

# CBA Full Proposal

## PROPOSAL SUMMARY

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Empowering Women for Coping Climate Risks in Selected Areas of Coastal Bangladesh</b>
<b>Project Site</b>	Mirmadan & Purba Alipura village of Alipura Union and Banshbaria & Dhandania village of Banshbaria union of Dhasmina Upazila under Patuakhali district of Barisal division. Banshbari union is located in north and 6 km far from the upazila headquarter on the other hand Alipura union location southwest and 9 km far from upazila headquarter. The project areas are surrounded by river Tetulia and Sutabaria situated in the confluence of the Bay of Bengal. The entire area is currently faced with massive erosion of naturally available biodiversity upon which the poor women and men depends on their livelihood support. While the proposed upazila Dhasmina is located in the east and around 25km from the district HQ.
<b>Proponent</b>	<p>Gram Bikash Shohayak Shangstha, popularly known as GBSS, is a non-political, nonprofit and non-government organization (NGO). Reregistered with the Department of Social Services and NGO Affairs Bureau, it has been working for almost two decades since 1988. Started its activities with its own resources in the community of a small remote village of Nrsingdi District, GBSS is currently working in both rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. Steered by an women as its Executive Director the GBSS is actively working in the development field with a vision of poverty free Bangladesh.</p> <p>The General body of GBSS is the highest policy formulation body and meets twice in a year to review and approve organizational plans, budgets, expenditures, and progresses and also formulate policy decisions and elects Executive Committee (EC) for 5 years. EC comprised of qualified professions of diversified academic background. The EC holds regular meetings to oversee the organizational and program management. GBSS has in-country as well global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to assist people build a better life. GBSS actively participate as member in regular meeting, workshops and seminars; exchange views and ideas, share information and best practices; observe national and international days of action together; review priority issue and recommend practical and realistic solution to problems.</p> <p>GBSS has a group of well-experienced, skilled and professional core staff having international/national training and exposure in the head office and regional offices. In addition to its skill personnel's a group of experts attached with GBSS who provide necessary consultancy including guideline, policy making etc. Besides its HO located in Dhaka, GBSS has its branch Offices in different parts of the country including proposed project areas. GBSS has functional relationship with local and central government. Since its inception GBSS posited itself in the local government system and maintained a functional working relationship with elected local representatives, school teachers, social workers. Over the years it attained experience in diverse arrays of development activities which inter-alia include promotion of <i>primary education of the working children through alternative support, Nutrition support project, VGD, community health development, Inclusive education, Removing cultural barrier and promoting rights of children with disabilities, Non formal education, Youth literacy, emergency relief distribution, afforestation in the rural areas etc.</i></p>
<b>Authorized</b>	a) Ms. Masuda Faruk Ratna, Executive Director

<b>Representatives</b>	b) Mr Bashir Ahmed, Director, Operations c) Lipi Khanam, Director, Admin and Finance
<b>Cooperating Organizations</b>	Union Parishad/UDMC Alipura and Bansbaria Union of Dhasmina and Upazila Administration/UzDMC , Dhasmina, Patuakhali <b>Assisting for Project Preparation and implementation:</b> a) Provide facilities for group formation; b) Space sharing for seed bank, training organization; c) Support to organize awareness session; d) moral support to group members; e) raise voice in different forum to establish rights of women; f) provided necessary information for project preparation;
<b>Project Dates</b>	January 2011 to December 2012 , Duration 2 years
<b>Total Project Cost (USD) (local currency)</b>	(total cost, including CBA funding and co-financing, both cash co-financing and in-kind contributions from community)  <b>BDT 6,437,724</b>  <b>USD 93,300</b>
<b>Amount Requested from CBA (USD) (local currency)</b>	(amount requested from CBA programme in local currency and USD)  <b>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT USD 1,000</b> <b>IMPLEMENTATION USD 46,970</b>
<b>Co-financing (USD) (local currency)</b>	(detail co-financing by source, both cash co-financing and in-kind contributions from community)  <b>Community contribution BDT 2,415,200 (USD 35003.00 )</b> <b>Union contribution BDT 58,000 (USD 841.00)</b> <b>GBSS contribution BDT 521,000 (USD 7551.00)</b>
<b>Project Objective</b>	Restore livelihood options/ opportunities of vulnerable communities by improving ecosystem based adaptation being threatened by climate change impacts.  <b>The Specific objective of the project is:</b>  ○ To improve reliance of community people on agro biodiversity product as a means of livelihood opportunity by restoring ecosystem base services.
<b>Brief Project Description</b>	The project aims to reduce vulnerability of people living in proposed villages under Dashmina upazila with a focus to promote community based adaptation to cope with the adverse effects of climate change. The Project intends to set up a “ <b>Women Resource Center (WRC)</b> ” at village level, a unique platform of marginalized women including 18-20 members in each group led by elected women leader from each <b>Women Group (WG)</b> and this platform will create a space for at least 6 to 8 groups. Adolescent girls of marginalized community will have an access in this platform. This platform will create an opportunity for marginalized women to have access and control over resources including agriculture product and means increasing bargaining and negotiation power by giving capacity development support and it will also work to make a bridging mechanism with different service providing organization and CBO for different support related to livelihood, health& sanitation, agriculture and other issues for women. In every steps of intervention,

participatory approach will be followed by proper consultation with the targeted beneficiary.

To achieve its objectives the project will establish a seed bank operated by the women group member controlled by the WRC. To sensitize the community as well the government official on related issues, project will organize different workshop/seminar involving community and other stakeholders. The project will look into women reproductive health and child issues. the other focus area will be: increase in household income from agricultural biodiversity products; increase in the number of women occupying leadership positions; ensure excess to resources and access to information. The project will undertake a host of initiatives to support the adaptation activities due to climate change using local resources with support from GO/NGO. Seed grant will be provided initially for operation of WRC and Seed bank. The project will organize training/orientation for women relation to climate change impact to increase coping/adaptation initiatives. It will support to establish networking linkage with other organization/institution so as to share information and exchange of ideas.

**1.0 RATIONALE**

**1.1 Community/Ecosystem Context**

Bangladesh is hugely endowed with large water bodies and wetlands on which the poor depends for their livelihood support. Wetlands are invaluable components of the environment, ecology, resource potential and biodiversity in Bangladesh, and the integral part of the local ecosystem based cultures which include a wide verity of dynamic ecosystems. Moreover, wetlands are one of the major sources of livelihoods for the millions of people of Bangladesh that support particularly for cultivating food crops, vegetables, fishing, wildlife and forest resources and pasture lands.

Wetlands in Bangladesh have great ecological, economic, commercial and socio-economic importance because of its rich components of biodiversity of local, national and regional significance, and play an important role in controlling flood and surge.

Cultivation of rice is a major livelihood activity in and around the wetlands of Ganges- Brahmaputra floodplain and haor basin. The major parts of the rural area are under various types of wetlands. About 50% rural people are directly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods and many other issues. Fishing is the second largest livelihood activities. Fish related activities play a vital role to employ rural people, which is very much essential both to maintain sustainable livelihood and to eradicate the unemployment.



Dhasmina is one of the remotest sub-districts of Patuakhali district under Barisal Division and part of the country consist of six unions. Among the six unions Alipura and Banshbaria union are highly vulnerable to natural hazard. GBSS is proposing four villages from Alipura and Banshbaria considering vulnerability. The total population of Dhasmina are 138,213 among 68,632 are female and 69,581 are



male. Mirmadan & Purba Alipura village of Alipura and Banshbaria & Dhandania village of Banshbaria union of Dhasmina Upazila under Patuakhali *selected for the proposed project area considering its vulnerability. Both the unions are potential to cyclone, tidal surge, salinity, draught etc. The total population of the proposed project area is 40,519 among 17,922 female and 22,597 male, total land of both the union are 90,000 acors, with 14 mouzas and 15 village. Proposed area are surrounded by the river Tetulia and Sutabaria situated in the confluence of the Bay of Bengal with facing massive devastation on biodiversity as well destroying livelihood option causes by rampant cyclone, storm surges, draught, high tide and salinity intrusion as an impact of climate change. Peoples mainly dependent to land and the major profession are agriculture production which is atleast 95% of total population. A group of people are involved with fishing. In addition that some of the people produce robi crop but this are not their main livelihood initiatives. The recent cyclone Sidr and Aila affects both the union. In addition the recent depression at sea (October'10) and subsequent heavy rain and high tide in the southern costal region inundated the whole proposed project area resulting worst-out the fishing project, damage of vegetable garden etc. Most of the areas of proposed unions inundated during high tide and increase the inundation trends and increasing sufferings of community people, particularly women, disable and children's are mostly affected. Landless and day labors are mostly found in these unions. Farming is the normal occupation during most of the year, people engaging different means from nearest other sources.*

Low level of economic development, inadequate infrastructure, low level of social development, lack of institutional capacity, and a high dependency on the natural resource base make the people of proposed project area highly vulnerable to climate change. It is found that the people living in this coastal area are more vulnerable than the population living in other areas. The agricultural sector is facing significant yield reduction. Thus food-grain self sufficiency is in risk. The ultimate key impacts of climate change and variability will be on livelihoods of the peoples depending on natural resource base and services of other sectors. For example, the changes in agriculture may lead to a fall in domestic production of food, fodder and fiber. What all of these mean is falling output, employment and incomes of the people may fall lowering their consumption that will lead to a rise in malnutrition and income poverty. In addition due to the remoteness the support services are very difficult to reach in the rural areas.

Climate change affects the lives of women worldwide specially living in least developed countries like Bangladesh. Women are highly vulnerable to climate change because they have less access to resources to cope with the impacts. Women living in the project areas are dependent on natural resources for their livelihood because they have a responsibility to secure fresh drinking water, ensure food for family members and firewood for cooking. Climate change impacts may increase women's workload or make their jobs harder to achieve. While women have knowledge that will be useful in planning and implementing community level adaptation strategies, they are not always given the opportunity to voice their ideas. Men and women have different types of traditional knowledge, all of which are important for planning ways that communities can cope with the impacts of climate change. Women of this locality should need to know about climate change, they need to understand the potential impacts and their suggestions for adaptation will be important for long term sustainability,

Changes to ecosystems influence both the climate and people's ability to cope with its adverse impact. In return, climate change and people's response to it, affect biodiversity. Understanding these inter-relationships clearly shows that conserving and managing biodiversity protects the resilience of natural system so helps all people, particularly the most vulnerable farmers whose livelihood options are confined solely to the diversity of agro product to cope with a shifting global climate. The biodiversity of the targeted area is mostly devastated whenever severe cyclone and storm surge run over the area which was observed. If the recent trend is continue the forest became more vulnerable and the human

migration is becoming the most alarming for the urban community. Also, the community will face more hazards in the future which will impact on their life and livelihoods.

