# Bangladesh PPCR 2018 Reporting Summary

### Overview of PPCR in Bangladesh

Investments from the PPCR in Bangladesh total $109.4 million, with $572 million in co-financing, for a total portfolio of $681.4 million.

**Lead coordinating ministry**: MoEF and MoF (ERD).

**Implementing agencies:** Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Finance Division (FD), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Municipalities (8 Pourashovas), Private Sectors and NGOs.

**Funding modalities:** One of the biggest climate funds in Bangladesh among three climate funds (BCCTF, BCCRF and PPCR); Grants, and direct lending to Government of Bangladesh.

**Geographical coverage:** Most climate vulnerable coastal areas (12 most climate vulnerable hotspots including 8 Pourashovas).

**Approach:** Adopted programmatic approach, formalized participatory process, & established mechanism for private sector involvement in climate resilient development, country specific and country driven approach adopted; SPCR document prepared based on NAPA, BCCSAP, and other relevant policy and action plan including multi-stakeholder consultation; simple implementation arrangement.

**Selection criteria for PPCR investment:** Vulnerability to tropical cyclones, storm surge inundation, salinity intrusion, sea level rise, flood & drought susceptibility, Sidr and Aila affected area, vulnerable Pourashova (secondary town), poverty headcount ratio, population density, accessibility of basic services, access to funding, etc.

**Major structural components:** climate smart agriculture technology, coastal protection through climate proofing of coastal embankments & polders, rural infrastructure & greenbelt, water supply & sanitation, drainage and basic urban services, cyclone shelter, emergency access roads, boat landing, growth center, improve coastal connectivity, climate resilient housing, livelihood improvement, etc.

**Major non-structural components**: Capacity building, knowledge management, municipal governance, public awareness, community mobilization, non-structural measures to reduce climate and disaster risk.

There are six PPCR-funded activities in Bangladesh:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Investment Project / Technical Assistance** | **Admin** | **PPCR** | **Co-finance** | **Total** |
| 1. | Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security | IFC | 13.1 | 0.0 | 13.1 |
| 2. | Feasibility Study on Climate Resilient Housing(TA) | IFC | 0.40 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 3. | Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (Phase -1) | WB | 25.0 | 375.2 | 400.2 |
| 4. | Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP) | ADB | 30.0 | 120.0 | 150.0 |
| 5. | Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) | ADB | 40.4 | 76.7 | 117.1 |
| 6. | Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management (TA) | ADB | 0.50 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
|  | **Total** |  | **109.4** | **572.0** | **681.4** |

Additional detailed information about each of the PPCR funded activities is included as annex to this summary report.

### Progress on Bangladesh’s PPCR Investments and Technical Assistance

#### Project Status Summaries

A summary of the progress of each of the PPCR activities as of December 31, 2017 is included below.

**Project1: Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP)**

**Project objectives**

The goal of CCRIP is to achieve improved livelihoods, in the form of higher incomes and food security, for poor households in the selected Upazilas. The project development objective is to achieve enhanced climate resilience of coastal road and market infrastructure and people in the project area. This project will promote overall development of the transportation system by constructing, improving and rehabilitating upazila & union roads and road structures (brides/culverts), development of growth centres and cyclone shelter. CCRIP is specially designed for the development of climate resilient infrastructure including roads, bridges and culverts, cyclone shelters and killas, ghats and markets. The project is contributing significantly in employment creation and poverty alleviation specially for Labor Contracting Society (LCS) member.

**Project components**

The project, CCRIP, has three components namely (i) improved road connectivity, (ii) improved market connectivity and (iii) enhanced climate change adaptation capacity.

The key components of the projects are: (a) Improved Road Connectivity; (b) Improved Market Services and (c) Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation Capacity.

The project area encompasses 12 districts of south western Bangladesh in three regions in the three administrative divisions. These districts are:

* Khulna Region: Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat Districts in Khulna Division;
* Barisal Region: Barisal, Jhalokathi, Patuakhali, Barguna, Bhola and Perojpur Districts in Barisal Division and
* Madaripur Region: Madaripur, Gopalganj and Shariatpur Districts in Dhaka Division.

The project is subdivided into 666 subprojects and each subproject comprises a package of different types of infrastructures. Improving rural roads and associated infrastructures will provide local inhabitants with efficient transport to markets and trading centres and access to social and welfare services.

It is observed that overall physical progress for the three components as of 31December 2017 is 72.05% and financial achievement in terms of disbursement is 65.86%. Component wise project progress is as follows:

Component 1: Improved Road Connectivity:

* Total 537 km road in three categories (upazila road, union road and village road) has been targeted for improvement of which 503 km has been awarded for implementation;
* Total 3,050 meter bridge/culvert has been targeted for construction/ re-construction of which 3,050 meter bridge/ culvert has been awarded for construction/ re-construction.

