


















Project Document

Support to BRAC
for

**Enhancing Safe Drinking Water Security and Climate Resilience
through Rainwater Harvesting**

Enhancing Safe Drinking Water Security and Climate Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting

<p>Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 67,300 people (among them 32,048 are women) in Mongla Upazila affected by saline intrusion in their water resources are provided with access to safe drinking water with better health outcomes.- More spare time for women and girls to access education and participate in income generating activities by reducing over burden of unpaid domestic work of collecting drinking water.- 54 Climate Action Groups established throughout the target areas in Mongla Upazila, active in coordinating, planning, and maintaining measures to ensure safe drinking water.- Awareness raised for all participants in the target areas on climate change and adaptation mechanisms including efficient and safe use of water resources.- Climate adaptive water intervention for safe drinking water replicated through evidence-based advocacy in partnership with government organization and private sector entities. <p>Justification for support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mongla is one of the most climate vulnerable areas in Bangladesh, particularly in terms of salinity intrusion. More than 60% of people have no access to safe drinking water and are suffering in terms of health and income loss, where women and girls are disproportionately affected due to overburden of unpaid domestic work as well as social insecurity.-Project intervention will meet the dire need of safe drinking water of the affected communities as well as tapping into the relevant policy priorities of both Danish and Bangladesh Government in achieving water security through sustainable and green water services. The project responds to the Climate Envelope and fits into Denmark's strategy for development cooperation “The World We Share” (August 2021), by solving a corner of the greatest challenge of our time, climate change. <p>Major risks and challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Political uncertainty with the upcoming election in December 2023 and pandemic situation due to COVID-19 which will be constantly monitored and taking actions following BRAC’s relevant policy- Lack of interest from cooperating partners, especially community awareness to maintain the facilities and adopt the mechanism. This is mitigated with close coordination between partners and with close follow up in awareness raising by dedicated staff knowledgeable on local conditions.	File No.	2021-35196				
	Country	Bangladesh				
	Responsible	Embassy in Dhaka				
	Sector	Climate change				
	Partner	BRAC				
	<i>DKK million</i>	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
	Commitment	29	0	0	0	29
	Projected disbursement	0	7.3129	12.9104	8.7767	29
	Duration	3 years				
	Previous grants	BRAC receives funds for a migration project, but nothing related to climate change				
	Finance Act	§ 06.34.01.70.				
	Head of unit	Ambassador Winnie Estrup Petersen				
	Desk officer	Bitalie Taskeen Islam				
	Reviewed by CFO	Karsten Ivar Schack				
Relevant SDGs <i>[Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]</i>						
<div> No Poverty</div>	<div> No Hunger</div>	<div> Good Health, Wellbeing</div>	<div> Quality Education</div>	<div> Gender Equality</div>	<div> Clean Water, Sanitation</div>	
<div> Affordable Clean Energy</div>	<div> Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth</div>	<div> Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure</div>	<div> Reduced Inequalities</div>	<div> Sustainable Cities, Communities</div>	<div> Responsible Consumption & Production</div>	
<div> Climate Action</div>	<div> Life below Water</div>	<div> Life on Land</div>	<div> Peace & Justice, strong</div>	<div> Partnerships for Goals</div>		

Objectives

	Well-being of the most climate vulnerable people in Mongla Upazila improved through access to a nearby source of safe drinking water through systems that can be replicated in other localities.
--	--

Justification for choice of partner:

	Denmark will cooperate with the partners best positioned to bring about development and change. BRAC is considered being positioned as such having nationwide knowledge and vast experience in working with water supply in climate vulnerable areas for decades, and being one of the most experienced organizations in Bangladesh to address poverty and inequality.
--	--

Summary:

	In line with the Danish Development Strategy "The World We Share", the project will establish micro-level rainwater harvesting interventions in Mongla Upazila as well as enhance the resilience of the climate vulnerable people following a community-centric locally-led approach in coordination with multi-sectoral engagement of government and non-government stakeholders, by implementing household and institution-based climate adaptive water interventions.
--	--

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Output 1: Climate action group establishment	0.20 DKK million
Output 2: Climate adaptive water intervention	24.74 DKK million
Output 3: Awareness raising for all participants	0.31 DKK million
Output 4: Evidence based advocacy	1.85 DKK million
Overhead cost (7%)	1.90 DKK million
Total	29.00 DKK million

1. Introduction

This project document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning *Enhancing Water Security and Climate Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting* for a period of 3 years (2022 to 2024) as agreed between the parties: BRAC and the Embassy of Denmark in Bangladesh. The project document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the implementing partner and constitutes an integral part hereof.

2. Context, Strategic Considerations, Rationale and Justification

2.1 National Context

Despite impressive growth post liberation, Bangladesh still faces major challenges in terms of the socio-economic, political and environmental context. The interface of multiple challenges with **limited public resources** and a heavily constrained **public sector capacity** defines the policy and institutional challenges of the country. Persistent **income inequalities** remain a vital issue where top 10% of the population shares 42.9% of the national income in 2019 and bottom 50% sharing only 17.1%¹. Bangladesh is the most **densely populated** country in the world with 164.7 million people. A total of 2.6 million persons aged 15 or above are unemployed (BBS 2017)². **Public debt** is moderately high (about 39% of GDP³) and being further stressed by COVID-19. Bangladesh is projected to invest USD 119.9 billion annually from 2021 to 2030 to meet the SDG target of achieving 7% annual GDP growth⁴. Besides, **corruption and lack of good governance**

Box 1: Bangladesh at a glance

Population (million) = 164.7
Surface Area [km²] = 147,570
Population density [persons/km²] = 1,265
Life expectancy [years] = 72.59
Infant mortality rate [per 1000 live births] = 25.6
GDP millions [USD] = 324.2 billion
GDP [USD/capita] = 1,968
Corruption perception index [rank out of 180] = 146
People living below the poverty line USD 1.90 [% of total] = 20.5

Data source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and World Bank

continues to hamper country's development. Moreover, there are increasing challenges from growing urbanization, declining land availability, lack of infrastructure, limited energy supply and labor skills constraints.

Among all, **climate change** and its associated impacts are seen as the biggest threats to the country's development. Extreme climatic events and **intensified and frequent hazards** such as **cyclone, tidal surge, flooding, river erosion and salinity** leave massive impact on almost all sectors of lives including agriculture, water, livelihood, health and so on. Being the 7th most climate change vulnerable country⁵, **the economic losses** due to climate change in Bangladesh over the past 40 years were at an estimated USD 12 billion depressing the GDP annually by 0.5 to 1 percent⁶.

¹ <https://wid.world/country/bangladesh/>

² Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2017.

http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/a1d32f13_8553_44f1_92e6_8ff80a4ff82e/Bangladesh%20%20Statistics-2017.pdf

World Bank 2016. Bangladesh Interactive Poverty Maps. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2016/11/10/bangladesh-poverty-maps>

³ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/438425/national-debt-of-bangladesh-in-relation-to-gross-domestic-product-gdp/>

⁴ http://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ldc2021_en.pdf

⁵ https://germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf <https://www.tbsnews.net/environment/climate-change/bangladesh-remains-7th-most-vulnerable-climate-change-191044>

⁶ Nationally Determined Contribution of Bangladesh (NDC): Implementation Roadmap

Box 2: The coastal zone

- 19 Districts and 153 Upazilas
- Population nearly 50 million
- 10-35% people living in extreme poverty
- Low-lying, flat and dynamic landscape
- Coastal embankment: 139 polders
- Water resources is the prime issue for coastal areas in the National Policies and Strategies (e.g. Coastal Zone Policy-2005 to Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100)
- 35 million people are facing serious drinking water crises because of freshwater salinization in the coastal aquifer. Additionally Iron, Arsenic, Fluoride are commonly found in ground water
- The daily intake of salt is up to 16 g/d in many coastal communities through only 2 L of drinking water. (WHO recommended 5 g/d)

The **coastal zone** of Bangladesh is especially vulnerable to climate change. The southwest coast of Bangladesh is amongst the poorer regions of the country with 2.5 million poor⁷ living in extremely vulnerable setting. Around 27 million people in the coastal zone of Bangladesh are at the risk of climate induced displacement due to sea level rise by 2050.⁸ Climate change, manifesting in the form of intensified cyclones, storm surges, and sea-level rise is accelerating **saltwater intrusion** into the fresh water sources of the coastal belt. Moreover, anthropogenic activities like polder mismanagement, **upstream river flow control**, excess

groundwater extraction, and land use pattern change for saltwater aquaculture are also contributing factors to increase salinity in the available water resources.

About **35 million people** are facing serious drinking water crisis and being deprived of their basic safe drinking water rights because of freshwater salinization and co-contamination in the coastal aquifer⁹. Increasing salinity creates more stress on populations who rely on both surface and groundwater for drinking and forces them (generally women) to travel further to source safe drinking water. According to the latest report by UNICEF¹⁰, salinity is a major problem creating water scarcity particularly for women and children. Moreover, there are serious health consequences due to increased intake of saline water which increases the risk of health diseases such as high blood pressure, reproduction complexities, heart diseases as well as water borne diseases.

Government of Bangladesh, as a part of their commitment of achieving climate resilience, formulated 'Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)' in 2009 which is aligned with the development strategy of the country. The climate change constraints and opportunities are integrated in overall plans and programmes involving all sectors of development. In lieu of that, Vision 2021/2041, the 10/20-year perspective plan Phase 1 (2010-2020) and Phase 2 (2021-2040) and the 8th Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2025) are all parts of the government's ongoing national development strategies. In view of the special long-term challenges presented by climate change to the Bangladesh delta, the Government has also developed a long-term Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100). Finally, the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan leverages the financing of the Eighth Five Year Plan 2021-2025 of Bangladesh, Vision 2041 and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 to unlock a pathway for a fast-tracked delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

2.2 Local Project Challenge

The project location, **Mongla**, is one of the most climate vulnerable sub-districts (Upazila) under Bagerhat district of South-west coastal Bangladesh with a severe crisis of safe drinking water. The population of the area is about 180,000, with 41.9% living in poverty and 22.7% in extreme poverty level. Therefore, in Mongla, not only are a large percentage of people living under the poverty line but they are also most likely to suffer a wider range of and intensification of impacts from climate change which will further exacerbate the risks they face.

