

- ⊗ Local government has improved BAU administration and finance management functions following AAB training (including budget preparation/declaration)
- ⊗ GGDs knowledgeable of their rights and responsibilities as citizens
- ⊗ GGDs recognised by local government as citizens due to power of group unity
- ⊗ GGDs empowered to articulate development and adaptation demands to local government and service providers
- ⊗ Regular, active GGD participation in local government planning and budgeting meetings, especially women
- ⊗ Shift from influential groups dominating demands in local government plans/budget to including demands of GGDs

The above results show that AAB's interventions facilitated the basis of a partnership between the climate vulnerable poor and local government that is essential for enabling transformative ACC. Empowering climate vulnerable groups through knowledge to become active citizens able to demand better services and benefits needed for adaptation from local government and associated service providers is transformative, because it facilitates longer term access to the institutions and resources they need to adapt in the long term. This outcome is placed under ACV/DRR because it supports climate vulnerable groups in reducing their development and adaptation deficits as the first step towards adaptation, hence increasing their resilience to a range of risks, including climate risk. However, if climate vulnerable groups made demands based on new climate change science, then this outcome would move more towards transformative ACC. As previously discussed, it is not *what* is being demanded, but *why* and *with what knowledge* that is important. Nevertheless, empowering climate vulnerable poor groups to articulate their demands will only be truly effective if those local institutions deemed important for adaptation by them are responsive to their demands made. AAB has therefore simultaneously engaged those local institutions highlighted as important for adaptation by the communities they work with to facilitate access to services and benefits demanded. Few climate vulnerable poor were included in local government planning and budgeting meetings before AAB's project, with the majority of GGD members now regularly attending and taking an active role in meetings, especially women. This has led to climate vulnerable poor inclusiveness, with GGD demands incorporated into local government plans and budget. Local government having improved BAU administration and finance management functions has been included here, as although classed as BAU development as the training given was initiated by AAB rather than being community-driven, this result moves towards transformative development as it is a necessary first step in building strong institutional processes required for adaptation. Without the knowledge and capacity to prepare and declare a budget to begin with, GGD demands would not be able to be incorporated into one. It is also important to highlight that this participatory plans and budget process has increased local government accountability to climate vulnerable poor groups. Evidence shows that GGDs are empowered to actively hold local government officials to account if their demands are not addressed. Moreover, evidence shows that local government has included GGD demands in next year's budget (i.e. after AAB's projects end). This is transformative, and is placed more towards ACC on the scale, because it builds capacity for ACC beyond the end of AAB's project. This means that CBA is starting to be institutionalised and initially proving to be sustainable over time once the project is completed – a key component of 'scaling up' (and ultimately 'scaling out' if replicated in other unions and through policy change). However, to ensure longer term sustainability, local government capacity needs to be strengthened. The number of community demands included in the local government budget is largely restricted due to insufficient funding inhibiting demand implementation. In order for local government to therefore access the resources needed to support CBA, AAB need to continue lobbying for funding flows to be leveraged through national budgetary allocations down to local government level to ensure articulated community adaptation needs are met.

- ⊗ Improved design of handloom factory enabling LH security driven by GGDs and scaled out through private sector
- ⊗ Scaling out of local government participatory plans and budget following local partner knowledge sharing
- ⊗ Scaling out of re-excavated ponds from target to non-target communities through practice observation

The above results have been grouped together to discuss the impact of AAB's interventions in facilitating the scaling out of adaptive practice. They are transformative because they are community-driven with the results of community actions engaging local institutional interest. They are ACV/DRR because these actions increase adaptive capacity to climate variability risk not climate change, as shall be discussed below. The improved design of the handloom factory in Sirajgonj is an example of innovative practice that facilitates its workers to work 12 months a year. In comparison, other factories in the area are operational for approximately seven months due to being susceptible to impacts of flooding, thick fog and increasingly longer winters. In response to these risks, GGDs designed their factory to be raised on a plinth to avoid inundation, have transparent sheets that act as windows to allow more daylight in meaning people can work for longer in low light conditions, as well as incorporating fans throughout the building to ensure thread does not get sticky and unusable during changing climatic conditions. The success of this has resulted in private handloom factories replicating this design to facilitate increased worker productivity throughout the year. This change in practice is the result of direct observation, as well as GGDs creating spaces to share knowledge with stakeholders not directly involved in AAB's projects - an important component of scaling out. Although this diffusion of knowledge has led to changes in innovative practice on a small scale, it holds potential for being scaled out on a larger scale if a more strategic approach to achieving this aim was fostered by AAB through their interventions.

