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Evaluating Impact: Turning Promises into Evidence

Community Climate Change Program

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1. Background

Climate risk

- □Climate change impact is predicted to decrease agricultural GDP by 3.1% each year with losses to household consumption □ Climate risks include tropical cyclones, sea level rise, saline water
- intrusion, erratic behavior of rainfall, temperature extremes, drought, flooding etc.

Government Response

- ☐ Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009
- ☐ Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)
- ☐ Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF): Government programs and Community Climate Change Program (CCCP)

Project Development Objective

☐ To build the resilience of local communities to climate change risks in flood, drought, and coastal regions

2. Description of Intervention

- Establish a financing mechanism for competitively providing grants through NGOs to communities for adaptation
- ➤ Providing grants to selected NGO proposals for community-based adaptation



3. Results Chain

INPUTS

ACTIVITIES

OUTPUTS

OUTCOMES

LONGER-TERM **OUTCOMES** HIGHER ORDER GOALS

- Budget 0 (BCCRF)
- Staffing (PKSF)
- **Technical** 0 experts

- Selection of NGO
- Evaluation/A ppraisal of proposals
- Funding of proposals
- NGO workshops
- Feedback & learning mechanism
- PMU set-up
- M&E mechanism

NGO

- Information material for Community members prepared
- Communitybased adaptation proposals approved for funding for each region

PKSF **

- **Proposals** funded
- M&E system established
- Knowledge Management system in place

Mainstreaming of adaptation by NGOs and adoption of techniques by communities

Adaptation benefits (assets/lives) realized

Reduction of vulnerability to climate risk

4. Primary Research Questions

- ☐ Is this grant financing mechanism effective for promoting adaptation?
- ☐ Have the community members adopted the adaptation techniques?
- ☐ Has CCCP decreased loss of lives and assets due to climate events?



5. Outcome Indicators

Mainstreaming and adoption

- ➤ Number of funded NGOs that have mainstreamed climate change adaptation design into their own programs
- ➤ Number of HHs who have adopted their selected adaptation options

Adaptation Benefits

- ➤ Number of lives lost in comparable climatic events
- ➤ Value of assets perished in comparable climatic events
- ➤ Number of people migrated due to climate change



6. Identification Strategy/ Method

- Methodology: Randomized assignment of villages within the NGO project area over 3 years
 Treatment group: Villages stratified in 1st year (and 2nd year)
 - ☐ Control group: Untreated villages
- **□**Difference-in-differences



7. Sample and Data

☐ Baseline (1st year)
☐Surveys of NGOs in the flood, drought and coastal regions
☐HH surveys in 150 villages for each selected project site (x10
projects)
☐Sampling 30 households in each village (total 45,000 HH)
□Impact evaluation (2 nd year)
Surveys of NGOs in the flood drought and coastal regions
☐HH surveys in 150 villages for each selected project site
☐Sampling 30 households in each village (total 90,000 HH)
□Impact evaluation (3 rd year)
Surveys of NGOs in the flood drought and coastal regions
☐HH surveys in 150 villages for each selected project site
☐Sampling 30 households in each village (total 135,000 HH)



8. Time Frame / Work Plan

		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
Coastal	Call for concept			
(YR1)	notes			
	Selection of NGOs			
	Call for proposals			
	Selection of			
	proposal			
	Awarding of grant			
	Baseline			
	Follow-up 1			
	Follow-up 2			



9. Sources of Financing

☐ Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)

Budget???? US\$600,000??? For 135,000 HH surveys



Thank you

