



## Bangladesh Association for Sustainable Development (BASD)

### Climate Change Resilience and Food Security (CCRFS) Project

Donors: Caritas Luxemburg and CAFOD

Project Duration: 01/07/2021–30/06/2026 (5 years)

Period of Reporting: July 2021 to June 2022

Address: Upazila: Dacope, District: Khulna & Upazila: Mongla, District: Bagerhat



### I. Brief summary of the initial context

BASD is a non-government development organization, established in July 1991 with the initiative of a group of like-minded social workers, teachers, doctors, Church leaders of different denominations. The main objective of the organization is to help people who live below poverty line. BASD is registered with the Social Welfare, NGO Affairs Bureau and Micro Credit Regulatory Authority. The organization has been working for the well-being of the poor and vulnerable people of different parts of Bangladesh through its social, environmental (climate change resilience), education, economic and health programs. BASD is eventually using its all efforts to build a sustainable climate resilience society where poor and vulnerable men, women and children have rights to entry to live in a safe, secure and peaceful society.

It is important to mention that in 2012 and 2015 BASD conducted Baseline Survey in different Unions of Dacope and Mongla respectively. The survey results depict that the principal livelihood of Dacope are 20.5% depend on cultivating land, 13.9% sharecroppers, 16.8% sell labor in agricultural land, 3.5% wage labor, 13.6% catch fish in rivers. While in Mongla 32.6% household's principal

livelihood is catching fish in rivers. In Mongla only 3.6% are cultivating land, 8.2% sharecroppers and 6.4% working as agricultural labor.

Simultaneously, the survey reveals the average monthly income of household in Dacope is BDT 3,873/- and in Mongla it is found BD. Tk. 5,127/-. Both the incomes lie under the poverty line considering the present market price. Both the surveys suggest to (a) organize/mobilize people under social institution or SHG Network (b) create strong leadership among the poor community people with a view to empowering poor people (c) diversify the crops pattern in saline prone coastal areas (d) diversify working fields by providing skill development training (e) initiate seasonal food for work activities in the disaster prone areas in order to create employment (f) link up people with local resource providers (g) Educate and aware people about misdistribution of wealth and about their economic right.

The survey result also depicts that in Dacope 70.8% and in Mongla 80% respondents heard about the climate change while 58.4% respondents in Dacope and 50% in Mongla said they have no knowledge about the adaptation or coping with this vulnerability. Dacope survey result shows that only 50.5% respondents cultivate vegetable at homestead, 20% received compost making training while majority respondents 80% have not yet. Similarly, Mongla survey result shows that only 20.3% respondents heard about sustainable agriculture while 79.7% didn't hear about it. Only 30.3% received compost making training and 69.7% didn't. Only 16.2% cultivate vegetables at homestead land while 83.8% don't do it. Out of the vegetable cultivators 36.5% produce seed from own vegetables while 55.6 purchase it from market and 7.8% get it from neighbors. In response to less production of vegetables, 46.4% said due to lack of sweet water and 59.5% said due to lack of quality seeds. The surveys concluded that people in both Upazilas have (a) lack of knowledge about the causes behind climate change (b) lack of knowledge about the consequence of climate change (c) lack of knowledge about coping strategies with climate change (d) lack of knowledge about sustainable agriculture and compost making and usage. In this regard, the surveys recommended (a) establish a mechanism for early warning (b) community risk assessment process needs to be established (c) involving the community people in developing risk mapping process (d) organize seminar/workshop involving the teachers and students in order to aware them on climate change & DRR (e) awareness/campaign programs for developing ecosystem (f) training/seminar/workshop on permaculture and organic farming (g) special seminars/workshops with villagers about different issues like homestead gardening, permaculture, salinity, soil situation, holistic management, rainwater harvesting, re-excavation of canals and ponds, composting, sustainable agriculture, crop diversification, deforestation and plantation, bio-diversity, eco-home, solid waste management, energy of fossil fuel, use of renewable energy (solar, wind etc.). Apart from the Baseline Survey results it is necessary to articulate that Dacope and Mongla Upazilas are absolutely located in coastal areas. The coastal areas of Bangladesh face periodical disasters like water logging, riverbank erosion, cyclones, storm surges, droughts etc. These disasters destroy livelihoods and negatively affect life of the most vulnerable populations. The periodical cyclone negatively impact on individuals and communities, and have social, economic and environmental consequences.

Aiming to achieve the result 1 to 6 and reach the goal, the Climate Change Resilience and Food Security (CCRFs) project started from 1st July 2021 through generous support of Caritas Luxembourg & CAFOD which further officially started from 12 September 2021 due to delay approval of NGO Affairs Bureau. Moreover, the government declared lockdown due to rapid spread of COVID19 that also hampered in starting activities on time. In fact, after this critical situation, the project team prepared a crash program planning and completed all the activities with effectively and efficiently that shows almost 100% achievements during the year. This has been possible due to team spirit, motivation and guidance from all level of staff including BASD Central office. It is to mention here that there was no such contextual changes that had any impact on the objectives, outputs, results, partnerships initially planned and no interim evaluation is carried out yet since this is first year ended of the 5 years project. However, during the year, the project completed M&E Framework workshop and further successfully completed Baseline Survey through Caritas Development Institute-CDI. The project also developed M&E Tool through technical assistance from Caritas Bangladesh that used in project monitoring. During preparation of this Annual Report, the

project team used M&E Tool in collecting data from 25 SHGs out of 48 as well that reflected in the report.

## II. General Process of the project

Degree of achievement of the results, based on the original objectives;

During the period, the project formed 48 SHGs enrolling 1200 members (100% women) in 24 villages. It has been observed that almost 100% of the activities planned has been implemented because of team members' proactiveness as below:

- a) Crash program planning done by the team in Mongla & Dacope
- b) The project has training module, the team followed it
- c) Delegated responsibilities to the team
- d) Training content shared with the team and central office team
- e) Most of the training facilitated by the team, central team and hired facilitators as needed

Through crash program, the team selected SHG members for training, followed up to the members' group meeting, observed progresses, recorded and even monitored planned trainings and their practices towards utilizing the learning time to time. The degree of achievements are as follows:

- In implementation of the interventions, the project engaged local govt officials like Upazila Nirbahi Officer-UNO, Social Welfare Officer, Cooperative Officer, Agriculture Officer, other sector Govt. Officials, Union Parishad Chairman/ members, NGOs, networks, SHG members in order to effective implementation of the project with everybody's cooperation
- The trained beneficiaries started practicing organic vegetables cultivation. Some of them they sell in the market after meeting the family needs. Thus is raising their income.
- All the SHGs have savings culture out of needs. They bank this hard earned money. They feel proud to have easy access to the bank. They use the savings among the SHG members for undertaking income generating activities (like fish culture, cow, goat, sheep, duck, pork and chicken, grocery shop, tailoring, processed fruits, etc.
- The local villagers are happy to buy the organic products (though a bit higher price) in the market. They said, these organic products are tasty and more nutritious than the products produced with chemical fertilizer.
- Members boldly said, they have given up utilisation of chemical fertiliser and pesticides
- The targeted beneficiaries are happy to find the retrofitted houses built following disaster adaptation technique (DAT) which will protect them from cyclone /flood/strong wind.
- Social forestation supported in balancing environment, economic growth and nutrition support within the families
- Saline tolerant vegetable seeds preservation started by the members in the families
- Yearly learning-sharing event along with partners, stakeholders and networks recommended to involve the educational institutions with the project as change agents
- Strengthened the networks (Laudove & Sundarban) through capacity building. It will continue.

The relevance of the initial objectives, any revisions that are necessary: Still valid

Which action suffered during the year and Why?