⁷ Technical Feasibility Report: Green Climate Fund Funding Proposal. Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity. Government of Bangladesh. 2017

⁸ Pender, J.S. 2008. What Is Climate Change? And How It Will Affect Bangladesh. Briefing Paper. (Final Draft). Dhaka, Bangladesh: Church of Bangladesh Social Development Programme

⁹ Talukder R. R., Rutherford S., Phung D. T., Islam M. Z. and Chu C. (2016). The effect of drinking water salinity on blood pressure in young adults of coastal Bangladesh. Environmental Pollution 214. DOI: 10.1016/j.envpol.2016.03.074

¹⁰ <https://www.unicef.org/media/105376/file/UNICEF-climate-crisis-child-rights-crisis.pdf>

Box 3: Mongla at a glance**District:** Bagerhat**No. of Union:** 6 (Chila, Sundarban, Chandpai, Burirdanga, Mithakhali, Sonaitala)**No. of villages:** 83**Area:** ~182 km²**No. of HH:** 32,383 (2011)**Population:** 178,503**Density:** 976/km²**Population growth:** 1.30%**Literacy rate:** 65%**Poverty rate:** 41.9%**No. of primary school (govt.):** 71**No. of high school (govt.):** 22**Key rivers:** 4 (Kumarkhali, Mongla, Poshur, Shehla)**Agricultural land:** 3934 ha*Source: Banglapedia¹¹*

Growing water insecurity due to saltwater intrusion in the fresh water resources and arsenic contamination in the groundwater is the most pressing challenge in this area. **More than 60%** of the population do not have access to safe drinking ¹²water (Figure 1). The area is highly exposed to sea-level rise induced salinity intrusion, intense and frequent cyclones and storm surges that infiltrate both surface and groundwater with high salinity and limit availability of water sources for the households use. This is having a severe impact on the livelihoods and health of communities in the project area, and in particular on women and girls. During the dry season, women and girls travel 3 to 4 km to fetch water, which is not even safe to drink – leaving less time for income-generating activities and education. This is an additional risk to their security in terms violence and abuse.

Moreover, the daily intake of salt is up to 16 g/d in many communities in the area through only 2 L of drinking water whereas WHO recommended value is only 5 g/d¹³. Hence, salinity problems in drinking water and related health diseases (e.g., high blood pressure, reproductive health complexities, water borne diseases etc.) in coastal areas have increased significantly in the past few years.

2.3 Strategic considerations

BRAC has years of experience in implementing water and sanitation related interventions in the project area specifically, and in the coastal belt at large. Since 2006, BRAC has provided access to safe drinking water for more than 2.46 million people through its WASH activities in the region by providing interventions such as Pond Sand Filters (PSF), Reverse Osmosis (RO), Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR), rainwater harvesting and tube wells. However, experience indicates rainwater harvesting using catchment and storage, among all, had been

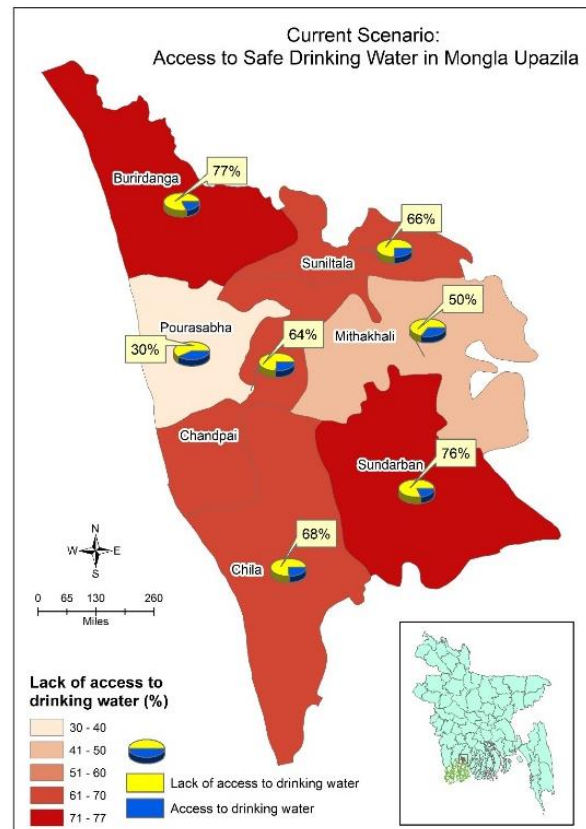


Figure 1: Access to safe drinking water in Mongla Upazila (Data source: Field Survey by BRAC, 2020)

¹¹ https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Mongla_Upazila

¹² Definition of safe drinking water: Safe drinking water defined as water from improved water sources, free of E.coli and other contaminants.

¹³ Rasheed, S., S. Jahan, T. Sharmin, S. Hoque, M.A. Khanam, M.A. Land, M. Iqbal, S.M.A. Hanifi, et al. 2014. How much salt do adults consume in climate vulnerable coastal Bangladesh? *BMC Public Health* 14(1): 584.

the most successful and widely accepted among the communities as the concept is an age-old, cost-efficient practice among the local people¹⁴.

Rainwater as a source of safe drinking water during monsoon season is common in coastal Bangladesh particularly in the area with high ground and surface water salinity. However, during the dry season (December, January, February, and March) people in the coastal zone face extreme drinking water crisis as most of the sources completely dry up while the remaining ones become undrinkable with increased salinity intrusion. The community during the dry season either travel a long path to source safe drinking water, or become compelled to drink from the saline pond and other water sources. Therefore, harvesting rainwater for dry season in a large tank is a contextually fit and simple yet effective solution for these people.

As an implementing partner with GCF-UNDP, currently BRAC Climate Change Programme (CCP) is implementing more than 6,000 Rainwater Harvesting System (RWHS) at household level in the deprived and marginalized communities living in the highly saline-affected coastal Upazila of Assasuni in Satkhira District. Moreover, in Mongla Upazila, BRAC has an existing office and set-up and have clear understanding of local knowledge and community needs. BRAC knows local authorities and the local settings in Mongla. Furthermore, BRAC itself has initiated a water security project in Mongla through which about 1,200 RWHS (each system with 2,000 liter capacity) with filtration have been provided at household level, and installed a RWHS with a capacity of 20,000¹⁵ liter at BRAC Mongla office to which adjacent communities have access.

¹⁴ Islam, Kamal Ziaul, et al. "Low Cost Rainwater Harvesting: An Alternate Solution to Salinity Affected Coastal Region of Bangladesh." *American Journal of Water Resources* 2.6 (2014): 141-148.

¹⁵ Two large tanks of 1000 liter capacity.

2.4 Rationale and Justification

The proposed design builds on long-term experience from working on water and climate in the coastal zone and lessons learned. More specifically, BRAC has issued a study on water related interventions in the area using multi-criteria assessment. This concluded that rainwater harvesting was found to be the most relevant technology to adapt to the water related climate changes in the project location (Figure 2). The study took into

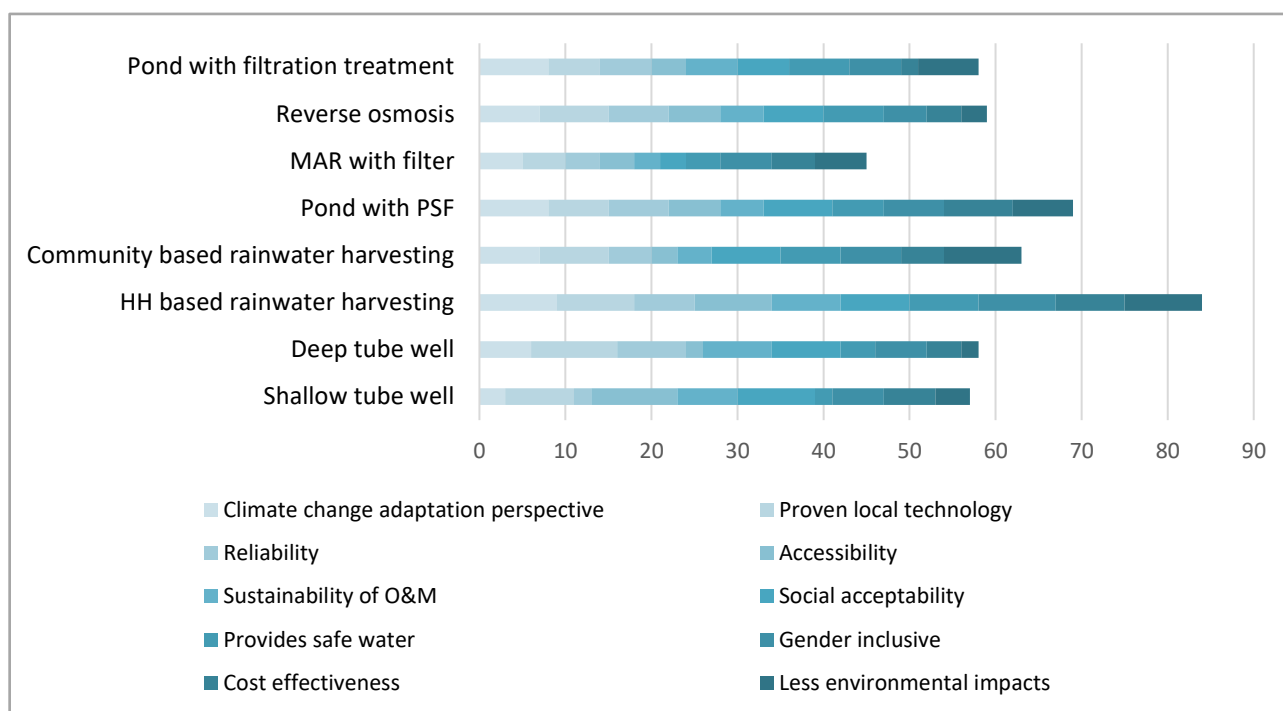


Figure 2: Multi-Criteria Analysis of existing water intervention in the coastal area. X axis represents the Score 0 (less effective) to maximum 10 (highly effective) for the identified 08 water interventions based on 10 criteria

consideration acceptability, cost and energy efficiency, low-cost maintenance, easy modification and gender inclusiveness among others (Box 4).