## 1.2 Current (Baseline) Climate and Risks

Over the last decade a number of studies have been carried out on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessment for Bangladesh to climate change and sea level rise. Most of the studies have assessed impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and sea level rise by sectors and geographic areas such as water, coastal zone, agriculture, infrastructure, forestry and health. It has been observed that the vulnerability of the country to climate change is the result of a complex interrelationship among biophysical, social, economic and technological characteristics of the country. Most damaging effects of climate change are floods, salinity intrusion, and droughts that are found to drastically affect crop productivity almost every year. Climate change induced challenges are: (a) scarcity of fresh water due to less rain and higher evapo-transpiration in the dry season (b) drainage congestion due to higher water levels in the confluence with the rise of sea level, (c) river bank erosion, (d) frequent floods and prolonged and widespread drought, (e) wider salinity in the surface, ground and soil in the coastal zone. It was found that the populations living in the coastal area are more vulnerable than the population in other areas (Alam and Laurel, 2005). The agricultural sector will face significant yield reduction. Thus food-grain self sufficiency will be at risk in the future. The pattern and behavior of climate and weather play a significant role in freshwater availability, agriculture, economic growth and performance, and livelihoods. Recent studies and the regional stakeholder consultation workshops have revealed that the erratic nature of rainfall and temperature has indeed increased (NAPA Regional Workshop reports 2005). Adverse effects of erratic nature of rainfall and temperature on agricultural productivity and availability of freshwater is already quite evident in many areas of Bangladesh. Observed data indicates that the temperature is generally increasing in the monsoon season (June, July and August). Average monsoon time maximum and minimum temperatures show an increasing trend annually at the rate of 0.05°C and 0.03°C, respectively. On the other hand average winter time (December, January and February) maximum and minimum temperatures show respectively a decreasing and an increasing trend annually at the rate of 0.001°C and 0.016°C (Rahman Alam: 2003). Regional variations have been observed around the average trend.

Moreover GBSS performed a baseline study and VRA in the proposed project area using a pre developed questioners. The collected baseline data indicates that the temperature is generally increasing in the monsoon season. On the other hand average winter time maximum and minimum temperatures show respectively a decreasing and an increasing trend. The study showed an increasing trend of mean maximum and minimum temperature in some seasons and decreasing trend in some others. Overall the trend of the annual mean maximum temperature has shown a significant increase over the period. There is also clear evidence of increased saline intrusion in the project areas. The study also found that there has been a significant increasing trend in the cyclone frequency over the Bay of Bengal during October -November and April-May which are main months for cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. After discussion with the local community including elderly, key community people and other government officials through In-depth Interview and FGD it is found that water level is rising during high tide in the proposed project areas from last few years. They observed that during full/no moon wider areas of the unions are inundated and it is increasing gradually. Findings from baseline study as well the interview with the community they identify the major hazard are Cyclone with tidal surge, high tide, Drought, Foggy, Salinity, Water Lodging, Early/late rain, High rain with shorter period which impacting their normal life and livelihood. During the base line study (October 2010) it has been observed that people taken shelter at different institute including cyclone shelter as their houses as inundated due to high type with heavy rain. Similarly during the cyclone Sidr





and Aila most of the community people displaced from their home and took shelter at shelter and other palaces. As per the community the shelter are not unhygienic, gender friendly and lack of poor accessibility.

**Issues that are facing by the community due to climate change which includes:**

- a) Increasingly intense cyclone tornados, storm surges etc. this will have significant implications on the lives and livelihoods of affected communities
- b) Increased erratic and intense rainfall, drought and increasing salinity,
- c) Increased risks of flood,
- d) Sedimentation of riverbeds, leading to changing ecosystem dynamics, and increasing risk of flood
- e) Beginning of progressive inundation of agricultural land stemming from sea level rise,
- f) Transformation of agricultural land from non- flood prone to moderately or extremely flood-prone status

The impacts due climate change has been observed in different sectors in the proposed project areas, which are Agricultural; Fishing; Infrastructure; Education; Health etc. The damages in the paddy field due to increasing of high tide from the sea that are ultimate impact of Sedimentation of riverbeds and raising of sea level. Transformation of agricultural land from non- floods prone to moderately or extremely flood-prone status. High rain with shorter period in this area resulting inundation of cultivable lands, fishing and homestead ground has been observed.

It has been mentioned that around 95% of this area are dependent to land and some of other are involved with the fish production. The local people expressed their views during FGD and IDI that the locality once called as *granary* and they contribute lots to national food production. The present scenario is totally different and people found shortage of food in that area and dependent to other areas for food supply. In addition the natural Calamities and its impact, hampering the life and livelihood of the community people. The people of that locality has no or less alternation livelihood options and they are trying to coping with the changing situation but due to lack of knowledge they are facing problem with this. People don't have and know about the adaptation with the changing situation however, people adopt with the changing situation in different way like a) increasing of Relief Dependency, b) Loan Taken from NGOs with highest interest, c) sale of existing Assets; d) Loan taken from Relatives; e) Migration to other places, but all this are temporary arrangements on the other hand the problem is increasing day by day. It is also observed that *Climate change impacts among regions, generations, age classes, income group, occupations and genders*". People of this locality have not initiated any long-term strategy to adapt and deal with climate-related risks. If the situation is remain same the community with lost their existence.

### 1.3 **Future Climate Risks**

The scientific analysis describes that climate change occurred due to huge emission of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other anthropogenic gases (water vapour, methane, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbon etc.) in the atmosphere that causing global warming and global warming impacting sea level rising, melting of glaciers, variation in rainfall etc. which ultimately impacting on the magnitude and frequency of different disasters. While the root causes of climate change is emission of anthropogenic gases and the major sources are industries, vehicles and refrigeration plants and devices etc, Bangladesh is contributing very little to anthropogenic gas emission (less than 1% of the total) as we has no big industries, refrigeration plants and we use few numbers of vehicles. Several studies indicate that the coastal zone vulnerability would be acute due to the combined effects of climate change, sea level rise, subsidence, and changes of upstream river discharge, cyclone and coastal embankments. Four key types of primary physical effects i.e. saline water intrusion; drainage congestion; extreme events; and changes in coastal morphology have been identified as key vulnerabilities in the coastal area of Bangladesh. The

adverse effects of saline water intrusion will be significant on coastal agriculture and the availability of fresh water for public and industrial water supply will fall. The combined effect of higher sea water levels, subsidence, siltation of estuary branches, higher riverbed levels and reduced sedimentation in flood-protected areas will impede drainage and gradually increase water logging problems. This effect will be particularly strong in the coastal zone. The problem will be aggravated by the continuous development of infrastructure (e.g. roads) reducing further the limited natural drainage capacity in the delta. Increased periods of inundation may hamper agricultural productivity, and will also threaten human health by increasing the potential for water borne disease.

Based on the last few years experiences community people put their comments and concern about the future changes and impacts. As per the assumption the temperature and rainfall are been increase in near future. Much of the future vulnerability due to climate change will not necessarily add any new climate related hazards to the already well known ones of floods, droughts and cyclones, but will enhance both the frequency as well as intensity of such climatic events in future. Particularly, the areas prone to the floods, cyclones and salinity intrusion all may increase in future. The climate related hazards will in turn be compounded by other factors including land use patterns, water management and control of river flows upstream. Some of the specific vulnerabilities due to climate change impacts are a) Water related impacts due to climate change and sea level rise are likely to be some of the most critical issues for the proposed project area especially in relation to coastal and riverine flooding, but also in relation to the enhanced possibility of winter (dry season) drought in certain areas. The proposed projects areas are under costal zone and effects of increased flooding, resulting from climate change will be the greatest problem faced by the areas (from sea and river water) are expected to increase; b) It has been observed that the adverse effects of saline water intrusion is significant on coastal agriculture and the availability of fresh water for public will fall. Increase water logging problems gradually in these area effects of the continuous development of infrastructure (e.g. roads) and reducing further the limited natural drainage capacity in the area also the longer periods of inundation may hamper agricultural productivity, and will also threaten human health by increasing the potential for water borne disease and reproductive related issues; c) The effect of high temperature found to reduce high yield variety of aus, aman and boro in the proposed project areas. The effect's particularly evident at a rise of temperature by 40C. Climate changes, especially in temperature, humidity and radiation, have great effects on the incidence of insect pests, diseases and microorganisms. Too much water during the wet season and too little during the dry season also conflicting the production of crop in the area; d) the impacts of drought and prolonged floods would severely affect growth of many species. The increase of salinity also impacts the local plants and reduces the productivity. Due to the salinity of the soil increase, as a result the growth of freshwater loving species would be severely affected. It was found that increased rainfall during the monsoon would cause increased runoff instead of infiltration into the soil. As a result there would be enhanced soil erosion. Prolonged floods would severely affect growth of many species. Frequent inundation of paddy land by the high tide will hamper the total production; e) High summer temperatures could result in enhanced to heat stress and increase the death. The higher temperature can increase the water born and infectious diseases. Increased risk to human health from increased flooding and cyclones seems most likely. Changes in infectious disease are less certain as the causes of outbreaks of infectious disease are quite complex and often do not have a simple relationship with increasing temperature or change in precipitation. Due to the poverty the percentage of malnutrition is also been increased in addition to other diseases. However, in general climate change is expected to present increased risks to human health in proposed project areas like other places of Bangladesh, One is the major factor is that access to adequate health care is already difficult for the poorest and most vulnerable

## 1.4 Impacts Context

Climate change is often perceived as a multi-dimensional environmental problem with a strong political and development component. The impacts of climate change manifested in the increase of extreme weather conditions such as hot summers, droughts, storms or floods, impact women more severely than men and are not only physical and economic also social and cultural, threatening to jeopardize environmentally based livelihoods. *Climate change impacts among regions, generations, age classes, income group, occupations and genders*”. *The impacts of climate change will hampering the life of vulnerable community and the poor persons in the project target areas and thereby exacerbate inequities in health status and access to adequate food, clean water, and other resources.*” The gender-poverty links show that women and their Vulnerability are accentuated by race, ethnicity, and age. When natural disasters and environmental change occur, women and men are affected differently because of traditional, socially-based roles, responsibilities and they have lesser financial means and decision-making power than their male counterparts to respond to climate-driven stresses Moreover, as being the household caregivers women have to bear the burden of meeting the needs of the family. Consequently traditional roles are reinforced, girls’ education suffers, and women’s ability to diversify their livelihoods is diminished The recent natural disaster Sidr and Aila in the proposed project areas found that majority suffering bearded by the women, adolescent, elderly and disables.



