and others in the National webinar on CCVA, LRP guideline

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

Developed nine awareness-raising materials on environmental change related issues and adaptation. In the first quarter, awareness materials on environmental protection by emphasizing on control of environment pollution developed, and in the second quarter, Awareness raising materials develop by focusing on biodiversity conservation on the eve of World Environment Day. Awareness materials also were developed on Soil-water conservation. 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

District level workshop was already done in 2019 and which helped to identify 20 micro and small watersheds. In these 20 watersheds, there are 106 communities under 10 Upazilla from three districts and a total of 24892 population from 4787 HHs came under project interventions.

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

Selection of communities from the identified micro-watersheds done in 2019. In a watershed, there are many micro-watersheds, communities were mostly selected from the same micro-watershed. The community selection process was done at the Union level through a Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) meeting, where most disadvantaged, disaster-prone areas were given priority. As per recommendation from UDCC, HDCs then selected the communities finally.

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.

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

Although, most of the CRC formation completed in 2019 and another 6 meetings held where a total of 306 (M:165; F:141) members participated in the inception meetings which held at the community level

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

02 batch training organized 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.



Figure 7: Project staffs training on CCVA, LRP guideline

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

A total of 18 batches of training for CRC members took place in three districts. The trainings were residential and a total of 198 (Male 111 and Female 87) CRC members have participated in these trainings.

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.



Figure 8: Training for CRC members on CCVA, LRP development guideline

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

20 CCVAs and LRPs have revisited and finalized with the updated user guides in consultation with the community and local stakeholders through a standardized process. Out of the final 20 CCVAs & LRPs, 03 are already printed and handed over to relevant CRCs and another 17 are being printed for distribution soon.



Figure 9: Final copies of developed LRPs

Activity 1.1.8: Prepare and submit Project Proposals following the LRPs

Project proposals submission were subject to identify and prioritize the projects through a Resilience Matrix (RM) from LRPs. Highest scored proposals in RM are 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. Total 20 project proposals submitted and approved.

Activity 1.1.9: Organize CRC Meetings at para/community level

A total of 187 CRC meetings were organized at para/community level where 1686 (M:1031;F: 654) community 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.

CRCs have also discussed forming a project management committee, purchase committee, committee for social auditing, etc.

Indicator 1.2: Percentage of selected communities with Local Resilience Plan

In 2020, the project conducted all 20-vulnerability assessments and developed local resilience plans in a participatory way to deal with local vulnerabilities. In 2020, 100% of the selected communities have developed their Local Resilience Plans while the target was 60%—the entire 11 community covered with 24,892 population in 4,787 HH.

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

Activity 1.2.1: Consultancy services (National)

Process of onboarding three consultants for preparing CHT soil conservation, water conservation guideline, and another climate policy consultant for identifying policy gaps initiate and soon they will be onboarded.

Activity 1.2.2: Organise awareness-raising sessions at the community level

The project has targeted at least three awareness-raising 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. at each community during the project duration. During 2020, the major focus was on awareness-raising sessions on “Soil

conservation and control of environmental protection. A total of 143 **awareness sessions** have been conducted in CRC sites where a total of **3523 participants** (male: 1953, female: 1570) were participated to enhance awareness on climate change and Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change issues.

Activity 1.2.3: Exposer visit

A total of 04 learning visits were made in the reporting period from one district to another district internally. These learning visits mainly focused on various local-led adaptation activities and also see inter-community adaptation practices that are resilient and replicable in their respective areas.. There were 63 members (42 Male and 21 female) from CRC, UP, Upazilla, and traditional leaders who have made their visits in different parts of CHT. 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. 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 their locality where applicable.



Figure 10: Exchange visit by Rangamati team to Khagrachari district

Activity 1.2.4: Management support to CCRP Implementation

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 Organisers 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 is observed that community people could not memorize properly project modalities though they trained for and as climate change is a new area and having a relatively low idea, therefore, they were needed to support technically and Technical officers extended this support to the CRCs.

Brac, a technical partner of CCRP, has been providing technical support in some of the key areas like rainwater harvesting, climate vulnerability analysis, 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.

