

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 10 July – December 2015

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Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

- Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
 - Ministry of Land (MoL)
 - Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 - Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)
 - Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)
 - Forest Department (FD)
- and NGOs

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List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AE	Assistant Engineer
AEO	Assistant Extension Officer
<i>Aman</i>	Monsoon season rice
<i>Bahini</i>	Armed gang
BC	Bitumen Carpeted
<i>Boro</i>	Winter season rice
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CDS	Coastal Development Strategy
CDSP	Char Development and Settlement Project
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DG	Director General
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DPC	Deputy Project Coordinator
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPP	Development Project Pro forma
DTL	Deputy Team Leader
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EMG	Embankment Maintenance Group
FE	Field Engineer
FF	Farmers Forum
FO	Field Officer
<i>Ghat</i>	Landing place for boats
GMC	Group Management Committee
HBB	Herring bone bond
HFPF	Health and Family Planning Facilitator
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
<i>Jamabandi</i>	Settlement case
<i>Jotdar</i>	Powerful person having big agricultural farm
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
<i>Khabuliyat</i>	Deed of agreement
<i>Khal</i>	Canal, creek
<i>Khas</i>	Government owned land
<i>Khatian</i>	Record of right
<i>Killa</i>	Earthen raised field, used as shelter for cattle
LADC	Local Area Development Committee
LCS	Labour Contracting Society
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institution
<i>Madrassa</i>	Religious school
MoL	Ministry of Land
<i>Mouza</i>	Small geographical unit

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MRA	Micro finance Regulatory Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PA	Project Agriculturist
PC	Project Coordinator
PCD	Project Coordinating Director
PD	Project Director
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMC	Project Management Committee
PP	Project Pro-forma
PSF	Pond with Sand Filter
PTO	Project Technical Officer
PTPS	Plot To Plot Survey
PWD Datum	Public Works Department Datum (local topographical level)
(S) QCE	(Senior) Quality Control Engineer
QC team	TA Quality Control team
<i>Rabi</i>	Crop season from November/ December to March
RDC	Revenue Deputy Collector
RDPP	Revised Development Project Pro-forma
RFLDC	Regional Fisheries & Livestock Development Component (former DANIDA funded Project)
RIMS	Result and Impact Monitoring Survey
RMG	Road Maintenance Group
RPA	Reimbursable Project Aid
<i>Samaj</i>	Local community
SAE	Sub assistant Engineer
SDE	Sub divisional Engineer
SE	Superintendent Engineer
SFG	Social Forestry Group
SO	Sectional Officer
SLS	Social and Livelihood Support
TA	Technical Assistance
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TL	Team Leader
ToT	Training of Trainers
TUG	Tube Well User Group
UP	<i>Union Parishad</i>
<i>Upazila</i>	Sub-district
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organisation
WBM	Water Based Macadam
WMA	Water Management Association
WMF	Water Management Federation
WMG	Water Management Group
WMO	Water Management Organization
XEN	Executive Engineer
XO	Extension Overseer

1. Introduction

The fourth phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP IV, started on 1 March 2011, with the mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 9 May 2011, while the Administrative Arrangement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh was signed in Dhaka on 4 January 2012. The Inception Report of CDSP IV was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 31 May 2011. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the DPPs of the six project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The current Annual Work Plan and Budget 2015 – 2016 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in April 2015.

The focus of the activities of CDSP IV is on the development of five new chars: Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char (these three chars are contiguous to each other); Urir Char and Char Ziauddin. The total extent of these chars is around 30,000 ha, with an estimated population of 155,000 in 28,000 households. The six components of the project are: protection from climate change; climate change resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation; land settlement and titling; livelihood support; institutional development; studies and surveys. The project continues support for CDSP I, II and III areas with Operation and Maintenance activities and land settlement (in particular in Boyer Char). It also looks to the future by conducting feasibility studies in areas where future char development programs might be undertaken.

An IFAD Implementation Support Mission visited CDSP IV from 12 to 18th September 2015. The mission informed that no additional IFAD funding would be available and that additional cost for retired embankments would have to be covered from savings in other budget lines. RDPPs of all six agencies are being prepared accordingly.

Main activities and achievements during this half year reporting period were the preparation of infrastructure development works as planned under the AWPB 2015 - 2016. For a table wise overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure – and component wise, please refer to **Annex 4**, which presents the IFAD format.

After this introductory chapter, the present Progress Report No 10 deals in succession with the objectives of CDSP IV (next chapter) and the project areas and population (in Chapter 3). Chapter 4 gives an overview of the project activities during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components. Chapter 5 is on the project organization. The project finances are in Chapter 6. The concluding Chapter 7 pays attention to the risks facing the project and its manifestation during the reporting period.

2. Objectives of CDSP IV

The Logical Framework (see **Annex 1**) gives a clear distinction of the objectives of CDSP IV at three levels: goal (or long term development objective), purpose (as intermediate objective between interventions and goal) and outputs (direct result of interventions).

The **overall objective** of the project is to reduce poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars, which will be achieved via improved and more secure livelihoods. The **purpose** is therefore to improve and enhance the security of the livelihoods of the settlers in the project areas. This applies in particular for the 28,000 households in the CDSP IV project areas. The purpose would be achieved through the following **outputs**:

- effective management of water resources, protection against tidal and storm surges, improved drainage;
- climate resilient internal infrastructure for communication, markets, cyclone shelters, provision of potable water and hygienic sanitation;
- provision to the settlers of a legal title to land;
- improved livelihoods and household resilience;
- institutional development in order to create an enabling institutional environment;
- knowledge management through undertaking and disseminating surveys and studies and by learning from and contributing to ICZM efforts.

The objectives at output level directly follow the results of the actual project activities and do indeed address the major problems that are at stake in the chars. Major challenges can, substance wise, to a large extent be addressed independently from each other. There are however interconnections at a practical level. For example, number and size of bridges and culverts (part of output “climate resilient infrastructure”) have a direct bearing on the water management in the area concerned (output “water resources managed effectively”). Having a title on the land that a family occupies (output “secure land titles”), will substantially contribute to their socio-economic position and capability to cope with the vulnerabilities in the chars (output “improved livelihoods and household resilience”). And all these four outputs feed, for a large part via the Monitoring and Evaluation system, into the output “knowledge management and into lessons for ICZM”, and vice versa.

3. Project areas and population

3.1 Introduction

As stated in Chapter 1, the focus of the activities of CDSP IV is on five chars, with a total area of about 30,000 ha and a population of around 155,000 in 28,000 households. Three chars are located next to each other and form a part of the mainland: Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char. Urir Char is still an island, while the fifth char, Char Ziauddin, is located on the mainland, surrounded by earlier developed CDSP areas. The following sections (3.2 to 3.4) provide more detailed information on these chars. A summary of size and population is given in Table 3 - 1.

Table 3 - 1 Coverage of area and population

Char	Area	Feasibility study estimates 2006*		Appraisal Mission estimates	
	Hectares	Households	Population	Households	Population
Nangulia	8,990	8,430	46,583	12,000	67,000
Noler	2,690	4,760	27,892	6,000	33,000
Caring	6,850	4,000	19,500	6,000	33,000
Ziauddin	1,943	1,420	8,015	2,000	11,000
Urir	10,300	1,716	10,404	2,000	11,000
Total	30,773	20,326	112,394	28,000	155,000

* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

The table shows there is a considerable difference between the findings as reported in the feasibility studies of 2006 and those of the Project Design Mission (Appraisal Mission) of 2009. In this report the number of households as estimated by the 2009 mission is used.

CDSP IV also continues attention for CDSP I, II and III areas. The main subject of this attention is Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of infrastructure involving WMGs. For the CDSP III area (Boyer Char), considerable efforts have still to be directed to the completion of the land settlement program.

Annex 2 provides an overview map of all CDSP IV areas.

3.2 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

- Char Nangulia, with an area of about 8,990 ha (22,200 acres) and an estimated population of 67,000 in 12,000 households;
- Noler Char of about 2,690 ha (6,650 acres) and a population of approximately 33,000 in 6,000 households;
- Caring Char of about 6,850 ha (16,920 acres), with around 33,000 people in roughly 6000 households; these households are concentrated on the higher part of Caring Char of around 3,800 ha.

The total area amounts to 18,530 ha (45,770 acres) with a current population of about 133,000 in 24,000 households.

Nangulia and Noler Chars appeared around the 1970's. Present land levels for Char Nangulia are between 2.75 and 4.75 m PWD and for Noler Char between 2.25 and 3.75 m PWD. Caring Char appeared later and is less developed and inhabited (land levels between 2.00 m and 4.00 m PWD). Nangulia and Noler chars are next to each other, only separated by the Mamur Khal. To the south of these two chars is Caring Char,

only separated from them by the Caring - and Mamur Khals. Nangulia Char is further bordered by polders 59/3B and Char Majid (in the north and west) and by a developing, yet to be named, char. Noler Char is further bordered by the Hatiya river in the west (with on the other side Boyer Char), the Meghna River in the southwest and by Caring Khal in the south and southeast, at the other side of which is Caring Char. Caring Char is for a greater part still an emerging char in the Meghna River, by which it is bordered in the south and east sides.

All three chars are located within Noakhali District. The whole area is part of two Upazilas (Subarnachar and Hatiya) and of three Unions (Char Clerk of Subarnachar Upazila, and Chanandi and Mohammadpur of Hatiya Upazila).

3.3 Urir Char

In the Meghna Estuary, erosion and accretion along the boundaries of the chars or islands are very common morphological processes. Urir Char is a perfect example. Since its emergence in the early 1970s, Urir Char has shown a very dynamic character and developed through erosion, accretion and shifting of several kilometres. During the last 35 years the landmass of Urir Char increased from 12 km² to 100 km². At the same time the char shifted about 8 kilometres towards the north.

The land levels in Urir Char vary from 3.67 m to 4.78 m PWD in the north to south direction and from 3.85 m to 4.03 m PWD in the east to west direction. Average land level can be taken as 4.08 m PWD. The total land area of Urir Char including fallow and muddy land is about 13,824 ha (around 33,000 acres) of which about 36.8 % has been brought under cultivation. About 48.7 % of the area is fallow and muddy land. At present the fallow lands are partially used for grazing. Mangrove forestland has been developed and is occupying 7.8% of the total area.

The estimated total population is 11,000, distributed over 2,000 households.

There are two parts of the area broadly known as “Urir Char”. One part falls under Urir Char Union of Sandwip Upazila of Chittagong District, comprising an area of approximately 21,694 acres (*mouzas*: Char Lakshmi, Piadogi, Shamaserabad and Char Badu). Another part of 10,760 acres is located in Char Elahi Union of Companiganj Upazila under Noakhali District (*mouzas*: Char Umed, Char Rahman, Char Balua and Char Gazi Mijan).

3.4 Char Ziauddin

Char Ziauddin accretion was started in 1970 and people started living there in 2001. It is named after a district magistrate. The char is under the jurisdiction of Char Jubilee Union. The char is located west of Char Mora Dona near Boyer Char, in the southwest corner of Subarnachar Upazila under Noakhali District. Boyer Char lies to the south, CBD-1 to the north and the Baggardona River to the west. The area is on an average about 5 km in length and 3 km wide approximately. Present land levels vary from 3.20 m to 3.71 m PWD.

Settlers of Char Ziauddin mainly came from Ramgati (50%), South Hatiya (25%) and the mainland (25%). The estimated total population is 11,000 and the number of households 2,000. However, some new squatters (around 200 hhs) have moved in and are occupying the Matua and Elahi's fish project in this char. According to the survey and information from Department of Forest, the size of the area is 1,943 hectares (4,799 acres). The settlers occupied 2,114 acres land without official title. Six big fishery projects occupy approximately 1,000 acres. Of these six, the two biggest projects each occupy 300 acres.

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31 December 2015. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

4.2 Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP IV by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for protection from climate change, consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and closures. Also provisions are made for buildings for WMG's and for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II and III areas, and for maintenance during construction in CDSP IV areas.

In addition this component concerns social forestry activities by the Forestry Department (FD), including establishment of shelter belts to protect chars from storms and cyclones (see 4.2.2).

4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. Up to 31st December 2015 construction work was completed for all of the groups of sea facing embankment both in Char Nangulia and Noler Char. But the sea dyke from Mamur khal outlet towards the direction of sluice DS-2 is eroded over about 3 km by transverse current of Hatiya/ Sandwip Channel and a tentative alignment of retired embankment has been traced to complete the polder. Second revision of DPP is under process to accommodate this retired embankment and to include the extension of the project till end 2018, as proposed by MTR.

Original DPP mentioned Interior dyke construction is completed for all groups at Char Nangulia and Noler Char, the additional 11 km as mentioned in RDPP-1 will start in 2015-2016.

Construction work of dwarf embankment at Noler Char is completed, but the dwarf embankment constructed along Mamur khal eroded by transverse tidal flow over about 3 km and retired embankment will be required at this part, which may be constructed from GoB maintenance fund for the project.

For an overview of progress and planning of works under BWDB, see **Annex 3**, Table 1. For a summary of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A1, which presents the IFAD format.

Up to 31st December 2015 overall physical progress in BWDB activities was 58% against 59% planned. Only 1% physical progress was achieved during the reporting period, due to the lean construction season.

Benefits from water management activities

Thanks to the completion of drainage sluice DS-2 construction in June 2015 and it's starting of functioning before the monsoon crops, 1,200 ha of land were safe from tidal inundation and drainage congestion in Char Nangulia and farmers got better yield. Due to construction of 29 km of drainage khal in Noler Char crops of at least 200 ha were saved from drainage congestion and tidal inundation, despite the fact that drainage sluice DS-3 is not yet completed, and the embankment not yet closed.

Monitoring of coastal erosion along Meghna River East bank and Hatiya /Sandwip Channel

In December 2013 IWM completed their Assessment of Erosion Vulnerability of the East bank of Meghna River; the study recommended a relocation of DS 3, which was done accordingly. The study also gave an indication of the stability and rate of erosion of the coast from Jarirdona River in the north along Boyer Char and Noler Char up to Caring Char in the South. As a follow up to the erosion study and in line with

discussions and advice of the 2014 Supervision Mission, TA Project Engineers have installed benchmarks along the coast line of the project for regular monitoring of the erosion.

Average **erosion at Boyer Char** was found to be 45m per year, with minimum erosion of 20m/year around Gabtoli sluice and maximum of 100m/year near Chatla sluice at the southern tip of the polder. The situation at Boyer Char is not alarming.

Average **Noler Char erosion** is 160m per year, with exception of the mouth of Hatiya river, where erosion is 40m per year. FD is making preparations for foreshore protection at Noler Char on 45 ha and already floated tender for dyke construction in two packages.

At **Caring Char erosion** at the east coast along the Meghna average erosion is 265m per year, at the southern coast along Hatya/ Sandwip channel it is 565m per year. FD is preparing for foreshore protection in front of DS-1. The envisaged construction sites of cyclone shelters in the southern part of Caring Char have been relocated further away from the coastline.