Inundation due to heavv rain and high tide

Community people of the proposed project area are observing the impact of climate change which is impacting their life and livelihood that are the Salinity intrusion, especially contamination of drinking water sources by saline water following a high intensity cyclone event appeared to be concern for the women. Women and adolescent girls are collect drinking water from distant sources have enough time or energy to carry out other household duties like cooking, bathing, washing, taking care of elders, and cannot concentrate their mental and physical health. Sometimes they harassed by boys and men when they go for collecting water. Women suffer from various diseases including gynecological problems in the long run for taking extra hurdle of work and using saline water. During FGD women explain bitter experiences about menstrual hygiene management and reported that saline water creates pain during menstruation. The used clothes become hard after drying (due to the water salinity), which creates discomfort when next used. Further use of the same hard clothes can create genital injury, including bleeding, infection and other complications.

Many women send their children but do not feel comfortable going to the cyclone shelters condition unhygienic, insecure, husbands are often found to be reluctant to sent them shelter, to far, young and adolescents harassed sexually, elderly women and pregnant find it even more difficult to walk along muddy rural roads under stormy conditions. In addition increase of extreme weather conditions such as hot summers, droughts, storms or floods. Women informed during FGD and baseline study that they not aware about issuance of warnings, as per them their male counterparts receive the warning and women generally fall victim to delayed response to such warnings.

Low level of economic development, inadequate infrastructure, low level of social development, lack of institutional capacity, and a high dependency on the natural resource base make the people of proposed project area highly vulnerable to climate change. It is found that the people living in this coastal area are more vulnerable than the population living in other areas. The agricultural sector is facing significant yield reduction. Thus food-grain self sufficiency is in risk. The ultimate key impacts of climate change and variability will be on livelihoods of the peoples depending on natural resource base



and services of other sectors including infrastructure and industries. For example, the changes in agriculture may lead to a fall in domestic production of food, fodder and fiber. What all of these mean is falling output, employment and incomes of the people may fall lowering their consumption that will lead to a rise in malnutrition and income poverty.

## 1.5 Project Approach

The project has planned to establish a “Women Resource Center (WRC)” at village level, a unique platform of marginalized women including 18-20 members in each group led by elected women leader from each Women Group (WG) and this platform will create a space for at least 8 groups 4 from each union. Women, Adolescent girls of marginalized community will have an access in this platform. This platform will create an opportunity for marginalized women to have access and control over resources including agriculture product and means increasing bargaining and negotiation power by giving capacity development support and it will also work to make a bridging mechanism with different service providing organization (government and non government) and CBO (Community Based Organization) for different support related to agriculture, livestock, health and other issues for women. In every steps of intervention, participatory approach will be followed by proper consultation with the targeted beneficiary.



An initial grant support is needed for establishing for Women Resource Center as well women managed grain bank and seed bank at WRC premise and after execution of bank activity, seed money of bank will increase through rental charge of bank and other fund generating activity of WRC platform. Member will stock their seed in bank while the product price is lowest in market and instead of current market price of product, farmers will have a chance in any time to receive in cash against stock of product. Through this grain bank, ownership of WG upon seed will always remain under custody of WGs and at the same time community will get relief from loan burden which farmers used to receive from money lender and they'll get fair price of labor and grain product during and after harvesting time. The grain bank has been planned to be managed by women and thus it will create women ownership over agriculture product and means for ensuring house level food security which was far reaching control of women. A details guideline will be developed to operate WRC, WG and Seed Bank after consultation with the group members.

It has been observed that women are mostly seating ideally, thus project is planning to provide cattle and goat among women by individual group responsibility for increasing direct cash income. As women has been planned to be involved with different area of agricultural and other IG activity. The WRC will function with: a) reduce suffering from health hazard by establish health care center (satellite and EPI) at WRC with support from Health and Family Planning department; b) women's reproductive health and Child related issues be consider in the center; c) ensure access to information by establish information center where people will get information relating to Agriculture, livestock etc; d) project will organize different sessions including impact of climate change and adaptation with role of women at their own community; e) other services facilities has incorporated in WRC platform for reducing the suffering and burden from women shoulder. Project will establish linkage between health and family planning sector, Women affairs, Livestock, Public Health Engineer, Agriculture, Social Welfare etc to ensure related services at village level. WG will organize and ensure presence of child, women including adolescent in the resources centre. The male groups also seek support from the centre. The Health and other sectoral professionals provide different messages on health, hygiene and sanitation including reproductive health and other issues. The health professional and others will consider the climate change and its impact on human body and other livelihood issues.

## 2.0 COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

### 2.1 Project Formulation

The initial assessment was made in the project targeted areas where community people, Government officials and elected bodies were involved. Different methodologies have been used for the assessment. A baseline study has already been done by using prescribed questioners and data was collected from community relating to Community Based Adaptation for climate change in Bangladesh. Vulnerability Risk assessment was also made at the project areas involving local people. Data also collected from secondary sources especially from the government sectors. In addition to that organizational staff collected data through in-depth interview with the local elite and elderly persons, Focus Group Discussion with the local male/female groups. The project formulation team members also visited practically in the proposed project areas. Based on the VRA as well the data gathered from the community and from the secondary sources team identify the local hazard and vulnerability as well the impact of climate change which impacting the community in light of bio diversity and hampering the eco system. The project formulation team directly meets with the government sectoral heads working in the same location specially Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, PIO, Education, Health etc. In addition the Team also meets with the UP/UDMC and share the information's gathered from community level to verify the data. Considering the available information team drawn an outline of the changing situation and assume the future tracking of the proposed area. During FGD/IDI and meeting with the UDMC so many recommendations they proposed for their locality. The community, UDMC also government official's appreciates the initiative undertaken by the UNDP/GEF. They also appreciate the process for project preparation and committed to support to success of the project to safe their earth.

The people of proposed project areas are fully dependent on agriculture and the main profession of 95% community peoples is agriculture. A certain person of local people involve with fishing activities. The secondary profession of that locality is fishing. Both the profession is in highly vulnerable condition. The community people facing differed natural hazard which is impacting at their normal life and as per them the severity is increasing day by day. As per the community the area is very closer to Bay of Bangle and two big rivers cross the locality and they are very familiar with the tidal surge and cyclone but recently they observed new types of hazard like water lodging is some of the areas, thunderstorms, salinity, drought, foggy in longer period which hamper their agree produce specially robi crops. The water level is increasing day by day during the no/full moon. Seasonal variation also observed in this locality. As per the community they are facing different problem which is really difficult to cope like early/late rain, high rain with shorter period, delay/early/short in winter season. The trend of changing natural climates hampering their agricultural product as well impacts on their livelihood. The people living in this locality are totally dependent with one crop and no other alternative issue they never consider to support if there are any losses. Most of them are agreed that if they have alternative way they can at least safe their life.

### 2.2 Project Implementation

Methodologies played a vital role for successful implementation of a programme towards achievement of goal and objectives. Considering its significance, the methodologies that will be applied in the implementation of this programme will ensure approaches and strategies that will meet the requirement of UNDP, GEF and government to initiative with regard to CBA Project under GEF. A participatory approach and methodology will be followed and adopted to carry out the task. CBA project depend on the community to organize and implement certain advantages. These advantages include: a) increasing the contact, and hence communication, between GBSS, government officials and project participants; b) giving project participants the opportunity to become more aware of what goes on at programme; and c) serving to raise the value of CBA initiatives for most vulnerable and the whole community. The programmes have strong government and community support and are viewed as part of necessary inputs for improving vulnerability. The CBA project will credited with helping to maintain sustainable initiative and encouraging community participation in alternative livelihoods. Project proposed to

formation a gender balance Project Implementation Committee (PIC) of 5 to 7 members involving 50% from female participants who will support voluntarily to the project activities. The PIC members also provide necessary support to the GBSS staff for organizing awareness session at community level. Day long training is planning to organize for PIC members on importance of the project and implementation strategy of initiatives. The other members of PIC will be selected from UDMC, GBSS representative and expert from the government department, community key persons. Project Implementation Committee (PIC) support the programme activities and Female group assist to implement the initiative relating to Adaptation of the targeted area. Expecting that the Female elected member of respective areas will lead the committee.

The CBA program and other interventions that will address the local problems in relation with agro diversity can intervene jointly with the local government. The past experiences indicates that the integration of multiple intervention will support the project for more viable. To address those multi diversity supports from government sectors will increase the sustainability of the project initiatives. The Project Implementation Committee will involve the government officials for technical support which will increase the interaction with the government people as well the project participants. The present government is trying to establish information technology at grass rote level. With the involvement of government concern department the project participants will more benefited from the project as well from the government initiatives. GBSS will be hired skilled, capable and professional resource persons for facilitation of the project interventions for the targeted group

The proposed project area is located in the poverty prone areas. The risks have been magnified over time due to increasing impacts of climate change but affected people are not in a position to measure their vulnerability and risks due to lack of capacity of the community. Thus they need capacity building assistance to increase their capacity. With the empowering through capacity building of the elected women members as well the member of other community key person can contribute the reduction climate change impact at family level which will impact on the nationally

Methodologies will focus on participatory approach during each and every stage of planning, organizing and implementation of interventions to ensure expected outcomes in line with the scope of work. All the programme activities will be implemented with a view to encouraging spontaneous participation of communities and stakeholders through decision making. Programme will established linkage between/among other local government sectors like health, agriculture, public health engineer, social welfare, fisheries, livestock and other non government organization working in the same area to ensure other support services for the CBA project. GBSS representative will participate at the upazila/union monthly coordination meeting and share project progress and constant. *The following methodologies will be used to ensure optimum participation of the communities for implementation; a) Informal group discussion; b) Orientation workshop; c) Participatory training; c) Co-ordination meeting; d) Advocacy, e) demonstration plot.*

The project is planning by given emphasis to participatory monitoring where stakeholders will be involved and thy can find out the real situation of the progress. Project is planning to monitor the impact using VRA method and compare the results with the VRA already been conducted at community level which will be consider as baseline. Based on the monitoring finding different committee will take necessary initiative for the progress of the targeted issues. Project will recruit skill and experienced monitoring officers who will be reportable to the Project Manger. The monitoring offices will prepare reports based on their field finding and provide necessary recommendation for rectification.