SID-CHT through mobilizing resources, capacity building of staffs of the partners' agencies, technical monitoring of the project through project visit, 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.

Due to rapid changes in the local climatic system and multi-dimensional vulnerabilities, CCRP communities are very eager to participate, implement in this CCRP project. Women are particularly very active and participated in the CRC committee formation (47%) and as a result, women's voices are reflected in the LRP project selection. A total of 75 initiatives were selected for implementation under 20 CCRP sites which would benefit 11050 women and 10883 men directly where water-related projects are in the top priority (39%) as women are worst affected for water crisis compared to the male who normally wants income generating activities etc.

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

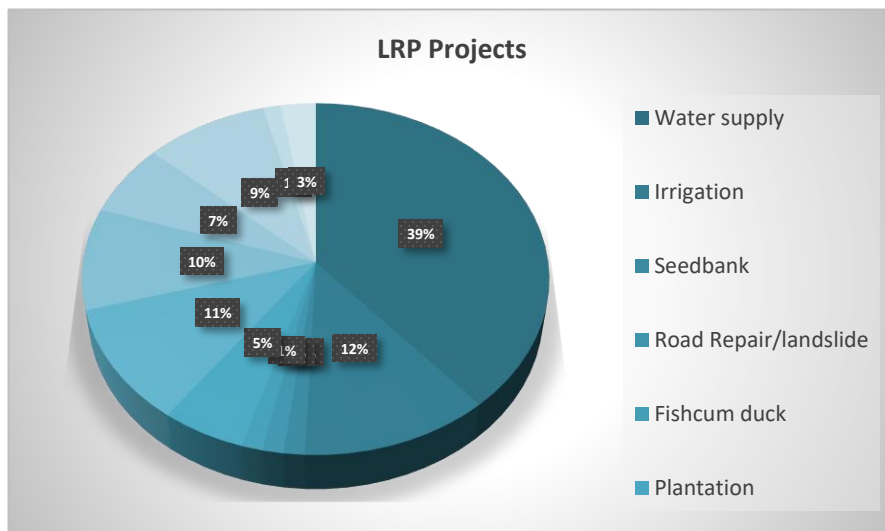


Chart:01: Different LRP projects in different sectors

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, has been supporting for capacity building of projects staffs of HDCs. Finalization of CCVA and LRP guidelines through the community consultation process, validation at the regional level and national level done by Brac through involving various CHT and national stakeholders.

Projects staff are then trained in Rangamati during Covid-19 with taking extra caution on CCVA and LRP methodology. After then, CRC members were trained on CCVA and LRPs for their capacity building. A total of 18 batch training organized in Rangamati, Khagrachari, and Bandarban. Field staffs were actively engaged to collect various information related to local climate and vulnerabilities including capacities for analysis of CCVAs and reflect them into the LRPs.

Brac as NGO has done all the capacity building training and developed technical contents as targeted in the project cycle in the reporting time. Now, Brac has been engaged for capacity building of policymakers to enhance transformational capacities and evaluate the current methodology and its efficacy as a tool for bringing resilience in the additional contract period.

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

Local Resilience Building Actions are the key areas under this CCRP project that aims to reduce climate change-related shocks. Several risk reduction options were identified in each micro-watersheds for building resilience against different hazards. Not all the hazards or related activities will be supported through LRP actions rather one of the key hazards or most pressing issues have been targeted in these LRP actions. CRC communities are being capacitated to deal with the other CHT and local government institutions for hunting resources to implement full LRPs.

All the CRCs have now received LRP funds into their bank accounts and have initiated LRP projects. Project staff, relevant technical agencies are providing support for the smooth operation of LRP projects. CRCs are responsible for managing projects, and specific management guidelines have been developed as part of project support. Social auditing, open information sharing, oversight monitoring from the project side leading the project transparency.