Component 2: Improved Market Services:

This component is to enhance the volume of farm and non-farm produce marketed in selected markets. It is being improving physical markets (common shed, fish shed, open paved/raised area, women section, toilet bloc, internal drainage etc.), it also building commodity collection points, boat landing platforms (*ghats*), it is forming and strengthen market management committees, and create employment for women in construction works.

* Total 285 growth centers and rural markets has been targeted for improvement of which 175 has been awarded;
* Total 38 boat landing platforms *(ghats)* have been targeted for construction/ upgrading of which 5 have been awarded.

Component 3: Enhanced climate change adaptation capacity:

This component aims at enabling rural communities and local authorities to cope with volatile climate events and meet their basic needs during climatic shocks.

**Status:**

* Total 22 cyclone a shelter has been targeted for construction/ re-construction all of which has been done.
* Total 15 km cyclone shelter connecting road has been constructed.
* Total 5 *killa* (Raised land within the community for saving poultry and livestock during cyclone period) has been targeted for construction of which one has been constructed.

In addition the other status of the project is as follows:

* 2,140,000 people supported by the CCRIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* 1,244,000 people below the national poverty line supported by the CCRIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* 997,000 females supported by the CCRIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* 676,845 hhs benefited for upgrading the rural roads to climate resilient standards
* 550,588 hhs getting benefit for upgrading of rural market infrastructure
* 9,000 hhs are using the enhanced and expanded climate disaster shelters

**Transformational change**

The tools i.e. climate resilient cyclone shelter, cyclone shelter connecting road, killa, boat landing platforms, improved women market service are developed under the project. Local people are using those tools in order to improve their livelihoods and it makes them climate resilient. The developed tools can be replicated to other coastal areas.

**Project 2: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP)**

The Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Bangladesh. The intervention is planned to develop climate resilient structures, for the proposed sub-projects for construction and improvement of roads, drains, water supply and cyclone shelters. The sub-projects are located within urban and semi urban areas of the respective Pourashavas.

Project objective

The project will provide climate resilient water supply, sanitation, drainage, and other municipal infrastructure to vulnerable coastal towns that have limited access to basic urban services and are also at high risk to CC&V. The project will strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in selected vulnerable coastal Pouroshavas (secondary towns) of Bangladesh.

Project Components

1. Improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure;
2. Strengthening of institutional capacity, municipal governance, and community development; and
3. Project management and administration support

Component wise project progress is as follows:

1. Improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure

The output of this component is improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure. This component includes improvement of: (i) climate and disaster risk reducing infrastructure and (ii) local economic infrastructure.

1. Climate and disaster risk reducing infrastructure:

Each project town is entitled to two stages of investments (Stage 1 and Stage 2). Stage 1 investments will develop priority infrastructure to fill critical infrastructure deficits and strengthen climate resilience. Stage 1 infrastructure includes (i) drainage, (ii) cyclone shelters, (iii) water supply, (iv) sanitation, (v) emergency access roads, bridges, and culverts, and (vi) solid waste management.

1. Local economic infrastructure:

Stage 2 investments will develop infrastructure to support local economic development including (i) markets, (ii) bus terminals, (iii) boat landings, (iv) commercially important roads and v) Green area development. These investments will also consider climate resilience in the planning and design stage.

1. Strengthening of institutional capacity, municipal governance, and community development

The output of this component is strengthened institutional capacity, governance, and community development. This component comprises:

* Non-structural measures to reduce climate and disaster risk,
* Improvement of municipal governance and service delivery system, and
* Public awareness, behavior change, and community mobilization.

1. Project management and administration support:

This component is designed to support (i) overall project management, performance monitoring, and reporting, (ii) contract management including capacity development in e-procurement, (iii) quality control of engineering designs and construction supervision, and (iv) compliance with ADB safeguard policies. A project management and supervision consultant firm already recruited to provide these supports the project, specifically to the Project Management Unit.

**Status:**

* Completed 46% drainage to date of the ongoing contracts
* Completed 21% water supply to date of the ongoing contracts
* Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility: Contracts yet to be awarded
* Completed 18% sanitation i.e. public/ community toilets to date of the ongoing contracts
* Contracts yet to be awarded for Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
* Completed 94% Cyclone Shelters to date of the ongoing contracts
* A project management and supervision consultant firm already recruited to provide these supports the project, specifically to the Project Management Unit.
* So far the physical progress of the project is 30.29%
* Financial progress of the project is 27.50%

**Transformational change**

Under this project, so far one of the tool i.e. the community toilets has been found very useful. The local people are very happy and using this tool. It improves the hygiene and sanitation situation within the community. The community toilet approach can be replicated to other areas in order to improve the sanitation situation.