The project formation teams during their visit at proposed project areas explore the possibility of volunteerism. The community people as well the youth male and female has shown their interest to

support the project voluntarily. Project is planning to formulate a volunteer group from the proposed project areas. A group of youths considering male and female will be targeted from the community who will work as volunteers. The volunteers will train on the climate change impact and its impact at community level. The selected volunteers will work as change agent at community level.

### 2.3 Phase-Out Mechanism, Sustainability

The sustainability strategy of the programme will specify a vision that has defined (1) which *benefits* the programme would like to see sustained after the programme has ended, (2) which *services* the programme would like to see continuing to operate after the programme has ended and (3) which *institutions* the programme would like to see self-sustaining after the programme has ended. Based on this vision, the program has identified activities that will help ensure that the vision is achieved, including exit strategies that will test assumptions about sustainability before the programme ends.

**Financial and Economic Sustainability:** Economic sustainability is difficult to assure at the household level, but here GBSS's strategy is to build human capital via training in life skills and training in specific skills that can result in income-generating activities or improved income from alternative livelihood activities. Building human capital represents a life-long investment for individuals and by focusing on vulnerable households the project will be investing in households that have largely been excluded from such activities in the past. As the project will be encouraging financial contributions from the community for various activities e.g. the running of seed bank, alternative livelihood initiatives and some other steps will be taken towards financial sustainability.

**Institutional Sustainability:** The project expects to transfer primary responsibility for community level activities to communities and local government and administrative structures, CBOs by the end of the project. The many capacity-building activities at the community level are designed to prepare communities to manage their own resources, agricultural development, health and other livelihood initiatives. However, local communities will also have access to permanent regional resources for technical and management support in the future. By committing to a close partnership with local government, GBSS is explicitly placing emphasis on creating more sustainable local government. Another strategy that GBSS will adopt is to increase the access and participation of the target people to the local administration and local government so that they can have a say in their functioning and demand their entitlements from these bodies. This too should contribute to ensuring that these bodies continue to deliver even after the end of the project. Community role in the monitoring of various government agencies will be promoted during the project and, if the mechanisms are found to be effective, it is likely that there would be sufficient community interest in maintaining and continuing with these mechanisms.

**Social and Cultural Sustainability:** The proposed project seeks to promote changes in cropping, livelihood initiative, seeds preservation initiative and health behaviors. In addition, certain elements of participatory planning (e.g. gender equity, rights) and management may pose a shift in traditional decision-making paradigms. Long-term acceptance and integration of these changes into the way-of-life of the community will be essential to the ultimate sustainability of the project activities. To this end, the proposed project will employ a range of behavioral change techniques (motivational interviewing, household-level counseling, community mobilization, and participatory community action planning) to promote voluntary and internally-motivated behavior change in the target population. When target populations have access to adequate information to make informed decisions about their own practices, they are more likely to internalize behavioral change in a permanent fashion.

In terms of rights and responsibilities, CBA project has an opportunity to be transformative in shaping attitudes and shifting cultural norms. GBSS feels that the rights-based approaches proposed here are

fundamental to ensuring long-term sustainability of the other technical interventions. The special emphasis placed on women and girls results from the realization that they are disproportionately affected by the impact of climate change. Various other forms of social and political vulnerability affect both men and women and do not allow them to sustainably emerge out of poverty and become food secure. Therefore the emphasis on increasing understanding and “operationalisation” of the rights and entitlements of the poor and the roles and responsibilities of the duty bearers is an important aspect of the overall sustainability strategy of the CBA project

Best practices suggest that providing local governments and communities with power to control their own development is the only way to promote sustainable futures. Therefore, the emphasis will be on community initiation and planning of activities and also community contribution to costs. By contributing there will be increased community ownership for the various interventions and infrastructure leading to long-term sustainability.

**Exit Strategy:** A key aspect of the CBA project is to develop exit strategies based around an appropriate set of criteria, and to begin preparing communities for the withdrawal of support through a clearly defined and agreed upon graduation process. Project’s exit strategy will be founded on creating confidence and experience among households so that community initiatives and institutions can independently plan, access relevant information, channel group initiatives, and forge a partnership with local governments that will support them in their own development. To do this, GBSS will place emphasis on capacity-building of union/UDMC and local government and CBOs. There will be a gradual decrease in GBSS’s activities over time in communities of each geographical region. Benchmarks will be established and GBSS fully monitored for capacity development and for demonstration of community-led processes such as establish of alternative livelihood options. Exit strategies need time and GBSS staff will start discussions of exit strategies with communities and governments at least six months before leaving a community



Contribution of the volunteers to the CBA Project												
Project Activities (to which persons plan to contribute on a voluntary basis)	Description of the voluntary contribution (capacities, knowledge, know-how, manual labor, materials, tools, etc.)	Total number of volunteers to be mobilized	Women	Men	Elderly persons (older than 60)	Youth (younger than 25)	People with disabilities	Local	National	International	Number of volunteer days anticipated	Monetary value of the voluntary contribution including labor and materials (enter as co-financing in the budget) Taka
Women Group members will spend their time for formation of group, establish WRC	A total of 160 Group members will be involved in the formation of WRC, WG and Seed Bank. All of them contribute their time for that purpose.	160	120	0	0	30	10	160	0	0	108 days	1,036,800
Group members will participate at Orientation session	Project is planning to orient all group members on WRC, WG and Seed Bank where members will participate and contribute their time	160	160	0	0	30	10	160	0	0	2 days	44,800
GO/NGO officials and community leaders will given time for workshop	Project will organize workshops to sensitized the community/farmers as well the GO/NGO officials where they will spend their time	200	90	50	20	30	10	195	5	0	2 days	58,000
Women Group members spend time for nursery and plantation	As project is planning to increase optimum use of land by produce vegetable garden, nursery, plantation and rearing of poultry and livestock where women will provided a huge time for implement also they use their own materials	100	70	0	0	20	10	100	0	0	20 days ( for initial stage, need more time individually)	180,000
Community people will participate is awareness related	To aware community, project is planning to building capacity of community people through awareness using various	1000	200	200	60	500	30	1000	10	0	5 days (only for formal session)	800,000

Contribution of the volunteers to the CBA Project												
Project Activities (to which persons plan to contribute on a voluntary basis)	Description of the voluntary contribution (capacities, knowledge, know-how, manual labor, materials, tools, etc.)	Total number of volunteers to be mobilized	Women	Men	Elderly persons (older than 60)	Youth (younger than 25)	People with disabilities	Local	National	International	Number of volunteer days anticipated	Monetary value of the voluntary contribution including labor and materials (enter as co-financing in the budget) Taka
activities	methods where community will contribute lots and spend their time.											
Support services will ensure by the government sectors	Community people will provide logistic and organize the support	576 person day	576								one person day for each session	57,600
Support for seed bank establishment	WG members will provide time for seed bank establishment at union level, they also contribute 5,000 from each union as capital from their own, Spend time for guideline development	160	120	0	0	30	10	160	0	0	GM will spent time for Seed Bank establish	90,000
<p><i>For reference:</i> What are the mechanisms for volunteerism that already exist in the community before the CBA project (for example, traditional mechanisms for mutual assistance, associations, etc.)?</p> <p>Community are facing different problem due to impact of climate change which they express during initial VRA meeting, Baseline study, In depth Interview and FGD. Community will select Group members from the targeted villages who will work as change agent/volunteers for their own community. During selection of the members consideration given to most vulnerable, poor, disadvantaged and impacted due to climate change</p>												
<p><i>For reference:</i> Number of volunteers in the community already engaged in climate change adaptation activities before the CBA project.</p> <p>So of the student are working informally at the community but they don't have any knowledge about the climate change and its impact</p>												
<p><i>For reference:</i> What are the opportunities or obstacles that could facilitate or impede people from engaging in voluntary activities?</p> <p>There might be few obstacles which may hamper to select volunteers like political presser for inclusion or may be dropout</p>												

**Contribution of the volunteers to the CBA Project**

Project Activities (to which persons plan to contribute on a voluntary basis)	Description of the voluntary contribution (capacities, knowledge, know-how, manual labor, materials, tools, etc.)	Total number of volunteers to be mobilized	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Elderly persons (older than 60)</i>	<i>Youth (younger than 25)</i>	<i>People with disabilities</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>International</i>	Number of volunteer days anticipated	Monetary value of the voluntary contribution including labor and materials (enter as co-financing in the budget) Taka
--	--	--	--------------	------------	--	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------	-----------------	----------------------	--------------------------------------	---

The potential or advantages areas are: as people of that locality already been affected due to impact of climate change, women are targeted

## 3.0 PROPONENT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 Organization's background and capacity

Gram Bikash Shohayak Shangstha, popularly known as GBSS, is a non-political, nonprofit and non-government organization (NGO). GBSS is a female headed organization established in 1988. Started its activities with its own resources in the community of a small remote village of Nrsingdi District, The General body is the highest policy formulation body and meets twice in a year to review and approve organizational plans, budgets, expenditures, and progresses and also formulate policy decisions and elects Executive Committee (EC) for 5 years. Executive Committee comprised of qualified professions of diversified academic background. The EC holds regular meetings to oversee the organizational management and program management. GBSS has country as well global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to assist people build a better life. GBSS actively participate as member in regular meeting, workshops and seminars; exchange views and ideas, share information and best practices; observe national and international days of action together; review priority issue and recommend practical and realistic solution to problems.