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

100% CRC member and Union Parishad executives received training on climate change, resilience, risk awareness and adaptation etc., and they participated in the CCVA and LRP development. In the LRP development, few tools lead participants to identify risk levels and vulnerability and LRP development. The Rapid Assessment also identified the same. They recognized that from March to September, they face various disasters, which makes their life challenging and in danger. The same respondents identified 94% drought, 75% water crisis, 79% landslides, and 63% Flash-flood has been pushing life hard and livelihood in contests.

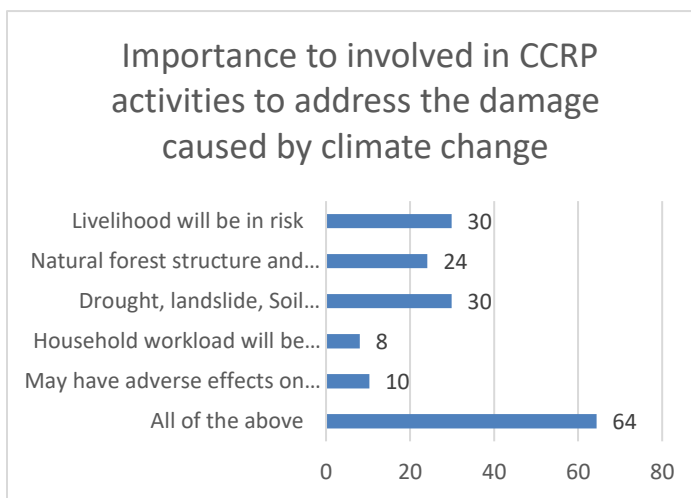


Chart 02: Different sectors are in risk by Climate Change

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

Activity 2.2.1: Planning & review workshop

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:

A refresher training for project staff on project Management including Financial management and participatory monitoring and reporting organized in the third quarter. 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.



Figure 11: Refresher training to project staffs on Project management, financial management and participatory monitoring

A virtual training was organized with all HDC's CCRP District Focal (DFFSE) and M&E Officer on a quarterly reporting template hosted by the project 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. The total participation was 9 with 1 female.

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

Training for CRC members on Project Management including Financial Management, Participatory monitoring, and reporting already organized in 2019. Therefore, no plan for this training in 2020. Project staff has 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 is 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 2 batches of training in Rangamati hill district where **70 (male: 41, female: 29) participants** from CRC joined. 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.



Figure 12: Skill development training of Soil water conservation

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

A total of 05 experience sharing workshops were organized in the project with the objective 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 officer forms the project played the facilitator role in the workshop. **The total participants were 167 where 115 male and 52 female.** The workshop participants were from CRC sites, 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 now for the 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 focused topic discussed as follow:
- After the distribution of fruit and medicinal plants, everyone needs to be responsible for respective action that would help implement LRP action
- 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
- Regular monitoring by the line department should not be the only way of implementing it. Self-observation, such as three subcommittees (will be formed by CRC members and community people-according to project guidelines) need to contribute to get benefited from the project.

Learning

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

- 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:

- Changing program date due to flash flood in selected CRC site (specially Rupashi Union Site)
- Approval from proper authority to arrange program due to countrywide COVID 19 pandemic
- 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 Upazila level with CRC members and relevant stakeholders

One Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning workshop was organized at RHDC where a total of 40 (male: 29, female: 11) participants from CRC, VCF, District, and GoB line departments actively contributed to the discussion. The workshop discussed the current severe water crises and deforestation and non-environment friendly plantation are boosting global warming effects in this region. Many CHT examples are shared to sensitize the audience. The 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.



Figure 13: Experience sharing Workshop at Rangamati

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.

As per project criteria, all the LRP projects must go through a technical feasibility test. CHT institutes like DPHE, Engineering Division of HDCs, Department of agriculture have extended their technical support for project technical feasibility tests. Therefore 100% of communities under the CCRP project have benefited from this technical support. A total of 05 GFS projects got pre-selection from Rangamati Hill District Council for further funding from govt and are now subject to govt approval which approximate value is BDT Five million.

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

Activity 3.1.1: Organise 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 postponed and planned for 2021. To make these policy dialogues fruitful and transformational, one consultant

on CHT Climate policy will be onboarded shortly and series of policy dialogues are planned after the policy gaps are identified in 2021.