In an unexpected development during monsoon in July/ August 2014 at **Char Nangulia**, at the coastal stretch of 5 km from sluice DS-2 to Bashar Bazar, about 3 km length of foreshore and embankment immersed in the Hatya- / Sandwip Channel. The most likely cause of this severe erosion is the formation of a new char in Hatya- / Sandwip Channel in front of this location, diverting the river flow towards the bank. A revised alignment for construction of a retired embankment is drafted for the eroded part of the embankment. Further development of the erosion is closely monitored by the project. The average cumulative erosion was 500m with a maximum of 850m east of Char Bashar, which already eroded. Minimum erosion of 64m was found close to the mouth of Mamur khal / Caring khal. At sluice DS-2 erosion is 328m.

Construction of peripheral embankment

Construction work was completed for the full RDPP mentioned length of 16.762 km (12.22 km at Char Nangulia and 4.542 km at Noler Char) of sea facing embankment along the Meghna River and Hatya- / Sandwip Channel by June 2014.

Construction work is also completed for the full length of 19.585 km interior dyke (13.828 km in Char Nangulia and 5.757km in Noler Char) as per original DPP planning along the Eastern bank of Hatiya River, Southern bank of Caring khal and at the North East side of Char Nangulia.

Design, estimate and tender floating is under process for the additional 3 km interior dyke required for the shifting of the location of DS-3 in Noler Char. Tender procedure is completed and w.o. under process for 6.0 km retired dyke at Char Ziauddin among 10 km proposed along Jarirdona and Baggardona River in Char Ziauddin and Boyer Char as per RDPP-1. .

Overall physical progress achieved up to 31st December 2015 is 69% against planned 65%.

No physical progress was added during the reporting period as this was dull season.

Construction of dwarf embankment

Construction work of 13.88 km dwarf embankment stated in RDPP along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char is already completed in full length. Few portions are eroded by Mamur khal erosion and require maintenance which will be done from GoB maintenance funds of the project.

Construction of drainage sluices

Construction work is completed including installation of gates for two sluices for Char Nangulia and three at Char Ziauddin. Overall physical progress is 69% (weighted).

DS-1 (10v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal for Char Nangulia: Construction work was completed including gate fabrication and installation by June 2015. .

Sluice DS-2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) over Katakhal khal-2 at Char Nangulia: Construction work was completed including gate installation by June 2015. During reporting period required rectifications were done.

Sluice DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal-1 at Noler Char: Detail design (final) was done after receiving the IWM study and comments on Meghna bank erosion. Tender procedure is completed and tender evaluation is under process.

3 sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggard khal at Char Ziauddin: Construction work was completed including gate fabrication and installation by June 2015. During the reporting period required rectifications were done.

Construction of closures

Construction work was completed for the Mamur khal-1 closure at Char Nangulia in FY 2012-13. Construction of closure over Katakhal khal-2 was completed within the contract of sluice- DS-2. BWDB opened tenders 3rd time for the construction of closures over Caring Khal and Mamur khal-2, the latter at a new location 1~1.5 km interior from the earlier location to avoid erosion. For Millon khal tender evaluation is done and w.o. is under process.

Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals

In the RDPP-1 there is a program for 206 km initial excavation of drainage khals in the 5 chars. On priority basis as per drainage congestion initial excavation is going on.

Up to 31st December 2015 initial excavation of drainage khal is completed for 27 km at Char Nangulia, 29 km at Noler Char, 19 km at Char Ziauddin and 2 km at Caring Char.

Overall physical progress is 37% against planned 46%, which was already done by June 2015. During the reporting period for initial excavation of drainage khal field survey, design, estimate completed, tender floated and w.o under process for 4 km at Noler Char and 11 km at Char Nangulia. Field survey, design and estimate are completed for 16 km of Nangulia khal for initial excavation but tender floating is withheld as the construction of Mamur khal closure is delayed.

Re-excavation of drainage khals will be started when initial excavation will be mostly completed, i.e. to remove silt in the 2nd stage.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

Construction work is almost completed for 11 WMG Centres at Char Nangulia and work is completed/ in progress for 3 at Noler Char and 2 at Char Ziauddin by WMG as LCS.

Acquisition/ purchase of land and landed properties or assets

Detail field survey is done for land plan preparation along the Jarirdona khal in Char Ziauddin and at Boyer Char and estimate is under process for submitting to DC office.

Rehabilitation of affected households

Selection and listing of affected households during construction of embankment and sluice are done and compensation money distribution will be started accordingly.

O&M of infrastructure of CDSP I, II, III & IV areas

Since inception maintenance work is completed for Tk. 485 lakh for the maintenance of sluices, embankments and drainage khals in the CDSP old areas under CDSP IV. During the reporting period estimate was prepared by BWDB for maintenance work of embankment re-sectioning for 2.3 km including ramp transition for connecting earthen roads at Boyer Char (CDSP III), Vatirtek (CDSP I) & 59/3B (CDSP II) by WMG groups for an amount of Tk. 121 lakh; re-excavation of khal for 6 km at Vatirtek & 59/3B amounting Tk. 58 lakh in CDSP I & II area; estimate is prepared and tender floated for sluice gate repairing at CDSP I, II and III areas for an amount Tk. 10 lakh.

By December 2015 emergency protective work was completed for 200m dyke at Char Baggardona-1 and a total amount of Tk. 15 lakh was spent for the same along the Baggardona River in Subarnachar Upazila.

Maintenance of Gabtali sluice

Protection for erosion of Meghna left bank at the mouth of the outlet channel of Gabtali sluice was completed by June 2015 for a contract amount of Tk. 597 lakh from GoB Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF), providing CC block placement and dumping. Erosion rate at the outlet of Gabtali along the Meghna left bank is no more alarming.

4.2.2 Social forestry by Forest Department

The Forest Department is responsible for all plantation activities, except on homesteads. NGOs look after homestead forestry and provide support to private nurseries. Training is organized for staff of the Forest Department, NGOs, SFGs, WMGs, Local Government Institutions and others. Also information and awareness campaigns are organized under the social forestry program. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning by FD, see **Annex 4**, Table A2, which presents the IFAD format.

By following the Social Forestry approach, the settlers are involved in planning and implementation. Through a benefit sharing agreement, the forestry component of CDSP IV has a poverty reduction impact as well.

During the reporting period the Social Forestry Adviser and the Social Forestry Coordinators jointly with the FD personnel contributed to the implementation of AWPB 2015 - 2016.

Formation of groups for social forestry

At the core of the social forestry approach is the Social Forestry Groups (SFG). Such groups are formed for every 2 km of roadside plantation, 1-1.5 km of embankment plantation, 10 ha of foreshore plantation and 25 ha of mangrove plantation. Each group has about 20-25 members, with roughly 70% men and 30% women. The formation itself is implemented by a team consisting of staff of the Forest Department. Before the formation of SFGs is taken up, the population of the different chars is informed about the social forestry program through mass meetings and motivational workshops. Formation of 150 SFGs is planned in the year 2015 - 2016.

In the reporting period 52 meetings have been organized in Nangulia -, Noler -, Caring Char, Urir char and Char Ziauddin to introduce the social forestry approach and explain about plantation activities, the modalities of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, including beneficiaries. During the reporting period 26 SFGs have been formed following the approved format in consultation with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team. The cumulative number of SFGs up to 31 December 2015 is 394.

Land lease and benefit sharing workshop

On the basis of the number of SFGs formed land lease and benefit sharing agreement workshops are conducted. The process of establishing such agreements between the Forest Department, land owning agencies (for instance Ministry of Land, LGED, BWDB), the SFGs, the Union Parishad and, if applicable, the community based organisation as WMOs, is taken care of. For the long-term sustainability and successful implementation of the social forestry plantation program, the appropriate and proper sharing of benefits among the stakeholders is essential. The agreements create a sense of ownership and ensure the right on government land and usufruct rights on trees and produces that will be derived from the plantation programs, both in the short and in the long run. In addition they stipulate the plantation activities, the modalities of protection, maintenance, management and harvesting.

During the reporting period 35 benefit sharing agreements have been distributed among 35 batches of SFGs comprised of 875 members. Of 368 agreements 185 has been distributed and 183 are in the process of distribution. Through this process beneficiaries get their ownership in trees.

Establishment of nurseries

For all kinds of plantations the Forest Department is ensuring quality seedlings from their own existing nurseries, from newly established nurseries or from other sources. Nurseries have been established on various locations for 1,450 ha mangrove plantations in Char Akram and Char Nur Islam. In these nurseries around 7,500 seed beds have been raised, the seed bed size is 40 ft x 4 ft. Also soil collection and preparation is going on for raising seedlings for non-mangrove species in poly bags.

Road -, non-mangrove block -, canal - and institutional plantations

As per RADP, FD have a plan for 60 km roadside -, 27 ha non-mangrove block-, 30 km canal- and 4 institutional plantations in 2015 - 2016. In the reporting period, the entire plantation preparatory work was going on as per plan. Trees are protecting the embankment and habitants inside the embankment from tidal floods and cyclone serges.

Foreshore plantations

In Noler Char, near to DS1 and DS3, dyke making for 45 ha of foreshore plantation is planned in 2015 – 2016. Before tendering for making the dykes, FD discussed the issue with the local leaders and in the District Coordination Meeting which is presided by the DC. PD, FD also issued a letter to DC for discontinuing the settlement activities in DS-1 areas and accordingly DC discontinued the settlement process in that area. FD already floated tender for dyke construction in two packages.

Mangrove plantations

Mangrove contributes to improving coastal areas as natural habitat for birds and fishes and for protection against natural hazards like cyclones and tidal waves.

As indicated above in 2015 - 2016 there is a plan for 1,450 ha mangrove plantations in Urir Char, Char Akram and Char Nur Islam. Site selection is done and nurseries have been raised for mangrove plantation. In the reporting period, a total of 5,000 ha mangrove plantation have been realized, which will play an important role in providing breeding grounds and habitats to a variety of fishes and other marine species of high commercial values, including mud crabs, molluscs and prawn.

Plantation Maintenance

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora, Gewa and Baen species, was established on 1,500 ha in Ghasiar Char, Char Elahi and Urir Char in 2013 – 2014 and on 1,000 ha in Char Balua and Char Nur Islam in 2014 - 2015. The preparatory work for maintenance of the above mentioned mangroves is going on. The maintenance of strip, canal, embankment and Institute plantations established in 2013 - 2014 and 2014 - 2015 are also under process; those will be done in May/ June 2016.

Watcher Recruitment

To make the plantations a success, in the reporting period 47 new watchers have been deployed for 60 km roadside -, 20 ha non-mangrove block -, and 30 ha foreshore plantation for a period of two years.

Capacity building

In order to familiarize with the CDSP IV program and in particular with the social forestry methodology and to enhance the capabilities of the SFGs in 2015 - 2016, FD have planned 150 batches of two days duration training courses and 150 batches one day duration benefit sharing agreement workshops; in this reporting period SFG formation was going on. FD will also provide one day duration follow-up training for 300 SFGs in 2015 - 2016. A total of 12 batches one day duration workshops with LGI, NGO and Public and 8 cross visits will be conducted in 2015 – 2016. FD will provide two day duration training courses for the 5 batches of watchers, each batch contains 25 members.

Examples of benefits from plantation

From **strip plantation** of 2012 - 2013, SFG members collected 20,680 kg fuel wood (tree branches), that provides additional supply of cooking material for the settlers, which is very scarce in the chars, especially in the lean season.

From **Arhar (Pigeon pea)** settlers collect seeds as pulse, which is rich in protein. The leaf of the pigeon pea is used as fodder crop for the live-stock and the branches for fuel wood.

4.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

This component concerns construction of climate-resilient infrastructure by LGED, including (rural) roads, bridges and culverts, cyclone shelters and killas, ghats and markets. In addition, in the water supply and sanitation program, DPHE is providing test tube wells; deep tube wells and single pit latrines (see 4.3.2).

4.3.1 Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

Up to 31st December 2015 overall physical progress achieved by LGED was 62% over planned progress 66%. At the starting of LGED activities progress was hampered due to several times tender failure for abnormal quoted rates and price hike of construction materials and labour with respect to LGED schedule rate. This problem was solved in June 2013 by joint assessment of market prices by LGED and TA team. Progress during 2013 – 2014 was about 20%, which was good. Now, up to 31st December 2015, overall

physical progress achieved by LGED is 62% over planned progress 66% and progress backlog is further reduced to only 4%. During the reporting period 4% progress was achieved. Less progress as the season was dull.

Benefits from construction of internal Infrastructures by LGED

Thanks to the construction of over 200 km paved/earthen roads and a large number of culverts and bridges a huge improvement of road communication system has been realised for the 155,000 people of the five project chars. At present Boyer Char, Char Nangulia and Noler Char are connected by roads and may be travelled without river or khal crossing, using vehicles in all seasons.

Since the completion of 18 cyclone shelters the char dwellers of Noler Char and Char Nangulia received scope to take shelter during any disaster and also to use the buildings as schools.

Paved Roads (BC paved width- 3.70m)

Out of 27.60 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP, work is completed or ongoing for 24.41 km (11.70 km in Char Nangulia, 6.64 km in Noler Char and 6.075 km in Char Ziauddin).

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress was 83% where planned 86%. During the reporting period 2% progress was achieved.

Paved Roads (BC paved width- 2.40m)

Out of 14.25 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP work is completed or ongoing for 12.55 km (8.05 km in Char Nangulia, 3.60 km in Noler Char and 0.90 km in Char Ziauddin).

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress was 88%, where planned 94%. Estimate was prepared and tender floated for the remaining 1.70 km road.

HBB Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

Out of 37.00 km HBB roads as proposed in RDPP, work is completed / ongoing / w.o under process for 21.96 km (Noler Char 10.36, Caring 6 km & Urir Char 5.60 km)

Up to 31st December 2015 physical progress achieved was 31%, where planned 43%; 3% progress was achieved during the reporting period

HBB Roads (paved width- 3.00m)

Out of 74.50 km HBB roads as proposed in RDPP work is completed/ ongoing or tender floated for 76.10 km (32.97 km in Char Nangulia, 16.48 km in Noler Char, 4.00 km in Caring Char, 9.9 km in Char Ziauddin and 12.8 km in Urir Char). Note: Programmed length is more than RDPP amount as 2 km 3.7 m width HBB road is estimated as 3.00m width, subject to DPP revision later and as per field necessity.

Up to 31st December 2015 physical progress achieved was 71% where planned 74%. 4% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Earthen roads

Out of 129 km earthen roads as proposed in RDPP, work is completed or ongoing for 111.3 km (41.3 km in Char Nangulia, 21.4 km in Noler Char, 16.7 km in Caring Char, 11.8 km in Char Ziauddin and 20.1 km in Urir Char).

Up to 31st December 2015 physical progress achieved was 82% where planned 84%. During the reporting period 2% progress was achieved. During the reporting period estimate was prepared for 0.95 km road to be constructed by LCS in two groups at Noler Char.

Construction of RCC Girder Bridges

Out of 7 RCC Girder Bridges as proposed in RDPP-1 work is completed for 4; 2 in Char Nangulia and the other 2 in Char Ziauddin.

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress was 57% as per plan.

Out of the other 3 bridges, the bridge over Mamur khal is designed & tendered as multi vent box culvert considering no navigation, low cost and time-saving for construction. The bridge over Caring khal is dropped for budget saving for BWDB and the bridge over Bhuiyar khal is also planned to be multi vent box culvert for the same reasons as mentioned above. In RDPP-2 there shall be program for only 4 bridges which are already built.