GBSS has a group of well-experienced, skilled and professional core staff having international training and exposure in the head office and regional offices. In addition to its skill personnel's a group of experts attached with GBSS who provide necessary consultancy including guideline, policy making etc. Besides its HO located in Dhaka City, GBSS has its branch Offices in different parts of the country including proposed project areas. GBSS has functional relationship with local and central government. Since inception GBSS have been emphasized on local government and maintained a functional working relationship with elected local representatives, school teachers, social workers. *Organizations has working experiences with the different project like Promote Primary Education of the working children through alternative support, Nutrition support project, VGD, community health development, Inclusive education, Removing cultural barrier and promoting rights of children of disabilities, Non formal education, Youth literacy, emergency relief distribution etc in addition to other development initiative GBSS identified the following broad interventions to achieve its goals and objectives:*

Rehabilitation of the Persons with Disability, Micro Finance, Agriculture and Marketing Aquaculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Nursery, Home stead gardening, Education, Skill Development, Population, Health & Nutrition, Family Planning, Water and Sanitation, Women Empowerment, Social Justice and Democracy, Environment Promotion, Disaster Management including Emergency response and recovery, Mainstreaming the Street Children, Counseling, Awareness Raising, Advocacy and Governance, Marketing, Social Security Recreation

Name of the NGO : Gram Bikash Shohayak Shangstha (GBSS)

Mailing Address : House # 05(GF), Road # 02, Bloch-Kha, Pisciculture Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207

Telephones : +880 - 2 - 8113059

E-mail : [gbss1988@gmail.com](mailto:gbss1988@gmail.com);

Type of Organization : Non-Political, Non-Profit, Non-Government Organization (NGO)

#### **Legal status (Registered under these agencies)**

- Department of Social Services: DHA-02507, dated: 25-11-1990
- NGO Affairs Bureau under Foreign Donation: FDR-816, Dated : 26-02-1994

#### ***Vision, Mission, Goal, Objectives Strategy and legal authority of the Organization***

***Vision:*** To organized distressed male, female and disabled in to groups for participatory self reliance. i.e. a society promoting Political, Social and Economic empowerment of the disadvantaged citizens.

**Mission/Mandate:** A sustainable institution of the organized groups of men and women that helps raise their voice to exercise political, social and economic right. To enable the organized groups to be independent free from external influences and to meet their moral obligating, through their own institution towards their family, society and state

**Goal:** The goal of GBSS is to mobilize a vast majority of the people to be self confident, self reliance and to create awareness among them for living a decent and meaningful life in all respect and to make them productive force.

**Organizational Structure**

Duly Approval Organizational Constitution as per Relevant Registration Act. The organization owns a constitution, which is approved by the respective registration authority. Firstly the General Body of the organization amends the Constitution. So, the constitution of the organization is prepared following all norms and regulations democratically. All activities of the organization is running following the provision of the constitution.

**Management Structure of GBSS:**

GBSS is operated as per approved constitutions of the Organization. It owns three types of organizational structure like:

- General Body
- Executive Committee
- General Administration

**a) General Body:**

The general body of GBSS is consisted with all the members. The total numbers of members of the General Body are 21. At least one General Meeting is held annually. General Body approves the activities of the Executive Committee.

**b) Executive Committee:**

The Executive Committee is elected by the members of General Body. It is consisted by 7 Members. The composition of the Executive Committee is mentioned below:

**Executive Committee**

Name	Designation	Sex	Profession
Dilruba Hayder	President	F	Disaster risk management specialist
Shirin Banu Mitil	Vice- President	F	Gender expert
Mazeda Sawkat Ali	Treasurer	F	Development worker
Dewan Gaus Sultan	Member	M	Advocate and Economist
Antora Ahmed	Member	F	Private Service
Nazmul Alom	Member	M	Business
Masuda Faruk Ratna	Secretary	F	Member secretary & executive Director

The Executive Director plays the role of Secretary of the Executive Committee as per the right of designation. But the Executive Director has no right for casting vote in taking any decision in the meeting of the Executive Committee. The duration of the Executive Committee is 5 years. The NGO Affairs Bureau approves the Executive Committee.

**c) General Administration:**

The Executive Director is the head of the administration; he is responsible for overall administration of the organization. He is responsible to President and Executive Committee.



#### **d) Monitoring:**

In order to ensure transparency and proper implementation of different programs of GBSS, an independent monitoring cell comprising of adequate manpower headed by the president is in place and regularly monitor the activities and provide feed back to the Executive Director

#### **Experience in project/Program implementation**

GBSS a National Non Government Organization working around **22** years till its inception on 1988 and subsequent registered on 1990 with the Directorate of Social Services, NGO Affairs Bureau. Till today more than 80 projects were implemented since its inception in different multi discipline areas. As GBSS is, committed to reinforce development activities, very much concerned about pro-poor oriented approach that helps socio-economic upliftment.

#### **GBSS has experiences in**

**Vocational Training:** GBSS has experiences relating to capacity building of the survivors by providing different vocational training using its facilities like a) Physiotherapy centre; b) Food processing centre; c) Nursery; d) Vocational training centre (Batik); e) Fish processing centre; f) Computer training centre; g) Sign language training centre for the disables and linked the survivors with those facilities to building technical capacity through providing training based on their capacity, knowledge and interest.

**Shelter Support Service:** GBSS runs a rehabilitation center which is using as temporary house for male and female with capacity of 60 to 70. GBSS has experiences to provide literacy as well the skill based training for the survivors with shelter support who are not willing to return home. GBSS linked those survivors with commercial/business institutions and own activities after completion of skill based training.

**Integration support services:** GBSS has experiences about the integration support services from its inception and established a School in 1990 towards promoting education rights of disabled children. SANDIPWAN Inclusive School where life skill, vocational, sign language and other practical issues are considered. GBSS establish a forum in 2008 where people both male and female have easy access for membership and worked voluntarily in a self motivated manner on protect child marriage, protect dowry through involving the community people. GBSS is operating an integrated education program for the orphan girl's where they are getting all sorts of support including food, residence and education. GBSS initiated for skill development of the girls through providing vocational training.

**Counseling support:** GBSS is experiences in counseling based on individualized assessment and case planning, ongoing group and private counseling in line with age, gender, cultural and other considerations. GBSS has experiences working in the slum people where staffs rescued victims by proper assessment and refer them BDPCs temporary shelter and or specialized hospital or psychologist for acute treatment and trauma counseling especially to the children, women and disables

**Life Skill Training:** GBSS has different service based shelter where usually survivors took shelter. The service center cum rehabilitation center are use for Orphans, victims by labor trafficking, sex trafficking, internal trafficking specially children, women and disable. In addition organization operates SANDIPWAN School for the disables both for the sheltered and outsiders. GBSS provided life skill training for both residing and non-residing persons involved with the organizational institute in addition to literacy program. Life skill training organize based on persons need, gender, age, capacity with different issues like, a) life planning; b)communication skills; c) confidence building; d) sexuality and reproduction; e) stress management; f) health hygiene and sanitation; g) HIV/AIDS; h) Social norms and values; i)decision making

**Legal Support:** GBSS has provided legal support to the survivors by involving its legal advisor or referred to the partners. Organization has a good and working g relation with the district BAR council as well organizations who deal the legal issues.

**IGA Support:** GBSS has its own residence facilities for the survivors and different vocational facilities where involved the survivors for capacity building. After building capacity of any specific trade GBSS linked them with own or other NGOs micro finance facility for IGA support.

#### 4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

##### 4.1 Objective, Outcomes, Planned Outputs:

Project Objective: “Restored livelihood options/opportunities of vulnerable communities by improving ecosystem based adaptation being threatened by climate change impacts”		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To improve reliance of community people on agro biodiversity product as a means of livelihood opportunity by restoring ecosystem base services.</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcome 1.0: Establish Women Resource Centers (WRC) at village level, 2 to each union at Alipura and Banshbaria. of Dhasmina upazila</b>		
	Output 1.1: Formations of 8 women group comprising with 20 members in each group at village level from 2 proposed unions.	
	Output 1.2: Develop an operation guideline to run the group after consultation with the group members.	
	Output 1.3: Orient 160 number of group members relating to climate change and its impact to sensitized them about the issue	
	Output 1.4: Organize workshop involving GO/NGO officials and community leaders about the importance of Women Resource Centre	
	Output 1.5: Ensure support services for the community by establish linkage with the Government Officials (Health, Livestock, Agriculture, Women Affairs etc) to start up as service center including health center	
<b>Outcome 2.0: Improved seed supply system at the household and community level lead by women</b> (Protect local verity; reduce dependency and community will more confident with resources at their home.)		
	Output 2.1: <i>Established 2 nos of seed bank by WRC to support the local farmers during plantation period with ensuring proper protection od seed with ensure quality.</i>	
	Output 2.2: <i>Develop a details guideline to operate the seed bank.</i>	
	Output 2.3: Organize sensitized workshop one in each union relating to importance of seed bank involving GO/NGO officials and farmer group	
	Output 2.4: Organize orientation for the 160 number of women group members on seed preservation and operation of seed bank.	
	Output 2.5: Ensure available materials/equipments including financial support (as seed grant) to start up	
<b>Outcome 3.0: Increased agro biodiversity based household income in the selected communities</b>		
Community will empowered supporting by own resources.		
	Output 3.1 Household income will increased by the women to involve them IGA	
	outcome 3.2 <i>Wetland rehabilitation</i>	
	1. Establish nursery, and conduct collection of plants for wetland replanting program	
	2. Plantation of tree and build vegetable garden	
	outcome 3.3 Establish eco-system in project areas by ensure women’s access to resources through rearing of poultry & Livestock	
<b>Outcome 4.0: Established linkage and support with government and non-government organizations</b>		
Building capacity of women group members by enhancing their knowledge.		
	Output 4.1 Organize training for the Group Members on climate change issues to enhance their knowledge	

Output 4.2: community members engaged in awareness raising programs focusing on climate change risks and adaptation options.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Folk song/drama ; Bill-board ; Posters/leaflets; Audi-visual materials using local dialect for exhibition in cinema hall, cable network and public places</li> </ul>		
output 4.3: Organize sensitization workshop at community level involving GO/NGO representatives and community peoples		

#### 4.2 Timetable

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<b>Outcome 1</b>																								
output 1.1																								
output 1.2																								
output 1.3																								
output 1.4																								
output 1.5																								
<b>Outcome 2</b>																								
output 2.1																								
output 2.2																								
output 2.3																								
output 2.4																								
output 2.5																								
<b>Outcome 3</b>																								
output 3.1																								
output 3.2																								
output 3.3																								
<b>Outcome 4</b>																								
output 4.1																								
output 4.2																								
output 4.3																								

#### 4.3 Risks and Barriers

**Barriers:** Describe any barriers to implementation of project measures, and strategies for their mitigation and removal. Differentiate between external barriers and internal barriers (for example: national policy barriers versus local awareness barriers). Describe how the project will remove capacity constraints from key adaptation activities.