To obtain clearance from the NGOAB was delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Hence the project lately started. The Again at the end of the said fiscal year, the project beneficiaries suffered from drought resulting water crisis and hampering vegetable cultivation.

The crying need of the people there is drinking water. Whatever is available there, it is saline water. Moreover, Russia-Ukraine war is badly impacting the people. They cannot cope with speedy price spiral with limited income. Considering the situation, the project implemented 3 pond re-excavations with the surplus money of emergency response.

Considerations on the prospects for sustainability:

- The targeted members received different trainings from the project, so their gained knowledge and skills are remaining with them. They have already started to use them in their field.
- Strengthening capacity of SHGs, 2 new networks and 2 old networks focusing on self-governance, climate change adaptation.
- The project has relevance to local needs, hence to continue even after withdrawal of outside support
- The strategic partners are convinced of the project intervention and hence supportive.

### Description of the activities and progress towards results

**Result 1: Women's Empowerment formed resilient communities (through UDMC and SHGs in terms of disaster resilience through advocacy???) by the end of the project period.**

During the period, the project completed almost 100% of all activities under result 01 as per plan and budget. Baseline survey, ALM training, support to ALM trained participants, awareness among 200 SHG members on gender, rights, economic growth and training on leadership, accounts, conflict resolutions & facilitation skill have been very much effective for the participants in order to achieve result-01.

**Activity 1.1 : Baseline survey of the ongoing and new area community people (women), to see the status of economy and leadership; the practice of ecology, sociology, climate change adaptation, food security, livelihood**



Orientation to enumerators for Baseline by Caritas Development Institute (CDI)

During the period, the project team along with BASD central staff arranged M&E Framework Workshop on 22-24 November'21 that was facilitated by Mr. Subhash Saha, Program Manager, Caritas Luxembourg (based in Dhaka) and updated log-frame along with indicators and sub indicators. Afterwards, maintaining all sorts of procedures, BASD communicated

with Caritas Development Institute (CDI), baseline survey enumerators training was held on 10-12 January at CCRFS Project in Dacope and successfully completed the event. Based on the baseline data, the project set target through participatory process for the project period considering the inputs, time and man power.



M&E Framework Workshop

**Activity 1.2: Training for 192 women in Advocacy, Leadership and Management (ALM), 4 members from each SHG, 4 days in Yr1 - 96, Yr2 - 96 with the modules**

The project provided a 4 -day Advocacy Leadership and Management (ALM) training for 96 women as per plan. All of them were from SHG members; among them, 58 (60%) of the trained women started doing their activities actively (9 women on Advocacy, 29 on Leadership training and 20 women on management). Hence- Basanti, Gouri, Laboni, Shikah, Sanchita, Moyna, Nupur, Laboni-2 are the best examples out of 58. however, the rest of the members are on the way to practice and come forward. After receiving the training the mentioned women are working for improving the capacity of their groups and they are also working for solving the relevant issues arising from their respective villages. The training was very much effective for the trained participants as well as for SHGs in terms of access to the resources from the local government representatives. As a result, the representatives contacted the Gazi Tank authority (Private Sector Business Company) in getting their item on actual rate for preserving the rain water. Their effort was successful.

Activity 1.3 : Support 192 ALM graduates to establish 48 self-help groups (SHG, 600 members) to disseminate lessons learned to members for 1 day, utilizing graphic materials, hand-outs, posters and forms, yr 1-200, yr-2- 200, yr 3 -100, yr 4-100

A total of 600 women was informed and established graphic materials, hand-outs, posters and forms from 48 SHGs for 1 day learning sharing event which made the event more accepted and effective to the participants. Supports were provided to 192 AML graduates in order to establish 48 self-help groups. Through this way, members gained knowledge on Advocacy, Leadership and Management. Now they are contributing to develop their groups' strength.

Activity 1.4 : Support activities and workshops for 600 (Self-help Group (SHG) members and women to sensitize on gender, rights, its impact on economic growth through workshops, meeting, street drama, campaigns reaching to 1,00,000 citizens, yr 1-200, yr-2- 200, yr-100, yr4- 100

Under the activities, the project sensitized 200 SHG members on gender, rights, its impact on economic growth, eco-stove, adaptation with climate change, disaster risk reduction. The project have effectively reached target and thereby communities' awareness increased on gender, rights, climate change adaptation techniques, disaster risk reduction and thus they are applying these all in their SHGs.

Activity 1.5: Leadership, accounts, management, conflict resolution, facilitation skill training to 192 SHG members for 4 days in yr1 - 96, yr2 - 96 and 1 day follow up in yr 3 - 96 and yr 4 - 96 for capacity building and empowerment

A total of 96 members received 4-day training on leadership, accounts, management, conflict resolution, facilitation skill training. Among the trained 53 (55%) members are now active in their respective fields (accounts-16 members, leadership-14 members management-14 members, conflict resolution- 9 members).The successful members are Rita, Indra, Shipra, Krishna, Rimi, Rinku, Sorossoti and Monjila and others are also practicing the same to come forward as well. The mentioned trained members are presently leading the SHGs and communities with full confidence.

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Extent of achievement towards outcome 1:

Result 01: Women's Empowerment for more resilient communities by the end of the project period

### Indicators:

I.1: The trained SHGs (change makers) are resilient to climate change effects

### Sub Indicators:

I.1.1: The Union Disaster Management Committees-UDMCs (unions under project coverage) have early warning system

I.1.2: The SHGs have resource mapping for shelter in crisis like cyclone shelter, high rise field/building, big trees, etc.

I.1.3: Socially cohesive (holding SHG periodical meeting to sensitize its members on climate change effects, adaptation, etc.) and stand for each other in crisis.

I.1.4: Having climate –proof infrastructures like roads, living rooms, kitchen place, cattle rooms, toilet, tube-well, etc.)

I.1.5: Having drinking water sources

I.1.6: Are well connected to external actors for access to their services-health, safety net benefits, bank loan, etc

### Achievements:

The project has been implementing at the four unions. They have union disaster management committees-UDMCs. 70% of them are functional in terms of early warning system as against 40% in the baseline and 26% (155 responded out of 595) of the SHG members are aware of early warning system. Additionally, 46% SHG members have resource mapping as against 20% in baseline and 32% (193 responded out of 595) of the SHG members that they are aware of shelter facilities during cyclone or tornado. 50% are socially cohesive (holding SHG periodical meeting to sensitize its members on climate change effects, adaptation, etc.) and stand for each other in crisis as against baseline 15%. In case of having climate-proof infrastructures like living rooms, kitchen place, cattle rooms, toilet, tube-well etc., it shows 50% of the target was achieved.

**Result 2: Food Security of the targeted beneficiaries of the project areas ensured by the end of the project period**

In achieving result-02 above, AEF training, support for AEF trained participants, dissemination of learning to 500 SHG members and soil testing through Khulna Agricultural University is completed successfully.

**2.1: Provide 4-days Agro-Ecological Farming (AEF) training for project trained change makers (4 from each SHG) in yr1 -96, yr2 -96 and 1 day follow up in yr3 - 60, yr4 - 60 and yr5 – 72**

Planned 4 day AEF training was completed with 96 SHG members. Among the trained members 72 (75%) are now doing AEF activities at their houses in Mongla and Dacope. Here- Songhita, Aporna, Rita, Minoti, Pritilota and Sraboni are the cases in point. Others are going to try their best to go ahead with the learning. Local farmers are getting inspired and motivated by the trained SHG members to do Agro Ecological Farming. Being trained the SHG members are preparing vermi-compost, round compost, liquid fertilizer, pesticides including raise bed for organic vegetable cultivation. They already started producing chemical free organic vegetable. Presently they are consuming those vegetables in their families, meeting demand they sell them in the local markets. They don't need to buy any kind of vegetables from the market at present, thus they are saving this expenses. Through this they are not only ensuring food security but also earning some money.