In RDPP-1 seven bridges were proposed, 20m or above in length, the other 18 bridges of 10m~15m length as per DPP were transferred to box culverts to save cost and time.

Construction of Box Culverts

In original DPP only 18 RCC box culverts were proposed, which were increased to 69 in RDPP-1 as per field requirement and carried from bridge list. Out of these 69 RCC box culverts, work is completed/ ongoing or tender floated for 64 (23 in Char Nangulia, 22 in Noler Char, 6 in Caring Char, 5 in Char Ziauddin and 8 in Urir Char).

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress was 75% against planned 76%. 2% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of U-drains/ Pipe Culverts

In original DPP 70 U-drains/ pipe culverts were proposed, which were increased to 123 in RDPP-1 as per field requirement. Out of these 123 U-drains/ pipe culverts work is completed, ongoing or tender floated for 111 (54 in Char Nangulia, 16 in Noler Char, 4 in Caring Char, 15 in Char Ziauddin and 22 in Urir Char).

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress was 75% against planned 77%. 2% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

Due to abnormal price hike of construction materials and labour in the present market the number of cyclone shelters was reduced from 60 to 42 in the revised DPP.

Out of 42 cyclone shelters cum primary schools proposed in RDPP-1, work is completed /on going/ w.o is issued/ tender floated for 41 (16 in Char Nangulia, 9 in Noler Char, 2 in Char Ziauddin, 4 in Urir Char and 2 in Char Maximul Hakim, in FS I chars; one at Char Mozammel and the other at Dhal Char which chars are under FS II). Design is under process for a 3 storied cyclone shelter cum primary school at Char Kolatoli (Char of FS II). Construction of one cyclone shelter is dropped for severe erosion by Sandwip Channel at Char Basar in Char Nangulia.

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress was 58% against planned 61%. 6% Progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Public Markets

Out of 7 village markets as per RDPP, work started/ w.o. is issued/ tender floated for all 7, where 3 by LCS (1 at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia, 1 at Thanarhat Bazar in Noler Char and 1 at Boyer Char) and through contractor work is completed for 1 at Zia Bazar in Char Ziauddin and w.o. under process for 1 at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia, 1 at Bathankhali Bazar in Caring Char and the other at Urir Char.

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress achieved was 42% against planned 48%, where 7% progress was gained during the reporting period.

Construction of Union Parishad Complexes

Out of 2 UPC as per RDPP, work is completed for Chanandi Union Parisad Complex at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia and work is on-going for Horoni Union Parisad Complex at Mainuddin Bazar in Boyer Char.

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress achieved is 90% against planned 85% where 17 % progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Cluster Village

Cluster village construction at Char Nangulia and Noler: Design and estimate are under process for construction of these cluster villages but land is allocated for the construction of both the CVs at Char Nangulia close to drainage sluice DS-2. A new concept is adopted here to make the CVs sustainable which is to give allotment of 50 decimal of agricultural land along with the allotted homestead for the livelihood purpose.

Construction of Killas

There is program for construction of 17 *killas* mentioned in RDPP-1: 7 at Caring Char, 6 at Urir Char and 4 in surrounding chars. Work is completed/ ongoing/ tender floated for 7 *killas* at Caring Char and w.o.

issued/ tender floated for 6 at Urir Char (Noakhali & Chittagong); tender floated for 2 *killas* at new chars in Char Mozammel and Dhal Char.

Up to 31st December 2015 over all physical progress achieved was 33% against planned 42%. 6% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Ghats

Construction of 1 *ghat* is mentioned in RDPP-1, which is dropped as ghat is not feasible in char areas.

Construction of bus stand

There is a program for construction of one bus stand at Char Nangulia in RDPP-1, which is dropped for saving budget and there is no necessity at present.

Widening of bus road

This item may be dropped in RDPP-2, as there is no field necessity at present.

Women staff shed

Notice of award is issued and construction of women accommodation at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia is shifted to Janata Bazar close to Chanandi UP, w.o issued and contractor mobilized.

O&M of infrastructure CDSP I, II, III & IV area

From the road pavement maintenance and periodic maintenance of road items under CDSP IV, work is completed for the following sections:

- i) Char Jabbar–Steamer Ghat– Boyer Char road from ch 00- 5500m
- ii) Hatiya Bazar- Moyinuddin Bazar-Tankir bus-stand road ch. 00-5000m at Boyer Char in CDSP-III area.
- iii) RHD (Totar Bazar)-Shantirhat-Kazir Dokan road from ch. 00-3000m in 1st contract and
- iv) Ch. 3022m- 4813m in the 2nd contract at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.
- v) Maintenance of paved road RHD-Banshkhali sluice-Kazir shop road ch 00-3022 at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.
- vi) Work is ongoing for Char Laxmi-Boyerchar road at Boyerchar and 45% progress is achieved.
Total expenditure was made for Tk. 440 lac.

From the road off pavement (earth) maintenance, work is completed for:

- vii) RHD - Banshkhali sluice-Kazir shop road ch 00-3022 at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.
Total expenditure made for road off pavement maintenance is Tk. 20.16 lac.

From the repair and maintenance of other buildings and structures, work is completed for:

- viii) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school at A) Ali Bazar, B) Hatiya Bazar, C) Nabinagar, D) Mainuddin Bazar in Boyer char, CDSP-III area by 1st contract.
- ix) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school at A) Tankir Bazar, B) Mohammadpur bazaar in Boyer char, CDSP- III area by the 2nd contract.
- x) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school at A) Jalil Commander Bazar, B) Nabipur Bazar, C) Didar Bazaar and D) Dasdag Bazar in Boyer char, CDSP-III area by the 3rd contract.
- xi) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school at A) South Char Clerk, B) Noapara and C) South Char Laxmi- Polder 59/3B in CDSP-II area at Subarnachar by the 4th contract.
Total expenditure made for building maintenance is Tk. 61 lac.

Overall progress achieved for maintenance work is 61% up to the 31st December 2015. Total expenditure was made for Tk. 522 lac.

During the reporting period estimate was prepared for periodic maintenance work at Boyer Char in Hatiya Upazila and in Char Nangulia, Subarnachar, Noakhali (CDSP-III & IV area). Estimated amount Tk.170 lac.

4.3.2 Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

One deep tube well is provided for 15 to 20 households and one for each cyclone shelter will also be installed. Test tube wells are sunk to get advance information on the aquifers of the project area. One latrine is given to each individual household, which will take care of the superstructure them self. Ponds with sand filter (PSF) schemes will be installed where water supply from deep tube wells is not feasible. However it is hoped that sufficient functioning tube wells can be sunk.

For an overview of progress and planning of works under DPHE see **Annex 3**, Table 3. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A4, which presents the IFAD format.

Up to the end of December 2015 overall physical progress for DPHE was 85% against planned 84%, where 7% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

DPHE activities are discussed below in detail.

Benefits from water supply and sanitation activities

Due to sinking and installation of more than 1,100 DTW in the five project chars and also at the surrounding chars most of the population are getting benefits of pure drinking water. And in combination with the installation of around 1,400 sanitary latrines contamination of Diarrhoeal diseases has reduced to a minimal level, which can be concluded from the PNGO statistics of saline packets demand and distribution, which sees a reduction from 200,000 to about 8,000.

Deep hand Tube Wells

Since inception of the project in March 2011, out of 1,154 DTWs as per RDPP sinking and installation is completed for 1,127 (Char Nangulia 572, Noler Char 276, Caring Char 171, Char Ziauddin 45, Urir Char 48 and 15 at Teliar Char). Platform construction is completed for 1,125.

Up to 31st December 2015 overall physical progress of deep tube wells was 97% against planned 97%, where some platforms were completed during the reporting period.

Test Tube Wells

Sinking and installation of 6 test deep tube wells as mentioned in RDPP was done, 3 at Char Ziauddin and 3 at Char Nangulia including platform construction.

Total progress achieved was 100%, as per RDPP allotment.

Single pit latrines

Since inception of the project in March 2011 to the end of December 2015 construction was completed for 18,330 single pit latrines, distributed were 15,443 and installed 13,868

Up to 31st December 2015 physical progress achieved was 72% over planned 69%, while 13% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Pond with sand filter

If required, 2 ponds with sand filter as per RDPP will be installed where ground water is found unusable due to salinity or other reasons at Char Nangulia. There is no plan for PSF construction in AWPB 2015 - 2016.

Rain water harvesting schemes

If required, 2 rain water harvesting schemes as per RDPP will be installed where ground water is found unusable due to salinity or other reasons at Char Ziauddin. There was no plan for RWHS construction in AWPB 2014 - 2015.

Rain water harvesting schemes

If required, 2 rain water harvesting schemes as per RDPP will be installed where ground water is found unusable due to salinity or other reasons at Char Ziauddin. There is no plan for RWHS construction in AWPB 2015 - 2016.

O&M of infrastructure of CDSP I, II and III

Work is completed for 12 public toilets maintenance at Boyer Char from GoB maintenance funds under CDSP IV amounting Tk. 3.88 lac. Field survey is under process for selection of deep tube wells maintenance in CDSP I, II & III areas.

4.4 Land settlement and titling by MoL

As per DPP of CDSP IV (Land part), the Ministry of Land is involved in the following activities of the project:

- i. Completion of the residual settlement activities of CDSP III
- ii. Settlement of the landless households in government khas lands of CDSP-IV areas of Hatiya and Subarnachar Upazilas of Noakhali District and
- iii. Modernization of the Land Records Management System (LRMS).

The Deputy Commissioner Noakhali acts as the Project Director of the Land part of the project on behalf of the Ministry of Land. The Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) acts as the Additional Project Director. RDC and UNOs act as the Deputy Project Directors while the AC (Land)'s act as the Assistant Project Directors of the project in their respective Upazillas.

Land settlement is an essential component of the CDSP IV project. According to Government regulations, newly emerged land has to be distributed to the landless (Policy for settlement of agricultural khas land of 1997), including a title on the land to a maximum of 1.5 acre per household. It is the task of the Government to apply the law and initiate and complete the process of land settlement, i.e. providing eligible households with a title. The Ministry of Land is one of the six partner implementing agencies of CDSP. In the project, innovative procedures are followed which brings the whole settlement process closer to the people, is more transparent, shortens the duration and makes it far less costly for the settlers.

During the reporting period, AC (Land) of Hatiya Upazila has been transferred and new AC (Land) Pankaj Barua joined in the vacant post.

In the month of December 2015 two formal Khatian (Title deed of land) distribution programs were held at Saddam bazar cyclone shelter under Hatiya Upazilla and Solaiman Bazar under Subarnachar Upazila, where Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong Mr Mohammad Abdullah was present as the chief guest and as many as 400 khatians were distributed among the landless families.

Progress on the various stages of settlement activities is presented below. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of MoL, see **Annex 4**, Table A6, which presents the IFAD format.

Completion of the settlement cases of CDSP III

The committee report regarding stalemate of CDSP III residual work has been submitted by the AC (Land), Hatiya in the month of July 2015. But due to a court case all sorts of residual works has been stopped in the CDSP III areas for the last several months. So, during the last six months, no significant progress has been achieved here.

The stage wise activities, total target for 2015 – 2016, the progress during the reporting period and the overall progress are stated as follows:

Table 4 - 1 Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP III area

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for 2015 - 2016 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	1000	0	0	393
Jamabondi preparation	1885	0	0	1181

Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	1885	0	0	1181
District Committee	2272	0	0	1609
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2630	250	3	1093
Registration	2698	200	3	1130
Khatian Preparation	2883	300	0	1144
Khatian Distribution	3842	300	0	2138

Land Settlement in CDSP IV areas

The stage wise activities of the land settlement program have been performed during the period under review as detailed here under:

Table - 2 Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP IV areas

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for 2015 - 2016 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	14,000	6,500	2,144	10,589
Jamabondi preparation	14,000	5,800	3,221	9,746
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	14,000	5,800	3,221	9,746
District Committee		5,800	3,071	9,596
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	14,000	5,800	3,402	6,828
Registration		5,500	2,601	5,912
Khatian Preparation	14,000	5,000	2,023	4,715
Khatian distribution	14,000	5,000	2,574	4,668

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

During the last year's survey season (2014 – 2015) project target of PTPS was achieved. So no survey activity is required to be conducted this year. It is to be mentioned here that 11,113 acres PTPS were completed in 2011 – 2012, 9,484 acres in 2012 – 2013, 11,758 acres in 2013 – 2014 and lastly 8,032 acres PTPS was done in the 2014 - 2015 season. Total 40,387 acres PTPS have been completed, which is 94 % of the total original project target of 43,107 acres. Rest of the PTPS (6%) could not be done because of some areas lie outside embankment, erosion, legal problems etc. Due to Lakshmipur - Noakhali boundary court case in Char Ziauddin related to Baggar Char mouza, a part of the survey activities were postponed in 2012 - 2013. If court case becomes vacant, then those partly undone survey (1,559.50 acres) will need to be completed.

The status of approval map sheets, consolidation of data and publication of notices is presented in below tables.

Table 4 -3 Approval of PTPS Sheets by Collector (Deputy Commissioner)

Upazila	Total Sheets prepared	Status of Approval			
		Sent to AC(L)	Sent to DC by AC (L)	Approved by DC	Pending with DC
Hatiya	43	43	43	43	0
Subarnachar	13	13	13	13	0
Total	56	56	56	56	0

Table 4- 4 Consolidation of field data and preparation of public notices

Upazila	Number of Sheets	No. of House-holds	Preparation of Notices for publication	Publication of Notices
Hatiya	5	-	930	3,075
Subarnachar	-	-	-	-
Total	5	-	930	3,075

Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities**I. Progress on the 2nd Revision of the DPP**

For extension of the project period with two years and to accommodate recently declared 8th pay scale, District Administration, Noakhali has sent the proposal for 2nd revision of DPP to the Ministry of Land on 15th October 2015. This issue is now under the active consideration of the Ministry and a meeting is likely to be held shortly.

II. Meetings of the Monitoring and Management Committees

During the reporting period 1 PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of land) meeting was held on 13/09/2015 at the Ministry of Land. In addition six DPMC (District Project Management Committee) meetings were held at the DC office. The meeting dates were: 12/07/2015, 09/08/2015, 21/09/2015, 12/10/2015, 10/11/2015 and 10/12/2015. In those meetings project progress was reviewed thoroughly and many contemporary important issues were discussed and disposed. Land Settlement Advisor and ALSA of TA Team attended those meetings.

III. Implementation of LRMS

Up-grading and modernization of the existing LRMS software has been completed during this reporting period. Online based modified LRMS is now running on trial basis. A server computer with required IP Address has already been established and installed in the PD office of MoL, Noakhali. To run this online based software smoothly, in the land section of TA team office, arrangement for subscribing a speedy internet connection is underway. BTCL internet connection is likely to be installed soon. TA team is closely monitoring and supervising the modification and up-grading process of the software.

IV. Court Case related to boundary dispute

Court case No.330/94, related to the boundary dispute between Noakhali and Lakshmipur district, is in an important stage. Deposition of witnesses has already been finished. Argument stage of the case is going on. Judgement is likely to be declared shortly. Here it is to be noted that settlement activities in Baggar Char mouza under Char Ziauddin polder is closely related to this boundary dispute case. TA team is closely monitoring the proceedings of the case.