The proposed project blends the indigenous water harvesting practice with modern catchment and storage design supported by filtration system making it safer and sustainable. The RWHS includes a recyclable poly ethylene (PE) water tank with filter bag technology for both household and community level. The lifespan of a

Box 4: Features of Rainwater Harvesting System

- **Climate Adaptive-** Irregular pattern of rainfall with long dry spells, makes storage of rainwater for the whole year difficult as large rainwater tanks to store water during the dry season are required. During disasters (cyclones), the roof of the household that is being used as catchment area is likely to be damaged. Whereas, the rainwater tank constructed on a raised platform remains intact and provides storage of safe drinking water during the extreme events.
- **Proven local technology-** Household level rain water harvesting is a common practice in the coastal area of Bangladesh that requires no behavioral shift.
- **Reliability-** Can store rainwater for entire dry season. Reduce exposure to water borne disease.
- **Accessibility –** Easy access for children and women
- **Sustainability –** The system is based on low O&M requirements: mostly simple cleaning and basic repairs with low cost routine measures to prevent contamination
- **Social acceptancy-** Widespread practice, relatively low-tech and low-cost: stored rainwater is a convenient, inexpensive water supply close to home
- **Safe –** if cleaned properly the harvested water is fresh and bacteriologically safe. An innovative filtration media is considered in the RWHS for ensuring safe drinking water for the users.
- **Gender inclusive-** Reduces the workload of women and saved additional time can be spent for other productive activities

poly ethylene tank is 15 - 20 years or longer¹⁶ whereas the filter casing can sustain for about 10 years and the filter bag can be used for at least 5 years. PE water tanks are lightweight, rust and corrosion resistant and less prone to cracking, easier to transport, cheaper to install and require less monitoring during construction. Moreover, quality poly ethylene tanks are highly resistant to algae growth; can withstand harsh climate conditions and reduce UV damage. Lastly, they do not leach any chemical or lime that may impart taste in the water or damage the material through pores on the wall of the PE tank.

The above technical considerations justify the appropriateness of RWH for safe drinking water in the project location.

The project design is reflective of the six criteria set by the OECD-DAC.

The project is **relevant** for addressing a key development, basic right and climate change induced challenge of coastal Bangladesh. Mongla is one of the most climate vulnerable areas particularly in terms of salinity intrusion. Project intervention will meet the dire need of safe drinking water of the affected communities as well as tapping onto the relevant policy priorities of both Danish and Bangladesh Government in achieving water security through sustainable and green water services.

The project design **coherently** fits into the strategic objective as well as the situational context of coastal Bangladesh. With increased salinity due to cyclone induced storm surges and water logging, sea level rise, poorly managed polders, uncontrolled upstream river flow and unplanned development, the water salinization and aquifer contamination makes the area extremely sensitive to climate induced drinking water crisis. Addressing the problem will ensure access to safe drinking water for the poor vulnerable communities as well as contribute to reducing water insecurity, a priority for both Danish and Bangladesh Government.

The project is likely to be highly **effective** in achieving the objective of providing safe drinking water to a large number of communities. Approximately 67,300 people will get access to safe drinking water through a clean technology. Rainwater harvesting is a simple yet extraordinarily effective solution for harvesting water in the monsoon season and reducing the safe water crisis in the dry season. Low maintenance cost, Operation & Maintenance (O&M) capacity development of the participant (youth and women), awareness raising on climate change and involvement of government and local stakeholders will play a key role in reaching out to a large volume of participants and reduce their drinking water vulnerability.

BRAC being the largest NGOs in the world, has sufficient implementation experience, resources and set up all over Bangladesh, including in the project area, and maintains excellent relations at multi stakeholder level ranging from participant to ranked government officials. Therefore, the combination of BRAC's operational strength and the commonly accepted micro level solution of rainwater harvesting will ensure effective and **efficient** implementation of the project.

The project will bring considerable **impact** on the lives of the safe drinking water deprived communities of Mongla and the water resources. Being a basic human right, water has significant implication in socio-economic development. The project will contribute to reducing risk of water related disease and at the same time, save considerable amount of time fetching water for children, youth and women which can, otherwise, be used in their education, earning and engaging other socio-economic activities. Moreover, the project will contribute to improve and protect freshwater resources through restoration of freshwater pond.

The project is designed with a **sustainability** approach through its implementation and stakeholder engagement modality. The project has designed its exit plan by developing capacity of the Climate Action Groups to maintain

¹⁶ <https://www.iqsdirectory.com/articles/plastic-tank.html>

the implemented interventions. In addition, the project will serve as demonstration for others to replicate. A number of knowledge materials will be generated and disseminated amongst the government stakeholders for further practice of the solutions promoted by the project. A community-centric locally-led approach, in coordination with multi-sectoral engagement of government and non-government stakeholders, will be ensured along with fine-tuned O&M model of water interventions suitable for the local community and participants. Moreover, evidence-based advocacy will be carried out in partnership with local government institutes and private sectors to promote replication of climate adaptive water interventions for safe drinking water.

This project will address the underlying drivers of climate vulnerability and result in community resilience aligning with the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which will strengthen the synergy to other bilateral and multilateral engagements that support water supply in WASH in Bangladesh as well as enhancing opportunities to apply for climate finance like as GEF, GCF Adaptation Fund etc.

3. Project Objective

The development objective of this project is: *Wellbeing of the most climate vulnerable people in Mongla Upazila improved through access to a nearby source of safe drinking water through systems that can be replicated in other localities.*

Target group

The project will focus on six unions (Chila, Sundarban, Chandpai, Mithakhali, Suniltala and Burirdanga) of Mongla Upazila for implementing household and institution-based climate adaptive water interventions. These unions are all considered extremely climate vulnerable with increased water insecurity due to sea-level rise induced salinity. The project will target poor and marginalized climate vulnerable people, selected based on exposure and sensitivity to climate change and with adaptation capacity, as well as low coverage of service and exclusion. The project aims at reaching an equal or greater proportion of women from poor and unprivileged communities, including those living in social isolation due to disability, livelihood status and socio-cultural norms.

4. Theory of Change, Key Stakeholders and Cross-cutting Issues

4.1 Theory of Change

The well-being of at least 67,300 climate vulnerable people in the Mongla Upazila will be improved with better health conditions (reduced heart problems, lowering of blood pressure, less miscarriages and pregnancy complications etc.) and more spare time for women and girls to access education and participate in income generating activities.

This will be achieved by providing access to safe drinking water for communities in the project area through implementing micro-level interventions following a community-centric locally-led approach, in coordination with multi-sectoral engagement of government and non-government stakeholders.

This will significantly reduce the climate vulnerable people's daily intake of salt through drinking water and reduce time and burden of women and girls to fetch water for drinking purposes.

The project will scale up an innovative model of rainwater harvesting with filtration system (RWHs) at household, community and institutional levels. Besides this, existing freshwater pond will be restored with appropriate treatment technology based on solar energy to ensuring safe drinking water. These simple systems will be designed for easy replication beyond the project area.

Along with this, a model for operation and maintenance of water interventions will be fine-tuned and executed through Climate Action Groups that have been capacity developed to plan and undertake operation and maintenance.

This will assist the most climate vulnerable people adapt to climate change and reduce their vulnerability to saltwater in their current water supply because of saltwater intrusion in shallow tube wells that has been amplified by climate change where sea level rise, intense and frequent cyclone and storm surge induce salinity intrusion.

This theory of change is based on the assumption that the most vulnerable people will actually adopt rainwater harvesting for drinking water purposes and use their gained knowledge in using other water sources for cooking, hygiene, sanitation and other domestic purposes.

It is also assumed that vulnerable groups outside the project area sees the benefits of rainwater harvesting and therefore starts replicating technology and the project's modality.

The main risk for the theory of change to be unsuccessful is that the climate vulnerable people do not see the benefits of the project and continues to drink water with high level of salinity; that the Climate Action Groups fail to absorb the capacity development they receive to maintain the water harvesting interventions; and that climate vulnerable groups outside the project area therefore do not see the benefits in replicating rainwater harvesting in their localities.

4.2 Key stakeholders

The prime stakeholders of the project are the **most vulnerable and marginalized beneficiary households** in Mongla having limited or no access to safe drinking water. Particularly, women and girls in these households, who are traditionally responsible for collecting water, will be heavily engaged in project activities and eventually increase their adaptive capacity for responding to water crisis.

At ward level these, will be engaged through **Climate Action Groups (CAGs)**, which act as the catalyst that will bridge community voice, climate actions for safe water, knowledge dissemination and local government support together. Having the elected ward members of local government on advisory role, these groups will comprise 20-25 members across the communities irrespective of race, gender and religion and will have 50% female representation.

As part of the project implementation, local government and private sectors will be engaged to understand the project solutions' potential for replication beyond this project:

Local government institutions such as **Union Parishad**, the lowest tier of government institute and closest to the communities, will play a key role by providing support to initiation of the project at local level and identifying and selecting the institutes for quality implementation. **Upazila Parishad**, midway between local and central government, will work as channel between local and national government. In addition, local **Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)** is important in providing technical support for implementation. The local government institutions are instrumental for ensuring incorporation in local structures and for influencing and advocating at national level.

Among national actors, **NGO Affairs Bureau** is a key institution in the approval process for the project to come into action officially.

Market actors and local masons are relevant for technical repair and maintenance, and important to establish linkages with local entrepreneurs for materials. This is vital to ensuring project sustainability.