2.2: Support 192 AEF graduates, with their SHGs to set up demonstration site to model techniques learned. Yr I -96, Yr2 -96

Total 96 SHG members were supported to set up demonstration sites in their houses. Among the supported members, 72 (75%) actively started working in demonstration plots. Here- Dipa, Shikha, Kodbanu, Anjoli, Taposhi and Rumu are the example of success out of 72. Others are taking preparation to set up their demonstration plots too. The mentioned 72 SHG members produced organic crops and vegetables in their plots using different types of composts and medicinal pesticides. In addition , most of the members out of 72 already started seeds preservation for their farm as well as for sharing with the neighbors.

2.3: Support 192 AEF graduates to disseminate learning to 600 SHG members and another 600 village women for 1 day, yr1- 500, Y2: 500, Y3: 100, Yr4: 50, Yr5: 50

Total 96 AEF graduates were supported to disseminate their learning among 500 SHG members and village women through organizing 20 meeting. Learning dissemination meetings were successful as most of the target women showed their positive response to start agro-ecological farming. Meanwhile, total 300 (60%) participants already started AEF activities at their premises.

2.4: Supervise and support improvement and testing of soil quality in 48 participating plots.(yr1, yr2, yr3,yr4 & yr5)

During the period, soil testing of 48 plots completed successfully. The team collected soil from groups and communicated with Khulna Agricultural University for technical testing. Afterwards, the technical persons tested as per project plan. They mentioned that the soil quality is not up to the mark rather it should be improved. As per their recommendation, the project supported 48 members with ring and earthworms so that they can use it in their lands and improve the soil quality.

Extent of achievement towards outcome 2 :

Result 02: Ensured food security of the beneficiaries by the end of the project period

Indicator:

2.1: Homestead leafy food production with climate adaptive organic products increased to 80% from 56.5% (baseline).

Sub Indicators:

2.1.1 Use of saline tolerant seeds by families in their homestead

2.1.2: Use of organic compost by families

Indicator:

2.2: Homestead leafy food production with climate adaptive organic products increased to 80% from 56.5% (baseline).

Sub Indicators:

2.2.1: Use of saline tolerant seeds

2.2.2: Use of organic compost

2.2.3: Average length of food shortage period of targeted HHs decreased to 1 month's from 3.5 months.

Achievements:

In terms of homestead leafy food production, it is noted that 66% (interviewed 300, 199 said yes) used saline tolerant seeds in their homestead as against 25% in baseline and 58% (interviewed 300,

173 said yes) used organic compost as against 20% in baseline. Similarly, for non-leafy food production 66% (interviewed 300, 198 said yes) used saline tolerant seeds and 56% (interviewed 300, 167 said yes) used organic compost as against baseline of 25%.

The length of food shortage rose to 4 months (interviewed 300 members from 12 SHGs) in place of 3.5 months( baseline). The number of months/duration shows increase of days and this is due to less production caused by cyclone, heavy rainfall, drought, etc. The beneficiaries also suffered for not to buy costly essentials.

**Result 3 :Improved Climate Change Resilience and Society of the project areas by the end of the project areas**

During the period, 18 days EDE training, 12 days PDC training, mini permaculture farm, support to the trained participants, retrofitted climate adapted support receivers and sapling receivers of 600 HHs have significantly benefitted and continued practicing and using effectively in their houses which obviously impacted to the neighbours and villagers as well.

**3.1: Sustainable Community Design (SCD) or Ecovillage Design Education (EDE) training for 24 women, for 18 days, in yr1 – 24, (hiring, 2 facilitators for yr1 Residential Course)**

Sustainable Community Design (SCD) or Eco-village Design Education (EDE) training of 18 days for 24 women completed successfully according to project plan. It was 18 days residential training where 2 facilitators were hired. Participants got the clear idea of Eco Village and they came to know about the elements of Eco Village. At the 18<sup>th</sup> days, the last day of training, the participants expressed their feelings that they are very impressed with the training contents. They made an reentry plan how they will start and practice in their houses The project reported that, 14 (58%) out of 24 trainees are implementing plan properly to develop Eco Village .

**3.2: Permaculture Design Course (PDC) for 48 women for 12 days (2 batches) for food security, livelihood development and climate change adaptation in yr1 – 24 and yr2 - 24, hiring 2 facilitators (Residential Course)**

The 12 –day PDC training with 24 participants completed successfully during the period. The participants took part in that training. They learnt about permaculture, food security, livelihoods development, how to cope with the climate change and how to face the critical situation during disastrous etc. since all these issues were inbuilt in the course schedule. Out of 24 participants 14 (58%) are conducting permaculture activities properly in their premises. Presently, they are growing organic vegetables, taking those in their families and selling the rest of the products to the neighbors and villagers.

**3.3: Mini Permaculture Farm Demonstration in Proshanti Centre for practicing, learning, research and documentation for the trainees, members and stakeholders (land developing, plantation, cultivation, cow, chicken, duck, pigeon, goat, seeds, materials etc.**

One (1) mini permaculture demonstration farm has already been established beside the Proshanti Centre within one (1) acre of land. Different kinds of vegetables cultivated in the farm with vermin compost ,round compost, liquid compost, fish cultivation, fruit trees plantation, mini nursery and different design beds for gardening .A house has been built for duck, chicken and pigeon rearing at the corner of the mini farm. This farm has now been a model farm in the area, as a result, 550



trainees have visited the farm and admired the initiative. In addition to that, a huge number of passerby and school students visit this farm, pass some time and they are inspired to this initiative as well. This is to mention here that a group of students from North South University and Hawaii University visited BASD programs in Banishanta. They also visited this mini farm and appreciated the initiative. It is needless to say that, this farm presently has been a ground for research and learning hub indeed. Additionally, in April 2022, a total of 50 students from LaudoveBanishanta High School visited the farm. This has been an additional learning for them as well.

3.4: Support 18 best EDE and 24 best PDC graduates for setting up 42 demonstration plots, each one inviting additional 3 SHG Members for doing works jointly in yr1 – 25, yr2- 5 and yr3 –6, yr.4-6

Support has been provided to 18 best EDE and 24 best PDC graduates for setting up 25 demonstration plots. All the supported members engaged 3 additional SHG members to do such works jointly. Every supported member is doing hardworking in their respective plots. They produced organic based crops and vegetables, which created great impact to the villagers.

3.5: Support, supervise and review activities of 192 Change Makers graduates, for dissemination learning to 1,200 SHGs members and 1,200 village women, for 3 days in Yr1-96, yr 2-96, and 1 day follow up in yr3-96 and Yr4 – 96

The project supported, supervised and reviewed activities of 96 Change Makers graduates for dissemination of learning among 600 members of 48 groups. Among the 96 change makers, 48 (50%) are working effectively. They are providing trainings to their fellow SHG members on what they have learnt. So, SHGs are becoming stronger and thus bondage among the members is being cemented.

3.6: Support 49 SHG Members (each SHG) and 1 in Proshanti Centre for developing retrofitting climate adapted houses with climate adaptable vegetables and fruits, in yr1 -25, yr2 -24

A total of 25 retrofitted climate adaptive houses have been supported from the project among the marginalized people as per the project plan. Among the supported houses 12 have been supported in Chila and Sunderbon unions in MonglaUpazila and 13 in Laudove and Banishanta unions in DacopeUpazila. The supported families have fulfilled all the criteria's. The basement of the houses is 4 feet high; the house owner tied their house with ropes and keep earth pitcher on the basement. They made compost in their house yards, started saving disaster fund and prepared facilities for waste management. Besides, the houses maintained all sorts of techniques that can reduce the risks of disaster.