V. Second Feasibility Study (Land Part)

In the month of November 2015, draft feasibility study report (Land Part) on Char Mozammel, Char Kolatoli and Dhal Char (Part) of Bhola district and Dhal Char of Noakhali district has been finalised. Land section of the TA team prepared the report. District administration, Noakhali has written a letter to Directorate of Land Records and Survey for taking necessary steps to prepare Diara survey maps of the area proposed for CDSP-V. Also they wrote Bhola district administration to take similar steps for Diara survey maps within their jurisdiction.

Outcome of Khatian (Land title) distribution

Since inception of CDSP IV a total of 4,668 khatians (land title documents) have been distributed and received by the landless families. In each Khatian husband and wife have equal share over the land and women's name is written first in the khatian. Monitoring exercises indicate that providing this title directly contributed to the main objective of CDSP: already they have improved their livelihoods. It considerably broadens the asset base of the households. They are now eligible to take loans from the banks keeping the land titles as mortgage. The legal security that the documents are giving to the settlers is certainly stimulating them to invest in their newly acquired land, which has a positive effect on the agricultural production. Being legal landowners, the social status of the households has been enhanced and the self-confidence of the settlers has increased. In addition, when wife's name is mentioned first in the legal document, landless women are feeling more honoured, illegal selling of land has become harder and empowerment of women has been raised.

4.5 Livelihood support

4.5.1 Agricultural support by DAE

The unprotected coastal chars are vulnerable to regular flooding and have saline soils. Only one rice crop is possible in the T. Aman season, when heavy rains temporarily decrease the salinity of the higher layers of the soil. In the winter (Rabi), an additional crop is possible at some places. The agriculture benchmark survey revealed that the overall cropping intensity in the CDSP IV project area was 127%, which is very low compared to the national average of 191%. Crop yield was also low at 1.5-2.0 tons per hectare. The salinity will gradually decline over the years when the area is protected. Introduction of high yielding crop varieties is an important element of the extension development strategy in CDSP IV.

Agricultural support in CDSP IV has the following sub- components:

- strengthening of agricultural extension services;
- support for homestead agriculture and agro forestry by contracted NGOs;
- surveys and monitoring.

For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of DAE, see **Annex 4**, Table A5, which presents the IFAD format. For homestead and agro forestry by contracted NGOs, see the paragraph on social and livelihood support (4.5.2).

Strengthening and development of extension services

In line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy of 1996, formation of Farmers Forums (FF) is a core approach of extension services. In the initial years of the project, i.e. 2011 to 2013 formation of FF started with an average number of 30 members in a group and 90 FFs had been formed. A total of 2,700 farmers were involved in these 90 FFs with 38% of female representatives. In 2013 - 2014 a strengthening of Farmers Forums was launched and 30 more farmers (30+30=60) were included in each FF group with 42% female, hence a total of 5,400 farmers are involved in 90 FFs. Remaining farmers of the project are reached through activities such as demonstration plots and field days. In 2014 - 2015 6 Farmers Associations have been formed as per Guidelines for Participatory Farmers Organization.

The char wise distribution of the Farmers Organizations (FO) is as follows:

Table 4 - 5 Char wise distribution of Farmers Forums and Associations

Name of Char	Farmers Forums	Associations
Char Ziauddin	7	1
Char Nangulia	37	2
Noler Char	25	1
Caring Char	15	1
Urir Char	6	1
Total	90	6

DAE field officers with the support of TA team have been continuing a strengthening program of FF groups to develop institutional capacity, record keeping and refresh their individual tasks and responsibilities. In

these meetings, detailed discussions were held on objectives of FF formation, stakeholder's participation, GPFO, AWPB 2015- 2016, involvement of NGOs and project interventions by DAE.

Training of Trainers (TOT) and technical update of project staff

In 2015-2016, two ToT training courses of project staff and field staff (FO & SAAO) of DAE and Agriculture Coordinators of PNGOs working in the project area are planned to be organized. A detailed technical training module was developed and agricultural experts of various organizations: BADC, DAE, SRDI, BIRRI, BARI, BWDB, ATI and Private Entrepreneurs will contribute to the trainings as resource persons, with the support of TA team. Duration of the training will be 14 days.

Guidelines for Farmers Organizations

The draft "Guidelines for Participatory Farmers Organizations" (GPFO) were developed in Bengali and English in line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy 1996 and approved in a seasonal workshop held on 22nd January, 2013. As per decision of PMC, DAE is now practicing these in the project area.

Technology dissemination

One day technical training

DAE with the support of TA team conducted at field level for Rabi 60 batches (Char Ziauddin 5, Char Nangulia 27, Noler Char 18, Caring Char 6 and Urir Char 4) of one day technical training for FF members as per target of 170 in AWPB 2015 - 2016. The remaining trainings will be conducted in Kharif-I and II seasons. To conduct this program season wise, three separate training modules have been developed. The contents of training are covering the three seasons. Hand-outs of topics were provided to the participants. A total of 1,800 farmers participated in the trainings. Training contents covered crop production, processing and post-harvest technology of Rabi crops.

Four days technical training (residential)

Four days technical trainings (residential) on Rabi season were conducted by DAE for 8 FF groups as per target of 20 batches in AWPB 2015 - 2016 at N-RAS training centre, Noakhali. Participants in each batch were 20. So a total of 160 participants attended the training. Officers of related departments such as DAE, BARI, SRDI, BADC, BWDB, ATI and TA team were the resource persons on their respective subjects. A practical hands-on training was organized in the field of BADC agro service centre, BADC seed processing centre Feni, Horticulture centre DAE Feni, and at a private farm in Noakhali. Hand-outs of topics were provided to the participants.

Motivational tours

During the period 6 events (batches) of motivational tours were organized with 15 farmers in each group as per yearly target of 12. Hence a total of 90 FF members participated from all the chars.

The participants visited the following places:

- BADC agro service centre at Noakhali
- BADC/DAE horticulture centre at Comilla/ Feni
- BADC seed processing centre at Feni
- Private agro-farms at Noakhali.

Demonstration plots

As per AWPB 2015 - 2016, 90 demonstrations have been established at farmer's field in the 5 chars during Rabi season as per yearly target of 200 in three cropping seasons. Out of these 70 are high value crops (HVC) and 130 are low value crops (LVC). These demo crops of Rabi are in vegetative stage. Remaining demos are to be implemented in Kharif-I and II season.

Organizing field days

Four events of field days were organized during Kharif-I and II seasons for showing the success of adaptability and technology dissemination through demonstration among the farmers of the area. Some new crops and varieties were introduced in the area such as BIRRI dhan 52 (yielded 4.5-5.0 tons/ha). Regarding hybrid vegetables in Kharif I season, it was found that the farmers harvested 2-3 times higher

yields than from their existing traditional varieties. About 200 farmers and FF representatives attended these technology transfer meetings. All the farmers have shown their interest to cultivate these HYVs. Some saline tolerant, short duration and submerging tolerance varieties were introduced, adaptable from next cropping seasons onwards.

Seasonal workshops

Three seasonal workshops are planned to be organized by DAE in 2015 -16 following the 3 cropping seasons: Kharif-I, Kharif-II and Rabi. All the DAE staffs, representatives of related departments such as BADC, BARI, BIRRI, Bina, SRDI, ATI, NGOs and Farmers representatives of all chars will participate in these workshops.

Value chain workshops

Three value chain workshops are planned to be organized by DAE in 2015 - 16 following the 3 cropping seasons: Kharif-I, Kharif-II and Rabi. All the DAE staffs, representatives of related departments, market actors, wholesalers, loan giving agencies, producers, NGOs and Farmers representatives of all chars will participate in these workshops.

Annual workshop

One annual workshop is planned to be organized in 2015 - 16. All the DAE staffs, representatives of all research organizations, Farmers Forum, concerned departments and PNGOs will be invited to attend the workshop.

Seasonal reports

Six seasonal reports out of 12 planned in AWPB 2015 – 16, have been published by DAE with the support of TA team, containing the implementation status of project interventions. In these reports, the detailed description of all activities of DAE is documented and presented with supporting pictures.

Annual report

One annual report is planned to be published with progress, all information on the activities, performances and results in all the project chars.

Input distribution

Input support to the farmers is an effective tool to disseminate extension technology for early implementation of field activities. Hence in AWPB 2015 - 16, a total of 18 tons of HYV seed, 78 tons non-urea fertilizer, 800 plastic drums, 60 hand sprayers, 120 paddle threshers, and 2,910 sex pheromone traps are planned to be distributed among the farmers of the area. Of these 4 tons of HYV seed and 27 tons non-urea fertilizer have been distributed during the period.

Surveys and adaptive research

Monitoring of soil salinity is a regular activity of the DAE field officers and the average comparative test results are given below:

Table 4 - 6 Salinity monitoring test result (ECe, ds/m)*

Name of char	Nov 2011	April 2012	Dec 2012	April 2013	Nov 2013	April 2014	Nov 2014	April 2015	Nov 2015
Char Nangulia	11.2	25.3	5.3	16.1	2.0	7.2	1.7	6.3	2.9
Noler Char	4.8	28.0	4.2	13.0	4.0	9.8	3.7	13.0	4.7
Caring Char	6.6	32.2	3.9	15.1	4.5	11.0	4.0	11.0	4.7
Char Ziauddin	10.6	14.2	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.6	1.5
Urir Char	8.5	16.1	7.1	11.1	4.6	10.3	2.3	14.0	4.1
Average	8.2	23.2	4.6	11.7	3.3	8.2	2.6	9.2	3.6

*ECe, dS/m= Electrical conductivity, desi siemen/ meter. Top soil=0-10 cm.

Through different studies and research findings and from the test results of CDSP IV, it is observed that salinity in char areas is lowest in November - December and highest in April. From the above test results it is revealed that average salinity levels show a declining trend from the previous years except in Caring Char and Urir Char as these chars are unprotected. However it will take more time to draw a conclusion on the salinity trend in the future after completion of all project interventions such as embankments, canal re-excavation and construction of sluices.

The negative effect and influence of salinity on crop production in different stages of the growing period is given below:

Table 4 - 7 Effect of salinity on crop production

EC (dS/m)	Soil salinity class	Characteristics
<-2	Non-saline	Effect negligible
2-4	Few saline	Yield very sensitive. Crops may be restricted
4-8	Slightly saline	Yield of many crops restricted
8-12	Moderately saline	Yield satisfactory for tolerant crops
12-15	Strongly saline	Yield satisfactory for few tolerant crops
>15	Extremely saline	Yield satisfactory for very few tolerant crops

Major findings of Mid Term Agriculture Survey (MTAS)

A Mid Term Agriculture Survey (MTAS) was conducted in May 2015 to assess the status of technology implementation after four cropping seasons. A Periodic Agriculture Survey (PAS) was conducted in January 2014 and its major findings were mentioned in previous reports.

In the pre-project period (2011 - 2012) an Agriculture Benchmark Survey (ABS), was conducted and it was found that the average cropping intensity was 127%: 148 % in Char Ziauddin, 132% in Char Nangulia, 123% in Noler Char, 111% in Caring Char and 125% in Urir Char. In PAS it had increased by 35%, from 127% (ABS) to 162%.

In MTAS, survey data revealed that the average cropping intensity in all chars has increased to 172% which is 45% more from ABS 127%. The maximum cropping intensity found was 206% in Char Ziauddin (same as PAS) followed by 178% in Caring Char and 172% in Noler Char. A significant improvement was observed in Char Nangulia 155% and Urir Char 148%.

In the pre-project period low lying areas of about 600 ha of Char Nangulia could not brought under double cropping due to water logging during rainy season, so the farmers were practising fish culture and produced traditional Talmakna /Bontil (non-rice crop) in this low lying specific location. But nowadays most of those areas are brought under HYV/Hybrid boro cultivation, irrigated by Shallow Tube well.

On average 58% of the HHs are using their own seed (unknown quality), 35% from seed dealers (quality seed) and 7% from other sources. Farmers are storing their own HYV seeds from cultivation in previous years.

In **Kharif-I**, local rice varieties are covering a major area of 49%; of this 37% by Shaita a traditional local variety. HYV is covering 51 %, a significant increase in this season and BRR1 dhan 27 (saline tolerant) covers 30% of this area. Among the Aus HYV rice, the maximum average yield of 3.7 ton/ha was found in BRR1 dhan 27 followed by BR-14 at 3.3 ton/ha, compared to Shaita 1.6 ton/ha.

In **Kharif-II**, there is a significant increase of 62% by HYV. Among T. Aman HYV rice, an average yield of 4.3 ton/ha was found in BRR1 dhan 52, followed by BRR1 dhan 40 at 4.0 ton/ha and the minimum of 3.1

ton/ha in BRR dhan 57. Hence, BRR dhan 40, BRR dhan 57 and BRR dhan 52 were found in MTAS as more accepted by the HHs in all chars. Local varieties cover yet 38% of the HHs.

Among the **Rabi** crops there are significant changes after project intervention in practicing HYV/ hybrid varieties, having 2-4 times more yield. But most importantly country bean is the main crop, covered by 83% of the HHs, with no HYV released yet.

The most adapted/ accepted HYV/ Hybrid varieties are as follows:

Cucumber	: Alavi, Alin, Green line, Functon, Daizy
Tomato	: Roma VF, Tripti-2, Apurba, Godagari super, BARI hybrid 5, Anokhi F1
Bitter gourd	: Papiya, Tia, Bubuli, Goj korola
Bottle gourd	: BARI Lau 4, Marshal Super
Sweet potato	: Tripti, Kamala Sundari
Potato	: Diamant
Sweet gourd	: Sweet baby, Sweet gold, Baromasi
Water melon	: Glory, Fengbew
Yard long bean	: Kagornotuky, 1070
Okra	: Hi soft

Inter-agency coordination

Support to BADC for appointment of seed dealers in project chars

One more seed dealer has been appointed by BADC in Urir Char during the period, hence a total of 6 seed dealers are active to make HYV seeds available in different locations of the project with the support of DAE and TA team.

Support to Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI)

Continued support was given to BJRI for conducting a trial research project in Boyer Char and Noler Char to develop a saline tolerant variety. The institute is planning to extend their activities to Caring Char as well, to be sure of sufficiently extreme saline conditions.

Outcome of the Agriculture Support Program

In the Mid Term Agriculture Survey report (May, 2015) it was found that the cropping intensity has increased to 172% in place of 127% as measured in Agriculture Benchmark Survey (2012) during pre-project time. Subsequently rice production has also increased to 84,883 MT (additional 39672 MT, about 88%) in place of 45,208 MT. In case of Rabi, i.e. non rice crop, increased to 12,320 ha from 4,400 ha before project intervention. These improvements were possible by introducing HYV: hybrid varieties and new crops enhanced 2-3 times higher yield per unit area. All project infrastructure interventions and activities contributed to all these outcomes.