**Risks:** Beyond known barriers, projects may be subject to internal or external risks. These could include sub-optimal performance of a new application of a technology, or currency fluctuations that change the economics of a project. Describe potential risks that the project faces, and how these risks will be managed.

##### *External Barriers*

- Political interruptions including local conflict often result in exacerbating impacts. For example during selection of beneficiaries, decision making and issues local politics may hamper the project initiatives.
- Political unrest is another barrier for the project implementation.

### **Internal Barriers**

- Limited resources including human resources and fund to carry out the planned activities are seen as an internal barrier for the project. To overcome the barrier project will implement its initiative jointly with government sectors.
- Dropout of the staff being the project is located in the remote areas.
- As project been operated by the women some time male person including husband, in lows may try to dominate the group members

### **Risks**

Unforeseen risks are crucial factors that must be considered to reduce panic and delays to the implementation of the project. Some of the unforeseen risks include;

- Natural disaster sometimes hampered the total plan..
- Delay in project start up
- Possibility to failure the project
- Losses

## **4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

Project has decided to perform the monitoring activities through participatory way thus the monitoring system will be design to covering/involving all the project participants/stakeholders considering the agreed performed/planned activities. **The stages of monitoring are** 1) to ensure the effective and appropriate utilization of the resources, monitors will review the related documents, 2) to ensuring quality of the activities monitors will visit the work place and observe ongoing or performed activities, 3) validate the plan activities monitor will perform in-depth interview (IDI) with the community people and project participants, 4) ensuing the ownership of the SMC/PIC at school level monitors will meet with the PIC members. In addition to that team will review different documents for validation of the performed or planned activities. Different **monitoring tools** will be developed used for both quality and quantity monitoring. Monitoring team will collect data using prescribed format which they compile monthly basis. Findings will be shared among the staff members and the partners

Project is planning to assessment through VRA using all 4 indicators in addition of day to day monitoring. A VRA session already been conducted and (assessed in the Initial VRA analysis) will be monitored and measured again in second VRA meeting planned to be conducted during the implementation phase (halfway) and again upon completion of the project implementation.

### **4.4.1 Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) Analysis:**

Two VRA meetings were organized involving community people of Alipura and Bansbaria union. In Alipura union, a total of 56 participants (male-29 and female-27) were participated and in Bansbaria union 47 participants (male-22 and female-25) were attended during VRA conduction. The major profession of male participant is agriculture and women are mostly engaged with household chores as their agricultural related work is not visible in society.

The initial VRA discussion tried to make linkage between biodiversity and climate change. The healthy and biodiversity environment play a vital role in maintaining and increasing people's resilience to climate change, and in reducing climate-related risk and vulnerability. Diversity confers far greater resilience on natural systems, thus reducing their vulnerability – and the vulnerability of the people that depend upon them – to climate change.

The interesting findings come up from discussion is that community people have limited livelihood options or they've no diversity regarding their livelihood options and when sudden disaster strikes with great devastation then they don't find any alternative options to adapt with that situation. Traditional agricultural practice is widely practiced in community without choosing adaptive option in agriculture like cultivation of salinity

resilience crops. People are habituated to rely on micro-credit to absorb the sudden shocks of disaster and thus they're individually overburden by micro-credit and this burden goes generation after generation and people remains in vicious cycle of poverty. A brief description regarding VRA is appended below:

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Reporting Form						
Indicator	Question/Questions Used	Score of individual community		Reasons for negative responses	Reasons for positive responses	How could the score be improved?
		Alipura union	Bansbaria union			
1. Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to existing climate change and/or climate variability	1. How serious is the threat of cyclone/tidal surge on seed and livestock?	1	1	<p><b>Issues that are driven by climate change:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasingly intense cyclone</li> <li>- Increased erratic and intense rainfall and increasing salinity</li> <li>- Increased risks of flood</li> <li>- Beginning of progressive inundation of agricultural land stemming from sea level rise</li> <li>- Transformation of agricultural land from non-flood prone to moderately or extremely flood-prone status</li> </ul> <p><b>Issues that are not driven by climate change:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unsustainable agricultural practice (lack of salinity resilient agricultural practice)</li> <li>- High dependency on micro finance institute</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction of salinity resilient agricultural practice</li> <li>- Restoration of ecosystem base services</li> <li>- Establishment of seed bank</li> <li>- Capacity development of community people regarding sustainable agro ecological practice</li> <li>- Increase advocacy, networking and lobbying with local and national level government representative involving civil society and CBO(Community Based Organization)</li> </ul>



Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Reporting Form						
Indicator	Question/Questions Used	Score of individual community		Reasons for negative responses	Reasons for positive responses	How could the score be improved?
		Alipura union	Bansbaria union			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High degree of poverty and malnutrition</li> <li>- Very insufficient support from local government regarding agro ecological practice</li> <li>- Lack of embankment, culverts and Swiss gate</li> <li>- Insufficient maintenance of embankment and roads</li> </ul>		
	2. How well are community people able to cope with those hazards?	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of adaptive knowledge related to agriculture practice</li> <li>- No diversity on agro ecological practice</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper adaptation of agricultural knowledge</li> <li>- Increase diversity in agro ecological practice for alternative livelihood options practice for alternative livelihood options</li> </ul>
2. Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to developing climate change risks	3. What would happen if cyclone/tidal surge become frequently as severe, how seriously will this affect seed and livestock?	2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decline in crop and vegetable productivity due to increased salinity and inundation</li> <li>- Lack of coping ability for restoration of ecosystem base services through diversified</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of diversity on agricultural knowledge and practice</li> </ul>

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Reporting Form						
Indicator	Question/Questions Used	Score of individual community		Reasons for negative responses	Reasons for positive responses	How could the score be improved?
		Alipura union	Bansbaria union			
				livelihood options - No diversity on agriculture knowledge and practice		
	4. How would cyclone/tidal surge affect seed and livestock in response to local variety selection for sustainable natural resource management practice?	2	2	- Scarcity of agricultural land for farming - Depletion of agro biodiversity and ecosystem base services - Extinction of threatened agro species - Increasingly least production comes from agro ecosystem base services - Beginning to increase more hungry days of vulnerability community		- Exploration of diversified livelihood options through promoting ecosystem base services
3. Magnitude of barriers (institutional, policy, technological, financial) to adaptation.	5. What stands in the way of reducing vulnerability to cyclone/tidal surge? How great are these barriers?	1	2	- Insufficient government initiative to restore and establishment of resilient ecosystem base services - Unskilled support from government service providing agency regarding promotion of ecosystem		- Increase advocacy, networking and lobbying with local and national level government representative involving civil society and CBO(Community Based Organization) - Capacity development of community people

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Reporting Form						
Indicator	Question/Questions Used	Score of individual community		Reasons for negative responses	Reasons for positive responses	How could the score be improved?
		Alipura union	Bansbaria union			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- base services</li> <li>- Lack of diversified technological knowledge of community on proper adaptation measures</li> <li>- Available credit support without knowing its proper utilization</li> </ul>		regarding sustainable agricultural practice
<b>Assets available to community for adaptation (volunteers, skills, commitments, indigenous knowledge, community leadership etc.)</b>	Does community have sufficient assets (volunteers, skills, commitments, indigenous knowledge, community leadership etc.) for adaptation?	4	3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Self enthusiastic mindset of community people for volunteerism</li> <li>-Good quality of leadership skill among community people</li> <li>-Traditional indigenous knowledge on seed preservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective use and skill development of volunteer and community leader</li> <li>- Promotion of bio-diverse environment in maintaining and increasing people's resilience to climate change through using indigenous knowledge</li> </ul>
4. Ability and willingness of the community to continue to manage climate change risks	6. What is the thinking that the project activities will benefit the community after the project is finished?	5	5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strong agreement and alignment of community people with project intervention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper and effective implementation of intervention</li> </ul>
	7. Are community people able to face worsening cyclone without risks to agro product (seed and	6	7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expectation to achieve resilient adaptive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need more involvement of diverse community people including</li> </ul>

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Reporting Form						
Indicator	Question/Questions Used	Score of individual community		Reasons for negative responses	Reasons for positive responses	How could the score be improved?
		Alipura union	Bansbaria union			
	livestock)?				knowledge for diverse and well functioning ecosystem - No intention to rely on aid	inclusive participation of all groups
<b>VRA score</b>		<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.87</b>			

#### 4.4.2 Project M&E Plan

**VRA:** Indicate when VRA meetings will be held over the course of the project, and how they will relate to plans for attainment of specific project outcomes, and who will be responsible for running the meetings, and collecting the data. Please complete the following chart. For projects with more than 3 VRAs, additional lines may be added.

	Approximate timing of VRA sessions	Who ran/ will run the VRA meeting	Who will be responsible for collecting VRA data
First	October 8-10, 2010	Organizational M&E staff along with the consultant	GBSS staff and consultant
Second/midterm	November 2011	Organizational M&E staff along with the consultant	Project staff and Project participants
Final	November 2012	Organizational M&E staff along with the consultant	Project staff and Project participants

#### Impact Assessment System (IAS):

Impact Assessment System (IAS) indicators have been incorporated focusing on Global Environmental Benefit (GEF) focal area of biodiversity. Besides these, others livelihood and empowerment level indicators are also added with different outcome level indicator of IAS and progress tracking is planned to be done following every outcome level indicator of IAS through the project intervention period.