3.7: SHG based social forestation demonstration in yr 1 - 24 groups & yr2. - 24 groups for 3 days

The project distributed a total 2400 fruits' plants in 24 villages (12 in Mongla and 12 in Dacope) among 600 members. Each of the SHGs of the respective village received this package of plants that contained 1 mango, 1 coconut, 1 lemon and 1 guava plants for plantation. The SHGs are very happy with the plants that will help balancing the environment. Through the trees, communities will get facilities of nutrition coupled with economic support.

### 3:8: Formation and development of 24 Ecovillages in 24 villages comprising of SHG members

This is 2<sup>nd</sup> year activity

### 3.9: Permaculture and Ecovillage materials - Developing, preparing, Translation into Bengali Language and Printing

Permaculture and Eco village materials (brochure and booklet) have been developed. Those materials are translated into Bengali and printed for sharing. A total of 3000 copies of booklet and 2000 copies of brochure printed. A lot of information with photos on permaculture have been included in the materials that have been very helpful for the communities and stakeholders.

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Extent of achievement towards outcome/result 3:

Result 03: Improved Climate Change Resilient Communities/HHs at the end of the project period

Indicator:

3.1: Practicing ecology, sociology, economic and worldview.

Sub Indicators:

3.1.1 A number of 24 eco-villages are established at the project areas for developing climate resilient communities

(base line report: no initiative as yet in this field)

Indicator:

3.2: Practicing permaculture gardening, waste management, use of herbal compost and pesticides

Sub Indicators:

3.2.1:50% of the HHs (out of 1200) are practicing permaculture design (baseline-no training provided yet)

Indicator:

3.3: Retrofitted houses built with project support

Sub Indicators:

3.3.1: A number of 49 HHs have retrofitted houses following 7-step disaster-preparedness plan to adapt with impacts of climate change

Indicator:

3.4: Demonstration plots set up to mitigate climate change (removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere)

Achievements:

During the period, it showed 26% of HHs practiced permaculture design. Total 50% (25 HHs including 1 in Proshanti Center) built retrofitted houses through project support and a total of 2400 plants of 4 kinds (Mango-1, Coconut-1, Lemon-1 & Guava-1) distributed to each 600 HHs out of 1200 families. All these efforts will protect the households from disaster like strong wind and flood water.

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**Result 4: Undertaken more sustained income generation and livelihood option to enhance safe food security of the beneficiaries by the end of the project.**

Sustainable enterprise training for 24 participants, training on preservation of surplus products for 24 participants, training on livestock rearing for 24 members and support to setting up of small agro ecological project for 35 participants completed very successfully with 100% achievement which presently started impacting within trained HHs and neighbours in terms of increasing income as well as enhancing safe food security as well.

**4.1: Sustainable enterprise training for 96 SHG members, 3 days in Yr1 - 24, yr2 - 48, yr-3 -24 and follow up 1 day in yr4 for 48, yr5 - 48, including hiring expert.**

The project conducted 3 days 'sustainable enterprise training' for 24 SHG members which was very successful. The training was facilitated by Mr. Shankar Saha, an expert trainer from LoCOS (an expert in agro ecology field) in Batiaghata, Khulna. After the training; they started working in developing their enterprises. Most of them already started grocery shop, small business initiative, established organic vegetable shop and earning income.

**4.2: Training in preservation of surplus produce (drying/conserving vegetables, fish etc.), 3 days in Yr1 - 24, yr2 - 48, yr-3 -24 and follow up 1 day in yr4 for 48, yr5 - 48, including hiring expert.**

A 3-day training on preservation of surplus products (drying /conserving vegetables, fish etc.) along with 24 SHG members completed during the year. Through the training, the SHG members gained their knowledge on how to dry or conserve vegetable or fish including the process of pickle making. They already started making the items at their levels in order to have opportunity for additional income source. Ms. Shima Halder, one of the expert trainers from BEDS facilitated the training.

**4.3: Training in agriculture-related initiatives (eg. livestock rearing, pigeon rearing, bee keeping, fisheries, and chicken rearing), for 3 days in Yr1 - 24, yr2 - 48, yr-3 -24 and follow up 1 day in yr4 for 48, yr5 - 48, including hiring expert.**

The project provided a 3-day training on agriculture-related initiatives (eg. livestock rearing, pigeon rearing, bee keeping, fisheries, and chicken rearing including organic garden) for 24 participants, which completed successfully. The training was facilitated by the Upazila Livestock Officer and Fisheries Officer. The target SHG members gained knowledge on how to rear livestock, pigeon, fish cultivation, chicken rearing and organic gardening. A total of 24 SHG members participated in the training.

**4.4: Supervise and support the setting up of 96 small agro-ecological projects/enterprises for increase of £1.17 per day in income (based on the present income of £3.92 per day), yr1 - 35, yr2 - 61 each one will select at least one member from her SHG for group work.**

Total 35 small agro-ecological projects/enterprises were supported from the project in order to increase of income. 12 (34%) SHG members were supported for livestock rearing, 17 (49%) members were supported for small enterprises and 6 (17%) members got the help for preservation technique.

Extent of achievement towards outcome/result 4

Result 04: Undertaken more sustained income generation and livelihood option to enhance safe food security of the beneficiaries by the end of the project.

Indicator:

4.1: The HHs have economic opportunities

Sub Indicators:

4.1.1: 70% of the trained women undertaken various livelihood options

Indicators:

4.2 : The HHs are economically empowered

Sub Indicators:

4.2.1: Income increased and sustained round the year by 50% from the existing monthly income (BDT. 8,000/ ) of the 70% HHs.

Indicator:

4.3.: Food intake increased sustainably

Sub Indicators:

4.3.1: Having three meals a day for 75% HHs from 57 % (baseline) round the year.

4.3.2: Fallow land (baseline) are used for production.

Achievements:

Through field data collection it showed, 38% SHG members have (interviewed 595, 227 said yes) undertaken various livelihoods options and thus income increased more than BDT 8,084.00 (baseline BDT 8,000.00). In addition, 79% (470 out of 595) having three meals a day as against 57% in the baseline and 30% (interviewed 300, 90 said yes) HHs used fallow lands for production (baseline 22.4%).

Result 5: The best practices of the project are replicated proactively among the partners of donor agencies and the project stakeholders at their respective levels (multiplying effects).

Major activities will be implemented in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year under result-05. However, as per plan, the project completed one event on partners' and stakeholders learning sharing education exposure, yearly learning-sharing meeting very successfully.

5.1:Partners and Stakeholders in country learning sharing and education exposure in yr 1 - 30, yr 2 – 30

The project arranged learning sharing and education exposure. A total of 18 participants (60%) attended out of targeted 30. The partners were from Caritas Bangladesh, UBINIG Dalit, local CBOs and project staff. During the education exposure visit the partners visited DAT house in the working area including disaster adaptive village and houses, attended interactive meeting with SHGs and communities, enjoyed Eco Evening and participated in EDE practical and theoretical sessions. They expressed their happiness and interest to join in such exposure visit in future .

5.2: Education through 12 days PDC (Permaculture Design Course) for 20 Partners and stakeholders. This is an residential Course. hiring 2 expert facilitators (Residential Course)

2<sup>nd</sup> year's plan.

5.3: Sustainable Community Design (SCD) 20 days for 20 Partner and Stakeholders: in yr2 hiring 2 expert facilitators (Residential Course)

2<sup>nd</sup> year's plan.