**Project 3: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management (Technical Assistance)**

**Project Objectives:**

The TA was aimed at institutionalization of ‘climate change information and knowledge management’ (CCIKM) and enhance government capacity.

Expected outputs: (i) a web based climate change Information and Knowledge Management (CCIKM) network, (ii) enhanced institutional capacity with respect to climate change adaptation and IKM, and (iii) climate change adaptation information and knowledge products generated and disseminated**.**

**Status:**

* The CCIKM network has been established at the MoEF.
* It is already launched and hosted to MoEF and has been in operation.
* MoEF has been regularly uploading the contents.
* MoEF already formed an ICT team and focal point for maintaining the network on a sustainable basis.
* 200 government officials trained on CCA aspects of which 30% were women
* Five training manual were developed and uploaded in the CCIKM

**Transformational change**

The project has developed a number of tools that has been widely using by the users community i.e. professionals, academicians, researchers, including all sorts of users those who are working on the issue of climate change.

**Project 4: Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (Phase 1) (CEIP)**

**Project Objective:**

The project development objectives are to (a) increase the area protected in selected polders from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges, which are expected to worsen due to climate change; (b) improve agricultural production by reducing saline water intrusion in selected polders; and (c) improve the Government of Bangladesh's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

**Key components of the Project:**

The Project has five components:

* Rehabilitation and Improvement of Polders
* Implementation of Social Action and Environment Management Plan
* Construction, Supervision, Monitoring & Evaluation of Project Impact; Supervision of Social and Environment Plans, and Delta monitoring;
* Project Management, Technical Assistance, Training and Strategic Studies and
* Contingent Emergency Response.

**Key Physical Works:**

* Construction/ Reconstruction of Embankment: 624.8 km, Excavation/ Re-excavation of Drainage
* Channel: 485.29km, Hydraulic Structures construction: 282 nos, River Bank Protection Work: 22.05 km.

**Status**

* Protected 46000 hhs consisted of 230,000 population under package-1of the project
* 11,265 population benefitted in package-1below the national poverty line supported by the CEIP project to cope with the effects of climate change
* Around 1395 females supported by the CEIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* Received complaints from 134 hhs in the Grievance Redress Mechanism
* Formed 227 Focus Group in Package 2 and 237 in Package 1
* Identified spots for relocation under the project
* 3781 hhs relocated due to impact of climate change
* 3781 hhs received compensation in Package-1
* 2253 EP identified as vulnerable in package 1
* 279 Female headed hhs received compensation in package 1
* Project provided benefit to vulnerable people
* Gender empowered
* Project provided benefit to vulnerable people

**Transformational change**

The project already developed a number of tools i.e. Spot for Relocation, Grievance Redress mechanism, Compensation Mechanism for providing financial support for the most vulnerable people etc. It is fact that due to impact of climate change, a number of poor people are being displacing from their habitat and losing their livelihood option which makes more vulnerable. So, this project is supporting those people by providing relocation including other livelihood tomake them resilient to climate change.

**Project 5: Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food SecurityExpected Outcomes**: (i) Increase farmer and agribusiness firm revenues through adoption of sustainable climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices; (ii) Demonstrate business model for climate-smart agriculture technologies, products and services that can improve productivity of farmers and offer incentives for private sector to invest in climate-smart agriculture related products and services to ensure sustainable sourcing. Project implementation intended in some of the12 polders identified in SPCR.

**Status:**

* 12 Climate smart agriculture instruments/methods have been selected and the model to promote those in the south polder areas is in progress.
* A web-based weather data grid has been developed, which provides spatially smooth source of interpolated weather data (rainfall and temperature) for every 5kmX5km of Bangladesh for last 30 years.
* Designed for agribusiness with supply chains extending to the south polder areas.
* 756 farmers’ capacity was built by Supreme seed through farmers meeting cum training.
* Supreme seed set up 60 demonstrations plots (Hybrid rice-15, vegetables and watermelon- 35, potato- 5 and Soybean-5) out of targeted 100.
* Supreme seed organized 23 Field Days for 16 water melon, 01 for potato and 06 for hybrid rice. A total of 3,650 participants (Male: 3078 Female: 572) were reached.
* ACI ltd established demonstration plot of 624 on vegetables, 576 on field crops and 120 on home gardening.
* 2 insurance products have been developed by Green Delta Insurance.
* This has been kept in high consideration while designing the products. Small/marginal farmers in Bangladesh are vulnerable and this product will benefit them directly and indirectly.