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

A total of **30 district coordination meetings** were organized during the reporting period where SID-CHT, UNDP participated as observer members. There were a total of 170 participants (127 male and 43 female). In the meetings, the implementation plan, field challenges, and lessons learned are the main discussing topics. These coordination meetings helped to build common consensus, better planning and group discussion to overcome challenges, etc.



Figure 14: Monthly staff Coordination meeting at Rangamati

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

During the reporting year 2020, World Environment Day and World Water Day 2020 were observed in 3 districts' 10 Upazilas in CRC working areas. A total of 496 (male: 292, female: 204) 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 the water crisis is a significant and common issue in the CHT World Water Day event also was very much exciting topics of that day.

World Environment Day observations were organized as a way to raise consciousness about critical environmental challenges that have been instigating ecosystem changes with significant consequences for biodiversity loss due to climate change. Many species of wildlife; plants and animals are facing rapid extermination from our ever-known environment. It is important to sensitize to community people on ecosystem restoration, conservation of wildlife, and awareness on inhibition of hunting and overexploitation. The day raises consciousness about environmental

issues like global warming, marine pollution, human over-population, protection of wildlife and rational use of natural resources. Besides mask, hand gloves, and soap distribution to all 418 participants in the environment Day, seedlings of native local species were also distributed.



Figure 15: Seedling distributed in Khagrachari during Environment day observation

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

The project facilitated CCRP activities in 49 bi-monthly UDCC meetings in this reporting period. The total number of participants were 867, where the female number was 217. 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 is the approval of LRP projects from UDCC for funding from the CCRP project.



Figure 16: UDCC meeting at Shapchari Union

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

In 2020, a total of 62 monitoring visits were made by Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) and 20 visits by Upazila Development Coordination Committees (UzDCC) at CRC sites in 3 hill districts. The Union and Upazila leaders interacted with CRCs on the climate hazard, vulnerabilities, and how they want to address the challenges. These visits helped local leaders to recognize the CCRP activities and helped to solve many issues. A total of 907 participants visited CRC sites where 291 are female of which mostly local female UP members. On the other hand, 396 participants including 151 female representatives from UzDCC visited the CRC areas.



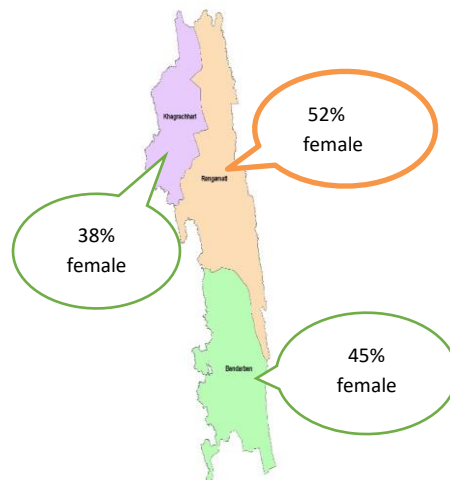
Figure 17: Nasreen Akter, Upazilla Vice Chairman, Rangamati in a UzDCC visit

Findings of Internal Rapid Assessment during January- June 2020

Background:

An “internal rapid assessment” was conducted with the engagement of CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP) staff of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP. Due to the country’s full lockdown situation to control the COVID-19 epidemic, the project has to be dependent on the virtual interview (telephonic) with the project beneficiary. A group was identified those have only valid phone numbers. Based on that group sample list, accurate statistical sample size was determined, both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from CRC members in three Hill Districts. With the support of Planning Monitoring and Reporting (PMR), the Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management unit of SID-CHT, UNDP took the lead on the methods and sample size calculation. IFM-FFS farmers were selected as systematic random selection techniques. Finally, this rapid assessment was done by the joint engagement of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP, at the end of June 2020.

Study Basic: A total of 87 out of 107 CRC member samples were selected in three Hill Districts (29 from each district) for this rapid assessment. Overall, 45% were female respondents who were the members of CRC.