5.4: Yearly learning - sharing circle for the Partners, Stakeholders and Network leaders in yr 1, yr 2, yr 3, yr 4 and yr 5

Yearly learning sharing circle for the partners, stakeholders and network leaders took place on 28 June 2022 at Proshanti Center with 30 participants. Representatives were from different NGOs, school teachers, network leaders and CCRFS project. The highlighted recommendations of the learning sharing event were a) to include children in eco-village, permaculture and disaster program for their better understanding b) increase awareness program for child protection and vulnerable adults c) emphasize towards gender and development & women empowerment.

Extent of achievement towards outcome /result 5 :

Result 05: The best practices of the Project replicated proactively among the partners of donor agencies (Noted below) and the project stakeholders at their respective levels (multiplying effects).

Indicator:

5.1: Practicing eco-village, permaculture: design gardening, composting, herbal pesticides, integrated organic farming etc.

Sub Indicators:

5.1.1: No. of donor partners visited involved in replication of best practices of the project (Baseline: No initiative taken yet as the project is at the initial stage during the survey period).

Indicator:

5.2: Practicing eco-village, permaculture: design gardening, composting, herbal pesticides, integrated organic farming etc.

Sub Indicators:

5.2.1: No. of project stakeholders visited involved in replication of best practices of the project

Achievements:

Quick survey over cell phone revealed that 44% participants out of 18 have started replication of their learning from the visited event.

Result 6: Four networks are strengthened to achieve sustainable economic, social, climate action, food security and healthy community

The project maintained close relationships with the existing/old 2 networks (one in Banishanta and another in Mongla Municipality). Alongside, 2 new networks formation processes are on-going since SHG formation is completed in the first year. Presently, SHG leaders' capacity building training on ALM, Accounts, PDC, AEF done in the first year as per plan. Workings for 2 new networks will start from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year.

6.1: Reviewing and preparing Policies of ongoing SHG and Network, in yr 1 and yr 2

Already one (1) policy for operation of SHG and network has been reviewed and updated through arranging two (2) workshops (one in Mongla and one in Dacope) involving SHG leaders/members

and networks. Further the policy has been shared with the SHGs for their well understanding and proper use as well.

6.2: Strengthening of ongoing 2 Network Leaders by advance leadership, management, accounts, small business entrepreneurship training and exposure, in yr 1- 20 and yr 2 - 20 leaders

Advance leadership, management, accounts, small business entrepreneurship training and exposure was conducted to strengthen the ongoing 2 networks with 20 participants. In those training 4 members from Mongla Municipality, 10 members from AsharProdipSomajUnnoyonSongstha and 6 staffs of CCRFS project participated. By receiving the training, members of the networks are working more effectively to run their organizations properly. Their leadership ability is increased, they are maintaining cash and ledger books properly and they are guiding their group members properly.

6.3: Forming and educating 2 new Networks by .leadership, management, accounts, small business entrepreneurship training and exposure, in yr 2 - 20 and yr 3 - 20 leaders.

This is 2<sup>nd</sup> year's plan.

6.4: Quarterly meeting for the 2 ongoing and 2 new Network Leaders for planning, reporting, learning-sharing from each other.

The project arranged 4 quarterly meetings out of 8 meetings with 2 old networks in this reporting period. The 2 networks discussed on their achievements, program and finance reports, prepared plan for next months and emphasized on how to collect the bad debts in the field level. They also planned for reformation of SHG committee as well as eco network committee. In this meeting some new SHG members attended and learned all these issues that would be helpful for new network operations as well. They have already emphasized on permaculture activities after the meeting.

6.5: Small Micro Enterprenourship assistance for organic marketing

For organic marketing, a total of 6 small micro entrepreneurship assistances have been provided for micro enterprise development .Here it shows 150% achievement because the project covered additional 2 members due to their interest that is, 6 instead of 4 by keeping the budget line within limit.

6.6: Support Networks and SHGs to organize 5 Permaculture / Eco Fairs (yr-1, yr2,yr3,yr4,yr5) for public education, sharing, marketing of organic products, permaculture / Eco based culture program etc.

The project arranged 2 eco fairs; one in Laudove and another in Sundarban Union covering around 700 participants from the community. Networks and SHG members participated along with community and villagers in the said fairs. The local Govt officials-namely UpazilaNirbahi Officer-UNO, Union Parishad Chairman, members, Upazila Agriculture Officer, Officer of Women Affairs, NGO representatives, community leaders attended in the eco fair. Through this fair, climate adaptive housing techniques, different compost making, organic vegetables shop, eggs and chicken were displayed in the fairs.

These fairs had a great impact on local community. Watching the organic vegetables of the SHG members in those fairs, villagers got inspired to change their farming method. Few villagers have already started eco farming. Networks of BASD got strengthened through this fair. The government officials have been very impressed and remarked the initiative with encouragement. They also assured to provide necessary technical support in future and share this good practice in other areas. They also requested BASD to continue their environment friendly development activities.

Extent of achievement towards outcome/result 6 :

## Result 06: Forming, Strengthening, and Empowering of networks towards sustainability

### Indicator:

6.1: Two new Networks- Laudove and Sundarbon formed (Output level)

### Sub Indicators:

6.1.1: # of networks formed

6.1.2: The networks are functional (having periodical action plan and planned activities implemented by at least 80%)

### Indicator:

6.2: Four (4) Networks are strengthened and empowered

### Sub Indicators:

6.2.1: Having advocacy plan and plan is executed for forming resilient communities, establishing rapport with local GO/NGOs to have access to their benefits.

### Indicator:

6.3: Four Networks are self-governed

### Sub Indicators:

6.3.1: Measuring the status of self-governance on the basis of a prepared checklist.

- Regular meeting held?
- Set agenda followed?
- Agenda set with the Executive Committee that comes from the members?
- Joint decisions taken?
- Written in resolution book?
- Follow up the progresses on last months meeting?
- Identified community's problem?
- Addressed those in monthly meeting?
- Communicated with Union Parishad's Office for acquiring resources?
- Communicated to Upazila Office?
- Strengthened relationships with NGOs working in that area?
- Presented village problem in the meetings?
- Participated in national and international day observation
- Coordinated/communicated to Upazila Cooperative Officer, Agriculture Officer, Livestock Officer ?
- AGM?
- Audit?
- Alternative and 2<sup>nd</sup> liner leadership planning in place?
- Organized or attended in advocacy meeting?
- Coordinated with local health service provider?

### Achievements:

The project will start interventions with 2 new networks from 2<sup>nd</sup> year, accordingly, and will be the functionality as well. The project arranged 4 quarterly meetings out of 8 meetings with 2 old networks in this reporting period. However, the meetings discussed and noted the progresses and accomplishments of 2 old networks as below.

AsharProdip Network- Strengthened relationships with Govt. Cooperative Department, Local Government, Discussed on climate change resilience, Coordinated for external audit, participated in different national and international day observations, worked for fund raising for COVID19 support, provided food support to 70 vulnerable members in the community (supported through Govt. Social Welfare Department, Worked for fund raising for Office building, road construction, distributed

blanket among 100 vulnerable members and very recently in June 2022, the network distributed 20 rain water reserving tank, supported 10 children of sex workers of brothel by providing education materials through their own initiatives.

Mongla Municipality Network-Strengthened relationships with Govt Cooperative Department, successfully completed AGM, Attended Upazila Nirbahi Officer-UNO meeting, participated in national and international day observations, asked for treatment support from Govt. department for vulnerable communities, completed annual audit through their own initiatives.

Along with the above, the project conducted meetings with the existing networks and prepared a checklist for measuring the status of self-governance during the year as well.