**Transformational change**

The tools have been developed by the project are being using by the large number of users community. One tool i.e. Weather Index Based Insurance is using by the Business community and it can be mainstreamed subject to successful implementation. Another tool i.e. model of Agri Business has been proved another successful tool and a number of Seed Business Communities i.e. ACI Ltd, Supreme Seed Company Ltd etc. are involved with the tool in order to widely expansion within the farmers community.

**Project 6: Feasibility Study on Climate Resilient Housing for Low-Income Communities (Technical Assistance)**

This pilot is a new approach for providing shelter to people and livestock during cyclones and storm surges. The intention is to provide low cost storm and cyclone proof individual housing through a home building finance program.

**Project Objective:**

The objective of the pilot is to disburse 200 Housing Microfinance Loans in the 8 selected polder regions of Bangladesh to build climate resilient houses. The project will also study the loan disbursement outcomes and the potential for Climate resilient housing microfinance in these polder regions based on the outcomes of the individual loan disbursements during the pilot.

**Expected Outcomes:** (i) Develop a pilot program for building climate resilient and individually owned houses to supplement traditional cyclone shelters; (ii) Establish a viable business model to induce private sector involvement in the lower income housing market; and (iii) Safe, yet affordable, shelter that can reduce pressure on existing cyclone shelters. Outcomes include a study and training for selected financial institutions and real estate developers.

**Status:**

* The pilot design had been finalized by December 2016 and initial discussion with BRAC as an implementing MFI had been completed.
* The cooperation agreement (CA) was discussed between BRAC and IFC and was being drafted. Internal fund securing process was also going on during 2016 for securing the PPCR fund necessary for the pilot. However, the budgeted USD 250,000 was not secured by end of December 2016 and the pilot could not receive a kick-off.
* The Business Model has been developed based on the needs of the climate vulnerable coastal populations of Bangladesh. A survey of 500 households in the southern coastal regions was undertaken to obtain data on their needs.

**Transformational change**

The Business Model i.e. housing support for the vulnerable people due to impact of climate change has been developed under this project has been successfully completed and it will be under operation.

#### Overall Issues Identified in Relation to Project Implementation:

* Appointing a reporting entity up to the project period
* Initially the project implementation was delayed due to project readiness and delay in TPP/DPP approval, however most of the project have been progressing well.
* Performance and need based allocation could be ideal for channeling funds to Pouroshova/LGIs.
* Private sector engagement in adaptation is still challenging. Innovative approaches are required to incentivize private sector to pro-actively and profitably engage in the adaptation initiatives.
* Building more capacity of the project management team.

### Summary Reporting on Core Indicators 1-5

The PPCR annual reporting process requires reporting on five “core” indicators:

Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning.

Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested.

Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

Indicators 1 and 2 relate to the national level for Bangladesh. Indicators 3, 4, and 5 are aggregated from each of the individual PPCR projects in Bangladesh. Therefore scorecards for indicators 3, 4, and 5 are completed by each of the projects, and then summarized in one overall scorecard for the entire PPCR portfolio.

The status of reporting on each of the core indicators for the Bangladesh PPCR portfolio is summarized below. Additional information on each indictor, including further justification of the scores provided, is included in the actual scorecards.

#### Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning

Indicator 1 requests information on the integration of climate change considerations into key sectors identified in the national PPCR Investment Plan. The following key sectors are identified for Bangladesh:

* National Planning/Bangladesh
* Agriculture and Food Security
* Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
* Water Resources Management
* Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Risk Management
* Rural Development
* Forestry

The indicator requires scoring on a 0-10 scale on the degree of integration of climate change into key sectoral plans and policies. The following table indicates the scoring assessed for Bangladesh. Additional detailed information is also included in Bangladesh’s 2014 PPCR reporting scorecards.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector** | **Is there an approved climate change plan for the nation/ sector?** | | **Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?** | | **Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?** | | **Have specific measures to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized? e.g. investments and programs** | | **Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?** | |
| 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 |
| National Planning | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Agriculture and Food Security | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Water Resources Management | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Risk Management | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Rural Development | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Forestry | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 |

#### Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience

Indicator 2 draws on the same identified sectors, and asks for scoring on a 0-10 scale relating to the level of government capacity, and coordination to mainstream climate change for each sector.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector** | **Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?** | | **Is the necessary climate change expertise available?** | | **Do national / sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?** | | **Does the government / sector participate in the coordination mechanism?** | |
| 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 |
| National Planning | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Agriculture and Food Security | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Water Resources Management | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Risk Management | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Rural Development | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Forestry | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |

Indicator 2 also asks about the establishment of a coordination mechanism related to mainstreaming climate change in national policies and planning. This is also scored on a 0-10 scale. As discussed in the Bangladesh SPCR, and previous reporting, Bangladesh actually has multiple coordination mechanisms. These include the boards of the Bangladesh climate change trust funds, and a working group chaired by the PPCR Focal Point’s department within MoEF. The MoF (ERD) also has an overall oversight and coordination function relating to ODA climate change investments.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Is the coordination mechanism functional, e.g. established, effective and efficient?** | | **Does it coordinate climate resilience interventions other than those funded by PPCR?** | | **Is there a broad set of non-government stakeholders involved?** | | **Is the relevant climate resilience information in the public domain?** | | **Are females and males participating equally?** | |
| 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 |
| 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

#### Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

Indicator 3 asks for the identification of the relevant “climate response instruments / investment models” used in each PPCR-funded project. The indicator requires scoring on a 0-10 scale the extent to which these “instruments / investment models” have been developed and tested. The summary scoring for each PPCR project is shown in the table below. The fact that many of the projects’ climate response instruments and investment models are scored as “0” reflects that fact that many of the PPCR activities have yet to start substantive implementation.

| Project Title | Climate Responsive Instrument / Investment Models Identified: | Has the instrument / investment model been developed and tested? | Has the instrument / investment model been implemented to the scale proposed? | Has the instrument / investment model appropriately incorporated the needs of both females and males into its design and implementation? | Has the instrument / investment model incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation? |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Investment Project 1: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security Program | Improving climate risk management capacity of agribusinesses | 9 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Building capacity of farmers on climate smart agriculture | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 |
| Climate financing for SMEs | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Index-based Insurance | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Investment Project 2: Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP) | Development of EMF and EMP | 2 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Development of SMRPF | 3 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Development of RAP | 3 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Project Management Technical Assistance, Training & Strategic Studies | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Investment Project 3: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) | Implementation of Cyclone Shelter | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Implementation of Road and Bridge | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 3. Implementation of Drainage and Flood Control | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 4. Implementation of Water Supply | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Investment Project 4: Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP) | Upgrading of rural roads to climate-resilient standards | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Upgrading of rural market infrastructure | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Enhanced and expanded climate disaster shelters | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Knowledge management system, with strengthened management information system and geographic information systems, with web portal for inter-agency interaction | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Technical Assistance 1: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management | Web based climate change Information and Knowledge Management (CCIKM) network | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Enhanced institutional capacity with respect to climate change adaptation and IKM | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Climate change adaptation information and knowledge products generated and disseminated | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

#### Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change

Indicator 4 asks about the number of households, communities, businesses, or public sector entities using the improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities (the same “climate responsive instrument / investment models” identified for each project for indicator 3. The numbers in the tables below were provided by each of the PPCR projects, respectively.

| Project Title | Climate Responsive Instrument / Investment Models Identified: | Number of Households | | Number of Communities | | Number of Businesses | | Number of Public Sector Entities | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Actual | Expected | Actual | Expected | Actual | Expected | Actual | Expected |
| Investment Project 1: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security Program | Improving climate risk management capacity of agribusinesses | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | 5 | N/A | N/A |
| Building capacity of farmers on climate smart agriculture | 9008 | 75,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| Climate financing for SMEs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | N/A | N/A |
| Index-based Insurance | 791 | 1,000 | N/A | N/A | 1 | 1 | N/A | N/A |
| Investment Project 2: Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP) | Resettlement Action Plan | 5222 | 5781 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism | Not specified | Not specified | 134 | 134 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified |
| PAVC | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | 30 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified |
| Investment Project 3: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) | Improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, including (i) drainage, (ii) water supply, (iii) sanitation, (iv) Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility, (v) cyclone shelters, and (vi) other municipal infrastructure including emergency access roads and bridges, multipurpose markets, bus terminals, boat landing stations. | Drainage : 46% completed to date of the ongoing contracts | CTEIP Total 79 km of roadside drains: serving a catchment of 70,000 households | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified |
| Investment Project 4: Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP) | Upgrading of rural roads to climate-resilient standards | 676,845 | 760,500 | 1,805 | 2,028 | 1,345 | 1,511 | 6,193 | 7,605 |
| Upgrading of rural market infrastructure | 550,588 | 640,000 | 1,761 | 2,048 | 220 | 256 | 13,962 | 15,688 |
| Enhanced and expanded climate disaster shelters | 9,000 | 9,000 | 72 | 72 | 18 | 18 | 54 | 54 |
| Knowledge management system, with strengthened management information system and geographic information systems, with web portal for inter-agency interaction | 28,800 | 36,000 | 58 | 72 | 64 | 80 | 58 | 72 |
| Technical Assistance 1: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management | 1. Web based climate change Information and Knowledge Management (CCIKM) network | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2. Enhanced institutional capacity with respect to climate change adaptation and IKM | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3. Climate change adaptation information and knowledge products generated and disseminated | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Technical Assistance 2: Feasibility Study for a Pilot Program of Climate Resilient Housing in the Coastal Region | 1. Climate Resilient Housing Microfinance Business Model | N/A | Not expected results for the period | N/A | Not expected results for the period | N/A | Not expected results for the period | N/A | Not expected results for the period |

#### Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

Indicator 5 requests information on the number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change. The data presented below was reported by the respective projects, and collected from project documentation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project | Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change | | Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change | | Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change | |
| Actual Results (cumulative since project started) | Expected Results | Actual Results (cumulative since project started) | Expected Results | Actual Results (cumulative since project started) | Expected Results |
| Investment Project 1: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security Program | 9008 | 75000 | 0 | to be determined | 1222 | 7500 |
| Investment Project 2: Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP) | 46000 hhs ie. 230000 population are protectedin package-1 | Livelihood protected of 46000 hhs | 11265 popolation benifitted in package-1 | Project provided benefit to vulnerable people | Around 1395 popolation benefitted in package-1 | Gender empowered |
| Investment Project 3: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project (CTEIP) | 0 | 230,720 | 0 | 57,220 | 0 | 113,350 |
| Investment Project 4: Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP) | 2,140,000 | 3,050,000 | 1,244,000 | 1,780,000 | 997,000 | 1,430,000 |
| Technical Assistance 1: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Technical Assistance 2: Feasibility Study for a Pilot Program of Climate Resilient Housing in the Coastal Region | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Attachments

The Bangladesh PPCR 2017 Reporting completed scorecards should accompany this summary report.

### Annex 1: PPCR Investment Project and Technical Assistance Summaries

**Investment Project1: Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project**

The impact of the project will be improve livelihood in rural coastal districts vulnerable to climate change

**Budget:** Total $150.0 m: PPCR fund: $30.0 m ($10.0 m grant+$20.0 m concessional loan); ADB: $20.0 m; KfW: $8.8 m; IFAD: $60.0 m; and Government of Bangladesh:$31.2 m.

**Development Partner:** Asian Development Bank

**Implementing Agency:** Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

**Expected Outcomes:** Enhanced climate resilience coastal infrastructure in 12 rural coastal districts benefiting the poor and women. Specifically (i) improved road connectivity; (ii) improved market services; and (iii) enhanced climate change adaptation capacity.

**Status:**

The project is consisted of three components and component wise status is as follows:

Component 1: Improved Road Connectivity:

* Total 537 km road in three categories (upazila road, union road and village road) has been targeted for improvement of which 503 km has been awarded for implementation;
* Total 3,050 meter bridge/culvert has been targeted for construction/ re-construction of which 3,050 meter bridge/ culvert has been awarded for construction/ re-construction.

Component 2: Improved Market Services:

This component is to enhance the volume of farm and non-farm produce marketed in selected markets. It is being improving physical markets (common shed, fish shed, open paved/raised area, women section, toilet bloc, internal drainage etc.), it also building commodity collection points, boat landing platforms (*ghats*), it is forming and strengthen market management committees, and create employment for women in construction works.

* Total 285 growth centers and rural markets has been targeted for improvement of which 175 has been awarded;
* Total 38 boat landing platforms *(ghats)* have been targeted for construction/ upgrading of which 5 have been awarded.

Component 3: Enhanced climate change adaptation capacity:

This component aims at enabling rural communities and local authorities to cope with volatile climate events and meet their basic needs during climatic shocks.

* Total 22 cyclone a shelter has been targeted for construction/ re-construction all of which has been done.
* Total 15 km cyclone shelter connecting road has been constructed.
* Total 5 *killa* (Raised land within the community for saving poultry and livestock during cyclone period) has been targeted for construction of which one has been constructed

In addition the other status of the project is as follows:

* 2,140,000 people supported by the CCRIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* 1,244,000 people below the national poverty line supported by the CCRIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* 997,000 females supported by the CCRIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* 676,845 hhs benefited for upgrading the rural roads to climate resilient standards
* 550,588 hhs getting benefit for upgrading of rural market infrastructure
* 9,000 hhs are using the enhanced and expanded climate disaster shelters

**Transformational change**

The tools i.e. climate resilient cyclone shelter, cyclone shelter connecting road, killa, boat landing platforms, improved women market service are developed under the project. Local people are using those tools in order to improve their livelihoods and it makes them climate resilient. The developed tools can be replicated to other coastal areas.