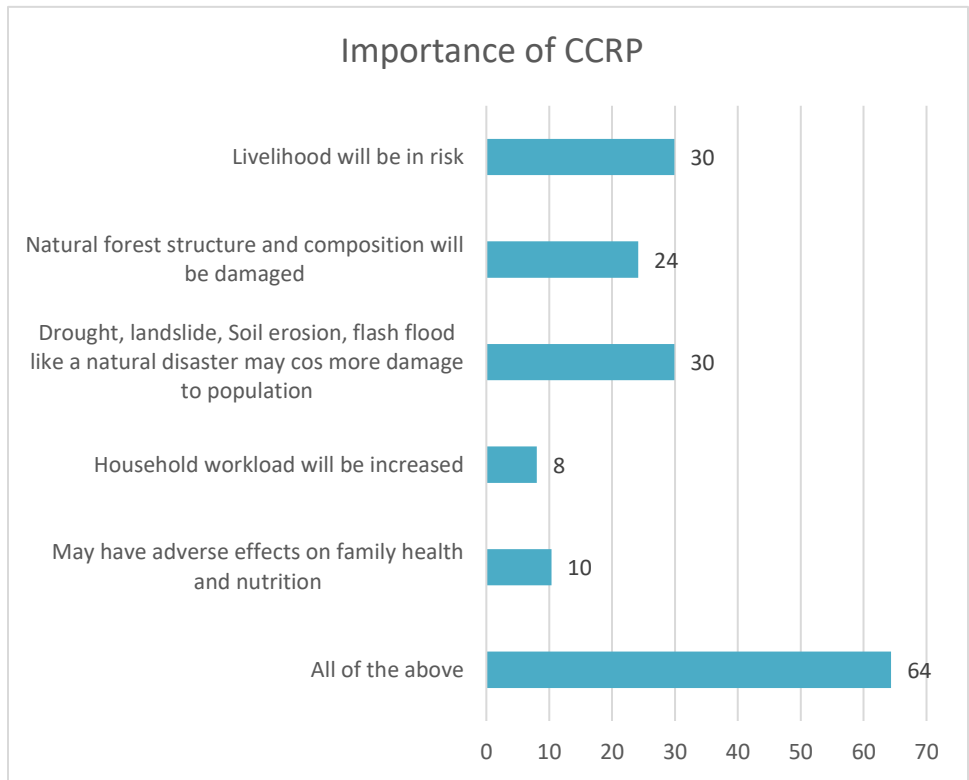


CCRP Findings:

The rapid assessment tried to find some qualitative outcomes which can be referred to project beneficiaries’ significant understanding, participation in future changes activities trough the CCRP.

Watershed and livelihood are at risk:

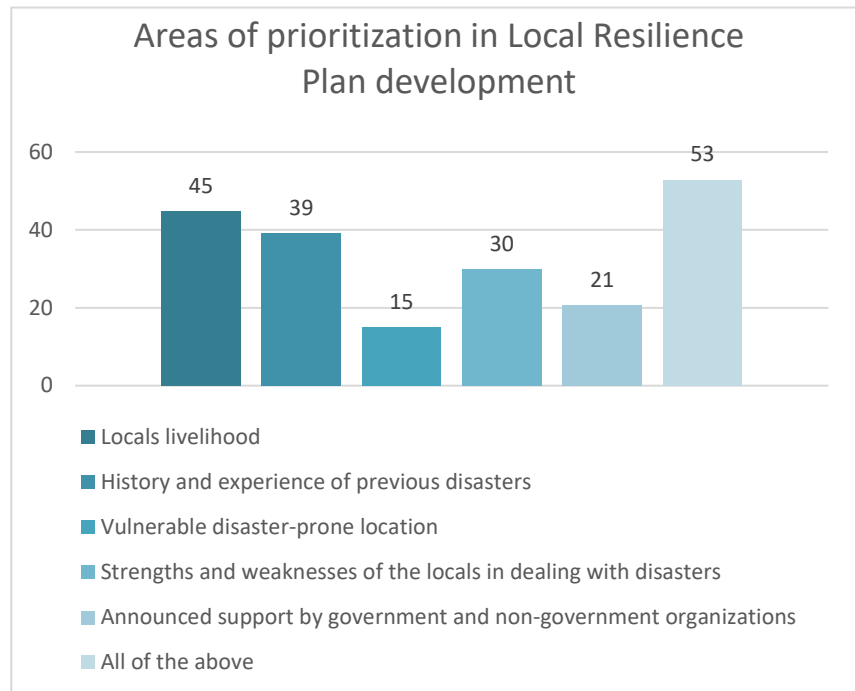
The assessment found that 90% of the respondent believes that the watershed and livelihood are at risk in this area due to the climate changes for deforestation, and ecosystem break the drought, heavy rainfall, flood, flash flood, and other natural disaster hampers livelihoods. 71% of the respondent received the training from the project on NRM/Important of the watershed. 97% of them think this is very