#### IV. Beneficiaries

SL	Name of Activities	Five (5) Years Target	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Target	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Ach	% of Progress	Status
I.1	Baseline survey of the ongoing and new area community people (women), to assess the status of economy and leadership; the practice of ecology, sociology, climate change adaptation, food security, livelihood	1	1	1	100%	During the period, CCRFSP project successfully completed baseline survey through technical support of Caritas Development Institute (CDI). Through the baseline, the project got actual status of economy and leadership; the practice of ecology, sociology, climate change adaptation, food security, livelihood of people of ongoing and new area before this project is revealed. Accordingly, the project team got the prevailing situation of the working area and target setting is also done which would be very easier to achieve at the end of project period. The project also shared the base status and set target with the SHGs, communities and related stakeholders for smooth implementation of the set target as well.
I.2	Training for 192 women in Advocacy, Leadership and Management (ALM), 4 members from each SHG, 4 days in Yr1 - 96, Yr2 - 96 with the modules	192	96	96	100%	As per annual plan, total 96 women received ALM training that showing 100% achievement.
I.3	Support 192 ALM graduates to establish 48 self-help groups (SHG, 600 members) to disseminate lessons learned to members for 1 day, utilizing graphic materials, hand-outs, posters and forms, yr 1-200,	600	200	192	96%	Here it shows 96% achievement since the project supported to 192 women ALM graduates.



	yr-2- 200, yr 3 -100, yr 4-100					
1.4	Support activities and workshops for 600 SHG members and women to run awareness on gender, rights, its impact on economic growth through workshops, eco-stove, adaptation with climate change, disaster risk reduction, meeting, street drama, campaigns reaching to 1,00,000 citizens, yr 1-200, yr-2- 200, yr-100, yr4- 100	600	200	200	100%	Total 200 SHG members covered under the said activities as per plan
1.5	Leadership, accounts, management, conflict resolution, facilitation skill training to 192 SHG members for 4 days in yr1 - 96, yr2 - 96 and 1 day follow up in yr 3 - 96 and yr 4 - 96 for capacity building and empowerment	384	96	96	100%	Total 96 SHG members participated in the training as per plan
2.1	Provide 4-days Agro-Ecological Farming (AEF) training for project trained change makers (4 from each SHG) in yr1 -96, yr2 -96 and 1 day follow up in yr3 - 60, yr4 - 60 and yr5 – 72	384	96	96	100%	As per plan, the project provided training for 96 SHG members during the period.
2.2	Support 192 AEF graduates, with their SHGs to set up demonstration site to model techniques learned. Yr 1 -96, Yr2 -96	192	96	96	100%	Achieved 100%
2.3	Support 192 AEF graduates to disseminate learning to 600 SHG members and another 600 village women for 1 day, yr1- 500, Y2: 500, Y3: 100, Yr4: 50, Yr5: 50	1200	500	500	100%	Achieved 100%
2.4	Supervise and support improvement and testing of soil quality in 48 participating plots.(yr1, yr2, yr3,yr4 & yr5)	48	48	48	100%	During the period, soil testing of 48 plots was completed. The team collected soil from groups and negotiated with Khulna Agricultural University for technical testing. However, the project supported 48 members with ring and earthworms to improve their soil quality.
3.1	Sustainable Community Design (SCD) or Eco-village Design Education (EDE) training for 24 women, for 18 days, in yr1 – 24, (hiring, 2 facilitators for yr1 Residential Course)	24	24	24	100%	Achieved successfully

3.2	Permaculture Design Course (PDC) for 48 women for 12 days (2 batches) for food security, livelihood development and climate change adaptation in yr1 – 24 and yr2 - 24, hiring 2 facilitators (Residential Course)	48	24	24	100%	Done as per plan
3.3	Mini Permaculture Farm Demonstration in Proshanti Centre for practicing, learning, research and documentation for the trainees, members and stakeholders (land developing, plantation, cultivation, cow, chicken, duck, pigeon, goat, seeds, materials etc.	1	1	1	100%	Established 1 mini permaculture farm beside Proshanti Center.
3.4	Support 18 best EDE and 24 best PDC graduates for setting up 42 demonstration plots, each one inviting additional 3 SHG Members for doing works jointly in yr1 – 25, yr2- 5 and yr3 –6, yr.4-6	42	25	25	100%	Done as planned
3.5	Support, supervise and review activities of 192 Change Makers graduates, for dissemination learning to 1,200 SHGs members and 1,200 village women, for 3 days in Yr1-96, yr 2-96, and 1 day follow up in yr3-96 and Yr4 – 96	384	96	96	100%	Done
3.6	Support 49 SHG Members (each SHG) and 1 in Proshanti Centre for developing retrofitting climate adapted houses with climate adaptable vegetables and fruits , in yr1 -25, yr2 -24	49	25	25	100%	Supported to 25 members
3.7	SHG based social forestation demonstration in yr 1 - 24 groups & yr2. - 24 groups for 3 days	48	24	24	100%	Social forestation demonstration implemented
3.8	Formation and development of 24 Eco villages in 24 villages comprising of SHG members	24	24	-	0%	2 <sup>nd</sup> year's plan
3.9	Permaculture and Ecovillage materials - Developing, preparing, Translation into Bengali Language and Printing	2	1	1	100%	Permaculture and Eco village materials (brochure and booklet) were developed. Those materials also translated into Bengali and printed for sharing. A total of 3000 copies of booklet and 2000 copies of brochure were printed. A lot of information and photos of permaculture are provided in the materials asvery helpful for the communities and stakeholders The materials were distributed among project

						stakeholders, SHG members and trainees.
4.1	Sustainable enterprise training for 96 SHG members, 3 days in Yr1 - 24, yr2 - 48, yr-3 -24 and follow up 1 day in yr4 for 48, yr5 - 48, including hiring expert.	192	24	24	100%	Done as planned for first year
4.2	Training in preservation of surplus products (drying/conserving vegetables, fish etc.), 3 days in Yr1 - 24, yr2 - 48, yr-3 -24 and follow up 1 day in yr4 for 48, yr5 - 48, including hiring expert.	192	24	24	100%	Achieved
4.3	Training in agriculture-related initiatives (eg. livestock rearing, pigeon rearing, bee keeping, fisheries, and chicken rearing including organic garden), for 3 days in Yr1 - 24, yr2 - 48, yr-3 -24 and follow up 1 day in yr4 for 48, yr5 - 48, including hiring expert.	192	24	24	100%	Achieved
4.4	Supervise and support the setting up of 96 small agro-ecological projects/enterprises for increase of £1.17 per day in income (based on the present income of £3.92 per day), yr1 - 35, yr2 - 61 each one will select at least one member from her SHG for group work.	96	35	35	100%	Achieved
5.1	Partners and Stakeholders in country learning sharing and education exposure in yr 1 - 30, yr 2 - 30	60	30	18	60%	The project arranged learning sharing and education exposure along with 18 participants from partners and local stakeholders in Banishanta (the main point of working area) and completed the program very successfully. The partners are; Caritas Bangladesh-3 staff, UBINIG-2 staff, Dalit-1, local CBOs-10 and project staff-2. During the education exposure visit the partners visited DAT house in the working area including disaster adaptive village and houses, attended interactive meeting with SHGs and communities, enjoyed Eco Evening and participated in EDE practical and theoretical sessions. They expressed their happiness and interest to join in such exposure visit and remarked