Similarly, fieldwork findings show that AAB's local government participatory planning and budgeting process is being scaled out to 26 additional unions as a result of knowledge shared by AAB's local partner with other development assistance organisations. This collaborative practice is transformative, and is central to addressing the challenge of climate change. However, this scaling out beyond project boundaries would not have occurred if AAB's local partner had not simultaneously been working in conjunction with other organisations. To support scaling out of effective process and practice, AAB should take a proactive lead in facilitating stronger knowledge sharing mechanisms between organisations.

Moreover, evidence shows replication of re-excavated ponds by communities not directly involved in AAB's projects following observation of targeted community practice. This result shows that practice will be scaled out autonomously if communities see the value in it. However, there is a difference between scaling out of practice, and scaling out of practice with new climate change knowledge driving the change in practice. The scaling out undertaken here reflects coping, as this was not a planned action based on climate change foresight. If it were, it would be transformative ACC. As previously stated, it is the reasoning behind the practice that is key. It is not what is being done, but *why* and *with what knowledge* that is central to transformative ACC.

To facilitate this process therefore, more formalised spaces for knowledge sharing between target and non-target communities need to be created. Fieldwork findings reveal mixed results in knowledge shared between GGD members and those communities not targeted by AAB's interventions. Although new climate change knowledge needs to be in place first in order for it to be shared for ACC, current GGD knowledge of ACV can still be shared with other communities to support them adapt to CV as the first step in this process. As AAB has empowered its GGD members through knowledge, they are best placed to teach other communities the knowledge, skills and CAP process they have learnt to facilitate effective diffusion of CBA practice. AAB are therefore required to capacity build GGD members to undertake this action and initiate more formalised knowledge sharing forums at community level. Furthermore, AAB is to capacity build GGD groups to educate their children and younger generations inside and outside of project boundaries. This will support project sustainability over time by initiating generational knowledge transfer mechanisms.

The above analysis of AAB's interventions shows that a predominantly transformative approach to CBA has been used. Moving beyond BAU development and ACV/DRR approaches has largely been achieved through the following ways:

- Basic needs of CVP groups have been addressed
- The CVP have been meaningfully engaged in project planning processes through strong participation
- CVP groups have been empowered through knowledge to demand adaptation needs that address climate variability with demands reflected in decision-making processes at local government level
- Strong institutional processes have been initiated at local scale, with bottom up accountability of local government plans and budget
- Local knowledge of climate variability, together with scientific information on climate variability has been used to inform community adaptive practices and local government planning initiatives, and
- Small scale scaling out of CBA practice has been achieved, although not driven by changes in new climate change knowledge and adaptation science.

AAB's interventions have therefore achieved transformative development and ACV/DRR, but not ACC. In order to move towards transformative ACC, new climate change knowledge and adaptation science needs to be integrated into all aspects of AAB's projects, including formal and informal training for all stakeholders and the CAP process. This starts with AAB building their own knowledge-base in this regard, in order to increase their ability to support effective CBA. This will assist building the capacity of CVP groups to move beyond adapting to climate variability to climate change. This will also strengthen the capacity of local institutions to integrate and support CBA that aims to address climate change risk. In line with ARCAB's TOC, this gap in knowledge is largely inhibiting AAB's interventions in moving further up the pathways of change towards *transformed resilience*, as shown in figures 13 and 14 below.