4.3 Cross Cutting Issues

The project takes a Human Right Based Approach (HRBA) through ensuring equal and equitable access to safe drinking water resources for the direct beneficiaries (right holders), and sensitizing them on practicing their basic human rights of safe drinking water while integrating a participatory approach. Climate Action Group will work as a common platform to facilitate this mutual practice with duty bearers.

Gender equality is at the centre of the project given the strong focus on women's engagement and the anticipated benefit for women, girls and the larger family, who can free more time for education.

The project will also sensitize youth from educational institutions by raising their awareness on climate change and importance of safe drinking water, and involving them in different knowledge dissemination and awareness raising activities.

The project addresses 'Leaving no one behind' by supporting and working with the most climate vulnerable groups in some of the most climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh, where saltwater intrusion in drinking water is high and the risks of flooding and impacts from cyclones is returning as annual events.

The project promotes environment friendly interventions as rainwater harvesting and other surface water interventions having minimal impact on biodiversity and local environmental resources. Nevertheless, BRAC will conduct an initial environmental screening before the construction of RWHS and other interventions based on the 'Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF)' of BRAC.

5. Project Description

The project will revolve around four interrelated types of activities, which will be adjusted as necessary in an inception review.

1) Climate Action Groups

Climate Action Groups (CAG) will be established as a common platform at ward level to be the driver of the project. The CAG will be comprising 20-25 members from different corners of the ward irrespective of ethnicity, gender and religion where each group must have at least 50% of female members.

The CAGs major activity will be to assist intervention planning and ensure implementation of RWH interventions for safe drinking water, knowledge dissemination on climate change related to security of water throughout the year, as well as maintaining networking with local government and other sector actors for implementing the identified measures to address the safe drinking water crisis in Mongla Upazila.

CAG will establish a strong linkage with local government by nominating a ward member as advisor of the CAG. Additionally, the CAG will be linked with the relevant activities implemented by other programmes of BRAC, including Ultra Poor Graduation Programme, Micro-finance, WASH and Health Programme.

CAG members will be capacitated to respond and take action supporting access to safe drinking water. A series of orientation and training sessions will be organized for CAG members to enhance their capacity to develop their own water solution plan during the water crisis period in the dry season.

2) Climate adaptive safe drinking water interventions

Climate adaptive safe drinking water interventions will be installed at household level, in communities and public buildings, based on a detail water census at household level along with focus group discussion and Key Informant Interview to identify supply and demand for safe water in the project area. Based on this, beneficiaries will be selected meeting the criteria for sensitivity, vulnerability and adaptive capacity.

Beneficiaries will be provided with a rainwater harvesting system with filter where suitable surface water source (pond) is not available. The RWHs is introducing pre and post filter system containing 1-0.5-micron gravity driven filter bag. At household level one or more 2000-liter RWHs with filtration system will provided considering the average family members and the length of water crisis period. Installations are inexpensive and durable over long lime. The water tanks will last for two decades, if not hampered. Filters and filter castings will need to be replaced every 5-10 years at a cost per unit of approx. DKK 200.

At institution level, 30,000–40,000-liter RWHs with filtration system will be installed covering school students and adjacent community. Additionally, a new concept of Water Bank including 10,000-20,000-liter RWHs will be introduced at institute level for providing safe drinking water to community people as a supplementary support during prolong dry season. Respective institutional authority and adjacent community will be capacitated to manage the RWHs for self-sustained operation. Location, types of institution, and possible contributions will be decided based on the inception report, and will take into consideration the roof types and its capacity as catchment area for harvesting rainwater along the water demand of the adjacent community of the institutions.

At community level, identified surface water source (pond) will be restored with small scale water treatment plant powered by PV-solar where possible¹⁷. Ponds are selected based on a set of environment criteria including distance to toilet facilities, water level, salinity and total dissolve solids (TDS) of pond water during dry season. Also, accessibility for women, adolescent, disabled and other socially excluded people are included as criteria. After the selection the edge of the pond will be raised to protect it from tidal surge and flood, also some soil protection measures will be taken to inhibit leaching and saline intrusion.

At household level, beneficiary will provide in kind contribution during the construction phase. Whereas at institutional and community level water interventions beneficiary will contribute in cash (10-15% of the total cost of the intervention) which will be deposited in a separate bank account for future operation and maintenance of the system. Water sold from community water installations will be sold at a price that can cover (non-profit) to pay for regular maintenance and salary of the caretaker.

An inception review will explore the model to ensure the most efficient and sustainable operation and management model for each water option at community and institute level, including a management committee, caretaker and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) fund mechanism.

A management committee will be formed with the water users, and a caretaker will be appointed to ensure smooth functioning and sound financial management. The caretakers' salary and other operational costs will be paid from the income generated from water sales.

Existing local masons will be trained in relevant O&M of rainwater harvesting systems, and links established with local market actors to ensure the availability of maintenance materials.

¹⁷ Diesel generators will not be permitted

Temporary job opportunities are created during construction of the RWH systems. Women will be prioritized for these jobs and social safeguards ensured. Most materials will be procured locally to contribute positively to the local economy and engaging local market actors.

3) Awareness raising on adaptation to climate change

All participants in the target areas will receive awareness raising on adaptation to climate change related to the safe use of water resources, through a series of campaigns and events.

Separate training will be organized for local leaders to enhance their capacity to manage water shortages during critical dry seasons.

4) Evidence based advocacy

A number of knowledge products will be developed including Interactive Education and Communication (IEC), Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) materials, training modules, policy briefs, good practice documentation and video documentary.

During project implementation, three research studies will be conducted, including on surveys: i) Stocktaking of water supply solutions in the coastal area; ii) Scoping of excising practices and challenges to access water security for livestock and other domestic purposes, and; iii) Assessment of the need to add additional minerals to rainwater to maintain health conditions for people consuming rainwater. These studies will be broadly shared with relevant sector actors and will be made available on BRAC's web-portal.

5) Baseline and inception

At the beginning of the project period, a baseline survey will be carried out to ensure that a benchmark is available for the results framework and the indicators specified therein. Findings of the baseline survey will be reported to DANIDA. Within one year of signing of the agreement, DANIDA will conduct an external inception review to guide definition of a clear roadmap for a sustainable operation and ways to scale up the programme through innovative business models that combine public-private blending finance. Issues to be looked into would also include the added-value of this project, strengthened so as to go beyond service delivery, cost of access to clean water, community vs. household investments etc.

6. Results Framework

For results-based management, learning and reporting purposes Denmark will base the actual support on progress attained in the implementation of the project as described in the documentation. Progress will be measured through BRAC's monitoring framework focusing on one key outcome and corresponding outputs and their associated indicators.

The results framework for enhancing safe drinking water security and climate resilience through rainwater harvesting system is:

Project	Enhancing safe drinking water security and climate resilience through rainwater harvesting
Project Objective	Wellbeing of the most climate vulnerable people in Mongla Upazila improved through access to a nearby source of safe drinking water through systems that can be replicated in other localities
Impact Indicator	People affected by salinity intrusion into their water supply in Mongla Upazila and other localities have access to nearby safe drinking water by 2024 due to direct and indirect influence of the project

Outcome 1	People in Mongla Upazila affected by saline intrusion into their water resources are provided with access to safe drinking water with better health outcomes and more spare time for women and girls		
Outcome indicator 1.1	Number of climate vulnerable people of Mongla Upazila with immediate access to safe drinking water by 2024 (disaggregated by gender)		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2024	67,300 (among them 32,048 are women)

Outcome indicator 1.2	Number of people supported by government and other non-government actors for accessing safe drinking water in Mongla Upazila by 2024 as a part of technology replication		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2024	12,000

Outcome indicator 1.3	Number of cases (high blood pressure, pregnancy complication) in target communities of Mongla Upazila by 2024		
Baseline	Year	2022	Established as part of baseline study
Target	Year	2024	10% or more reduction compared to baseline

Outcome indicator 1.4	Average time spent collecting and carrying drinking water in target areas within Mongla Upazila by 2024 (disaggregated by gender)		
Baseline	Year	2022	Established as part of baseline study
Target	Year	2024	Drinking water fetching time reduced to < 30 min per day

Output 1	Climate Action Groups established throughout the target areas in Mongla Upazila by 2024, active in coordinating, planning, and maintaining measures to ensure safe drinking water.		
Output indicator 1	Number of Climate Action Groups coordinating, planning and maintaining measures to ensure safe drinking water at their locality of Mongla Upazila by 2024, with at least 50% of members in each CAG being women		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year 1	2022	25
Target	Year 2	2023	25
Target	Year 3	2024	4
Total (year 1 Year 3)			54

Output 2		Climate adaptive safe drinking water interventions installed at household, community, and public buildings	
Output indicator 2		2.1 Number of interventions providing safe drinking water to people affected by climate induced salinization of water resources implemented at household, community and in public buildings in Mongla Upazila by 2024 2.2 Total number of people with access to safe drinking water, disaggregated by gender	
Baseline	Year	2022	2.1. 0 2.2. 0
Target	Year 1	2022	2.1. 1,207 (new installment) 2.2. 12,445 (Newly reached people)
Target	Year 2	2023	2.1 2,812 (new installment) 2.2 31,185 (newly reached people)
Target	Year 3	2024	2.1 1,416 (new installment) 2.3. 23,670 (newly reached people)

Output 3		Awareness raised for all participants in the target areas on climate change and adaptation mechanisms including efficient and safe use of water resources	
Output indicator 3		Number of participating households with the capacity of applying more efficient and safe use of water resources in Mongla Upazila by 2024, disaggregated by gender	
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year 1	2022	25%
Target	Year 2	2023	65%
Target	Year 3	2024	95%

Output 4		Evidence based advocacy carried out in partnership with DPHE and private sectors to promote replication of climate adaptive water interventions for safe drinking water in Mongla	
Output indicator 4		Number of events (research, meeting, workshop) organized to promote replication of climate adaptive water interventions for safe drinking water in Mongla – participants registered disaggregated by gender	
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year 1	2022	10
	Year 2	2023	13
	Year 3	2024	13

7. Inputs/Budget

The overall budget of this three-year project is DKK 29,000,000. Please see Annex-5 for detailed budget.