						project activities are really praiseworthy.
5.2	Education through 12 days PDC (Permaculture Design Course) for 20 Partners and stakeholders. This is a residential Course. hiring 2 expert facilitators (Residential Course)	20	0	0	0%	Will be done in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year as per plan
5.3	Sustainable Community Design (SCD) 20 days for 20 Partner and Stakeholders: in yr2 hiring 2 expert facilitators (Residential Course)	20	0	0	0%	Will be conducted in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year as per plan
5.4	Yearly learning - sharing circle for the Partners, Stakeholders and Network leaders in yr1, yr 2, yr 3, yr 4 and yr 5	30	30	30	100%	Completed very effectively
6.1	Reviewing and preparing Policies of ongoing SHG and Network, in yr 1 and yr 2	1	1	1	100%	Policy in place and practicing
6.2	Strengthening of ongoing 2 Network Leaders by advance leadership, management, accounts, small business entrepreneurship training and exposure, in yr 1- 20 and yr 2 – 20 leaders	40	20	20	100%	Done
6.3	Forming and educating 2 new Networks by leadership, management, accounts, small business entrepreneurship training and exposure, in yr 2 – 20 and yr 3 – 20 leaders	40	-	-	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> year's plan
6.4	Quarterly meeting for the 2 ongoing and 2 new Network Leaders for planning, reporting, learning-sharing from each other.	8	8	8	100%	Achieved
6.5	Small Micro Entrepreneurship assistance for organic marketing	4	4	6	150%	Here its showing 150% achievement because the project covered additional 2 members that is 6 instead of 4 by keeping the budget line in limit.
6.6	Support Networks and SHGs to organize 5 Permaculture / Eco Fairs (yr-1, yr2,yr3,yr4,yr5) for public education, sharing, marketing of organic products, permaculture / Eco based culture program etc.	5	1	1	100%	Achieved

Glance of Other Achievements:						
1	Project Lunching	2	2	2	100%	The project launching workshop successfully done with 80 participants from Mongla and DacopeUpazila (Govt. Officials, Local Govt. representatives, teachers, NGOs, networks, CBOs and local elites). The project launching event made clear understanding among the stakeholders in terms of project knowing project goal, objectives and activities. The stakeholders also assured to cooperate the project team for smooth implementation of all activities as well.
2	Emergency response on disaster	-	-	3 ponds re-excavated	-	As there is no such natural disaster in the project area during this period, the budget has been used in removing crisis of drinking water for local people. Since the project site is a saline prone area, people have to suffer much for want of safe drinking water. Moreover, drinking water source is limited here. Apart from that, high temperature in summer and long lasting summer contributed much to increase the acuteness of the crisis to the maximum extent. Seeing tremendous water crisis in the area, the project team decided to move for pond re-excavation (Dacope-2 and Mongla-1) for 3 ponds so that the communities will have easy water access in the area. After the re-excavation of ponds, fortunately rain started to fall and people are getting fresh water from those ponds. So, the crisis of fresh water in those villages got reduced.
3	Total SHG	48	48	48	100%	A total of 48 SHGs were established, Mongla-24 SHGs and Dacope-24 SHGs. The SHG members conducting meeting regular basis, discussing different social issues, collecting savings, moving to the banks, depositing money into the banks by

						themselves. There is no internal conflicts observed within the SHGs rather built positive relationships among the members and neighbors as well.
4	Total SHG Members	1200	1200	1200	100%	There are 1200 members in 48 SHGs. 600 members in Mongla and 600 members in Dacope. There are a good number villagers are interested to be SHG members. However, the project can not cover more number, hence, would like to be within budget limit.
5	Open Bank Account for the SHG	48	48	48	100%	A total of 48 Bank Accounts have been opened in the name of each 48 SHGs. The SHG members are saving money in their own Bank Account regularly. The group members' skill on SHG management is increased and they are doing their banking works regularly. Moreover, they are maintaining their group discussion, following agenda, maintaining resolutions, cash book, loan register and other necessary documents.
6	Amount of loan utilization among SHGs	-	-			Total Loan amount of BDT 4,11,000.00 is received by 80 members from 32 SHGs till 30 June 2022 (Mongla: BDT 2,25,000.00 and Dacope: BDT 1,86,000.00) through their saving mobilization.
7	Staff Meeting (Monthly)	12	12	10	83.33%	Total 10, out of 12 staff meetings (monthly) held during the year. Here shows less achievement since the project started on delay period.

#### V. Safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults

- What measures have you put in place to ensure the protection of beneficiaries, particularly children and vulnerable adults?

BASD earlier followed safeguarding and vulnerable adults policy separately and shared with project team, targeted beneficiaries related stakeholders. Since second half of FY21-22, BASD updated both the policies and made them one policy. Now, the policy is known as 'Child Safety and Vulnerable Adults Policy' approved by the BASD Executive Committee (EC). Mr. Uzzal Costa, Program Coordinator (Dev.) oriented the policy with CCRFSP team while visiting project area in Dacope. As a result, the project team is familiar with policy and understands its importance and is driven by the policy. Accordingly, the project team continued sharing communities on the mentioned issues and thus ensuring safeguarding children and vulnerable adults for their caring and protection in the

working areas too. In each and every single meeting and training arranged by the project, the issues were discussed with local people and stakeholders. This was also discussed with local govt. representatives. Our beneficiaries are aware if there is any violation of safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults so that necessary actions can be taken to ensure the protection of beneficiaries.

- How have you collected feedback and complaints on the project from beneficiaries and community members during this reporting period?

Regarding feedback and complaints, the project team shared openly on how to get the feedback as well as complaints from the community. It is observed and noted that most of the beneficiaries preferred F2F feedback, mobile phoning and sharing during on-going meetings and different events. However, based on the community raised issues, the project ensured feedback and complaints box at the office gate premises as well. In order to ensure such feedback as well as mitigation measures, a 5-member team (Project Manager, Project Officer, one field level staff and two SHG leaders) has been entrusted to follow it up and for opening complain box once a week and to record them in the register book. Based on the record, the committee members sit weekly and find out whether any feedback is there and minimize those issues. However, during the reporting period, the project did not find any negative feedback rather received positive which is favourable and encouraging for program operations and implementation.

- Please provide a brief summary of the number of feedback and complaints received in the reporting period.

So far the project received 18 feedbacks from the community; that is “thanks giving” to BASD project team during group formation process as well as project implementation, ongoing meeting, learning sharing event also supporting retrofitting houses and participating in EDE, PDC and AEF training etc. Other than thanks giving, no complaints received from the project beneficiaries and stakeholders that indicate that the project staffs are working with the communities cordially.

## VI. Conclusion of the period

*Overall assessment of the past period regarding the development of activities and the degree of achievement:*

The degree of achievement is satisfactory in completion of all the activities planned coupled with qualitative achievement in spite of some negative factors like natural /man-made disasters like less quantity of rain /Russia-Ukraine war/delay in obtaining NGO approval. etc. There is a landmark achievement observed in the field of work with the beneficiaries with respect to awareness on coping mechanisms to climate change effects. Their awareness translated into action. In the project areas many adaptation and mitigation measures are visible. It is also multiplying to the indirect beneficiaries. They are changing their farming method. Their economic foothold is going to be grounded. The project is bringing positive impact on the diversified food and livelihood security. The success of the project will be an eye-opener to the people living in the coastal belt of the Bay of Bengal. The local Govt and the strategic partners have been very impressed and advised BASD to keep up the initiative. They have assured to provide necessary technical support in future and share this good practice in other areas.