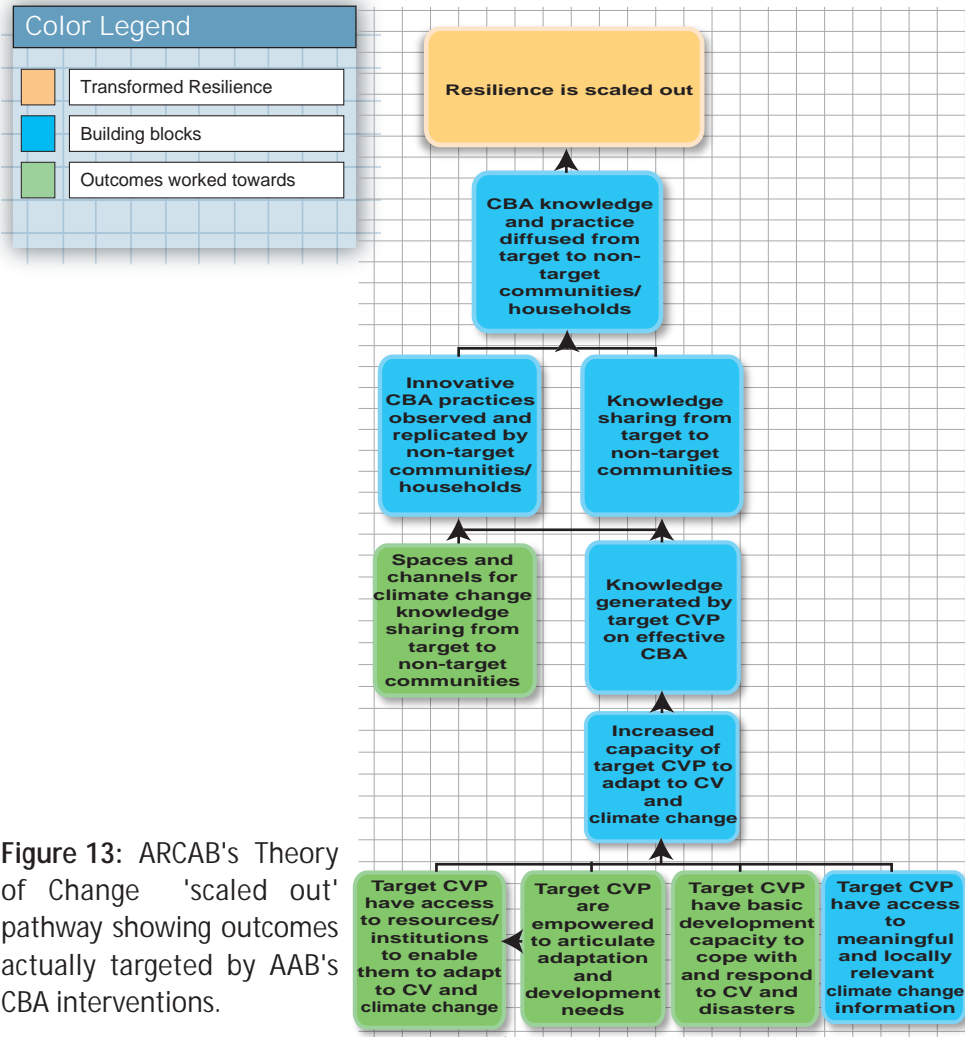


Figure 13: ARCAB's Theory of Change 'scaled out' pathway showing outcomes actually targeted by AAB's CBA interventions.

Looking at ARCAB's **scaled out** pathway, AAB's interventions have empowered the CVP to articulate their CV adaptation and development needs to relevant local government institutions. They have also supported the CVP's basic development capacity to cope with and respond to CV. However, the CVP do not yet have access to meaningful and locally relevant CC information. This is largely due to AAB's lack of engagement with the scientific community, with understanding of how to achieve access to useful and locally relevant scientific information only recently understood. Although the basis of a partnership with local government has been initiated through AAB's projects, hence addressing in part the far left bottom outcome above, the CVP do not have access to the scientific community which is a key institution to facilitate ACC. Moreover, the CVP do not currently possess the knowledge and skills to articulate their adaptation demands to the scientific community. To support this process, the CVP need to be made aware that the scientific community is important for their adaptation needs to climate change risk. Although AAB aimed to target all four of these bottom outcomes leading to increased capacity of the CVP to adapt to CV and CC as previously presented in figure 9, the above information illustrates that these outcomes have been achieved to a certain degree. Furthermore, in regards to the outcome of spaces for CC knowledge sharing, evidence shows some knowledge sharing from target to non-target communities, however organised spaces to support this process are not in place. In addition, the knowledge shared reflects CV rather than CC. As a result, this outcome has been touched upon, although more focus within project planning is needed if this outcome is to be truly realised.