Particulars	Year 1 (DKK in million)	Year 2 (DKK in million)	Year 3 (DKK in million)	Total (DKK in million)
Output-1: Climate Action Groups established throughout the target areas in Mongla Upazila by 2024, active in coordinating, planning, and maintaining measures to ensure safe drinking water	0.2030	-	-	0.2030
Output-2: Climate adaptive safe drinking water interventions installed at household, community, and public buildings level	6.1045	11.1932	7.4397	24.7374
Output-3: Awareness raised for all participants in the target areas on climate change and adaptation mechanisms including efficient and safe use of water resources	0.0959	0.0961	0.1215	0.3135
Output-4: Evidence based advocacy carried out in partnership with DPHE and private sectors to promote replication of climate adaptive water interventions for safe drinking water in Mongla	0.4310	0.7765	0.6414	1.8489
Overhead Cost (7%)	0.4784	0.8446	0.5742	1.8972
TOTAL BUDGET	7.3129	12.9104	8.7767	29.0000

Funds cannot be transferred between the above budget lines without prior approval from the Embassy of Denmark in Bangladesh. Expenditures beyond the total grant cannot be reimbursed to BRAC. Currency exchange rates and day to day inflation may require changes among line items but not exceeding the total budget. All budgetary changes will be done with prior approval from respective authority at the Embassy of Denmark in Bangladesh.

The Danish grant must be spent solely on activities leading to the expected outputs and outcomes as agreed between the parties. BRAC is responsible for ensuring that the funds are spent in compliance with the agreement and with due consideration to economy, efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the results intended.

8. Institutional and Management Arrangement

The project will be executed following a coordinated approach including: Project Steering Committee (PSC), Local Advisory Committee (LAC), Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and community level Climate Action Group (CAG). Governed by the PSC with advisory support from LAC, the PIU will be responsible for implementing the project activities and facilitate to form the CAG at ward level. The CAG will support the PIU to implement the project activities and maintain linkage with the LAC and targeted beneficiaries.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The Project steering committee is a top-level project governing body consisting of a representative a member from the Local Advisory Committee, and eight influential authorities

from BRAC including Climate Change Programme (CCP), Gender Justice and Diversity Programme (GJD), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme, Finance and Accounts Department (F&A), Internal Audit Department (IAD), Procurement Department (PD), Programme Development, Resource Mobilisation and Learning (PRL) and BRAC Monitoring Department (BMD) Headed by the Director of BRAC Climate Change Programme, this committee will meet annually and provide strategic direction for implementing the project as well as review the compliance with DANIDA and BRAC requirements. The Project Coordinator will act as secretary to the PSC and normally attend the meetings of the Steering Committee to report on progress, discuss the suggestions from the LAC, and answer any questions raised by PSC members. A representative from the Embassy of Denmark will be invited as observer.

Local Advisory Committee (LAC): A twelve-member Local Advisory Committee (LAC) will be formed at project location comprising the representatives of the Local Government Institutions and Departments including Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Upazila Chairman, Union Chairman, and respective officers from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) Department of Health, Education and BRAC district representative. The Project Implementation Unit will regularly communicate the project progress to the local advisory committee and meet every six months to ensure their engagement for beneficiary selection, site selection, quality implementation, as well as operation and maintenance of project interventions. The Project Coordinator will also accumulate advice from the LAC that will be communicated to the PSC for strategic decisions. As a head of the committee, the UNO will provide suggestions for coordinating with other actors to increase the investment to increase safe water access in the project area. DPHE will provide the technical support for water interventions, and health and education representatives will support to select the institute and health center for project interventions and will engage with awareness-raising events.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU): The project implementation unit will be responsible for field level implementation of the project activities where the Project Coordinator will provide necessary technical and operational guidance as well as liaise with the PSC and LAC. Headed by the Project Coordinator, PIU will comprise senior specialist for planning and implementation, GIS & monitoring specialist, knowledge management specialist, advocacy specialist, senior officer, admin and logistics; and deputy manager of water Services; environmental and social safeguard, partnership and donor reporting and finance officer based in the head office. Under the supervision of senior specialist planning and implementation, project manager at the field level will work closely with field level staff including Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) officer; area manager; accounts officer; capacity development officer; field engineer and programme organiser who will work directly with the CAGs, project beneficiaries and other local stakeholders for successfully implementation of the project activities.

BRAC will apply an effective, objective, fair, forward-looking, and development-focused performance management system that will foster the culture of high-performance and ensure accountability of all project staff members for performance and performance management.

Climate Action Group (CAG): Climate Action Group (CAG) will be a common platform at ward level comprising 20-25 members from different corners of the ward irrespective of race, gender and religion where each group must have 50% of female members in total. Total 54 wards will be covered through this project. Major activity of this group will be promoting climate adaptive interventions for safe drinking water, knowledge dissemination on climate change, water safety plan as well as maintaining linkage with the PIU, LAC, local government institutes and other sector actors for implementing the identified adaptive measures for safe drinking water in Mongla Upazila.

9. Project Management

- Weekly project meeting will take place at Field Office participated by field level project staff.
- Monthly progress review meeting will take place at BRAC Head office with participation of key staff from head office and from field office.
- Use of Geographic Information System (GIS) for tracking and monitoring the progress of project activities.
- BRAC will apply a sound monitoring strategy following BRAC's standard operating procedure (SOP) and carry out internal audit to keep the project on track to make sure the financial statements are reliable.
- The Project Coordinator will review all major reports and documents for improving quality standards.
- The project will identify various types of risks and issues and maintain a risk register following BRAC's Risk Management Policy and Framework.
- BRAC will implement the project in a high participatory manner engaging all stakeholders.
- BRAC will responsible for communication of results following the strategy presented in Annex 7.

The above-mentioned procedures will be elaborated in a project operation manual.

The Embassy of Denmark in Bangladesh shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial supervision mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the project. As a minimum, a mid-term review will be carried out at the end of 2022. After the termination of the project support, the Embassy of Denmark reserves the right to carry out evaluations in accordance with this article.

10. Financial Management, Planning and Reporting

Funds are made available by the Climate Envelope within Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will be transferred to BRAC in tranches following the approval from the NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB) in Bangladesh. BRAC will manage this fund following the rules and regulations mentioned by DANIDA as well as maintaining alignment with the minimum requirements set forth in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' guidelines for Accounting and Auditing for Funds Channeled through Local NGOs.

Following BRAC's Procurement Policy, all materials and services of this project will be procured where relatively more expensive, larger number of items (i.e. tanks, filters etc.) will be purchased centrally, and locally available less expensive materials will be purchased locally. The BRAC Procurement Department at head office will be responsible to process the central level procurement and under the supervision of head office, field level purchase committee will be responsible to procure relevant services and materials at local level. This local purchase committee will be formed comprising of minimum 3 members, headed by respective Managers/in charge officers with representation of other BRAC programmes and local accounts department of BRAC.

Upon signing of the agreement, the Embassy of Denmark in Bangladesh will disburse funds to the BRAC account. Upon receiving of funds from the Embassy of Denmark, BRAC Finance and Accounts Department will produce a project code that will be used for booking the project cost using a central Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. BRAC will maintain the account in accordance with internationally accepted accounting principles, which follows the basic four-eye principles for all payments following DANIDA's "Guidelines for approval of grant appropriations, strategies and policies". Along with this, BRAC will provide six monthly output- based project expenditure reports to the Embassy. The financial reports will be output based in order to report the output wise progress financially.

9.1 Audit

All expenditures shall be subject to an annual external audit by an independent and certified audit company.

Audit related expenses should be included in the project budget. The terms of reference and choice of auditor shall be submitted to the Embassy for comments and non-objection. An audit is to cover the implementation carried out by any sub-contractors appointed by BRAC also, maintaining required standards.

The audit shall be conducted in accordance with the minimum requirements as set forth in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Guidelines for Auditing and Accounting of Grants Channelled through Local NGOs. The audited accounts shall be submitted no later than six months following the end of the financial year. BRAC shall ensure that Donor's representatives will be permitted to visit, upon a timely request, any part of the Project for purposes related to this Agreement.

The Embassy of Denmark in Bangladesh shall have the right to conduct an audit at any point in time, should it deem necessary.

BRAC will make sure that no offer, payment, consideration or benefit of any kind, which could be regarded as an illegal or corrupt practice, shall be made, promised, sought or accepted - neither directly nor indirectly - as an inducement or reward in relation to activities funded under this agreement, including tendering, award, or execution of contracts.

9. 2 Reporting

BRAC will produce all its reports in alignment with the result framework and work plan of the project. All the reports will be produced using a standard reporting template following any available guidelines of Embassy of Denmark. In using the reported information, BRAC will strictly abide by the disclosure policies of the Embassy of Denmark. Moreover, the Embassy of Denmark is entitled to carry out technical and/or financial missions, reviews, evaluations and audits during the project period. BRAC will produce the following types of reports throughout the project period.

Report Type	Frequency	Responsibility	Note
Project Inception Report	Within first year of signing of the project agreement	EoD in Bangladesh and BRAC	EoD will hire the Consultant.
Baseline report	Six months after the signing the project agreement	Third party	Third party will be selected following the BRAC's policy and guidance from Donor
Half-yearly Progress Report (Narrative and Financial)	Every six months (will be submitted within the first 30 days of the following every six months)	Project Coordinator	This report will have report on operational and financial progress. It will be reviewed by the Director, CCP before submission.
Annual Progress Reports (Narrative and Financial)	Every year (will be submitted within the first 30 days of the following year)	Project Coordinator	This report will have narrative on project activity and financial progress. It will be reviewed by the Director, CCP before submission. The annual progress reports will be the basis for the development of new work plans and adjustments to risks.