**Investment Project 2: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project**

The project will provide climate resilient water supply, sanitation, drainage, and other municipal infrastructure to vulnerable coastal towns that have limited access to basic urban services and are also at high risk to CC&V.

**Budget**: Total $117.1m: PPCR: $40.4 ($30 m concessional loan+ $10.4 m grant); ADB: $52m;Government of Bangladesh: $23.1 m; and BMGF: $1.6m

**Development Partner:** Asian Development Bank

**Implementing Agency:** MoLGRDC through LGED, DPHE and selected municipalities andPourashova (8 vulnerable coastal Pourashova)

**Expected Outcomes**: Improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure and disaster preparedness in eight vulnerable coastal Pourashovas; Strengthened institutional capacity, governance & public awareness; Project management andadministrative support. Key infrastructure investments include (i) drainage, (ii) water supply, (iii) sanitation, (iv) cyclone shelters, and (v) other municipal infrastructure including emergency access roads and bridges, solid waste management, slum improvement, boat landing, etc. Investment will benefit women and the poor in coastal municipalities (e.g. Amtoli, Golachipa, Pirojpur, Motbaria, Patuakhali, etc.)

**Status:**

* Completed 46% drainage to date of the ongoing contracts
* Completed 21% water supply to date of the ongoing contracts
* Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility: Contracts yet to be awarded
* Completed 18% sanitation i.e. public/ community toilets to date of the ongoing contracts
* Contracts yet to be awarded for Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility
* Completed 94% Cyclone Shelters to date of the ongoing contracts
* A project management and supervision consultant firm already recruited to provide these supports the project, specifically to the Project Management Unit.
* So far the physical progress of the project is 30.29%
* Financial progress of the project is 27.50%

**Transformational change**

Under this project, so far one of the tool i.e. the community toilets has been found very useful. The local people are very happy and using this tool. It improves the hygiene and sanitation situation within the community. The community toilet approach can be replicated to other areas in order to improve the sanitation situation.

**Technical Assistance (TA) Project 3: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management**

The TA will institutionalize “climate change information and knowledge management” (CCIKM) and enhance government capacity.

**Budget:** Total $0.6 m: PPCR grant: $0.5 m; Government of Bangladesh: $0.1 m (in-kind)

**Development Partner:** Asian Development Bank

**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)

**Expected Outputs**: (i) A web based climate change Information and Knowledge Management (CCIKM) network, (ii) enhanced institutional capacity with respect to climate change adaptation and IKM, and (iii) climate change adaptation information and knowledge products generated and disseminated.

**Status:**

* The CCIKM network has been established at the MoEF.
* It is already launched and hosted to MoEF and has been in operation.
* MoEF has been regularly uploading the contents.
* MoEF already formed an ICT team and focal point for maintaining the network on a sustainable basis.
* 200 government officials trained on CCA aspects of which 30% were women
* Five training manual were developed and uploaded in the CCIKM

**Transformational change**

The project has developed a number of tools that has been widely using by the users community i.e. professionals, academicians, researchers, including all sorts of users those who are working on the issue of climate change.

**Investment Project 4: Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (Phase 1) (CEIP)**

The project will increase the area protected in polders from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges, which are expected to worsen due to climate change; Improve agricultural production by reducing saline water intrusion within polders.

**Budget:** Total $400.2 m: PPCR: $25 m grant;IDA credit: $375 m; GFDRR: $0.2 m grant

**Development Partner:** World Bank

**Implementing Agency:** BWDB under MoWR

**Expected Outputs:** PPCR grant financing will fund two components:

* Component A1: Rehabilitation and Improvement of Polders (PPCR contribution US$20 million)
* Component C3: Long Term Monitoring, Research and Analysis of Coastal Zones (PPCR contribution US$5 million)

**Expected Outcomes:** (i) reduced loss of life and property from natural disasters; (ii) reduced impacts of cyclonic storm surges and wind damage through rehabilitating & upgrading the embankments and afforestation measures; and (iii) improved agricultural and fisheries production by reducing salinity intrusion.

**Project Components:** major and minor civil works involving climate proofing embankments and upgrading hydraulic structures, re-excavation of drainagesystems; mangrove afforestation in foreshore and afforestation along slope of embankment adopting social forestry; and project management including M&E.