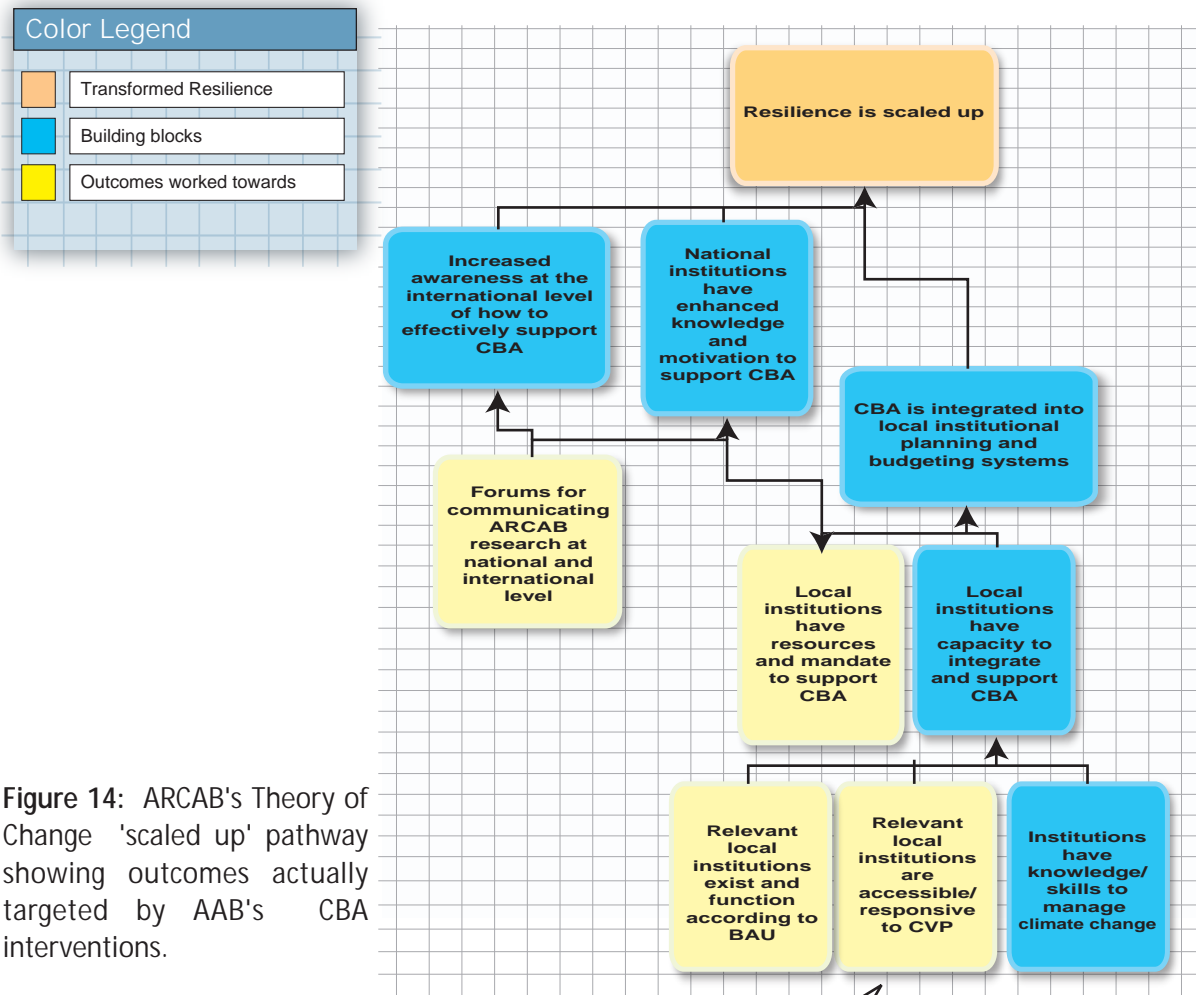


Figure 14: ARCAB's Theory of Change 'scaled up' pathway showing outcomes actually targeted by AAB's CBA interventions.

For the above **scaled up** pathway, AAB's interventions have targeted BAU functions with local government institutions. Similarly, AAB has made local institutions identified as important for adaptation by the CVP accessible and responsive to their needs as illustrated by the results above. However, evidence shows that local government do not have the knowledge to manage CC as access to new CC information is not in place, with current awareness addressing CV risk not CC. Following on, it is therefore not possible to assess if local government has the skills to manage CC if knowledge of it is not first ascertained. Moreover, local government has the mandate to include the CVP in planning and budgeting processes, however fieldwork findings show that access to funding is a major resource constraint in supporting CBA. The importance of AAB's current activities to lobby for national adaptation funds to reach the local level is therefore evident. Nevertheless, AAB has capacitated local government to act on its mandate and integrate GGD demands into their plans and budget, hence initiating the integration of CBA processes into institutional systems. It is important to highlight again however that current GGD demands focus on CV not CC, with local government plans and budget doing the same. ARCAB's TOC refers to CBA that addresses CC risk, hence in order to move towards *transformed resilience* this shift in understanding and gap in knowledge needs to be achieved. Moreover, to reach *transformed resilience* of the CVP, CBA practice is required to be mainstreamed into local institutional processes at scale. AAB's interventions have strengthened GGD inclusiveness in local government processes, but on a smaller scale. This result however holds the potential to be scaled up beyond project boundaries if the above building blocks are put in place. Furthermore, to move towards transformative resilience to climate change, the scientific community needs to be accessible and responsive to the CVP. As discussed above, AAB are therefore required to engage with scientific institutions to facilitate this process.

Without the above pathways of 'scaled out' and 'scaled up' in place, ARCAB's additional two pathways of 'transformative beyond BAU development and ACV/DRR' and 'sustainable over time' cannot be reached. AAB's interventions therefore have not affected change towards *transformed resilience* to this level.

Challenges in implementing AAB's CBA projects

CBA still remains a relatively new concept that is continually evolving. The understanding of engaging with and incorporating the scientific climate community in project design as described above was not as prominent when AAB's interventions were designed in 2007 compared to current knowledge of this requirement. Similarly, challenges relating to the lack of locally-specific scientific climate data was experienced by AAB, with awareness of how to bridge this gap in access to needed information uncertain. Moreover, AAB faced challenges in securing trainers with expertise in climate change adaptation that could facilitate more effective training programmes for project participants and local partner staff.