IAS Indicator to be measured	How it will be measured	When it will be measured	Target value to be achieved by project end
<b>Out come: 1</b> Improved seed supply system at the household and community level lead by women <b>Global Environmental Benefit(GEB) Indicator:</b> <b>Biodiversity:</b> - Number of globally significant agro species protected by project - Area protected or sustainably managed	- Base line study - Project monitoring & evaluation report	- 3 times during project intervention	- 10 globally significant agro species - 15 hectares of agricultural land under community ownership

IAS Indicator to be measured	How it will be measured	When it will be measured	Target value to be achieved by project end
<p><b>List of IAS indicator for outcome-1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of households with seed supply systems that can respond to seasonal climatic variations.</li> <li>- Number of households reporting an increased in globally significant agro species diversity protected by project</li> <li>- Number of communities with enhanced plant genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Out come: 2</b> Increased agro biodiversity based household income in the selected communities</p> <p><b>Global Environmental Benefit(GEB) Indicator:</b> <b>Biodiversity:</b> <b>-Number of innovation/new technologies applied</b></p> <p><b>List of IAS indicator for outcome-2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of livelihood options of household increased</li> <li>- Number of household reporting an increased in household income from women-led agro biodiversity production (e.g., minor crops, livestock rearing, home gardens).</li> <li>- Number of household reporting an increased in household income from agricultural biodiversity product</li> <li>- Number of household reporting an improvement in their ability to meet their family's needs and aspirations</li> <li>- Number of women led cooperatives or associations with improved capacity as a result of support provided through program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Base line study</li> <li>- Project monitoring &amp; evaluation report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 times during project intervention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensured at least two livelihood options of each household with increased income</li> </ul>
<p><b>Out come: 3</b> Established linkage and support with government and non-government organizations</p> <p><b>Global Environmental Benefit(GEB) Indicator:</b> <b>Biodiversity: - Number of local and national policies informed in agro biodiversity focal area</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly progress report</li> <li>- Event report</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- Personal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 times for local level policy influence and once in a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respective local and national level policy level influential person will be informed</li> </ul>

IAS Indicator to be measured	How it will be measured	When it will be measured	Target value to be achieved by project end
<p><b>List IAS indicator for outcome-3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of local policy informed in agro biodiversity focal area for increasing food production and food security</li> <li>- Number of national policy informed in agro biodiversity focal area for increasing food production and food security</li> <li>- Number of CBO/NGOs participated /involved in project</li> <li>- Number and type of support and linkage established with local and government institute</li> <li>- Total additional in cash or in kind support obtained for new initiatives and opportunities through the project</li> <li>- Total additional in cash or in kind support obtained for sustaining, up-scaling and replicating CBA supported project during intervention.</li> </ul>	interview	project period for national level policy influence	

#### 4.5 Project Management

##### 4.5.1 Management Structures

4.5.1 Project manager with support from the other stakeholders will run the project. Project manager will maintain liaison with the beneficiaries, government official, local elected bodies and community leader. S/he will monitor the day to day activities and supervise/support the staff members. Other team members also played a vital role to implement the project. Team will responsible to reach the target with strong relation with local support service providers as well the target groups. To complement the technician’s work, there will be a person responsible for the consciousness-raising and training programs on the central theme of the project: climate change.

Project Personnel	Number	Period	Responsibility
Project Manager	1	24 mm	Overall responsible to planning, monitoring, supervision, coordination, liaison linkage with Government official, local elites, UP representatives. The project Manager will be at field based and reportable to Executive Director of GBSS
Field Facilitator	2	24 mm	The Field facilitator will be based at field. They are reportable to the Project Manager. Major responsibility will be implementing, day to day monitoring, supervise project activities, and coordinate with local leaders/Group Members and community. Involve in implementation process, data collection etc.

<b>Project Personnel</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Technical Officer	1	18 mm	The technical person will be responsible for planning, guiding and supervise day to day activities. S/he should ensure quality of the activities. He/she will mainly responsible for technical issues. Reportable to Project Manager
Monitoring cum Documentation Officer	1	24 mm	The Monitoring and Documentation Officer will be responsible to oversee the quality as well the quantity of implementation initiatives. S/he will make the process documentation as well progress reports which will share with other stakeholders. S/he will involve with different assessment including assessment through VRA
Accounts-cum-admin Assistant	1	24 mm	The accounts cum administrative assistant will be responsible to maintain expenses, s/he will be responsible for all kind of logistic support, day to day record keeping and directly reportable to Project Manager

#### 4.5.2 Relationship and Responsibilities of Proponent and Project Partners

4.5.2 Describe the relationship of any partnering organizations, if applicable, including the responsibilities of each partner and how they will work together with proponent to achieve the project objective. Include technical assistance required and how it will be provided.

The implementation of the project will be four selected village under Dasmina upazila of Patuakhali with support from local government, elected bodies and other related stakeholders. 4 resource centres will be established at 4 selected villages. Project will support villagers to formation of women group from the targeted villages. The Women Groups will needs technical advice on climate change impact and adaptation measures and building capacity of community people. Project personnel's will maintain relationship with the local government, elected bodies to ensure support to the villagers and established linkage between women resources center and GO/NGO/CBOs to ensure support services. .

## 5.0 PROJECT COSTS AND OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING

### 5.1 Total Project Cost and Amount Requested:

Create a detailed budget for the whole of the project, indicating CBA funding and other sources of funding, including both cash and in-kind components (for example the voluntary contributions in terms of time, labour, tools, land, etc.). Note that the budget is an integral part of the project proposal, and forms part of the binding contract between your organization and the GEF. The following are a number of points to keep in mind when crafting the budget:

- CBA funding can only go to support outcomes that are compatible with the GEF SPA. Baseline GEB outcomes must be covered by co-financing.
- Budgets may only include items directly relating to the outputs described in the proposal. Each budget line should be associated with an outcome and an output from the table in item 4.1.
- Budgeted costs must be realistic – neither too large nor too small to support project outputs. This should be based on adequate research and experience.
- The budget should include all costs associated with managing and administering project outputs within the respective budget lines for each output.
- Be sure to include the cost of monitoring and evaluation as well as of the costs of community mobilization activities around the project.
- For consultants, budget should note the number of days and the daily rate. For materials, budget should note unit costs and the number of units.
- **“Indirect Costs” or administrative overhead are not funded by the GEF CBA, and should not be part of the funding request unless the funding source does allow specifically for loading the costs elements.**
- Remember that when you agree to accept CBA funds you are also agreeing to be accountable for how those funds are spent, and to make available all financial relevant records. These may be independently audited, and may become public information
- Be sure that the figures contained in the budget agree with those on the Proposal Cover Sheet and the text of the proposal itself.
- **It is recommended that budgets are done using the spreadsheet template provided separately.**



## 6.0 EXHIBITS/ATTACHMENTS

### 6.1 **Mandatory**

- a.) Location map (Project Site). This may be a very rough sketch over a country map (may be the same map used in the project concept).
- b.) Latest financial statements if any **OR** explanation of why no financial statement is available.
- c.) Brief curriculum vitae or résumé of project manager/coordinator and person in charge of accounting for the funds. Letter from a partnering organization if one will assist in accounting for funds.
- d.) Photographs of community project development meeting and of the project area

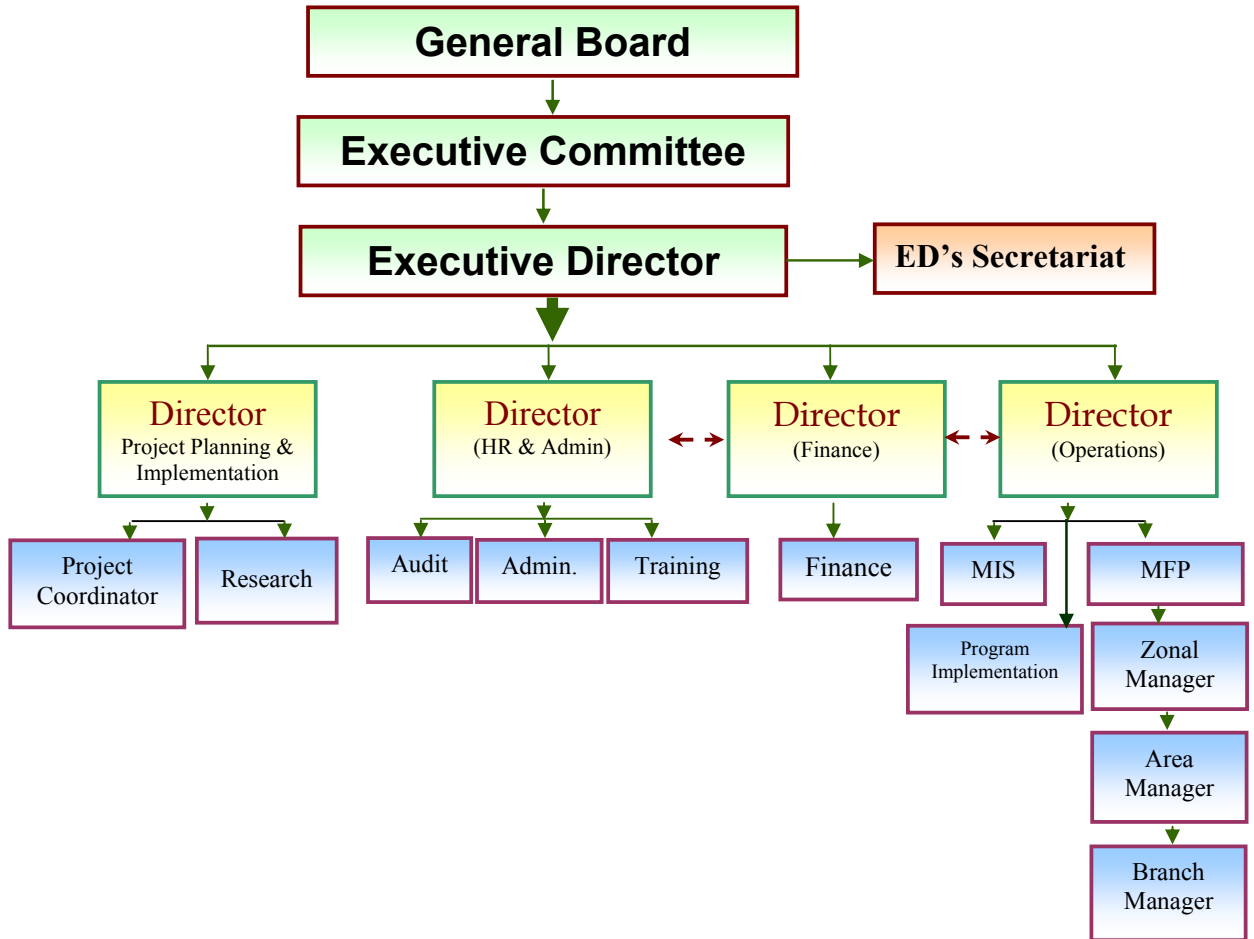
### 6.2 **Optional**

- a) Organizational Chart of NGO/CBO

### **References:**

- 1) IPCC, 2001
- 2) Climate Change, Gender and Vulnerable Groups in Bangladesh a Climate Change Adaptation Research document, prepared by Department of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Environment and Forests, CDMP of UNDP a programme of Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, 2008
- 3) Enarson and Morrow, 1998
- 4) Research report of RVCC project, CARE Bangladesh, 2003
- 5) National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
- 6)