**Expected Results:** 17 polders to be rehabilitated in 6 coastal districts: Bagerhat, Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Pirojpur; 760,000 people to be better protected within polder boundaries; About8.5 million people tobenefit from agricultural development, employment, and increased food security

**Status**

* Protected 46000 hhs consisted of 230,000 population under package-1of the project
* 11,265 population benefitted in package-1below the national poverty line supported by the CEIP project to cope with the effects of climate change
* Around 1395 females supported by the CEIP to cope with the effects of climate change
* Received complaints from 134 hhs in the Grievance Redress Mechanism
* Formed 227 Focus Group in Package 2 and 237 in Package 1
* Identified spots for relocation under the project
* 3781 hhs relocated due to impact of climate change
* 3781 hhs received compensation in Package-1
* 2253 EP identified as vulnerable in package 1
* 279 Female headed hhs received compensation in package 1
* Project provided benefit to vulnerable people
* Gender empowered
* Project provided benefit to vulnerable people

**Transformational change**

The project already developed a number of tools i.e. Spot for Relocation, Grievance Redress mechanism, Compensation Mechanism for providing financial support for the most vulnerable people etc. It is fact that due to impact of climate change, a number of poor people are being displacing from their habitat and loosing their livelihood option which makes more vulnerable. So, this project is supporting those people by providing relocation including other livelihood asset support for meke them susceptible to impact of climate change.

**Investment Project 5: Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security**

**Budget:** $ 13.1 million ($ 100,000 project preparation grant, $ 3 million advisory services, $10 million concessional loan)

**Development Partner:** IFC

**Implementing Agency:** Private Sector (agribusinesses, financial institutions/ intermediaries)

**Expected Outcomes**: (i) Increase farmer and agribusiness firm revenues through adoption of sustainable climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices; (ii) Demonstrate business model for climate-smart agriculture technologies, products and services that can improve productivity of farmers and offer incentives for private sector to invest in climate-smart agriculture related products and services to ensure sustainable sourcing.Project implementation intended in some of the12 polders identified in SPCR. Agreement with PPCR-SC on some activities may need to be wider in scope.

**Status:**

* 12 Climate smart agriculture instruments/methods have been selected and the model to promote those in the south polder areas is in progress.
* A web-based weather data grid has been developed, which provides spatially smooth source of interpolated weather data (rainfall and temperature) for every 5kmX5km of Bangladesh for last 30 years.
* Designed for agribusiness with supply chains extending to the south polder areas.
* 756 farmers’ capacity was built by Supreme seed through farmers meeting cum training.
* Supreme seed set up 60 demonstrations plots (Hybrid rice-15, vegetables and watermelon- 35, potato- 5 and Soybean-5) out of targeted 100.
* Supreme seed organized 23 Field Days for 16 water melon, 01 for potato and 06 for hybrid rice. A total of 3,650 participants (Male: 3078 Female: 572) were reached.
* ACI ltd established demonstration plot of 624 on vegetables, 576 on field crops and 120 on home gardening.
* 2 insurance products have been developed by Green Delta Insurance.
* This has been kept in high consideration while designing the products. Small/marginal farmers in Bangladesh are vulnerable and this product will benefit them directly and indirectly.

**Transformational change**

The tools have been developed by the project are being using by the large number of users community. One tool i.e. Weather Index Based Insurance is using by the Business community and it can be mainstreamed subject to successful implementation. Another tool i.e. model of Agri Business has been proved another successful tool and a number of Seed Business Communities i.e. ACI Ltd, Supreme Seed Company Ltd etc. are involved with the tool in order to widely expansion within the farmers community.

**Technical Assistance (TA) Project 6: Feasibility Study on Climate Resilient Housing for Low-Income Communities**

**Budget:** $0.4 million

**Development Partner:** IFC

**Implementing Agency:** N/A

**Expected Outcomes**: (i) Develop a pilot program for building climate resilient and individually owned houses to supplement traditional cyclone shelters; (ii) Establish a viable business model to induce private sector involvement in the lower income housing market; and (iii) Safe, yet affordable, shelter that can reduce pressure on existing cyclone shelters. Outcomes include a study and training for selected financial institutions and real estate developers.

**Status:**

* The pilot design had been finalized by December 2016 and initial discussion with BRAC as an implementing MFI had been completed.
* The cooperation agreement (CA) was discussed between BRAC and IFC and was being drafted. Internal fund securing process was also going on during 2016 for securing the PPCR fund necessary for the pilot. However, the budgeted USD 250,000 was not secured by end of December 2016 and the pilot could not receive a kick-off.
* The Business Model has been developed based on the needs of the climate vulnerable coastal populations of Bangladesh. A survey of 500 households in the southern coastal regions was undertaken to obtain data on their needs.

**Transformational change**

The Business Model i.e. housing support for the vulnerable people due to impact of climate change has been developed under this project has been successfully completed and it will be under operation.