Gender and female participation in CBA

In light of the patriarchal Bangladeshi context, AAB's HRBA places gender inequality and women's rights at the centre of its work. Female participation and empowerment therefore formed a strong component of AAB's CBA interventions. Fieldwork findings show more female GGD members and women-only GGD groups were established than men.⁸ Consequently, a larger number of GGD facilitators and group mobilisers were women, providing a supportive environment to develop and strengthen female leadership skills. Similarly, strong female engagement in planning and decision-making through the CAP process is reflected through its results, with more analytical and female-centric issues closely related to household activities gaining prominence. Correspondingly, evidence reveals that women-only GGD groups perceive themselves to be more empowered than their male counterparts. For example, increased group unity and awareness of their adaptation rights, combined with better access to local government institutions as a result of project activities, facilitated female participants to become active citizens able to demonstrate their rights and demand for services needed for adaptation during local government planning and budgeting meetings. Moreover, new levels of knowledge and capacity enabled numerous female GGD members to question their service providers on issues of accountability and transparency. Likewise, many female GGD participants perceive increased political empowerment as a result of AAB's projects through their increased participation in pre-election adaptation campaigns. This provided women with the opportunity to raise their voices and request adaptation options to be included in election manifestos, as well as appealing for political commitment on adaptation option implementation. In addition, AAB's CBA interventions enhanced female empowerment by providing women with access to and control over key assets of land and natural resources. For example, land and homestead titles were granted to women within each cluster village household. Similarly, the handloom factory in Sirajgonj is owned by a cooperative of 19 women. Such measures are central in strengthening women's role as strategic agents of community adaptation processes.

⁸ At the time of research there were 17 female GGD groups, and 13 male.



5 Conclusion and recommendations

The aim of this study has been to assess the effectiveness of AAB's two CBA projects in facilitating progress towards *transformed resilience* of the CVP. In order to achieve this, the process that AAB used, and the results obtained, have been analysed. This has been undertaken to understand how far AAB's projects have built resilience at scale, enabling the poorest and most marginalised communities vulnerable to climate change impacts to successfully adapt long term to future climate change risk through sustainable adaptation strategies. The findings of this analysis show that AAB has delivered transformative adaptation support and benefits to the CVP that their projects have engaged with, with progress towards *transformed resilience* made. AAB's interventions have supported reducing vulnerability for their project participants, leaving behind a legacy of empowered and capacitated people more able to adapt to current climate variability risk.

AAB's interventions have achieved this by undertaking a twin-track approach to CBA. First, AAB has supported the improvement of CVP adaptive capacity. Their first intervention (Assistance to Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) largely addressed development and adaptation deficit situations by supporting community-driven needs expressed through the GonoGobeshonaDol (GGD) platform and Community Adaptation Plan process. Through their second intervention (Scaling up CBA with Local Government in Bangladesh), AAB further enhanced the empowerment of their project participants by supporting their ability to articulate their adaptation needs to relevant local institutions responsible for the delivery of adaptation support and benefits. Simultaneously and second, AAB's latter intervention focused on building the capacity of local institutions identified as important by the CVP to respond to their demands, as well as to integrate climate risk management into their participatory planning and budgeting processes. Fieldwork findings show that progress towards this aim has been achieved. For example, evidence that CVP demands have been integrated into next year's local government budget will be realised after AAB's project have ended. This is significant, as it signals potential sustainability of project activities - a key component in moving towards *transformed resilience*.

In accordance with ARCAB's TOC, this means that AAB's CBA interventions have targeted certain outcomes along two pathways leading towards *transformed resilience*: 'scaled up' and 'scaled out.' This means that to a certain degree, CVP households possess basic development capacity to cope with and respond to climate variability; they are empowered to articulate their adaptation and development needs; and they have access to resources and local government institutions that are facilitating their ability to adapt to climate variability. Likewise, AAB's interventions have improved business as usual management functions of local government institutions engaged in their projects; enhanced the accessibility and responsiveness of these institutions to the CVP; and are assisting local institutional access to required resources to support CBA from higher level government organisations. Moreover, AAB's interventions have revisited business as usual development

approaches to ensure that CVP households have been meaningfully engaged in project planning processes as agents of adaptation driving project planning design. This means that strong participatory processes have been utilised, along with a flexible approach to planning that has responded to the needs of the CVP.

As a result, AAB's interventions have facilitated transformative resilience of the CVP to climate variability, however not transformative resilience to climate change. To reach *transformed resilience* and therefore sustainable adaptation to uncertain future climate change impacts by the CVP, progress towards this goal is needed. What has been achieved thus far provides a strong basis upon which this progress can be made.