# ORGANIZATION CHAR OF GRAM BIKASH SHOHAYAK SHANGSTHA





**Organization:** Gram Bikash Sahayak Sangstha (GBSS)

**Name of the Project:** Empowering Women for Coping Climate Risks in Selected Areas of Coastal Bangladesh

**Total Project Cost and Amount Requested table**

			Budget Items			Amount requested from CBA	Amount from Community		Amount from other organizations (add columns as necessary)			Total	
			Budget Items (Description)	Budget Items (Cost)			In Cash	In Cash	In kind	Name of Organization	In Cash		In Kind
				Unit	# of unit								
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Establish 4 women resource centers at village level, 2 to each union at Alipura and Banshbaria</b>												
	Output 1	Formations of 8 women group comprising with 20 members in each group at village level from 2 proposed unions	No	8	3,500	28,000		1,036,800				1,064,800	
	Output 2	Develop an operation guideline to run the group after consultation with the group members	no	1	25,000	25,000						25,000	
	Output 3	Orient 160 number of group members relating to climate change and its impact to sensitized them about the issue	no	160	170	27,200		22,400	Union Parishad	16,000		65,600	
	Output 4	Organize workshop involving GO/NGO officials and community leaders about the importance of Women Resource Centre	no	2	14,000	28,000		28,000				56,000	
	Output 5	Ensure support services for the community (Health, Livestock, Agriculture, Women Affairs etc) to start up as service center including health center	union/session (5 session/Group/month/18 month)	576	300	172,800		57,600				230,400	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>281,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,144,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,441,800</b>	
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Improved seed supply system at the household and community level lead by womenImproved seed supply system at the household and community level lead by women(Protect local verity; reduce dependency and community will more confident with resources at their home.)</b>												
	Output 1	Established 2 nos of seed bank by WRC to support the local farmers with ensuring proper protection od seed with ensure quality (seed grant).	No	2	30,000	60,000	10,000	56,000				126,000	
	Output 2	Develop a details guideline to operate the seed bank.	No	2	10,000	20,000		10,000				30,000	

			Budget Items (Description)	Budget Items (Cost)		Amount requested from CBA	Amount from Community		Amount from other organizations (add columns as necessary)			Total
						In Cash	In Cash	In kind	Name of Organization	In Cash	In Kind	
			<i>Unit</i>	<i># of unit</i>	<i>unit prize/cost</i>							
	Output 3	Organize sensitized workshop one in each union relating to importance of seed bank involving GO/NGO officials and farmer group	<i>No</i>	2	15,000	30,000		18,000	GBSS	10,000		58,000
	Output 4	Organize orientation for the 160 number of women group members on seed preservation and operation of seed bank.	<i>No</i>	160	170	27,200		22,400	Union Parished	16,000		65,600
	Output 5	Ensure available materials/equipments including financial support (as seed grant) to start up	<i>No</i>	2	50,000	100,000		14,000				114,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>237,200</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>120,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,000</b>		<b>393,600</b>
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Increased agro biodiversity based household income in the selected communities</b>											
	Output 1	Household income will increased by the female to involve them homested/ring based vegetable garden	<i>no(5 to each group)</i>	60	3,500	210,000	4,000	12,000				226,000
	Output 2	1. Establish nursery, conduct collection of plants for wetland replanting program 2. Plantation of tree and build vegetable garden	<i>(1 nursery/ group = 8 nursery, and plantation 8km earthen road in village)</i>	5	65,000	325,000	10,000	180,000				515,000
	Output 3	Establish eco-system in project areas by ensure women's access to resources through rearing of poultry & Livestock	<i>Target 5 beneficiary from each group</i>	60	19,000	1,140,000	48,000	48,000				1,236,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1,675,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>1977000</b>
<b>Outcome 4</b>	<b>: Established linkage and support with government and non-government organizations (Building capacity of women group members by enhancing their knowledge)</b>											
	Output 1	Organize training for the Group Members on climate change issues to enhance their knowledge	<i>No of partiipants including facilitator andd materials</i>	160	160	25,600		10,000	Union Parished	16,000		51,600

		Budget Items (Description)	Budget Items (Cost)			Amount requested from CBA	Amount from Community		Amount from other organizations (add columns as necessary)			Total
			Unit	# of unit	unit prize/cost	In Cash	In Cash	In kind	Name of Organization	In Cash	In Kind	
	Output 2	Awareness raising programs focusing on climate change risks and adaptation options. (Folk song/drama ; Bill-board ; Posters/leaflets; Audi-visual materials using local dialect for exhibition in cinema hall, cable network and public places)		2	200,000	400,000		800,000	GBSS	25,000		1,225,000
	Output 3	Organize sensitization workshop at community level involving GO/NGO representatives and community peoples	Nos one in each union	2	10,000	20,000		10,000	Union Parishad	10,000		40,000
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>445,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>820,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,000</b>		<b>1,316,600</b>
Management cost	Personnel cost		PC-1, CF-3	6		500,000				300,000		800,000
	Monitoring Cost		M&E-1, Acct-1	2		100,000			GBSS	100,000		200,000
	Travel and DSA					90,000						90,000
	Furniture & equipments		rental			50,000			GBSS	100,000		150,000
	Operational cost					50,000			GBSS	250,000		300,000
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>790,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350,000</b>		<b>540,000</b>
<b>Total Cost</b>						<b>3,428,800</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>2,325,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>443,000</b>		<b>5,669,000</b>
<b>Overhead cost (8%)</b>							<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>247,552</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>247,552</b>
<b>Grand Total (BDT)</b>						<b>3,428,800</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>2,325,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>690,552</b>		<b>5,916,552</b>
<b>Grand Total (USD)</b>						<b>48,983</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>33,217</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,865</b>		<b>93,094</b>

			Budget Items (Description)	Budget Items (Cost)	Amount requested from CBA	Amount from Community		Amount from other organizations (add columns as necessary)			Total  (should equal sum of lines to the right)
						In Cash	In kind (use voluntary calculation from above)	Name of Organizati on	In Cash	In Kind	
			<i>For materials (unit cost X no. of units)</i>		In Cash	In Cash					
			<i>For labor (no. of days X daily rate)</i>								
			<i>unit</i>								
			<i>Unit</i>	<i># of unit</i>	<i>prize/cost</i>						
Management cost		Travel and Transportation cost			88,200						88,200
		Furniture & equipments			160,000						160,000
		Operational cost			148,800			GBSS	144,000		292,800
		Sub-Total			397,000	-	-	-	144,000		541,000
		<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>3,188,448</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>2,343,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>579,000</b>		<b>6,182,648</b>
		Overhead cost (8%)			255,076	-	-	-	-	-	255,076
		<b>Grand Total (BDT)</b>			<b>3,443,524</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>2,343,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>579,000</b>		<b>6,437,724</b>
		<b>Grand Total (USD)</b>			<b>49,906</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>33,959</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,391</b>		<b>93,300</b>

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF COMMUNITY PROJECT DEVELOPMENT MEETING



Briefing session of enumerators for baseline survey



Key informants Interview (KII)



VRA session



VRA document





Household survey for baseline



FGD Session



Workshop session with UDMC, UP Members and Local elites



Recent natural devastation of Dasmina Upazila of Patuakhali District

Annex B

Project Budget of Practical Action (July 2011 – June 2013)

CBA/BAN/GBSS/SPA/11/04: Empowering Women for Coping Climate Risks in Selected Areas of Coastal Bangladesh

Date: 04 July 2011

Project Title: Empowering Women for Coping Climate Risks in Selected Areas of Coastal Bangladesh

Name of the NGO: Gram Bikash Shahayak Sangstha - GBSS

Total Amount of Funds under the Agreement: US\$ 47,970 (BDT 3,501,800)

Date of signature of the Agreement: 04 July 2011

PROJECT BUDGET (in BDT)

PERIOD COVERING FROM JULY 2011 TO JUNE 2013

General category of expenditures	2011	2012		Total	Remarks
Project Development Cost	73,000			73,000	
Manpower/labor	90,000	360,000	150,000	600,000	
Program Cost / Training/Seminar/ Workshops etc.	180,000	360,000	60,000	600,000	
Contracts	305,820	1,223,280	509,700	2,038,800	
Equipment/Furniture (Rent)	12,500	25,000	12,500	50,000	
Others TA, DA	22,500	45,000	22,500	90,000	
Miscellaneous	12,500	25,000	12,500	50,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>696,320</b>	<b>2,038,280</b>	<b>767,200</b>	<b>3,501,800</b>	

Payments Schedule:

1. BDT 700,360 Upon Signature of this agreement
2. BDT 1,050,540 Upon acceptance of 3<sup>rd</sup> Q Progress Report
3. BDT 1,050,540 Upon acceptance of 6<sup>th</sup> Q Progress Report
4. BDT 700,360 Upon acceptance of Final Report

- Upon signature of the Agreement: BDT 700,362

- Percentage: 20%

- Balance: BDT 2,801,44

Prepared by:

Name and signature of the Representative of GBSS