Final Evaluation Report including Endline survey	3 months after the contract ends	Conducted by third party	Third party will be selected following the BRAC's policy and guidance from Donor. The final evaluation will review progress at outcome level and capture important lessons learned and case studies on significant changes.
Project Completion Report	Submitted to the EoD 3 months after the contract ends	Project Coordinator	This report will have narrative on operational and financial aspects with lesson learned.

11. Risk Management

Risks are described in Annex 4 and will be updated as part of the annual reporting.

BRAC has a dedicated Risk Management Service (RMS) department to measure risk of all the programmes and projects. The risk assessment is integrated into the project implementation. A detailed risk register will be developed for the project through BRAC's risk management policy and framework (based on ISO 3100 and COSO). The risk owner will review the register periodically, and track and monitor the mitigation plan execution to minimize the risk into the tolerance level.

The main contextual risk is related to political uncertainty with the upcoming election in December 2023. The political situation is constantly monitored and BRACs overall policy in these situations will be followed.

12. Closure

Exit strategy for this project plans to include climate action group, local service provider for water, and local government for the handing over of the project management after completion. Local community members will be encouraged to participate in the project process, which increases their ownership and sense of responsibility regarding the project and helps to promote integrity. Along with this, a strong linkage will be established between the climate action group and local government and water services provider (DPHE) at local level throughout the project period, so that this group remains effective after the completion of the project. For long term sustainability of the water interventions, a sustainable operation and management model will be developed including a management committee, caretaker and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) fund mechanism so that it can operate in a self-sustaining way. Moreover, local masons will be capacitated on technical designs and construction techniques of rainwater harvesting systems, and establishing a linkage with local market actors to ensure the availability of those materials at the local market. Through this project, evidence-based advocacy will be carried out in partnership with DPHE and private sector to promote the replication of the water interventions for safe drinking water in other localities.

Any unspent balance or any savings of project funds shall be returned to the EoD in Bangladesh together with any interest accrued from deposit of Danish funds.

Annexes:

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

Annex 3: Theory of Change, Scenario and Result Framework

Annex 4: Risk Management

Annex 5: Budget Details

Annex 6: List of Supplementary Materials

Annex 7: Plan for Communication of Results

Annex 8: Process Action Plan

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

1. Brief presentation of partners

BRAC has been ranked world's #1 NGO over the last five years and it is widely admired for its long-term vision, durability, and scale. BRAC brings inclusive, innovative, cost-effective, evidence-based, and adaptive socio-economic development that benefits more than 100 million people in Bangladesh. It works in over 69,000 villages of all the 64 districts of Bangladesh.

In Mongla, BRAC has proper institutional arrangement with adequate number of employees to run the existing project operations. BRAC Climate Change Programme (CCP) is dedicatedly working in this area to address the safe drinking water crisis issues due to the climate change induced salinity in surface and groundwater. The CCP team present in Mongla Upazila is headed by an Area Manager who is reportable to the Programme Manager at Head Office.

2. Summary of partner capacity assessment

Bangladesh follows a conventional way, in which cities, urban and towns get more emphasis when it comes to development. For being on track and true to the development agenda, the models need to be tailored instead of one size fits for all. Bangladesh will be required to take concrete steps towards reforming governances, institutional arrangements, transparency, accountability and enhanced productivity. In order to do so, the project fairly aims to bring the most relevant stakeholders under four broader head in decision making, planning, executing and carrying forward the project's long-term outcome. While implementing the project, BRAC will engage centrally and locally as an implementing entity, local government institutions, community group/s and market actors.

3. Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
BRAC	BRAC was established in 1972 under the Societies Act 1860 as a non-governmental organization (NGO). BRAC works to achieve large-scale, rapid change by working with individuals, families, communities, and institutions to overcome poverty	BRAC has very recently initiated a dedicated programme called Climate Change Programme (CCP), functioning from 2019. CCP has an aim to ensure drinking water security at coastal zone that indents to cover 100% climate vulnerable	BRAC has an enormous coverage at the local level. It runs development activities in all 64 districts with appropriate human resource and infrastructural support.	Context specific intervention to solve safe drinking water crisis for the people who are at the high risk of climate change	<p>Strength: Capable of implementing high monetary value projects in the field. BRAC has adequate set up centrally and locally for the proposed project.</p> <p>Weaknesses: BRAC is highly sensitive about its reputation as a non-governmental organization. BRAC requires to take approval from NGO Affairs Bureau for implementing any project funded by foreign agencies.</p>	<p><i>Advocacy with Bangladesh Government will be carried out for adopting and scaling-up this initiative. Moreover, BRAC will potentially preserve the implementation model and bring necessary modification for beyond project period in order to replicating this model</i></p>

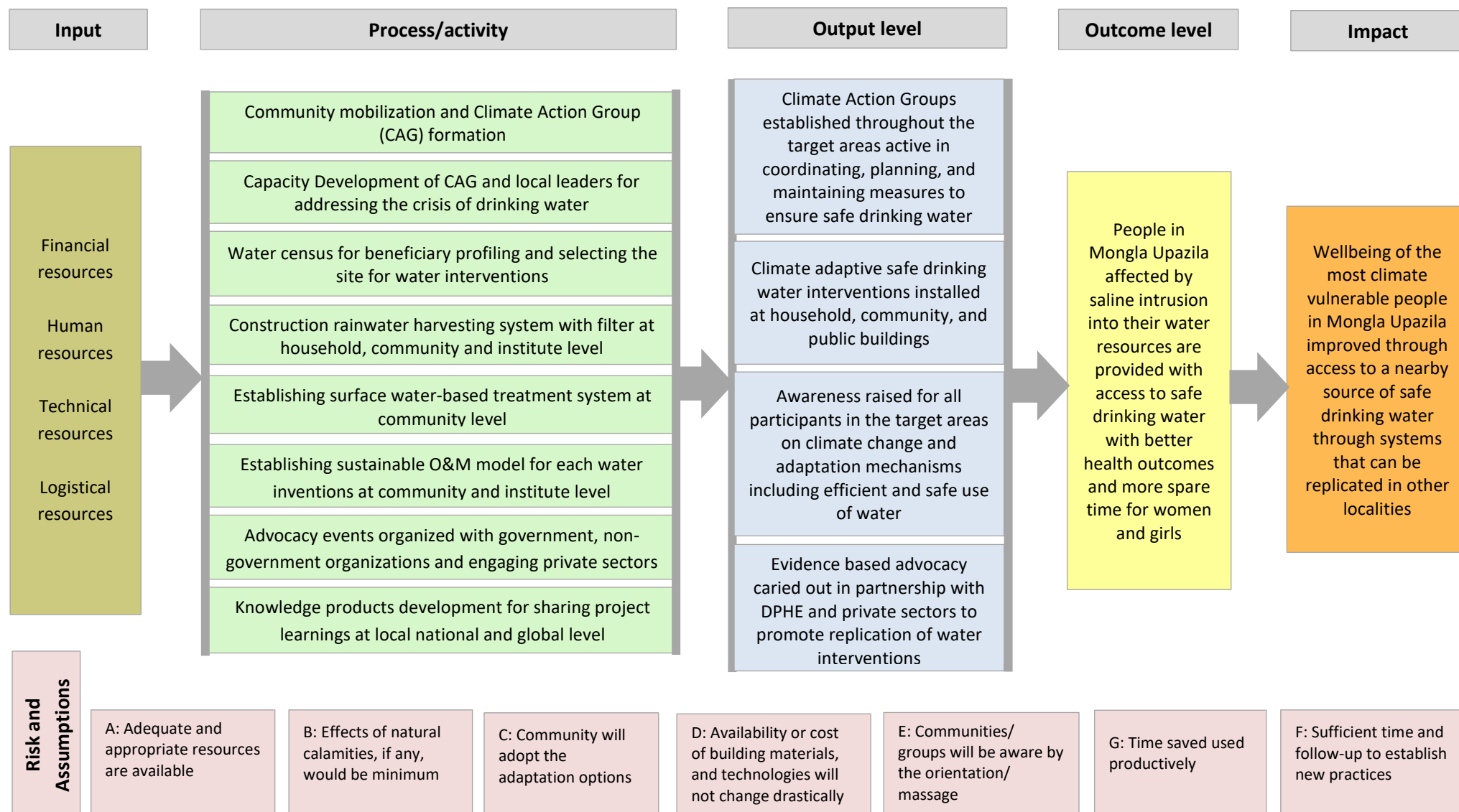
Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
	through social development activities. Vision of BRAC: A world free from all forms of exploitation and discrimination where everyone has the opportunity to realise their potential.	population with access to safe drinking water. Other BRAC Programmes (e.g. WASH, UPGP etc.) have already been working on water and livelihood related initiatives. This project will add a very significant value in order to fulfill the milestone.			<p>Opportunities: BRAC has good connection and track record of working with relevant departments and institutions of Bangladesh government at local and national level.</p> <p>Threats: The project is located at the most climate vulnerable and hard to reach area. Project activities may be affected due to any disaster and natural calamities</p>	<i>in another different climatic context.</i>
Local Government Institutions	Upazila and Union Parishads are vital and unavoidable local authorities for any development projects. Upazila parishad: The Upazila Parishad is midway between local and central government and it's an important tier of political-administrative nexus. Union Parishad as the lowest tier of local government institution has been	Local government institutions have the potential to emerge as strong agents of development that can reach out to the local communities and help them identify and plan their own needs. These institutions are there to ensure good governance, development planning, implementation, transparency, and accountability for rural Bangladesh.	Local government have influence on how different social groups gain access to and are able to use assets and resources institutional partnerships.	Their main contribution in this project would be to identify the most vulnerable people and to keep in line with the development agenda, minimize existing gaps and overlapping and increase institutional capacity.	<p>Strength: They are elected bodies. Mass population pays attention to their advocacy.</p> <p>Weakness: Inequalities may spur while making decisions, also there are significant number of followers who may receive favor out of political affiliation.</p> <p>Opportunities: Local government institutions are well aware about development gaps, therefore can guide accordingly.</p> <p>Threats: Highly influenced by political economy. Decisions might be biased in some cases.</p>	<i>Local government institutions will be involved in project planning, strengthened during project implementation with knowledge and capacitated with climate change knowledge.</i>

Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
	working for a long time to provide services to citizens at their doorstep.					
Community groups	Climate Action Groups (CAG) are the local action takers to a global crisis. A group like this will be formed with the representative on from across the communities.	CAG will represent community directly to the project. Their presence will help the project implementer in order to make a transformative shift towards a resilient future of the project location.	Community groups can influence attitudes of community people towards project intervention, can drive their aims and objectives of the project in a right direction and can reduce management cost.	There main contribution would be in project implementation planning, selection of beneficiaries as well as support to sustain the project interventions and participate in overall project governance.	<p>Strength: Communities has clear knowledge about the geographical condition.</p> <p>Weakness: Communities may not get attracted with the new technology to adapt with the geographical condition.</p> <p>Opportunities: Capacity and knowledge base can be developed in order to establish project interest.</p> <p>Threats: Maintenance of project's technical intervention may hinder due to weak educational background.</p>	<i>Community groups are among those who are directly affected by climate change impacts. The exit strategy will be implemented at the beginning by actively and directly involving of the populations affected by, or at risk from the impacts of climate change, in the planning, implementation, management and monitoring of adaptation strategies, as active participants rather than solely as stakeholders.</i>
Market actors	Market actors are the ones who get involved in construction works by selling raw materials and goods for installing	Market actors are important in terms of the availability of goods and raw materials for constructions and other project interventions.	Enough market actors in project area will arguably reduce the project costing too.	Market actors are the potential stakeholders that contributes to exit strategy.	<p>Strength: Local market actor may provide materials after-sales services.</p> <p>Weakness: Minimum technical knowledge about project construction to provide after-sales services.</p>	<i>A linkage between market actors, communities, key actor from government will be created to develop a synergy for independent post project operations.</i>

Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
	rainwater harvesting system.				<p>Opportunities: Will create business opportunity for local that will potentially improve earning of many.</p> <p>Threats: Monopoly may occur and may charge high price for suppliable materials.</p>	

Annex 3: Theory of Change, Scenario and Result Framework

Theory of Change



Result framework for enhancing safe drinking water security and climate resilience through rainwater harvesting is:

Project	Enhancing safe drinking water security and climate resilience through rainwater harvesting
Project Objective	Wellbeing of the most climate vulnerable people in Mongla Upazila improved through access to a nearby source of safe drinking water through systems that can be replicated in other localities
Impact Indicator	People affected by salinity intrusion into their water supply in Mongla Upazila and other localities have access to nearby safe drinking water by 2024 due to direct and indirect influence of the project

Outcome 1	People in Mongla Upazila affected by saline intrusion into their water resources are provided with access to safe drinking water with better health outcomes and more spare time for women and girls		
Outcome indicator 1.1	Number of climate vulnerable people of Mongla Upazila with immediate access to safe drinking water by 2024 (disaggregated by gender)		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2024	67,300 (among them 32,048 are women)

Outcome indicator 1.2	Number of people supported by government and other non-government actors for accessing safe drinking water in Mongla Upazila by 2024 as a part of technology replication		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2024	12,000

Outcome indicator 1.3	Number of cases (high blood pressure, pregnancy complication) in target communities of Mongla Upazila by 2024		
Baseline	Year	2022	Established as part of baseline study
Target	Year	2024	10% or more reduction compared to baseline

Outcome indicator 1.4	Average time spent collecting and carrying drinking water in target areas within Mongla Upazila by 2024 (disaggregated by gender)		
Baseline	Year	2022	Established as part of baseline study
Target	Year	2024	Drinking water fetching time reduced to < 30 min per day

Output 1	Climate Action Groups established throughout the target areas in Mongla Upazila by 2024, active in coordinating, planning, and maintaining measures to ensure safe drinking water.		
Output indicator 1	Number of Climate Action Groups coordinating, planning and maintaining measures to ensure safe drinking water at their locality of Mongla Upazila by 2024, with at least 50% of members in each CAG being women		
Baseline	Year	2022	0

Target	Year 1	2022	25
Target	Year 2	2023	25
Target	Year 3	2024	4
Total (year 1 Year 3)			54

Output 2		Climate adaptive safe drinking water interventions installed at household, community, and public buildings	
Output indicator 2		2.3 Number of interventions providing safe drinking water to people affected by climate induced salinization of water resources implemented at household, community and in public buildings in Mongla Upazila by 2024 2.4 Total number of people with access to safe drinking water, disaggregated by gender	
Baseline	Year	2022	2.3. 0 2.4. 0
Target	Year 1	2022	2.4. 1,207 (new installment) 2.5. 12,445 (Newly reached people)
Target	Year 2	2023	2.3 2,812 (new installment) 2.4 31,185 (newly reached people)
Target	Year 3	2024	2.2 1,416 (new installment) 2.6. 23,670 (newly reached people)

Output 3		Awareness raised for all participants in the target areas on climate change and adaptation mechanisms including efficient and safe use of water resources	
Output indicator 3		Number of participating households with the capacity of applying more efficient and safe use of water resources in Mongla Upazila by 2024, disaggregated by gender	
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year 1	2022	25%
Target	Year 2	2023	65%
Target	Year 3	2024	95%

Output 4		Evidence based advocacy carried out in partnership with DPHE and private sectors to promote replication of climate adaptive water interventions for safe drinking water in Mongla	
Output indicator 4		Number of events (research, meeting, workshop) organized to promote replication of climate adaptive water interventions for safe drinking water in Mongla – participants disaggregated by gender	
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year 1	2022	10
	Year 2	2023	13
	Year 3	2024	13

Annex 4: Risk Management

Contextual Risk:

Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response if applicable	Residual Risk	Background to assessment
Political uncertainty due to upcoming national election	Likely	Major	Continuous monitoring of political situation Take the safety precaution as per BRAC head office suggestions. Keep the project team away from any political association.	Residual risk not reduced. However, the precaution could lower the impact of the risk	Bangladesh national election is due in Dec 2022 or early 2023 so the political stable situation could be deteriorating resulting nationwide strike, political attack and riots etc.
Local influence (political, admin, elite people) on beneficiary selection of the project	Likely	Major	Beneficiaries will be selected based on individual vulnerability, sensitivity and adaptive capacity to climate change impacts in the project area. Information will be collected through the water census. By means of a local level advisory committee of this project, Community, local government institute, local administration and local leaders will be engaged in the beneficiary selection process for right selection	Minor	Beneficiaries of this project are the most climate vulnerable people in the project area and they will be selected following the methods mentioned in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC)
Economic loss due currency exchange rate fall	Likely	Medium	Substantial exchange rate losses would imply, that budgets and activity plans should be scaled down accordingly	Residual risk remains. Risk can be mitigated by making smaller transfers more often.	The value of local currency may change significantly because of high inflation or political reasons, major exchange rate losses may occur.
Natural disaster of cyclone, flood, heavy rain, water logging and seasonal storms	Unlikely	Major	Design the rain water harvesting infrastructure in consideration with natural disaster.	Residual risk not reduced. However, the disaster consideration design could lower the impact of the risk	The project location is in coastal area which is disaster prone of cyclone, heavy rain, water logging, flood and seasonal storms

			Natural reservoir design (pond/natural freshwater reservoir) should consider the heavy rain and flood water impact		
COVID-19 pandemic	Almost certain	Major	Implement the BRAC measure of COVID-19 for staffs and beneficiaries BRAC will continue to find ways to adapt programming wherever possible to be COVID-19-safe and deliver results	Residual risk not reduced. However, the health measures could lower the impact of the risk	Although the COVID-19 infection rate is lower now but the infection could spread again and there is possibility of country wide lock down for uncontrollable situation.

Programmatic Risk:

Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response if applicable	Residual Risk	Background to assessment
Lack of interest and cooperation from key partners and poor local political commitment	Unlikely	Major	Periodic coordination meetings with all the stakeholders and form Climate Action Group with representation from them	Minor	Other stakeholders can show lack of interest, cooperation or commitment to the project activities, which is unlikely but can have a major impact over the project
Community awareness to maintain the facilities and adopt with the mechanism	Likely	Minor	Train the staffs to educate community properly on how to use and maintain the safe drinking water facilities Regular follow up to ensure the community awareness	Resilient awareness of community to use safe drinking water. Lowering the likelihood and impact to very unlikely (rare) and insignificant respectively	The knowledge and understanding level of the community may not adopt with this mechanism. So the community need to aware on how to use the facilities and also the benefit of the project
Overlap of activities with other Development Partners in the	Likely	Minor	Regular coordination meeting among the groups and finalizing	Minor	As several government and non-government organizations are working

sector and overloading of partners capacity			participant list with engagement of all stakeholders of the community including local government organizations and departments		in the locality on safe water interventions, there is high possibility of overlapping of activities
---	--	--	--	--	---

Institutional Risk:

Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response if applicable	Residual Risk	Background to assessment
Safeguarding risk of staffs, beneficiaries, children and community	Unlikely	Major	BRAC policy of safeguarding for staff, beneficiaries, children and community will be implemented throughout the project life cycle. Reporting of any incidence by using according to the safeguarding process and take measures through investigation	Unlikely	The project is targeted to the community level so there is always risk of safeguarding such as abuse, sexual harassment, bullying, intimidation, violence, neglect, discrimination, unfair treatment etc.
Fraud and corruption including financial and non-financial events	Unlikely	Major	Implement BRAC measures of fraud policy and processes. Follow all the procurements as per BRAC procurement manual Reporting of any incidence and investigation as per process Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism of BRAC	Unlikely	There is risk of fraud while procurement of various items and also false documentation and reporting

Annex 5: Budget Details

The overall budget of this three-year project is DKK 29,000,000.