Although local knowledge together with scientific information on climate variability has been used to inform community adaptive practices and local government planning initiatives, it is largely the integration of new knowledge about adaptation and future climate change that is needed to shift AAB's interventions further along the *transformed resilience* scale. This refers to knowledge that is co-produced from both improved scientific information about future climate change impacts and adaptation science, and locally-generated knowledge from the CVP about past climate trends and the interaction between climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. With this knowledge, combined with possessing the increased capacity to act on it, CBA practice that moves towards transformative resilience to climate change is likely to be supported.

Recommendations

Based on the findings in this evaluation, the following recommendations are suggested to assist AAB in facilitating further progress towards *transformed resilience* for the CVP groups they have worked with.

1. More targeted climate change training is needed using relevant and locally meaningful new climate change knowledge and adaptation science. Training is to be given at regular intervals to more project participants, and is to be verified through appropriate assessment mechanisms. AAB's interventions provided formal climate change training for local government officials and GGD facilitators. This training was for three days, it was not verified through assessment, and it did not blend local knowledge with improved scientific and adaptation information generated by the scientific community. Results show that local government officials and GGD members are focusing on addressing risk to current climate variability, rather than longer term uncertain climate change impacts. Furthermore, the majority of project participants could not articulate what information they had learnt from AAB's training. Verifying knowledge learnt to assess it has been successfully imparted is important.

2. Additional PRA tools are to be integrated into the Community Adaptation Plan (CAP) process to facilitate climate change foresight and adaptation planning to longer term climate change impacts. More climate vulnerable poor to receive training on revised PRA tools. The PRA tools used in the CAP process focus on local knowledge of past climate trends rather than blending this knowledge with future scientific trends. Results of the CAP therefore address CVP vulnerability to climate variability risk, rather than longer term climate change. Similarly, to build prepared communities that understand and know what to do to protect itself and recover from climate variability and climate change impacts, more people need to have access to the knowledge and capacity required to facilitate this process.

3. Engage relevant scientific institutions identified as important for adaptation by the climate vulnerable poor to facilitate access to improved climate change and adaptation information. This recommendation is needed to achieve points (1) and (2) above. AAB are required to engage with relevant institutions within the scientific community in order to gain access to improved climate change and adaptation information needed. AAB are therefore also required to capacitate the climate vulnerable poor with the necessary knowledge so they are able to identify which institutions are deemed relevant for them.

4. Facilitate a bottom up approach to scientific climate data analysis by capacitating the climate vulnerable poor to articulate their adaptation information needs to the scientific community while simultaneously capacitating identified relevant scientific institutions to fulfill demands made. To blend local and scientific climate information, the scientific community needs to be aware of what information is needed at the local level. AAB is therefore requested to capacity build and empower the climate vulnerable poor to articulate to the scientific community what information they require for future adaptation planning. For these demands to be effective, identified scientific institutions need to possess the capacity to fulfill them. If necessary, AAB is to assess what support is required, and how they may support bridging any gaps in knowledge and capacity to enable demand fulfillment. AAB is also to empower climate vulnerable poor groups with tools to collect climate-related information for themselves. This may include initiating community weather stations that track changes in climate over time.

5. AAB to build knowledge and capacity to manage new climate change information and adaptation science in order to translate information into an accessible format and language that can be used to inform adaptive practice by project participants. To build the knowledge and capacity of project participants to adapt to climate change, AAB and their local partner staff first need to build their own knowledge and capacity in this regard. This will strengthen AAB and their local partners' ability to act as an effective boundary organisation bridging the gap in access to needed information by different project participant groups. This means AAB and their local partners will need to translate scientific information into a practically beneficial and accessible language and format catering to the needs of each group engaged in their projects.

6. Capacitate targeted communities to educate non-targeted communities and younger generations on CBA through organised knowledge sharing forums. Limited knowledge sharing of effective CBA practice has occurred between AAB's project participants and non-target communities outside of AAB's immediate project boundaries. This is also true for children and younger generations both inside and beyond project boundaries. To facilitate scaling out and project sustainability, AAB is recommended to support GGD groups in sharing their knowledge, skills and CAP process to support other less knowledgeable communities, and children, adapt to climate variability. This requires organised knowledge sharing spaces and mechanisms to be set up to facilitate this process. New climate change knowledge can be incorporated once it is in place to support adaptation to climate change.

7. Initiate and support stronger CBA knowledge sharing mechanisms between development assistance organisations and other relevant stakeholders. Facilitating collaborative practice is central to addressing the challenge of climate change, and is required for scaling out of CBA activities. AAB's interventions have shown that participatory planning and budgeting processes work and can be achieved at the local level. To support sharing this effective practice in order for it to be scaled out, more organised knowledge sharing channels need to be fostered. AAB is recommended to incorporate facilitating stronger knowledge sharing mechanisms between organisations in their CBA planning.