important to involve such activity, which may find a sustainable solution to secure livelihoods.

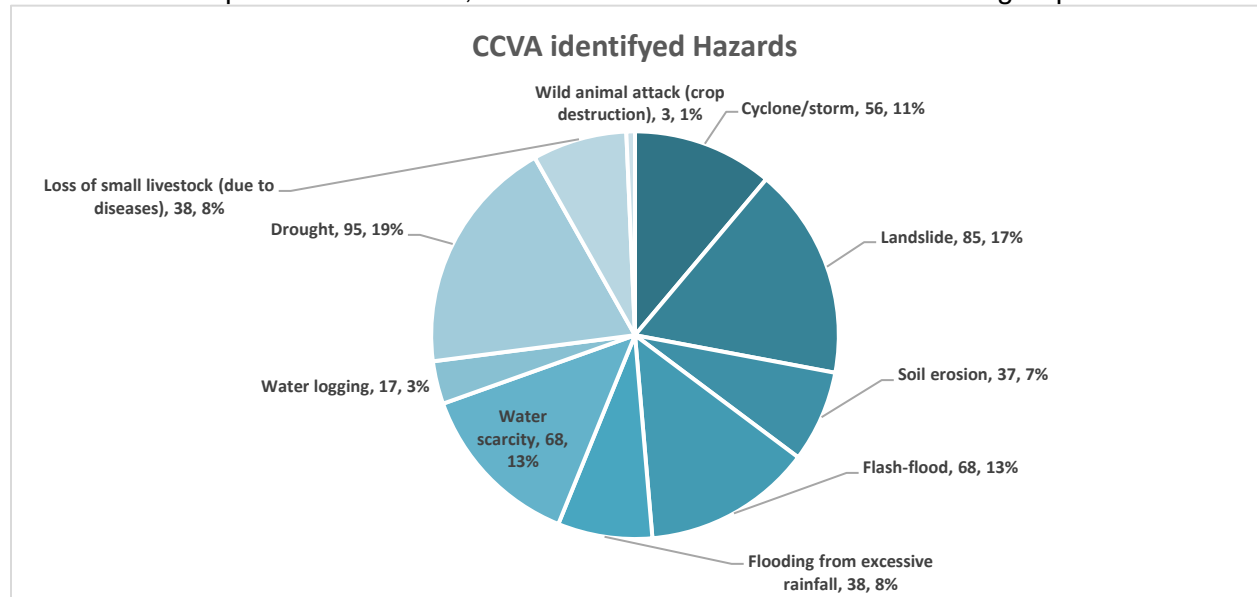
Identified Watersheds, Vulnerability Assessment, and the Local resilience plan:

Watersheds identification was a very vital activity for the CRC. In the assessment, 97% of respondents said that they identified their watersheds, and they identified with the support of UNDP, HDC, and CRC committee jointly. 99% of CRC members said that they had completed the vulnerability assessment in group works. While they developed the local resilience plan, they remind their livelihoods, disaster history, and experience, vulnerable disaster-prone location, announced support by the Government and others.



Hazards that you have identified in CCVAs:

All 20 CRC completed their CCVA, and few hazards were identified in the group work that cos



livelihood suffer were Drought 95%, Water scarcity 68%, landslides 85%, flash flood 68%, and others. And also the respondent told they suffered from these mentioned disasters from March to September.