4.5.2 Social and livelihood support

The focus of the Social and Livelihoods Support (SLS) component of the project is on social and economic development of households in the five chars, especially women and children. So far 27,654 households have been identified in the whole project area. The sub-component is implemented at field level by partner NGOs, the so called PNGOs. Four PNGOs were selected to perform the assignment. The selected NGOs with their working areas are given in the table below:

Table 4 - 8 PNGOs assigned areas

SI #	Name of NGO	Number of branches	Name of working chars
1	Brac	6	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char, Char Ziauddin
2	Sagorika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SSUS)	3	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char
3	Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS)	2	Char Nangulia, Noler Char
4	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI)	2	Urir Char, Char Nangulia

Human resources and management set up of the NGO component

Each PNGO has deployed a program coordinator to supervise its activities in the various branches. The higher management of the PNGOs are providing management support and at the same time the TA team is providing both technical and management support. In each branch there are a Branch Manager, six Credit Officers, an Accountant and an Assist Accountant cum office assistant, Coordinators for Legal and Human rights, for Watsan, for Agriculture and for Paramedics and three Health and Family Planning Facilitators. The Branch Manager is responsible for coordination of all the activities of the social and livelihoods component in the branch. The Credit officers take care of the base line survey, group area demarcation, group formation, group meetings, borrower selection, loan disbursement, savings and loan instalment collection and other project activity related issues. The Accountant and Assist Accountant are responsible for the microfinance and financial transactions in the branch and they prepare the financial reports. Coordinators and other staff are responsible for implementation of the sector programs.

The recruitment of staffs in the project was completed in 2012. Staffs were recruited as per design and need of the project. Among recruited staff the male female ratio is 3:1. In the month of October 2014 two new subcomponents were started. For this purpose, TA team recruited one NSS for Fisheries and another for Poultry & Livestock. Moreover PNGOs recruited 6 coordinators for Fisheries and 6 coordinators for the Poultry & Livestock programs to cover the five chars through 12 branches. The status of the staffs under PNGOs is given in the table below:

Table 4 - 9 Status of staff of PNGOs

PNGO	NGO Coordinating Office Staff						Branch Office Staff													Total Staff			% Female staff
	NGO Director	Coordinator NGO component	Area manager	Accountant	Office assistant	Sub-Total	Branch Manager	Accountant	Assistant accountant- cum office assistant	Credit Officer	LHR Coordinator	WATSAN Coordinator	Agriculture Coordinator	Paramedics	HFPF	Support staff	Fisheries coordinator	Poultry Livestock coordinator	Sub-Total	Female	Male	Total	
Brac	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	4	23	6	6	6	6	18	9	3	3	96	29	72	101	27
SSUS	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	12	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	36	17	34	41	17
DUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	9	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	31	6	29	35	17
SDI	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	11	2	2	2	2	6	3	1	1	36	8	33	41	20
Grand Total	4	4	3	4	4	19	12	12	8	55	12	12	12	12	36	16	6	6	199	50	168	218	23

Capacity building and skill development of beneficiaries

To involve beneficiaries in income generating activities and at the same time to increase knowledge and awareness in different income generating sectors, trainings and refresher courses are offered to group members of PNGOs. The participants have already taken loans from the PNGOs to utilize the loan as per learning's from the training. The training on IGAs is continuing and all beneficiaries will receive training on various courses during the remaining project period. In the reporting period no beneficiaries received training on IGAs, due to the dull season. The cumulative number up to December 2015 is 20,366.

Sub components of the Social and Livelihood Support component

The Social and Livelihood Support component is divided into the following sub components:

- a. Group Formation, Micro finance and Capacity Building;
- b. Health and Family Planning;
- c. Water and Sanitation;
- d. Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development;
- e. Legal and Human Rights;
- f. Disaster Management and Climate Change.
- g. Fisheries (**started since October 2014**)
- h. Poultry & Livestock (**started since October 2014**)

The performance of the 8 sub components is briefly described below, for a more extensive description of the activities reference is made to Progress Report No 9.

Group Formation, Micro finance and Capacity Building

In the reporting period no new members have enrolled and 26,373 members were enrolled in 984 groups up the December 2015, which is 95% of the households. An NGO group has 27 members on average.

PNGOs are collecting savings from the enrolled members on a weekly basis in the group meeting. Tk. 5,818,700 was collected during the reporting period and **total savings is Tk. 84,006,387** up to December 2015. Average savings per member is Tk. 2,985.

PNGOs are disbursing loans as per beneficiaries' choice and skill. During the period 8,105 loans were disbursed amounting Tk.128,576,000 and in total 57,885 loans were disbursed up to December 2015, amounting to **Tk. 844,170,000 among 22,741 borrowers** (All of them received first loan from the project). The average loan size in the reporting period was Tk. 14,583. The total member coverage by loans is 86%.

Death benefit: If any micro credit group member dies, the nominee of her family will get a financial benefit from the project amounting to Tk 2,550. In addition PNGOs are providing an equal amount of money from their organization's fund. In the reporting period 29 families have received death benefit from the project and 306 up to December 2015.

Outcome of the Microfinance Program

So far 20,366 beneficiaries were trained on farm- and nonfarm IGA, which is 72% of the members. They are investing their microcredit funds in various income generating activities like poultry rearing, cow rearing, goat rearing, summer vegetable cultivation, winter vegetable cultivation, fish culture, beef fattening and agro-nursery-farming, including nursery development.

100 Trained women tailors are operating tailoring houses in a profitable way. All of them became an earning member of their families. Some of the women tailors became master tailors and they are teaching girls and women for reasonable fees. Some women are earning good money by making nicely designed caps, which are exported to Arabian countries.

110 Women are involved in development of plant nurseries. These women plant producers are selling seedlings of trees, timber, fruits and medicinal plants to char dwellers. They are earning quite a lot with this nursery business. Some of them have invested their profits from nursery in establishing secondary income generating activities like poultry farms, carrier-vehicles like 'nochimon' and paddy thresher.

Health and Family Planning program

Health forum is an important tool to make participants aware through imparting health education on various issues. In the health forum the HFPP creates awareness among the community on family planning, nutrition, hygiene, immunization, on pregnancy related care and on common diseases. During the reporting period 4,346 health forums were conducted and 32,513 forums were conducted up to December 2015. Medical Assistants of the health and family planning program have been paying visits to the health forums to monitor and develop the quality of the forum. 384 Health forums were visited in the reporting period and in total 2,861 up to December 2015. In addition HFPP is paying visits to households. Normally a HFPP visits five households per day in an afternoon session. At the time of house visits they also monitor the oral pill consumption. 13,063 Households were visited (repeated) in the reporting period and 114,283 (repeated) up to December 2015.

In the **static and mobile clinics** 15,124 Patients received treatment during the reporting period and 135,382 beneficiaries received treatment up to December 2015. Medical Assistants of the clinics usually refer the patients which they cannot diagnose or are unable to give proper treatment, to the doctors of Upazila and district general hospitals. In the reporting period 291 patients were referred and so far 2,221 patients were referred. Usually the people in the project area have performed circumcision of boys by local unskilled people. After intervention of the project, the people are performing the same by the Medical Assistant of the clinic. In the reporting period 52 baby boys were circumcised and 290 up to December 2015.

179 **TBAs** (Traditional Birth Attendants) attended the refresher trainings 6 times and HFPPs and MAs have visited all TBAs 6 times in the reporting period.

In the reporting period 2,146 **pregnant women** received **treatment and check-up** and 8,794 up to December 2015. 686 pregnant women and 918 lactating mothers were served iron tablets and 5,165 and 4,856 respectively were given tablets up to December 2015.

TBAs handled 1,069 deliveries in the reporting period, which makes 10,082 up to December 2015.

In the reporting period 11 **extremely poor pregnant women** received financial support and 31 received support up to December 2015.

Contraceptive distribution: Reduction of the birth rate in the project area is one of the objectives of the Health and Family Planning program. Medical assistants are discussing with male groups or individuals to make them aware on family planning and to convince them to adopt family planning methods; if the husband of the couple is convinced, the female can easily use the family planning method. 238 Group counselling's were performed in the reporting period and 2,905 up to December 2015. In the reporting period 36,283 cycles were distributed and 268,565 cycles of pills were distributed up to December 2015. In addition 2,983 injections were given. Family planning method use in the project stands at 74%.

To reduce diarrhoea the Health and Family Planning Facilitators are working for awareness raising on safe drinking water, net and cleanliness. 1,561 Packets of ORS have been distributed among the households in the reporting period and 896,111 were distributed up to December 2015, which covered 27,654 households.

To create **awareness among the local influential persons** on the health and family planning program and various health issues, a daylong **orientation** is given to the local elite (imams, school teachers, UP chairmen and members, etc). They are involved in implementing the project activities. Medical Assistants and HFPPs conduct the orientation as per CDSP IV guide line. 240 Local leaders received orientation in the reporting period and 2,007 up to December 2015. In addition several meeting were conducted with civil surgeon, Deputy Director of family planning Noakhali. CDSP IV interventions, achievements and future plans were discussed with them.

Publication of flipchart on danger sign of pregnant women and neonatal: To develop the capacity of HFPP and TBA, a flip chart was published, which will help to identify complication and danger sign of pregnant women and neonatal. It will also help to keep the neonatal safe and secure from diseases and cold, through development of awareness among the beneficiaries. 74 Flipcharts containing 9 pages each were published by TA team and partner NGOs. The HFPPs are using the flipchart at the time of discussion on the issues in the health fora.

Outcome of the health and family planning program

Knowledge on health and family planning of staffs and volunteers like Traditional Birth Attendant's has been developed significantly, resulting in good deliberation of the program and eventually good practices among the beneficiaries of the CDSP project areas.

Superstition regarding family planning methods has been reduced and use has gone up to 74%. Population is controlled as per suggestion and counselling by NGO staff and based on joint decision taken by husband and wife. The birth rate in the project area has reduced significantly, resulting in better health of mother and children in each family.

Complication during delivery and expense for treatment of complication has reduced. The mother and children are safer and more secure. Maternal and child mortality has reduced and food intake during pregnancy and post-delivery has been changed positively, resulting in healthier neonatal and mother. Pregnant women are avoiding heavy and hazardous work during pregnancy, resulting in reduction of complications.

People are washing hands with soap or ash after defecation. Children above 5 years use latrines. Most of the people use slippers/ sandals when going to the latrine, resulting in better health and reduction of common diseases and reduction of cost of treatment. People use safe water for drinking and for all household work, also resulting in reduction of diarrhoeal diseases. People are keeping their homestead and surroundings neat and clean.

Infection and complication due to traditional circumcise has been reduced as circumcision is performed by the Medical Assistants.

Water and Sanitation Program

Paucity of safe water and inadequate sanitation are the vector of water and excreta borne diseases. Improving water and sanitation is known to have significant beneficial impact on health and hygiene in families and households. The support inspires people around the project to take action towards achieving safe water uses, sanitation and hygiene for all.

Staff Capacity Building

The WATSAN component of CDSP IV is under implementation at field level through the PNGOs. TA team has trained 13 coordinators and is providing on the job training with field finding issues for implementation. In the reporting period a daylong refreshers course was held for the 13 coordinators to enhance skills and capability of work for effective efforts to promote program activities.

Awareness meeting

WATSAN Coordinators have conducted 125 credit group meetings and so far 1,827 (two or more times a group). Separately monthly meetings were held with TUG members, 8,526 up to December 2015. They discuss issues of sanitation and hygiene, for changing behaviour and attitude, and to develop skills on DTW operation and maintenance.

TUG formation

Tube well user groups (TUGs) are formed for each DTW. 72 TUGs were formed in the reporting period and 1,226 up to December 2015. 1,132 Selected sites were submitted to DPHE. PNGOs collect beneficiaries' contribution money at the rate of Tk.4, 500 per tube-well. So far contribution money of 1,131 tube wells has been submitted to DPHE.

DTWs use and platform

1,127 DTWs were installed and 1,118 functioning tube wells are being used. In the reporting period 14 platforms were constructed and 1,125 up to December 2015.

Care Taker Family training and Kit box distribution

36 CTF members received training in the reporting period, with focus on water and sanitation issues, repair and maintenance of tube well. PNGOs have distributed 27 tube well maintenance kit boxes for trained care taker families in the reporting period and 1,125 were distributed up to December 2015.

Single pit latrines

Through coordination with DPHE, PNGOs ensured distribution of 1,665 sets latrines in the reporting period and 15,443 up to December 2015; 806 were installed, in total 13,868. After completion of installation, the latrine owners construct the superstructure at their own cost. 2,301 Superstructures were completed in the reporting period and 13,596 up to December 2015.

The drive to ensure 100% sanitation and outcome of the activities

No open defecation, use of hygienic latrines by all, proper maintenance of latrines for continual use and improved hygienic practice are the factors of 100% sanitation. Special drives and campaigns were organized to meet this sanitation target. 57 School meetings were conducted with students and teachers, in which 2,686 participants attended. 12 Adolescent orientation meetings were organized, where 202 adolescent girls participated to create awareness on basic sanitation and hygiene.

More than 78% of households came under easy access to safe water. Safe water uses for drinking and household activities increased significantly. Tube well management groups have provided maintenance of 92 platforms at their own cost with small repairing of their DTWs. So far 34% of households came under sanitation coverage. Open defecation, water and excreta borne disease are reducing gradually, resulting in improved health-hygiene and a cleaner environment.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development

CDSP IV is implementing a Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development program to reduce malnutrition and to increase the income of households by agricultural production of beneficiaries through technology transfer, using training and **demonstration plots**.

Farmers training on fruits and vegetables: During the reporting period 1,520 farmers received training on fruits and vegetables and 10,680 up to December 2015. All trained farmers received inputs (seeds, saplings, fertilizer, etc.) through PNGOs.

Demonstration plots: As per AWPB in the reporting period 830 farmers received orientation on high value demonstration plots and 5,523 demonstration plots were established up to December 2015 (1,545 mixed fruits orchards and mango orchard, 3,978 on vegetable/seeds/mustard oil cake/ pheromone trap). During the reporting period 1,800 mango saplings were distributed and 38,445 saplings of different fruits up to December 2015. To encourage organic farming, reduce cost of production and improving soil health condition, 267 vermi compost plants were established up to December 2015.

Motivation tours and organized field days: For extension of new technology and to get introduction to best practices in the project area, motivation tours for farmers are organized. 5 Field days were organized in the reporting period and 174 up to December 2015, to make the farmers more knowledgeable and introduce new varieties to produce more fruits and vegetables.

Active nurseries: 125 Nurseries were developed in the project area of which 110 are actively involved with seedling production. In the reporting period 74,313 seedlings were produced and 1,303,045 up to December 2015. In the reporting period 192,658 saplings were sold worth Tk. 1,297,725 and up to December 737,161 saplings, worth Tk. 6,025,300.

Value Chain Development: CDSP IV SLS component is implementing a value chain development program to increase the income of the farmers through agricultural production and linkage with wholesale markets. All actors are working together to identify problems and opportunities for collective sales and purchases. 650 Growers and market actors received orientation and also attended refresher training on the value chain development program. They all received inputs like seeds, hand sprayer, mustard oil cake, pheromone trap, plastic case and measuring balance with stones through PNGOs.

12 Producer Groups and Collections point Management Committees were formed; in the reporting period meetings were held with all these committees. Each group consists of 40 growers, so and in total 480 growers in project area. They are trained on pre-season vegetable production and selling plan. All of them are producing quality homestead vegetables like okra, country bean seed, country bean, cucumber, bitter gourd, water melon etc. Part of these vegetables are consumed by their family, the rest is brought to the collection point after sorting and grading for selling at a distant market. At the collection point they

weigh their product, using measuring balance and are packaging for export. Some are exported to district markets (Sonapur bazar, Maizdi bazar and Chowmohoni of Noakhali, Mohipal of Feni, Nimsar of Comilla, and Riazuddin market of Chittagong or to the capital market (Kawranbazar), using established transport like van, pick up or truck. This way they receive more income than before. Besides they may get advance from wholesalers and many of them become contract growers for their reputed production system.