8. Continue lobbying for funding streams to be leveraged through national budgetary allocations down to local level institutions to ensure articulated community adaptation demands are met.

Evidence shows that local government institutions have included CVP demands in next year's budget (i.e. after AAB's projects end). However, the number of community demands included in the budget is largely restricted due to insufficient funding. For local government institutions to have the resources needed to support CBA long-term, AAB need to continue lobbying for national funding to reach the local level.

9. Engage with higher level government institutions to facilitate scaling up of CBA activities.

To support CBA activities happening at the local level, and to create an enabling environment for CBA beyond the local scale, AAB need to target government institutions at higher levels. In the context of Bangladesh, this means engaging with District level institutions. Evidence shows that these linkages are lacking. AAB is therefore required to build upon the strong foundation developed at the local government level, and foster connections at District level to facilitate mainstreaming CBA activities into existing institutional processes.

10. Undertake systematic analysis and monitoring of non-climate related risks.

Non-climate related risks have not been systematically tracked during AAB's interventions. Doing so is important to support CVP adaptation, as climate change impacts cannot be viewed in isolation. They are likely to act as a multiplier effect, intensifying and exacerbating current risks already experienced at the local scale. Tracking climate risk alongside other risks, such as socio-economic and market forces that may influence people's vulnerability to climate hazards is therefore important. For example, tracking market thread trends for handloom labourers in Sirajgonj may facilitate people's ability to gauge livelihood sustainability. Evidence shows that having access to this information is likely to support advance planning of when to diversify income streams with alternate livelihood activities as rising thread prices affects handloom productivity.

11. Establish a baseline for future CBA investments to ensure the evidence base exists to support meaningful evaluation.

AAB has collected limited baseline information for their CBA interventions. This means that measuring change over the lifetime of their projects is challenging. In the context of CBA, it is essential to measure change in order for AAB to track and assess the outcomes of their adaptation interventions. This will facilitate AAB's ability to understand if and how their interventions are contributing to adaptation.

Appendix 1

ARCAB M&E for CBA Framework: Evaluation of CBA Effectiveness of ActionAid Bangladesh's CBA interventions

Domain of change	High-level indicators	AAB project-specific sub-indicators
'Upstream' indicators: Institutional capacity to manage climate risks and deliver adaptation benefits to the climate-vulnerable poor	Level of knowledge, capacity and practice of identified local institutions All indicators are disaggregated by gender/SI categories)	<p>KNOWLEDGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of local government stakeholders/local AAB partners/AAB trained on climate vulnerability and risk management ● Level of knowledge of the above stakeholders on climate vulnerability and risk management ● No. of people with, and level of access to regular and updated sources of relevant and meaningful weather and climate information ● No. of people with, and level of access to regular and updated sources of relevant and meaningful non-climate information ● Evidence of awareness of local government role and responsibilities to climate vulnerable poor <p>CAPACITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evidence of local institutions present and operational according to good practice ● Number of climate vulnerable poor included in planning and budgeting processes ● Evidence of influence of active engagement of climate vulnerable poor in planning and budgeting processes ● Evidence of ability to go beyond BAU development planning towards more transformational approaches (including flexible, timely and informed decision-making responsive to changing circumstances; planning long-term; participatory and proactive learning mechanisms) ● Level of access to current and future funding streams with capacity to use funding effectively ● Evidence of support for participatory planning, and climate change planning, by higher levels of government and policy <p>PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evidence of informed local government stakeholders using climate vulnerability and risk management knowledge in local government plans and budget (evidence of changed planning approaches) ● Evidence of climate vulnerable poor adaptation priorities reflected in local level plans and budget ● Evidence of local government stakeholders regularly monitoring and reviewing plans reflecting climate vulnerable poor adaptation priorities with results reflected through adjustments in plan implementation ● Evidence of local elites supporting climate vulnerable poor adaptation activities ● % annual budget allocation for climate vulnerable poor adaptation activities ● Evidence of influence of project benefits beyond project boundaries