The Local resilience plan and implementation:

In the LRP implementation questions, 100% of respondents said that the LRP would be able to reduce 60-80%, and 100% of them think their livelihood will be secured and vulnerability will be reduced if the plan is implemented accordingly. 97% of CRC members received LRP implementation and management-related training from the project, while 62% of them think they are confident but need external advisory support. All the sites were visited to check by the technical experts.

Visibility & Communication

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

Project Management and Partnerships

CCRP project is managed by the SID-CHT project of UNDP along with the Ministry of CHT Affairs. A National Project Director (NPD) at MoCHTA directly oversees the project activities along with a National Project Manager (NPM) who engages in implementing 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 Programme Officer-Climate Change, Programme Officer-Livelihoods, a Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation, and a Technical Coordinator-FFS training and quality are also provided support to CCRP. For field-level implementation, three 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 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 Organiser (20). All the staff are based in the district and perform their duties in the selected Upazilas except the Community Organisers 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, the 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 critical successes and areas for further improvement.

Lesson Learned, Challenges and Action Taken

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

Table 2

Challenges	How the project addressed the challenge
Covid-19 hampered project implementation	Initially, project activities were halted by HDCs for a while, and then online platform, health safety measures are taken, and activities initiated. The project activities got full pace in the third and final quarter.
Climate Policy in CHT is lacking	Initiatives are taken to prepare a policy paper to identify policy gaps and Scopes for MoCHTA to minimize the gaps

Lesson Learned

Good project learning emerged from community people, expressing deep concern on the extremeness of climate change and would like to take up new interventions to cope up with the unprecedented impact of climate change. It has been found that community through their life-long experiences can trigger better efforts for local adaptation. It has been recognized well that adaptation along with mitigation is needed for climate resilience. Gender parity in terms of women's participation in both decision-making and implementation made this project more vibrant.

Budget and Expenditure

During the reporting year 2020 the CCRP expenditure recorded **USD 661,616** which is provided in the table below:

Table 3

Outputs	Expenditure Report in USD from Jan-Dec'2020	
	DKK	USD
Output 1: Climate responsive Local Resilience Plans produced in target Unions	430,057	65,618
Output 2: Natural resource-based livelihoods risk reduction actions are implemented in the communities	1,403,343	214,120
Output 3: CHT institutions are able to promote resilience building actions	430,057	65,618
Covid-19_Expenditure as of 31 Dec'2020	2,072,773	316,261
Total	4,336,231	661,616

Progress of CCRP against Results Framework (Till December 2020):

Table 4:

	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	% 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%	100% communities completed CCVA
	1.2 Percentage of selected communities with Local Resilience Plan.	0	0%	40%	60%	60%	100% 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%	100% community have received and initiated to implement selected risk reduction actions
	2.2 Percentage of community members perceiving difference in levels of risks	0	0%	0%	40%	80%	100% Community members can differentiate the different level of risks
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%	All (100%) of CRC communities have received technical support from HDCs/technical agencies for project preparation

Annex 1 CCRP Work Plan 2021

Output	Indicators	Activities for 2021 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2021	Timeframe			
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Output 1: Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management.	1.9: Percentage of communities that have completed community climate vulnerability assessment through a participatory way, Baseline: 0, Target: 80%, in 2021. <u>Custom indicator: 1.9.1</u> Number of people trained on Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP). Baseline: 0, Target: 80%, in 2021. <u>Custom indicator: 1.9.2</u> Number of sessions conducted on Community Risk Assessment (CRA) at community level, Baseline: 0, Target: 80% in 2021	2.7 Develop awareness raising materials on environmental change related issues and adaptation and printing of LRPs	Need based	X	X		
		Video documentary for showcasing of CCRP LRPs impacts in community livelihood	1 Batch	X	X		
		Annual Planning and review workshop	Need based	X	X		
		2.12 Organise consultative workshops to identify environmental change risks and current adaptability measures by the CHT communities	1 Workshop	X	X		
		2.13 Policy workshop with MoCHTA, RC, HDCs and UPs workshops at Regional level on Risk Informed Decesion	1 Workshops	X			
		2.14 Organise seminars/workshops/policy dialogue on environmental change issues (CHT focus in particular) and co-funding of LRPs at regional and national level	1 Workshop		X		
		2.18 Monthly coordination meetings at	04 meetings	X	X		