Rain water harvesting schemes: In the coastal area Rabi season crop production is very difficult because of major constraints such as i) scarcity of water ii) drought iii) soil salinity and iv) low water retention capacity of the soil. The Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development component has established eight rain water harvesting schemes on experimental basis for dry season irrigation. Each scheme covers 15 decimal of land for drip irrigation of pit vegetables in Rabi season and early cultivation of cucumber in Kharif 1 season. In the project area 8 rain water harvesters were established (4 earthen and 4 concrete) up to December 2015.

Outcome of the Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development program

After receiving training on cultivation of homestead vegetables and fruits, the project beneficiaries and farmers are now producing quality vegetables for their family consumption and for selling in the retailing and wholesale markets. The farmers in CDSP IV areas are producing large amounts of vegetables and other crops due to establishment of quality demonstrations, observation of field days & motivational tours. They are using new varieties and technologies and also vermi compost, quick compost and pheromone traps for improving soil health, reducing production cost and healthier produce. They are exchanging their knowledge and skills to farmers and incorporate such new skills and technologies in producing crops and a large variety of vegetables for their own consumption and for selling at distant markets. Women farmers are earning income from plant nurseries, established by them with the use of microcredit from PNGOs. They are investing their profit in secondary income generating activities like paddy thresher, 'nochimom' local carriers and boiler farms. They are benefiting a higher level of income and enjoying better livelihood in their families than before joining CDSP.

Legal and Human Rights

The main objective of this program component is to provide group members access to information about law, disseminating the law through legal literacy classes, raising awareness about legal rights, and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially by encouraging them to take legal action.

Meetings with group members: The LHR coordinators are conducting meetings with NGO group members. The purpose of the meetings is to make the people aware on LHR and social issues. The meeting is held after the credit group meeting is over. In the reporting period 845 meetings with NGO group members were held and 4,842 up to December 2015.

Child Rights Day observation: To make the project area people aware on rights of children, Child Rights Day were observed in all branches of PNGOs. Normally a rally and a discussion meeting are held on that day. People from all walks of society attend the occasions. 12 Events were observed in 12 branches in the reporting period and 51 events up to December 2015.

Human Rights Day observation: To make the project area people aware on Human Rights, Human Rights Day was observed in all branches of PNGOs. Normally a rally and a discussion meeting are held on that day. People from all walks of society attend the occasions. 12 Events were observed in 13 branches in the reporting period and 51 events up to December 2015.

Orientation meetings with local social leaders: An orientation meeting for local stakeholders such as Union Paris had members, imams, marriage registers and other influential people in the community is annually organised to disseminate information on human rights and legal issues and to constructively engage them to minimize unlawful activities in the society and develop a sustainable society. The orientation is provided to them at branch level in the branch office. After the orientation an action plan is prepared, and follow up is given by the LHR coordinators of the component. 75 Persons received orientation in the reporting period and 1,275 up to December 2015.

Training of beneficiaries on legal and human rights: To raise mass awareness among the PNGO group members is one of the objectives of the LHR program. The program adopted various activities to perform the same. One of them is training to selective beneficiaries. 20% of the beneficiaries receive training on legal and human rights on seven basic laws. This 20 % is member of the group management committee, they act as **law implementation committee** and they will disseminate the message and take action against any violation of human rights. In the reporting period 775 selected beneficiaries received training by 31 events from PNGOs and total recipients are 3,974 by 159 events up to December 2015.

Legal courses for beneficiaries: Courses on LHR are conducted by the LHR promoters in each and every group in the project. The duration of the course is 22 days. In the reporting period 33 courses were organised for 807 beneficiaries and 466 courses up to December 2015 for 11,484 beneficiaries. For completing each course, the LHR promoter receives Tk. 2,000 (Tk. 1,500 from the project and Tk. 500 from beneficiary contribution, course participants contribute Tk. 20 each for the course).

Law Implementation committee (LIC) meeting: After completion of each course of LHR in the group, a law Implementation Committee is formed comprising 9 members, headed by the best performer in the LHR course. The committee makes linkage with all local level institutions including Union Parish had and assists to implement the program and disseminate and collect information regarding early marriage, dowry, divorce etc. in the samaj. Each committee conducts a meeting once in a month and discusses about the progress and up dated information of social issues in the meeting. In the reporting period 897 and up to December 2015 in total 2,574 meetings were held. Soon after hearing the information on mentioned event they try to solve the problem with the local people. Thus they are prohibiting early marriages in the project area. LICs stopped 6 early marriages in the reporting period and 84 were prohibited up to December 2015.

Marriage registration: The rate of marriage registration in the project area is very low compared to the main land. People in the area are not well aware to perform the same. In our LHR program special emphasis is given to registration of marriages. The staffs of the program collect the information and undertake necessary measures in this regard. It is observed that the rate of marriage registration is increasing gradually. In the reporting period 353 marriages were registered including few dues of previous period and up to December 2015. 2,412 Out of 2,453 were registered with Kazi (marriage register) office.

Outcome of the Activities: Due to implementation of the activities under LHR sub-component of SLS component, early marriage, multiple marriage, dowry and illegal divorce rate have a significantly reducing trend compared to pre-project status. It is seen that the coastal communities better understand social amoralities. Through observing the days of human rights, woman rights and child rights the communities are more aware and have active involvement with the society as well as the country.

Disaster Management and Climate Change

To enhance the implementation process and to involve the union disaster committees, **meetings** are organised by PNGO's Disaster Coordinators with **union disaster committees** and other (e.g. Red Crescent) stakeholders. Total participants of the meetings so far were 955. The discussion matters of the meetings are various issues of disaster and finding ways to build cooperation with each other and on how to coordinate activities. To strengthening the activities of union disaster committees, auxiliary disaster management committees were formed in the branches. These auxiliary disaster management committees hold meetings in presence of Red Crescent and members of existing union disaster Management Committees to make a formal relation with the Union Disaster Management Committee and other stake holders. Action plans are prepared on issues discussed in the meeting and follow up is given by coordinators. 52 Meetings were held up to December 2015.

To make the group members aware about **disaster preparedness and mitigation**, the staffs of the sub-component are conducting meetings with group members. Gradually meetings will be held in all groups. 863 meetings were held in the reporting period and 5,623 meetings were held up to December 2015 in different locations of PNGO groups.

Training on disaster preparedness to selective group members: To raise mass awareness in the project area, selected group members are trained on disaster mitigation and preparedness. The trained members disseminate the issues to the other people in the community. In the reporting period 925 beneficiaries attended the refresher training and remaining 1,023 will receive refresher training in the period January – June 2016.

House strengthening and plinth raising: This program is implemented on pilot basis. The objective is to strengthen and raise the platform of a few houses, so that it survives during flooding/ tidal surge and that people will observe the activity and replicate it for their own house. This activity targeted mainly Caring Char. 351 Houses were strengthened and 351 plinths raised up to December 2015.

Training on improved cooking system: To mitigate the crisis of fuel wood and to protect the house and environment from pollution, this activity is implemented in the whole project area. Project provided training to 260 (F-240, M-20) persons on improved cooking systems and is continuing campaign and motivation to increase the number of users gradually. In the reporting period 1,142 cooking systems were established in the 13 branches and 3,971 were established so far.

International Environment Day and National Disaster Preparedness Day observation: In order to raise awareness among the people, on the fixed days these days are observed. People from the community, teachers, students, leader of different Local Level Institutions and local elites are participating in the occasions. A rally and a discussion meeting are held and materials and saplings distributed to mark the days. 51 And 52 events respectively were observed up to December 2015.

Bill board preparation: To disseminate and easy understand the messages on Disaster Management and Climate Change. Bill boards were prepared and put in places where many people are moving and watching. 13 Such billboards were prepared up to December 2015.

Signal flag: To provide community people early warning of disaster, in each branch 3 places were selected with the management committees, where flags & other materials were supplied. 117 Flags and other materials were supplied so far.

Hand mike distribution: At the time of disaster the concerned coordinators will disseminate the message of disaster to take precautionary measures. 12 Hand mikes for danger signal broadcasting were distributed so far.

Poultry and Livestock Component

The Poultry and Livestock Component in CDSP IV

CDSP IV started the Poultry and Livestock component in the project area in October 2014. Due to lack of service from government and non-government organizations, beneficiaries were demanding support from CDSP IV. Poultry and Livestock rearing is one of the important sources of livelihood for the settlers/farmers in the project area. Livestock is a crucial part of household's economy as a source of food and of financial and social security, while backyard rearing of poultry (chickens, ducks and pigeons) is an important source of subsistence. The average number of birds for each household is 10 chicken and 5 ducks (baseline survey, 2014). In case of livestock and poultry, productivity was affected by high levels of mortality, especially in chicken and ducks. Typically between 50-70% of each clutch of baby chicks /ducklings was lost by disease (probably Newcastle/Ranikhet disease and duck plague) due to lack of vaccination service. CDSP IV is now implementing the poultry and livestock program to reduce the poultry and livestock mortality and to increase the income of households by rearing poultry and livestock by proper management and care. During the reporting period the program activities were as follows.

Meetings with group members: The poultry and livestock coordinators (total 6 persons, one person for two branches) are conducting meetings with NGO group members. The purpose of the meetings is to make people aware through discussion about improved rearing system, veterinary health care and other technical issues related to poultry and livestock. The meetings are held after the end of the credit group meeting. In the reporting period 351 and in total 954 group meetings were held up to December 2015 for awareness build up.

Poultry Worker Refreshers Training: In the reporting period 114 Poultry workers received one day refreshers training in PNGO branch offices.

Poultry Vaccination Program: To improve productivity and reducing poultry mortality CDSP IV started the poultry vaccination program from May, 2015 which is implemented by PNGOs. During the reporting

period 534 poultry vaccination programs were conducted and 790 up to December 2015. In the reporting period 63,859 and in total 86,761 poultry (both chickens & ducks) were vaccinated. 53,179 Poultry were given vaccine for the first time, which indicates newly generated poultry flock in the project area. The total use of vaccine is 88% which indicates the satisfactory use of vaccine. The following table shows the PNGO wise poultry vaccination status.

Table 4- 10 Poultry vaccination status in CDSP IV areas

PNGO	Poultry vaccination Programs (nos)	Used Vaccine dose / bird	Vaccinated poultry (nos)	Vaccination (%)	Total 1 st time vaccinated poultry (nos)
brac	318	37,500	33,650	89	25,612
SSUS	62	13,000	9,487	73	6,903
DUS	122	13,400	13,068	97	13,164
SDI	32	8,200	7,654	93	7,500
Total	534	72,100	63,859	88	53,179

Para-vet selection and training: To decrease prevalence of common diseases, ensure vaccination and veterinary care for livestock in our project area, 12 persons (1 per branch) were selected for a Para-vet development training program. The technical part of this training program was conducted by resource persons from the Department of Livestock Services, Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI), District Artificial Insemination Centre, Noakhali. After completion of the 15 days long residential training program participants were awarded a certificate on primary treatment and vaccination of livestock, authorized by District Livestock Officer, Noakhali. Para-vets also received a surgical bag as an input.

Livestock Vaccination and Treatment: During the reporting period the first 47 livestock vaccination programs were conducted in the project area. 4,472 Livestock (cattle & buffalo) were vaccinated in this period. 345 Livestock were given primary treatment in the reporting period.

Technical support to beneficiaries: During the reporting period, poultry and livestock coordinators have provided technical and management support to 323 cattle rearers, 176 goat rearers, 312 homestead poultry rearers and 105 beef fatteners and in total 576, 341, 572 and 170 respectively up to December 2015.

Outcome of the poultry and livestock program

Due to implementation of the poultry and livestock program in CDSP IV, project area people have become more aware about improved rearing system of poultry and livestock, and about vaccination and treatment of animal diseases. Due to the vaccination program for poultry and livestock reduced poultry mortality and prevalence of common diseases of poultry and livestock is visible in the project area. Beneficiaries are getting necessary technical support and veterinary care for their poultry and livestock from our skilled persons (Poultry workers and Para-vets). The number of Poultry and livestock is increasing day by day. People's income from the sector is increasing and they can invest additional income in production, family expenses and education for their kids. In addition there is creation of livestock based employment opportunity and improve family nutrition through increased consumption of milk, meat and eggs.

Fisheries Component

Similar to the Poultry and Livestock Component CDSP IV started the fisheries component in the project area in October 2014. The following activities were performed in the reporting period and up to December 2015.

Staff Training: TA team has provided 5 days training to the 6 Fisheries Coordinators on basic fish culture, feed and pond management. In addition one day refresher on fish culture management was held with 6 fisheries coordinators. The objective of refresher was to review the knowledge gained in the training and at the same time to share modern knowledge and technology on fish culture.

Pond Selection: After completion of the baseline survey, NSS and Coordinators of fisheries selected 18,189 ponds (perennial 6,256 and seasonal 11,933), which cover 181,637 decimals of water bodies for fish culture in CDSP IV areas.

Training on fish culture management of Perennial ponds: The objective of the training was to develop the knowledge and at the same time to share modern knowledge and technology on fish culture management with the annual fish farmers. 2,782 Beneficiaries were trained on fish farming.

Training on fish culture management of Seasonal ponds: The objective of training was to develop the knowledge and at the same time to share modern knowledge and technology on fish culture management with the Seasonal pond fish farmers. 1,022 Seasonal pond owner beneficiaries were trained on fish farming.

Training on fingerling production management: To develop the capacity of the fish nurserers and to acquaint them with modern farming technology and management, a 3 day long training was organized by TA team. Nursery management, Quality fingerlings production and management were the main objectives of the training. The training was facilitated by the NSS (fish). In the reporting period 48 persons was given training. The trained persons are in operation in the field and producing good quality of fingerlings

Meeting with group members and household visits by fisheries coordinators: The six fisheries coordinators are conducting meetings with NGO group members. The purpose of the meetings is to make people aware about improved fish culture system and other technical issues related to fisheries. The meetings are held after the end of the credit group meeting. In the reporting period 556 group meetings were held and 1,200 up to December 2015. In the reporting period 2,028 households were visited by the Fisheries Coordinators and 2,699 up to December 2015.

Spawn collection, fingerling production and release: 9 Newly trained nurserers have collected 4.5 Kg of fish spawn (Rui, Katla, Silver carp, Bighead, Mrigle, Kalibous, Sarputi and Grass crap) from Rajlaxmi fish hatchery of Rajganj of Begumganj upazila, Noakhali and released these in the prepared 9 nursery ponds. So far 41 nurserers released 29.3 Kgs of spawn in 41 nursery ponds. 75% Of the cost of the spawn was given as an input from the project and remaining 25% was borne by the nurserers. In all the nursery ponds together approximately 25 lacs of fingerlings will be produced. In the reporting period 283,955 fingerlings were sold by 30 nurserers to 3,804 annual and seasonal fish farmers in the project area and outside; in total 366,555 fingerlings were sold (total price Tk 852,266) up to December 2015.

Demo fish farmers training and input distribution: The objective of the training was to develop the knowledge and share modern technology on fish culture management. 2 Days training were held at the branch areas to establish model fish farmers and extend the modern technology among the surrounding traditional fish farmers. 120 Model fish farmers were trained in December 2015. 77,800 Fingerlings were distributed to them from the nursery farmers as an input from the project.