<p>'Downstream' indicators of changes in adaptive capacity of the climate vulnerable poor</p>	<p>No. of people experiencing improvements in adaptive capacity in light of climate shocks and stresses</p>	<p>KNOWLEDGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of people in community with a defined level of knowledge on climate variability/change and vulnerability ● Number of people identified as climate vulnerable attending climate sensitization workshops ● Demonstration of knowledge of people identified as climate vulnerable on climate change impacts, vulnerability and appropriate adaptation activities ● Evidence of access to regular and updated sources of relevant and meaningful weather and climate information ● Evidence of access to regular and updated sources of relevant and meaningful non-climate information <p>CAPACITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evidence of strengthened social and diverse networks ● Changing perceptions of climate vulnerable poor representation in local level statutory forums and meetings ● Number of people identified as climate vulnerable empowered to articulate and claim their rights ● Evidence of improved livelihood outcomes ● Evidence of increased skills and resources to undertake new and improved livelihood strategies ● Evidence of improved access to climate resilient infrastructure ● Number of people with diverse income streams ● Evidence of collective problem solving and consensus building reflecting priorities of climate vulnerable poor ● Evidence of ability to move beyond BAU development planning towards more transformational approaches (including flexible, timely and informed decision-making responsive to changing circumstances; planning long-term; participatory and proactive learning mechanisms) <p>PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evidence and no. of GGDs using climate information in their decision-making ● Evidence and no. of GGDs using non-climate related risk information in their decision-making ● Evidence of action plans reviewed and revised in response to changing circumstances/new information with results facilitating adjustments in planning and implementation ● Evidence of innovative adaptation activities initiated appropriate to women and marginalised groups ● Evidence of changing attitudes to risk taking and long term planning for uncertainty under climate change ● Level of change in beneficiary attitude/behaviour utilising adjusted processes, practices or methods for managing climate risks measured from a departure from baseline 'coping' strategies ● Number of people identified as climate-vulnerable demonstrating knowledge of their rights ● Evidence of information sharing and learning beyond project boundaries ● Evidence of influence of project benefits beyond project participants
<p>Climate and other risks driving vulnerability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Systematic tracking of rainfall, temperature, salinity intrusion and sea level rise ● Systematic tracking of other risks identified by the community 	

Appendix 2

Details of data collection undertaken during fieldwork for ARCAB's Evaluation of CBA Effectiveness of ActionAid Bangladesh's CBA projects.

Naogaon (9-13 May 2012)

Location of stakeholders interviewed:

- Baharol and Poschim Dewlia villages, Ganguria Union Parishad, Porsha Upazila
- Babupur and Haripur villages, Tilna Union Parishad, Shapahar Upazila
- Union Parishad stakeholders not targeted by AAB's project were also included in this study from Tentulia Union Parishad, Porsha Upazila.

Focus group discussions:

Five were conducted with

- Male and female GGD members
- Male and female non-GGD community members
- The GGD Apex Group, Tilna Jana Kalyan Kendro (TJLK)

Key informant interviews:

- Md. Tabibur Rahman Sha, Porsha Upazila Chairman
- Md. Abdul Mazid Sarker, Porsha Upazila People's Representative
- Mr Anwarul Islam, Ganguria Union Parishad Chairman, Porsha Upazila
- Taufiqul Rahman, Tentulia Union Parishad Chairman, Porsha Upazila
- Moulik Unnoyon Songstha, Executive Director, Dabi
- Rehana Parvin, Project Officer & Communications, Dabi
- Raju Mohammed, Project Officer - DRR & Livelihoods, Dabi

Sirajgonj (10-13 June 2012)

Location of stakeholders interviewed:

- Charkonabari and Baghbaora villages, Rajapur Union Parishad Belkuchi Upazila
- Char kojuri and Bhat deghulia villages, Kojuri Union Parishad, Shahajadpur Upazila

Focus group discussions:

Four were conducted with

- Male and female GGD members
- Male and female cluster village inhabitants
- Male and female members of the cooperative handloom factory

Key informant interviews:

- Md. Saiful Islam, Kojuri Union Parishad Chairman, Shajadpur Upazila
- Habibullah Bahar, Director, Manab Mukti Songstha (MMS)
- II Md. Abdul Alim, Project Officer, Manab Mukti Songstha (MMS)

Patuakhali (17-21 June 2012)

Location of stakeholders interviewed:

- Gora Am khola Para and Khajura villages, Latachapali Union Parishad, Kolapara Upazila
- Charipara and Pasur Bunia villages, Lalua Union Parishad, Kolapara Upazila

Focus group discussions:

Five were conducted with

- Male and female GGD members
- Male non-GGD community members
- Male Embankment Protection Committee members, and
- Male and female indigenous village inhabitants.

Key informant interviews:

- Mr. Humayun Kabir, Chakamaya Union Parishad Chairman, Kalapara Upazila
- Md. Rezaul Karim, Lalua Union Parishad Chairman, Kalapara Upazila
- S M A Raquib, Associate Programme Officer, ActionAid Bangladesh
- Ahammed Touhidul Imam, Associate Programme Officer, ActionAid Bangladesh

Faridpur (2-4 July 2012)

Location of stakeholders interviewed:

- No 3 North Channel, Sadar Upazila

Focus group discussions:

Two were conducted with

- Male and female GGD members

Key informant interviews:

- Md. Mostaqur Rahman, North Channel Union Parishad Chairman, Sadar Upazila
- M A Jalili, Executive Director, Amra Kaj Kory (AKK)
- Md Jahangir Hossain, Project Coordinator, Amra Kaj Kory (AKK)

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