
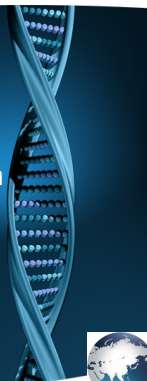


Analyzing the Effectiveness of
MFF-SGF Programs on
Household and Community
Resilience to Climate Change in
Bangladesh

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Topic Description



- Background on MFF-SGF
- Rationale
- Objective
- Analytical Framework
- **Proposed Outcomes**
- Research Method
- Timeframe


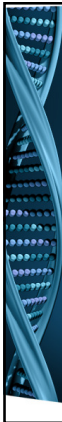


Background


Mangroves for the Future is a multi-agency, multi-country initiative for the long-term conservation and sustainable management of coastal ecosystems.

- Geographical spread- South and Southeast Asia and the Western Indian Ocean
- Objective- strengthening the resilience of the ecosystem dependent coastal communities considering conservation, restoration and sustainable management of coastal ecosystems
- Objectives are supported by 15 PoWs grouped under three pillars
 - Apply Knowledge
 - Empower Civil Society
 - Enhance Governance



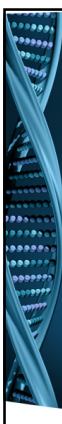


- Small Grant Facility (SGF)
 - a project funding mechanism overseen by the NCB in each MFF member country.
 - support local communities to cope with changing conditions as well as increasing resilience through improved land use and better natural resource management.
 - projects are awarded primarily to organizations working with coastal communities on priorities identified in each country's NSAP, especially priorities in relation to the Programmes of Work.
 - Project period limited to 18 months
 - Grant amount up to \$US25,000



Topic & Rationale of the study

- To analyze the effectiveness of the MFF Bangladesh Small Grant Facility Projects 2013-14 in terms improving resilience towards CC
- will provide
 - an evaluation of the soft governance approach,
 - boost result based learning and
 - reinforce the business cases of the interventions.




Research questions

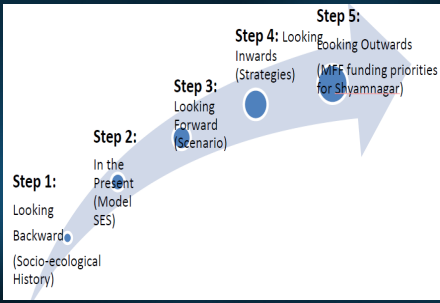
- How much the MFF-SGF projects have increased the resilience of households and communities to the climate change situation ?
- How much the MFF-SGF projects have increased the socio-economic status of project beneficiaries?
- What is the contribution of the projects in improving the scenario of biodiversity conservation in the mangrove areas?
- What is the potential of the projects to become self-sustained and options for scaling up, if any?

Framework of Analysis

- In the context of MFF's aims, the term "resilience" refers to the dynamics between the socioeconomic and ecological systems that characterize ecosystem-dependent coastal communities, which include exposure to a number of anthropogenic stresses on both the natural and human systems, including population pressure and overexploitation of coastal resources, in addition to threats from extreme weather events and climate change



MFF Resilience Analysis Platform




Step 1: Looking Backward (Socio-ecological History)

Step 2: In the Present (Model SES)

Step 3: Looking Forward (Scenario)

Step 4: Looking Inwards (Strategies)


Step 5: Looking Outwards (MFF funding priorities for Shyamnagar)



Framework of Analysis

- At core of the study will be the four key characteristics of risk and resilience approach
 - Holistic framework for assessing systems and their interaction
 - Measuring capacities to manage hazards
 - Exploring options to deal with uncertainty
 - Focus on being proactive

Source: Berkes, 2007; Obrist et al., 2010



Framework of Analysis (contd.)


- The effectiveness analysis will be primarily be a meta-analysis of experiences and good practices
- It will focus on pointing out attributes that have been proven to protect lives and livelihoods from shocks and stresses
- The key steps will be as follow;
 - Understanding the current status of the system from a holistic point of view
 - Pointing out enhancement of capacities (recall method) due to interventions
 - Identifying options (possible new ones as well as best practices)

Research Method


Expected Information	Source of Information
Data from secondary sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives, rationale and implementation strategies of the interventions • Challenges faced and revisions made • Scale up plans and/or revision advices • Replicable strategies from experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project inception documents • Proposals, activity reports submitted by PNGOs • Baseline and mid-term survey report (if any) • Publications prepared in other MFF partner countries

Research Method (contd.)

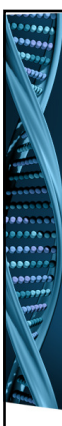
Expected Information	Source of Information
Data from primary sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact and/or improvement in ecosystem/bio-diversity • Impact on overall socio-economic condition • Reduction in risk • Community participation (governance issues) • Potential scope of private sector engagement • Potential scope of sustainability (independence from donor support) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNGO representatives • Government representatives • Project beneficiaries (direct) • Community people (other)




Research Method (contd.)



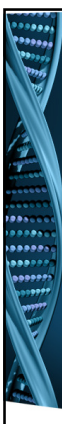
- Stage 1: Preliminary data collection through KILs (GoB and PNGO personnel, 24 KILs approximately)
- Stage 2: Quantitative survey (Sample size 300 HH approximately)
- Stage 3: Follow up KILs (help in pin pointing core findings from the survey)



Implementation Schedule



Weeks	March 2015			April 2015				May 2015				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Initial communication	■	■	■									
Secondary source data				■	■	■						
Preparing data collection tools					■	■	■					
Pretesting						■	■	■				
Initial KILs							■	■	■			
Questionnaire survey								■	■	■		
Follow up KILs									■	■	■	
Data entry and analysis											■	■
First draft												■
Final draft												■



Thank You...