Particulars	Year 1 (DKK in million)	Year 2 (DKK in million)	Year 3 (DKK in million)	Total (DKK in million)
Output-1: Climate Action Groups established throughout the target areas in Mongla Upazila by 2024, active in coordinating, planning, and maintaining measures to ensure safe drinking water	0.2030	-	-	0.2030
Output-2: Climate adaptive safe drinking water interventions installed at household, community, and public buildings level	6.1045	11.1932	7.4397	24.7374
Output-3: Awareness raised for all participants in the target areas on climate change and adaptation mechanisms including efficient and safe use of water resources	0.0959	0.0961	0.1215	0.3135
Output-4: Evidence based advocacy carried out in partnership with DPHE and private sectors to promote replication of climate adaptive water interventions for safe drinking water in Mongla	0.4310	0.7765	0.6414	1.8489
Overhead Cost (7%)	0.4784	0.8446	0.5742	1.8972
TOTAL BUDGET	7.3129	12.9104	8.7767	29.0000

Annex 6: List of Supplementary materials

#	Document / Material	Source
1	8th Five Year Plan (July 2020-June 2025), GoB	https://oldweb.lged.gov.bd/UploadedDocument/UnitPublication/1/1166/8FYP.pdf
2	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100	https://oldweb.lged.gov.bd/UploadedDocument/UnitPublication/1/756/BDP%202100%20Abridged%20Version%20English.pdf
3	Baseline Study: Climate Change, BANGLADESH DELTA PLAN 2100 FORMULATION PROJECT	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YDe27IG3BSaJWVPccZ45m7CM_euzHmSCd?usp=sharing (Public)
4	Baseline Study: Coast and Polder Issues, BANGLADESH DELTA PLAN 2100 FORMULATION PROJECT	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YDe27IG3BSaJWVPccZ45m7CM_euzHmSCd?usp=sharing (Public)
5	Baseline Study: Coast and Polder Issues, BANGLADESH DELTA PLAN 2100 FORMULATION PROJECT	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YDe27IG3BSaJWVPccZ45m7CM_euzHmSCd?usp=sharing (Public)
6	Banngladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/CC%20Policy%20Documents/BCCSAP2009.pdf
7	CLIMATE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	https://mof.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mof.portal.gov.bd/page/6e496a5b_f5c1_447b_bbb4_257a2d8a97a1/2020-2021_Climate_BR_English.pdf
8	Climate change and gender action plan bangladesh. IUCN	https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/bangladesh.pdf
9	DENMARK – BANGLADESH COUNTRY POLICY PAPER 2013-2017	DENMARK – BANGLADESH COUNTRY POLICY PAPER ... https://um.dk › det-vil-vi › bangladesh_uk_web
10	Funding Proposal, UNDP, GCF. FP069: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp069-undp-bangladesh.pdf
11	Groundwater salinization and associated co-contamination risk increase severe drinking water vulnerabilities in the southwestern coast of Bangladesh	Rakib M. A., Sasaki J., Matsuda H., Quraishi S. B., Mahmud M. J., Bodrud-Doza M., Ullah A. K. M. A., Fatema K. J., Newaz M. A., Bhuiyan M. A. H. (2020). Groundwater salinization and associated co-contamination risk increase severe drinking water vulnerabilities in the southwestern coast of Bangladesh. Chemosphere 246: 125646
12	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), Bangladesh	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/CC%20Policy%20Documents/INDC_2015_of_Bangladesh.pdf
13	Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan Decade 2030. Consultation Draft	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YDe27IG3BSaJWVPccZ45m7CM_euzHmSCd?usp=sharing
14	NATIONAL WATER POLICY (1999)	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/Sectoral%20Policies%20and%20Plans/National%20Water%20Policy%201999.pdf
15	NATIONAL POLICY FOR SAFE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (1998)	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/Sectoral%20Policies%20and%20Plans/National-Policy-for-Safe-Water-Supply-&-Sanitation-1998.pdf
16	Promising Progress: A Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Poverty in Bangladesh, World Bank	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29450

17	PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF BANGLADESH: 2010 - 202	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/CC%20Policy%20Documents/Perspective-Plan-of-Bangladesh%20(1).pdf
18	PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF BANGLADESH 2021-2041. VISION 2041	http://oldweb.lged.gov.bd/UploadedDocument/UnitPublication/1/1049/vision%202021-2041.pdf
19	Roadmap and Action Plan for Implementing Bangladesh NDC	https://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/page/ac0ce881_4b1d_4844_a426_1b6ee36d2453/NDC%20Roadmap%20and%20Sectoral%20Action%20%20Plan.pdf
20	STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE. DANIDA	https://um.dk › research-org › research-studies
21	Spatio-temporal assessment and trend analysis of surface water salinity in the coastal region of Bangladesh	Shammi M., Rahman M. M, Bondad S. E., Bodrud-Doza M. (2019). Impacts of Salinity Intrusion in Community Health: A Review of Experiences on Drinking Water Sodium from Coastal Areas of Bangladesh. Healthcare 7: 50; doi: 10.3390/healthcare7010050
22	Spatiotemporal distribution of fluoride in drinking water and associated probabilistic human health risk appraisal in the coastal region, Bangladesh	Rahman M. M., Bodrud-Doza M., Siddiqua M. T., Zahid A., Islam A. R. M. T. (2020). Spatiotemporal distribution of fluoride in drinking water and associated probabilistic human health risk appraisal in the coastal region, Bangladesh. Science of The Total Environment 724: 138316
23	Short Note. Focus of BRAC Bangladesh on Climate Change	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1YDe27IG3BSaJWVPccZ45m7CMeuzHmSCd
24	THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES FOR DANISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2021	https://um.dk/~media/um/danida-en/the%20governments%20priorities%20for%20danish%20development%20cooperation%202021.pdf?la=en
25	Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) 2020: Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, GoB, 2020	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26302VNR_2020_Bangladesh_Report.pdf
26	Water related Adaptation Technology for Empowerment and Resilience. Climate Change Programme, BRAC	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YDe27IG3BSaJWVPccZ45m7CMeuzHmSCd?usp=sharing (Public)
27	WASH and climate: Policy and financing (dis)connects in Bangladesh. Water Aid and ICCCAD	https://www.icccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/WASH-and-Climate-Policy-and-financing-disconnects-in-Bangladesh-31-March-2021.pdf
28	Global Climate Risk Index 2021	https://germanwatch.org/en/19777
29	The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis	https://www.unicef.org/reports/climate-crisis-child-rights-crisis

Annex 7: Plan for Communication of Result

What? (the message)	When? (the timing)	How? (the mechanism)	Audience(s)	Responsible
Adopting climate adaptive water interventions will contribute to enhance community resilience to climate change.	During the capacity development events for the group members and local leaders	Using communication tools and knowledge products like IEC, BCC materials, training modules, flip-chart and partnership with DPHE and private sector	Group members of the Climate Action Group (CAG) and local community leaders, DPHE, private sector, local government	BRAC
Importance of water safely plan for addressing water crisis in climate vulnerable area.	During the community training, day observation events, exposure visit, learning sharing events at regional and national level	Using communication tools and knowledge products like IEC, BCC materials, training modules, flip-chart, video documentary	Group members of the Climate Action Group (CAG), students, and government officials, sector actors including donor community, policy maker	BRAC
Requirement of Operation and maintenance to sustain the climate adaptive water intervention	During the training for caretakers and management committee	Using communication tools and knowledge products like IEC, BCC materials, training modules, flip-chart etc.	Caretakers of the interventions and members of the management committee	BRAC
Need integrated initiatives of Government, Non-government and private sectors for ensuring water security	During the coordination meeting/workshop at local level, regional level and national level	Using communication tools and knowledge products like strategic paper, policy brief, project evaluation report.	Representatives of local Government agencies, non-government organizations and private sectors entities	BRAC
Challenge for accessing safe drinking water due to the impact of climate change in coastal context	During the project inception workshop at local level	Using communication tools and knowledge products like relevant published literature, project proposal etc.	Representatives of Government agencies, non-government organizations, private sectors entities and other relevant sector actors	BRAC
Enhancing resilience through ensuring water security using micro-level solutions	During the learning sharing workshop at regional level and water convention at national level	Using communication tools and knowledge products like case studies, strategic paper, policy brief, video documentary etc.	Representatives of Government agencies, non-government organizations, private sectors entities and other relevant sector actors	BRAC
Communicating project results to other locations of Bangladesh	When opportunities arise in other BRAC project areas	Presentations and established web-page for the project on BRACs home-page	Local government officials, Implementers, Development partners and BRAC staff	BRAC
Communication of project results supported by Denmark	When results from the project are ready (mid-term and project completion)	"World's Best News", Embassy of Denmark web-page and MFA web-page	Danish taxpayers and politicians; other development partners, other people interested in development assistance	Embassy of Denmark

Annex 8: Process Action Plan (PAP)

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved units	Comment/status
Initial actions following the Minister's approval			
ELQ facilitates that grant proposals are published on Danida Transparency after the Minister's approval	Immediately after approval	ELQ	
Signing legally binding agreements between BRAC and Embassy of Denmark	Following the Minister's approval – anticipated date: December 2021	Embassy of Denmark	
Register commitment(s) in MFA's financial systems within the planned quarter	After agreement(s) are signed – anticipated January 2022	Embassy of Denmark	
Initial actions by BRAC following signing of agreement			
Inception report prepared	March 2022	BRAC	
Review and approval of inception report, including detailed process action plan	March 2022	Embassy of Denmark	
Implementation of project activities	March 2022 – December 2024	BRAC	
Mid-term review by external consultants	May 2023	Embassy of Denmark	Potentially recruiting external consultant
Project completion report	January 2025	BRAC	
Review of project completion report	February 2025	Embassy of Denmark	
Project closure with all relevant documentation and financial reports	February 2025	BRAC/Embassy of Denmark	