		district level (with CCRP staffs)					
		2.18 Monthly coordination meetings at district level (with CCRP staffs)	04 meetings	X	X		
		2.18 Monthly coordination meetings at district level (with CCRP staffs)	04 meetings	X	X		
		Day observation-World Environment Day/World Water Day (at Upazila/district level)	4 events	X	X		
		Day observation-World Environment Day/World Water Day (at Upazila/district level)	4 events	X	X		
		Day observation-World Environment Day/World Water Day (at Upazila/district level)	4 events	X	X		
		Learning visit to outside CHT to learn best practices on Rain water harvesting and innovative water purification solutions	1 Batch		X		
		Organise workshops on Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning at Upazila level with CRC members and relevant stakeholders	3 Workshop	X	X		
		Organise workshops on Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning at Upazila level with CRC members and relevant stakeholders	3 Workshop	X	X		
		Organise workshops on Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning at Upazila level with CRC members and relevant stakeholders	3 Workshop	X	X		

		Organise Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning Workshops at District Level (including other projects such as; AFSP III, CHTWCA etc.)	1 Workshop	X	X		
		Organise Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning Workshops at District Level (including other projects such as; AFSP III, CHTWCA etc.)	1 Workshop	X	X		
		Organise Experience Sharing and Lessons Learning Workshops at District Level (including other projects such as; AFSP III, CHTWCA etc.)	1 Workshop	X	X		
		2.19 short term Consultancy services (National) for identifying CHT best practices for soil water conservation	3 Person	X	X		
		Support to CRC following the approval of Project Proposals	06 CRC	X	X		
		Support to CRC following the approval of Project Proposals	06 CRC	X	X		
		Support to CRC following the approval of Project Proposals	08 CRC	X	X		
		Organise awareness raising sessions on climate change issue and CBA or current and future climate and environmental risks	30	X	X		
		Organise awareness raising sessions on climate change issue and CBA or current and	30	X	X		

		future climate and environmental risks				
		Organise awareness raising sessions on climate change issue and CBA or current and future climate and environmental risks	38	X	X	
		Facilitate CCRP activities bi-monthly Union Development Coordination Committee meeting	03 Meetings	X	X	
		Facilitate CCRP activities bi-monthly Union Development Coordination Committee meeting	03 Meetings	X	X	
		Facilitate CCRP activities bi-monthly Union Development Coordination Committee meeting	08 Meetings	X	X	
		Monitoring visits by UDCC, Upazila DCC	06 visits	X	X	
		Monitoring visits by UDCC, Upazila DCC	06 visits	X	X	
		Monitoring visits by UDCC, Upazila DCC	08 visits	X	X	
		Support of MoCHTA for organining PSC, NSC activities	2 meetings	X	X	
		Management support to CCRP Implementation - operational cost for HDCs (travel, DSA, office rent, office supplies, fuel and maintenance etc.)	Lumpsum	X	X	
		Management support to CCRP Implementation - operational cost for HDCs (travel, DSA, office rent, office supplies, fuel and maintenance etc.)	Lumpsum	X	X	

		Management support to CCRP Implementation - operational cost for HDCs (travel, DSA, office rent, office supplies, fuel and maintenance etc.)	Lumpsum	X	X		
		Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project StaffSalary)	10 Staff	X	X		
		Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project StaffSalary)	10 Staff	X	X		
		Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project StaffSalary)	10 Staff	X	X		
		Hire NGO to provide technical support on capacity building of project staff including partners on climate resilience	Lumpsum	X	X		
		<i>Enlinda survey/evaluation</i>	1 Survey	X	X		
		Programme Staff Salaries		X	X		
		Travel and DSA		X	X		
		Office Rent and Other Common Services Cost		X	X		
		Visibility & Communication		X	X		
		General Management Services (GMS @ 8%)		X	X		