4.6 Institutional development

4.6.1 Field level institutions

The multi-dimensional approach practiced by CDSP IV requires an institutional basis at community level in order to promote a participatory process as well as to make the efforts sustainable. Keeping this in mind, six implementing agencies and four PNGOs, with support from the Technical Assistance team, are working for strengthening and capacity development of field level institutions (FLIs), established to involve them in planning and implementation of project interventions such as infrastructure development, social forestry, agriculture extension and livelihood and in operation and maintenance after the project is completed. The institutions formed are Water Management Groups (WMG); Water Management Associations (WMA); Tube well User Groups (TUG); Farmer Forums (FF); Social Forestry Groups (SFG); Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) and Women Credit and Savings Groups. In **Annex 9** a complete overview of FLIs is presented.

The formation of WMGs, LADCs and FFs was completed by end 2012 as per project target. The formation of WMAs in Noler Char and Caring Char was completed in December 2015 and the formation of WMF in CDSP IV area is under process. The formation of TUGs was already completed during the reporting period, while formation of SFGs and LCS is still on-going. For the status of the formation of the Social Forestry Groups please refer to paragraph 4.2.2, for Farmers Forums please refer to paragraph 4.5.1 and for the status of women credit and savings groups and TUGs by PNGOs, please refer to paragraph 4.5.2 above. In addition TA Team continued support to the WMOs in the CDSP-I, II & III areas.

Formation of Water Management Association (WMA)

One new WMA was formed in Noler Char and Caring Char area in December 2015 which has 40 members with 5 representatives (Male 27 and Female 13) from each of the 8 WMGs. The Nangulia WMA met six times out of target 6 during this time at Kaladur Bazar CDSP IV site office. Average attendance in those meetings was 56%. Since its formation the WMA met 26 times and discussed the following issues: water management problems, audit of WMGs, increase of membership in all WMGs, practicing participatory water management rules-2014, land settlement issue, infrastructure development such as excavation of khals, construction of retired embankment in erosion areas, protective works required to stop the erosion, closure-2 at Mamur Khal and Caring khal closure, new earthen roads, Construction of bridge/ culverts, raising of cyclone shelters campus including construction of pit latrines. Status of construction of WMGs centres including bill received and update of accounts regarding WMGs centres construction were also discussed in those meetings.

Formation of Water Management Groups (WMG)

Since the transfer of the Assistant Extension Officer (AEO) to Dhaka in 2013 the activities of the WMOs lack involvement of BWDB and no posting of a new AEO or overseer in CDSP IV was done yet. During the reporting period the TA Team continued the strengthening and capacity building related activities of WMGs and WMAs in four chars (in Char Nangulia - 11 WMGs & 1 WMA, in Noler Char - 5 WMGs, in Caring Char -3 WMGs and one joint WMA and in Char Ziauddin – 2 WMGs) as per target. During this reporting period 2 LADCs in Caring Char have been established as WMGs as per the decision taken by the water users in those respective areas.

WMG Registration by BWDB: As per agreement between PCD, CDSP IV and Chief Water Management of BWDB 19 WMGs (11 in Char Nangulia, 5 in Noler Char, 2 in Char Ziauddin and 1 in Caring Char) are registered by the BWDB as per Participatory Water Management Rules 2014. Two newly established WMGs in Caring Char are in the process of registration by BWDB. DCEO, BWDB, Feni issued the registration. Registration of WMOs (WMGs and WMA) in CDSP-III, II and I areas is also under process. This process is moving relatively slow due to the procedure laid down in the rules (it is mentioned in Participatory Water Management Rules-2014, that at least 55% of the water users within the proposed operational area needs to be enrolled in WMG as members). Detailed discussion was held with BWDB to find out a workable option in this regard.

Construction of WMG's and LADC office buildings: Construction of 11 Water Management Centres was completed in Char Nangulia and another 3 in Noler Char and 2 in Char Ziauddin out of the total target of 24. It is planned that another 5 WMGs centres and 3 LADC centres will be constructed during the next reporting period.

Maintaining of books, registers and formats by WMGs was closely monitored and guided by the concerned Project Area Coordinators (PAC) and Gender Field Coordinators (GFC) during this period too as their routine task. Monthly meetings were also facilitated by concerned PACs and GFCs. The status and details of WMGs and WMA are shown in the following table.

Table 4 - 11 Status of WMGs and WMA in CDSP- IV areas (July – December 2015)

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: WMG	No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of members in WMG/ WMA			No of meetings held during the reporting period
					Male	Female	Total	
1	Char Ziauddin	2	13	2,180	38	37	75	6 for each WMG
2	Noler Char	5	28	7,020	105	78	183	6 for each WMG
3	Caring Char	3	22	3,742	45	44	89	6 meetings held
3	Char Nangulia	11	83	13,837	251	199	450	6 for each WMG 10 members increased
Total		21	146	26,779	439	358	797	
Char Nangulia		WMA	83	13,837	30	14	44	6 meetings held

As can be seen in the table in **Char Nangulia** almost all monthly meetings of the 11 WMGs were held, in fact 60 meetings were held in the last six months out of target 66. Average attendance in those meetings was 55%. The WMGs enrolled 20 new members as representatives from SFGs, FFs and TUGs and dropped 10 members in the reporting period. The effort is continuing to increase the enrolment of new members. Two Annual General Meetings of WMGs and one reconstituted Management Committee of WMG by its general members were held during the reporting period. All 6 monthly meetings of Char Nangulia WMA were held in this reporting period and the average attendance in those meetings was 56%.

Problems reported in Char Nangulia:

- Delayed payment of final bill and security money by BWDB for construction of WMGs centres, creates frustration among the WMG members.
- Compensation for affected people due to construction of flood protection embankment has not yet been paid.
- People of the south east part of Char Nangulia are worried about the serious erosion and many WMGs areas are already eroded and many people have started shifting to safe areas.
- Local people requested for construction of retired embankment on priority basis including construction of closure-2 at Mamur Khal and Caring Khal.
- Excavation of Nangulia Khal, Bhuiyer Khal, Branch of Bhuiyer Khal, Katakhal Khal-2 and Baro Khal to resolve water logging.
- More training of WMG and WMA members on Accounts Management, Leadership Development including O&M and feasible IGAs.
- More LCS works for WMG members in order to create additional employment during the slack period to reduce out migration. Time extension of LCS works need to be done in proper time and project should have LCS Guidelines.
- Explore the possibility to pay the transport cost for the WMA members for participating in their monthly meetings.

In **Noler Char** all monthly meetings of the 5 WMGs were held, i.e. 30 meetings as per target. Average attendance of these meetings was 53%. All WMGs prepared list of possible beneficiaries for enrolling them as new members in the next period.

In **Char Ziauddin** all monthly meeting of the 2 WMGs were held as per target. Average attendance in the monthly meetings was 58%.

In **Caring Char** all 14 meetings of the 3 WMGs were held during the reporting period and the average attendance in those meetings was 68%.

Main issues discussed in the meetings in Caring char are taking measures to stop the erosion, construction of closures in Caring Khal, construction of bridge on Caring Khal and initiatives to develop the

capacities of the WMGs/ WMAs representatives so that they can continue their efforts beyond the life of CDSP IV.

WMOs in CDSP III

10 WMGs and 1 WMA were established in CDSP III area i.e. in Boyer Char under CDSP III. Ten WMGs have 346 members, out of which 178 male and 168 female. WMA has 40 members of which 30 male and 10 female.

The ten WMGs organized 54 meetings in total during this reporting period. Male and female attendances in those meetings were both 62%. These ten WMGs have accumulated a capital of Taka 2,028,025 as their savings, share and profits from economic activities undertaken by them.

WMA organized two meetings during this reporting period.

The following activities were taken by WMGs/ WMA during the reporting period:

1. All WMGs continued removing cross dams and fishing traps with the support of LGI from their respective canals to remove water logging in the area.
2. 4 WMGs repaired the approach road (which was collapsed due to erosion in the river) of the bridge close to the Mohammadpur Bazar in cooperation with their respective Union Parisad. This initiative has created an opportunity to develop effective partnership with their respective LGI.
3. WMA has been leading all operation, maintenance, social services and linkage and coordination with LGIs, and with other projects and implementing agencies independently in Boyer Char.
4. The issues discussed in the WMA and WMGs meetings are: Enrolment of new members, fund raising, drainage problems, re-excavation of khal, erosion in Tankir and Chatla area, operation/ opening of sluices during monsoon, maintenance of sluices and other structures. And creating scope for generating more employment opportunities at local level in the off-farm sector like small industries etc.
5. Construction of new UP Complex has already been completed during the period at Mainuddin Bazar CDSP III site office compound
6. WMA and WMGs facilitated the formation of 4 LCS for market development in Mohammadpur Bazar under CDSP IV. The work is still continuing and in total 68 members are involved in that work, out of which 47 are male and 21 are female.
7. Visiting members of GWAPB team visited female on-going LCS works to develop the market at Mohammadpur Bazar and discussed with the working women about their working conditions and the amount earning by individual members on 20th December 2015.

WMOs in CDSP II

In CDSP-II areas 39 WMGs, 7 WMA and 2 WMF were established under CDSP-II. Most of the WMOs are still active with little support from TA Team and almost no support from BWDB. WMG, CBD-1 organized 6 meetings during the reporting period with average attendance 43%.

Four WMG's (Zillar, Montaz, Korim and Gopal) in **Polder 59/3B** organized 19 meetings in this period. It has been reported by the WMGs committee members that they normally organize meetings whenever they feel necessary like for the operation schedule of their sluice, repair of the embankment etc. The WMG representatives make liaison with BWDB and other implementing agencies whenever they feel necessary. During their last visit to CDSP IV project office they suggested that if surface water is available during the winter season then it will be convenient for them to cultivate various winter crops in their land which will be more profitable for them. For that purpose, they proposed that if a rubber dam can be constructed it will help to retain water, which can be used during the dry season. They also suggested that if the project can make some efforts to develop their capacities by providing formal trainings on leadership and group management that will indeed help them in continuing their initiatives at local level.

In **Polder 59/3C-Bamni** 11 WMG, 3 WMA and 1 WMF were established during CDSP-II period. During that phase only 3 WMAs were registered by Cooperative department but no WMGs were registered at that time. Since the Participatory Water Management Rules-2014 are formulated by BWDB, the option is to

registrar the WMGs first and then WMA; the registration should be done by BWDB. So according to that procedure, previous registration of 3 WMAs has been cancelled by the cooperative department and 8 WMGs have already been registered by BWDB. The other 3 WMGs are in the process of registration.

Water management problems reported by the WMAs are as follows:

- Sea dyke in the southern part is already eroded and the area is now open. The whole area is under threat. The retired embankment has also eroded. DS-6 sluice gate channel and Algir Khal are silted up.
- WMOs are asking for new retired embankment to safe the area from flood, saline and siltation affect.
- No flood protection is effective in this Polder due to the washing away of BWDB constructed new 15 vent regulator, so the area is open to the sea.

WMGs-Gangchil operates smoothly the 12-vents regulator, met 12 times in the reporting period with average attendance 83%. No cross dam is constructed at the mouth of outfall channel in the post monsoon in this year. Prepared maintenance plan for FY 2015 -16 and among 3, 2 WMGs have already been registered by BWDB and one is in the process of registration.

In **South Hatiya** 20 WMGs, 3 WMAs and 1 WMF exist. The three WMAs met 12 times which is mostly regular. No follow up from TA or BWDB side last six months except occasional telephonic contact. The embankment, sluices and canals and cyclone shelters in many cases are illegally occupied by local squatters, as was reported by local people and WMOs. WMOs are frequently demanding the maintenance of cyclone shelters, re-excavation of canals and maintenance of earthen and paved roads which were all constructed during CDSP-II. The WMOs continued savings collection and deposition in the bank account through meetings.

WMOs in CDSP I

Four WMGs were established in CDSP-I areas (Char Majid, Char Baggardona-II, Nobagram and Kolmi). The following activities were taken by these WMGs:

1. WMGs continued maintaining linkages with government agencies particularly with BWDB and LGED.
2. Monthly meetings were held by the WMGs (CM- six times, CBD-II 6 times, Nobagram-3 times out of 6, Kolmi-3 times out of 6, with average attendance 55%.

Local Area Development Committee (LADC)

The formation of Local Area Development Committees (LADC) was completed in Urir Char and Caring Char by the end of December 2012 as per LADC guidelines. Both the chars are unprotected, so Local Area Development Committees were established instead of WMGs.

TA Team continued support to strengthen these LADCs to make them sustainable field institutions like WMOs as per recommendations of the Mission Report No 5. For this purpose, necessary training, follow-up, update of LADC guideline and increasing membership in LADCs were done during the reporting period.

In **Caring Char**, all 3 LADC have already been re-constituted as WMGs as per the demand of the LADC members and also according to the procedure of the project; their performances are reported in the WMGs/ WMAs sections above.

In **Urir Char** 15 meetings were held in the last six months out of the target 18. Average attendance in those meetings was 66%. The table below presents the status and details of the LADCs:

Table 4- 12 Status of LADC during July - December 2015

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LADC		No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of members in LADC			Remarks
		Target	Achieved			Male	Female	Total	
1	Urir Char	3	3	21	2,510	66	17	83	15 meetings held out of 18
Total		3	3	21	2,510	66	17	83	Only LADC in Urir Char

Issues discussed in the LADCs meeting at Urir Char

- People demand to include Urir Char as an operational area of CDSP V
- Construction of remaining planned cyclone shelters in Urir Char as soon as possible
- Local drainage congestion in Urir Char
- Lack of progress in construction of infrastructure
- PNGO activities
- Tube well installation in Urir Char
- Provision for LCS works in Urir Char.
- Local people demand to construct Cross Dam in order to connect with the main land.
- Local people requesting to start land settlement and to take initiative to solve the court case of the district boundary demarcation line between Sandwip and Companigonj
- About 2 km homestead area in south western part of the char has already been eroded. Local people requested to take some measures in order to stop the erosion.
- Local people demanded for additional 45 km khal re-excavation instead of 15 km, as planned by CDSP IV
- Local people demanding additional 40 km earthen road in Urir Char
- About 2000 additional single pit latrines are required in Urir Char to cover 100% sanitation in the area
- The law and order situation has already improved, which is encouraging for all concerned to implement planned activities.
- During CDSP IV period land settlement and BWDB activities are not implemented in Urir Char. So their demand is to include Urir Char in CDSP V in order to improve the local situation as per need of the area.