## VII. Updated logical framework

Updated-Revised Logical Framework Analysis (LFA)

Project: Climate Change Resilience and Food Security (CCRFS) Project

Project Reference #:

CAFOD Project Reference: BAN207

CARITAS reference No: 4623201740

Annex-A (Revised-Updated Logframe)

Narrative Summary	Indicators	How to measure the indicators(related information to be collected and reported)	Frequency of data/information collection	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumption
<p>Goal:Marginalized, climate vulnerable people, particularly women, in south west Bangladesh are living in prosperous, resilient and inclusive societies.</p>					
<p><u>Specific Objective</u> Sustainably developed capacity of 1,200 marginalized women of Dacope (Khulna) and Mongla (Bagerhat) to increase their food security, economy, social and climate change resilience through project supports.</p>	<p>The project beneficiary HHs with a) sustained food availability b) food accessibility and c) utilization of food.</p>	<p>HHs with a) sustained food availability i.e. length of food shortage decreased to 1 month from 3.5 months, b) food accessibility increased to 40% HHs from 19.5% HHs,andc) utilization of food i.e keeping nutrient values in food increased to 60% from 42.2% HHs.</p>	<p>End period of the project</p>	<p>Evaluation Report, Monitoring Reports, Progress Reports, Financial Reports, Harvesting stories and Photos</p>	<p>Project participants and relevant stakeholders are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communities are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow</p>
<p><u>Result 01:</u> Women's Empowerment for more resilient communities by the end of the project period</p>	<p>I.1: The trained SHGs (change makers) are resilient to climate change effects</p>	<p>I.1.1: The Union Disaster Management Committees-UDMCs (unions under project coverage) have early warning system</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Training Register, Quarterly and Annual Report, Monitoring report, Group meeting minutes, Training reports, FGDs, KII, Photos</p>	<p>Project participants and relevant stakeholders are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communities are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow</p>
		<p>I.1.2The SHGs have resource mapping for shelter in crisis like cyclone shelter, high rise field/ building, big trees, etc.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Do</p>	
		<p>I.1.3: Socially cohesive (holding SHG periodical meeting to</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Do</p>	



		sensitize its members on climate change effects, adaptation, etc.) and stand for each other in crisis.			
		1.1.4: Having climate –proof infrastructures like roads, living rooms, kitchen place, cattle rooms, toilet, tube-well, etc)	Quarterly	Do	
		1.1.5: Having drinking water sources	Quarterly	Do	
		1.1.6: Are well connected to external actors for access to their services-health, safety net benefits, bank loan, etc			
<b>Result 02:</b> Ensured food security of the beneficiaries by the end of the project period	2.1: Homestead leafy food production with climate adaptive organic products increased to 80% from 56.5% (baseline)	2.1.1 Use of saline tolerant seeds by families in their homestead	Quarterly	Farm land, case studies, staffs visits reports, monitoring reports., SHG minutes book, FGDs, KII, Photos	Project participants and relevant stakeholders are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communities are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow
		2.1.2: Use of organic compost by families	Quarterly	Do	
	2.2: Homestead non-leafy food production with climate adaptive organic products increased to 60% from 40.3%(baseline)	2.2.1 Use of saline tolerant seeds	Half-yearly	Do	Project participants and relevant stakeholders are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communiti
		2.2.2 Use of organic compost	Quarterly	Do	
		2.2.3: Average length of food shortage period of targeted HHs decreased to 1 month's from 3.5 months.	Half-yearly	Do	

					es are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow
<b>Result 3:</b> Improved Climate Change Resilient Communities/HHs at the end of the project period	3.1: Practicing ecology, sociology, economic and worldview	3.1.1 A number of 24 eco-villages are established at the project areas for developing climate resilient communities (baseline report: no initiative as yet in this field)	Half-yearly	Training Registers, FGDs, KII, SHG minutes books, monitoring reports, photos. case studies,	Project participants and relevant stakeholders are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communities are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow
	3.2: Practicing permaculture gardening, waste management, use of herbal compost and pesticides	3.2.1:50% of the HHs (out of 1200 ) are practicing permaculture design (baseline-no training provided yet )	Half-yearly	Do	
	3.3: Retrofitted houses built with project support	3.3.1: A number of 49 HHs built their retrofitted houses following 7-step disaster-preparedness plan to adapt with impacts of climate change	Half-yearly	Do	
	3.4: Demonstration plots set up to mitigate climate change (removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere)	3.4.1. A number of 42 demonstration plots on social forestation set up (Baseline survey-not yet set up).	Half-yearly	Do	
<b>Result 4:</b> Undertaken	4.1: The HHs have economic	4.1.1: 70% of the trained women	Quarterly	Training Registers,	Project participant

more sustained income generation and livelihood option to enhance safe food security of the beneficiaries by the end of the project.	opportunities	undertaken various livelihood options		FGDs, KII, SHG minutes books, monitoring reports, photos. case studies, Progress reports	s and relevant stakeholders are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communities are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow
	4.2 : The HHs are economically empowered	4.2.1: Income increased and sustained round the year by 50% from the existing monthly income (BDT. 8,000/ ) of the 70% HHs.	Half-yearly	Do	
	4.3: Food intake increased sustainably	4.3.1: Having three meals a day for 75% HHs from 57 % (baseline) round the year.	Half-yearly	Do	
		4.3.2: Fallow land (baseline) are used for production	Half-yearly	Do	
<b>Result 5:</b> The best practices of the Project replicated proactively among the partners of donor agencies (Noted below) and the project stakeholders at their respective levels (multiplying effects).	5.1: Practicing eco-village, permaculture: design gardening, composting, herbal pesticides, integrated organic farming etc	5.1.1: No. of donor partners visited involved in replication of best practices of the project Baseline: No initiative taken yet as the project is at the initial stage during the survey period.	Half-yearly	FGDs, KII, minutes books, monitoring reports, photos. visiting reports,	Project participants and relevant stakeholders are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communities are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow
	5.2: Practicing eco-village, permaculture: design gardening, composting, herbal pesticides, integrated organic farming etc.	5.2.1: No. of project stakeholders visited involved in replication of best practices of the project	Half-yearly	Do	
<b>Result 6:</b> Forming, Strengthening, and Empowering of networks	6.1: Two new Networks- Laudove (Dacope) and Sundarbon (Mongla) formed	6.1.1: # of networks formed	Quarterly beginning from 2nd year	Training Registers, FGDs, KII, minutes books,	Project participants and relevant stakehold

towards sustainability	(Output level)			monitoring reports, photos, case studies, Progress reports	ers are cooperated, Political, Environmental situations and Local communities are favorable, Staff cooperated and steady fund flow
		6.1.2: The networks are functional (having periodical action plan and planned activities implemented by at least 80% )			
	6.2: Four Networks are strengthened and empowered	6.2.1: Having advocacy plan and plan is executed for forming resilient communities, establishing rapport with local GO/NGOs to have access to their benefits.	Quarterly beginning from 2nd year	Do	
	6.3: Four Networks are self-governed	6.3.1: Measuring the status of self-governance on the basis of a prepared checklist.	Quarterly beginning from 2nd year	Do	

*Photo Gallery:*





Orientation on Baseline Survey



PDC Trainee Momota



The UNO (Mr. KamoleshMojumder) speaking in Eco fair



Orientation on Bi-law with the SHG leaders



Pond re-excitation in Sundarban Union.



Training on Jam and Jaly



Sack Composting, a part of PDC training



Prepared a raise bed in the community



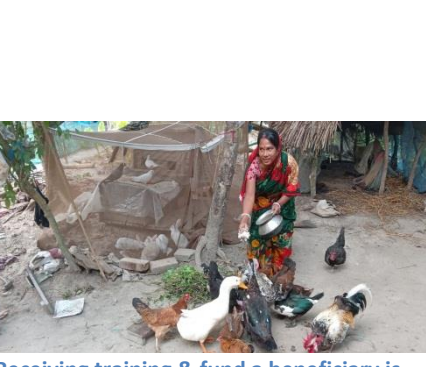
FGD with the SHG for base line survey (Photo to be rotated straight)



Meeting with CAFOD Representatives at BASD Office



Mr. Subhash Saha is interacting with SHG member of Khutakhali group in Dacope.



Receiving training & fund a beneficiary is rearing hens & ducks.