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

A Labour Contracting Society (LCS) is a group of adult persons, male or female, having homogeneity in respect to gender, physical strength, skill and socio-economic status, who come from the house-hold of landless labourers or share croppers and who depend on manual labour as their main source of income. The main objective of LCS is involving local people in construction work (see also the Inception report). The number of members in an LCS depends on the nature of the works to be carried out within a given time frame. It is formally recognized that LCS can be considered as D-class contractor and eventually work orders can be issued to LCS without inviting any tenders. Moreover implementing agencies will make efforts by providing trainings (mostly on-job) in order to develop their capacities. The main objectives of LCS are to generate additional employment opportunities in the slack period (when employment opportunity is limited at local level, resulting in people migrating to other areas for their employment) and encourage female members to get involved in economic activities. WMGs facilitate as affiliating institution the formation and mobilization of new LCS in all areas. TA Team set a target to form 55 LCS in the jurisdiction of 21 WMGs and 3 LADC so that each WMG can supply required number of LCS on the basis of works to be implemented in their operational areas. LCS can work on all activities related to earthen road construction/ rehabilitation, canal re-excavation, all maintenance work including tree plantation, road carpeting, pipe casting, latrines production, culvert installation and market development as independent male or female or as mix of males and females group. Char wise LCS information is stated in the following table:

Table 4 - 13 Status of LCS July - December 2015

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LCS		Length of work	No. of members in LCS			Remarks
		Target	Achieved		Male	Female	Total	
1	Caring Char	9	7	3.5 km road	182	86	268	Male-5 Female-2
2	Noler Char	15	15	3.8 km rd; 500 sets latrines; 1 market	334	111	445	Female-2 Male-8 Mixed-5
3	Char Nangulia	23	23	5.2 km rd; 1,350 sets latrines; 1 market	334	173	507	Male-4 Female-7 Mixed-12
4	Char Ziauddin	2	2	1km & 100 sets latrines	63	3	66	Male-1 Mixed-1
5.	Urir Char	2	2	No work allotted yet.	95	-	95	Male-2
6.	Boyer Char	4	4	1 Market	47	21	68	Male-3 Female-1
Total		55	53	13.5 km rd; 1,950 sets latrines; 3 markets	1,055	394	1,449	Male-21 Female-11 Mixed-11

Agency wise LCSs

There are 36 LCS for LGED work and 15 for DPHE work (latrine production). The LGED LCS guideline is being followed for implementation of the LCS program in CDSP IV. PMC through concerned XENs monitors directly the payment to LCS to smoothen their payments. Gradually more LCS will be formed and mobilization of LCS in market development as per IFAD supervision recommendation is progressing well. Most of the markets will be developed through LCS. The staffs of LGED still need to be activated more for LCS purpose at field level. TA Team continued these efforts through one LCS Facilitator only. Water Management centre buildings are progressing well by forming 6 members subcommittee of WMG within their respective area with the support of BWDB and TA team.

Problems so far reported

- LGED concerned still pressing TA Team concerned to prepare LCS bill instead of their SAE.
- Delayed bills create suffering to the LCSs.
- Post work checking in some cases not done immediate after completion of work.
- Time extension of LCS work to be done timely with agency initiative.
- CDSP should have a project guideline on LCS to accelerate the process in accordance with the local need.

Outcomes of Labour Contracting Society (LCS)

The statistics shows that 1,449 LCS members (1053 male and 396 female) received additional employment for 46,647 man-days so far in different infrastructure works initiated by CDSP IV. They received Tk. 8,353,676 as their wages from those works. This financial benefits encouraged them to start new economic activities (like cattle- rearing, garments selling, small trading etc, depending on the local conditions) in order to generate regular income round the year as the LCS works are not available round the year. This opportunity creates the new avenues for male and female WMG representatives to develop linkages with the traditional business men in Dhaka and Chittagong in order to ensure better prices of their commodities which are produced at local level. As these representatives are somehow advanced, they are now in the process of mobilizing the other members to invest their accumulated capital in feasible economic activities which will indeed provide additional employment as well as income.

Outcomes of the Institutional Component of CDSP IV

Water Management Organizations appear as one of the vital instruments to develop the capacities of its leaders in the forms of maintaining liaison with different implementing agencies to negotiate their work orders regarding O&M works, WMG centres and LCS works to be implemented by WMGs or its representatives. Many WMG representatives in association with their respective UP took initiatives to repair their roads and clean khals in order to resolve the crises faced by the local communities. In these ways the WMG representatives emerged as informal social leaders of their respective areas. It has been observed that community people very often coming to them in case they have any problems instead of going to local UP. It is also not uncommon that these WMG representatives have been invited by the local traditional leaders to be present in any “Salish” arranged at local level. In these way it is apparent that these WMGs organized by CDSP IV are contributing significantly in changing the local power structure, putting the poor and marginalized class in the decision making process.

4.6.2 Local government institutions

During the reporting period TA Team continued the informal discussions and interactions with the Upazila Chairmen, UP Chairmen and members concerned. In some meetings of WMA in Nangulia, concerned Union Parisad Chairman participate and discussing the issues regarding streamlining the coordination between WMOs and LGI. The WMA representatives expressed their willingness to make liaison with their Union Parisad on regular basis.

4.6.3 Gender Action Plan

This part of the report aims to make an assessment of the progress of gender and social related activities in CDSP IV during the reporting period up to December 2015 including the challenges and constraints encountered by the womenfolk in the project area. Since gender inequality poses a major impediment to development, the project aims to mainstream gender issues and concerns and to create equal opportunities for the womenfolk through active participation of men and women in all stages of the project through establishing various field level institutions. These attempts and the activities so far and the progress on social and gender aspects are furnished below.

For the purpose of encouraging participation of women in all FLIs, separate group meetings and group discussions and individual contacts with women and mixed groups were organized as one of the effective strategies. The status of female membership and participation in meetings in the various FLIs is indicated below.

Table 4 - 14 Distribution of membership in WMGs/ LADC and their MC by gender

Name of Char	Name of FLIs	No of FLIs	Total members	No of female members	Total members in MC	No of female members in MC	% of female in MC	Remarks
Char Nangulia	WMG	11	450	199	132	56	42%	According to GPWM the participation of women in MC to be at least 30% of the members
Noler Char	WMG	05	183	78	60	23	38%	
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	75	37	24	9	38%	
Caring Char	WMG	03	89	44	36	12	33%	
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	44	14	12	4	33%	
Noler Char	WMA	01	40	13	12	3	25%	LADC Re- formed by WMG, and WMA formed at Noler Char in December 2015.
Urir Char	LADC	03	83	17	36	11	31%	
Total		26	964	402	312	118	38%	

Participation of women in management committees, in leadership development and in group management and increased overall mobility of women are playing an important role in minimizing social conflicts.

Table 4 - 15 Attendance of members in monthly meetings of WMGs/ WMA/ LADC by gender

Name of Char	Type of FLI	Number of FLIs	Number of meetings held	Attendance			% of female attendance
				Male	Female	Total	
Char Nangulia	WMG	11	60	684	630	1314	58%
Noler char	WMG	05	30	325	260	585	56%
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	12	130	129	159	58%
Caring Char	WMG	03	18	197	164	361	62%
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	06	110	42	152	50%
Noler Char	WMA	01	-	-	-	-	-
Urir Char	LADC	03	15	223	50	273	59%
Total		26	141	1669	1275	2844	53%

Women members' attendance in the monthly meetings of FLIs on average remained the same as in the previous reporting period.

Outcomes of women involvement in FLIs

It has been observed that the women leaders of WMGs and WMAs are now moving around to make liaison with different implementing agencies at the district headquarter in order to formalize contract documents related to LCS works, receiving bills from concerned agencies, to resolve land dispute and also to attend meetings/ workshops etc. These mobility and interactions allow them to establish as informal social leaders in their respective areas, resulting in being invited in many shalish to resolve any crisis happening at local level. These activities of the women leaders are eventually contributing to changing the local power structure in favour of the womenfolk.

Land settlement

MoL distributed 4,668 khatians among landless in the reporting period out of which 136 have been received by women headed households with 100% ownership of land. The remaining khatians were received by wives and husbands having equal share of land ownership. FLIs as well as women beneficiaries have participated in the land settlement related activities i.e. in hearing sessions, khatian receiving, PTPS and other land events. Women have raised their voices during hearing session on land disputes and land ownership.

Outcomes of Land settlement

It is observed that as a result of land ownership violence and divorce are reduced and women's participation in family and society decision making are broadening. Women are receiving more honour from the society as we observed. Moreover more decent housings are now visible in those remote areas instead of huts as the ownership rights are now officially established.

Farmers Forum

The women members of FF are becoming knowledgeable on technical know-how through receiving training, orientation, demonstration etc. Most of the women are engaged in homestead vegetable cultivation, fish culture and poultry and livestock rearing. In absence of their husbands they are now able to perform their own activates. They are involved in marketing of their own products in the local market. They are skilled in post-harvest technology, seed preservation, weeding and harvesting on a limited scale too.

Table 4 - 16 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender

Name of Chars	No. of FFs	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	37	1319	901	2210	41%	According to the Gender Action Plan female membership in Farmers Forum is supposed to be at
Char Ziauddin	07	274	146	420	35%	

Noler Char	25	839	661	1500	44%	least 33 %, present average is 42%.
Caring Char	15	396	504	900	56%	
Urir Char	06	310	50	360	14%	
Total	90	3138	2262	5400	42%	

There were no changes in female membership of FFs during the reporting period.

Social Forestry Group (SFG)

Women members' participation in SFG and social forestry activities can be understood from the following table.

Table 4 - 17 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Groups (SFG) by gender

Name of Char	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	184	2,719	1881	4,600	41%	According to Gender Action Plan female membership in SFGs is supposed to be at least 33%, present average is 38%
Noler char	78	1,116	829	1,945	43%	
Char Ziauddin	27	348	327	675	48%	
Caring Char	48	766	434	1,200	36%	
Urir char	47	1,001	174	1,175	15%	
Char Maksumul	10	131	119	250	48%	
Total	394	6,081	3,764	9,845	38%	

Women are involved in road site tree plantation, pit preparation, fencing, watcher, maintenance etc. Women are skilled and getting benefits from social forestry activities. Below table presents their membership in the MCs of SFGs.

Table 4 - 18 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of SFGs by gender

Name of Char	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female in MC	Comments
Char Nangulia	184	966	690	1,656	42%	According to the Guideline of SFG female membership in the Managing Committee of SFGs is at least 33%, now it is 40%.
Noler Char	78	427	275	702	39%	
Char Ziauddin	27	139	104	243	43%	
Caring Char	48	270	162	432	38%	
Urir char	47	292	131	423	31%	
Char Maksumul	10	46	44	90	49%	
Total	394	2,143	1,406	3,546	40%	

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

Thirty four women are involved in market development work at Boyer Char and twenty one women at Noler Char. Total 2,552 person days were created by LCS in the reporting time. 7 LCS were formed in the reporting period. 44 Women are involved in these groups; Table 4-13 shows the total performance.

Various gender issues

- Follow up workshop was held at Proshikha Koitta Manikganj, organized by Gender and Water Alliance Program Bangladesh (GWAPB). Two professionals of CDSP IV participated in the four day workshop in November 2015.
- One professional (GSA) from CDSP IV attended workshop on Bangladesh Water Partnership Network in Dhaka on 14 November 2015, organized by LGED.
- Agency wise indicators have been selected in collaboration with GWAPB that will be achieved by the individual partner agencies of CDSP IV.
- A team from Water Alliance and staff personnel from SAFAL project has visited CDSP IV during this reporting period, to share knowledge and experience of CDSP IV and their programs. The team had intensive interaction with women representatives of FLIs to have an insight about the process of empowerment of these women through implementing different activities as has been designed by CDSP IV.

- WMGs group members received one day Gender orientation, organized by TA team in 13 events. 215 male and 208 female attended the orientation.
- A discussion meeting was held on early marriage, where UP chairman, members, marriage registers and imam of mosque were present. Early marriages in the community are reducing day by day due to awareness created among the people and 3 early marriages were stopped by the community people in the reporting period.
- Two posters were developed on gender related issues.
- The enrollment of girls in schools in CDSP IV area is higher than the boys due to awareness among the people and the increased mobility of the womenfolk.
- Some women members of WMG are providing free services in the school at CDSP IV working area.

4.7 Knowledge Management

4.7.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

Comprehensive M&E and MIS systems are used in CDSP IV. These aim to:

- Generate information for impact monitoring at the project objective and goal level to measure the impact of the project against the log frame of the project.
- Generate information on project activities and outputs for project planning and management.

The M&E system consists of four elements:

- a. Activity monitoring
- b. Process monitoring
- c. Outcome monitoring and
- d. Impact monitoring.

In line with the annual work plan 2014 -2015 the following activities were scheduled for the reporting period:

- Annual Outcome Survey 4th round in 2015
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 6th round
- Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey 6th round.

Annual Outcome Survey 2015

Annual Outcome Survey is conducted to capture 2nd level results achieved through project interventions. In the past three outcomes surveys have been conducted and results thereof published accordingly. The current outcome surveys have been conducted from 11 Nov to 31 Dec 2015 with same objectives: (i) To gather information on purpose and goal level log frame indicators, which are not covered adequately by RIMS impact monitoring (ii) To collect evidence for a “results chain” with changes in physical environment and/ or improved technology, leading to changes in cropping patterns, resulting in increased crop yields and/ or income and (iii) To gather information on the project services received by respondents, such as membership of project groups, training and micro-credit. Outcome data from 600 sampled households have been gathered through 4 individual field investigators and one survey supervisor cum data entry and analyst. The complete survey report will be published in the first quarter of 2016.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall objective of PME is to provide a quick and flexible insight into the progress of the project. Details of the PME objectives are as follows:

1. To provide valuable feedback to project management, implementing agencies and partner NGOs on the implementation of activities and delivery of outputs
2. To give project management an initial indication of the effectiveness of components in terms of economic empowerment and poverty reduction and also
3. To generate feedback from project participants on a range of topics.

During the reporting period the 6th cycle of PME has been conducted by the MEOs. 40 PME sessions at 5 FLIs were held using PME tool/ FGD, having four key checkpoints/issues. Sessions were held in the

meeting places of each type of groups. Group members were informed and gathered by respective Managers, Coordinators and Credit Officers of respective PNGOs. The group leaders played a vital role in gathering their group members. In case of WMA, WMG, FF and Market Committee, the respective President and Secretary have organized their members. There were 13 sessions for NGO groups, 12 for Tube well User Groups (TUG), 3 for Water Management Groups (WMG), 6 for Market committees and 6 for Farmers Forums (FF) in different chars of the CDSP IV area. 543 (64.6% out of 840) Group members from the 5 types of FLIs actively participated in the sessions and on average 13.6 participants were present. For detailed information please refer to the table and the short write ups below.

Table 4 - 19 Overview of 6th cycle PME

Groups	Nos. Of sessions	Group members		Issues/ checkpoints for discussion
		Total	Present (%)	
NGO group	13	353	214 (60.6%)	(i) Sources of micro-credit/loans, (ii) production and consumption of homestead gardening, (iii) rearing poultry birds and animals, (iv) health and family planning, (v) income earning by women, (vi) enterprises owned/operated by women, (vii) household food security, (viii) socio-economic condition, (xi) education & communication.
TUG	12	197	153 (77.7%)	(i) Hygienic and sanitation conditions, (ii) sources of safe water and distance thereof, (iii) sanitary latrine and impact of use of contaminated water and (v) health and nutrition.
WMG	3	36	29 (80.5%)	(i) Formation of WMG, (ii) development of communication system, (iii) water drainage & removal of cross-dams, (iv) educational institutions, (v) active participation of women in water management and society and (vi) social and family conditions
Market committee	6	74	53 (71.6%)	(i) Establishment of markets/ value chain centres and development of market, (ii) communication systems in place, (iii) forward and backward linkages, (iv) encourages local producers to sell their products, (v) marketing imported products, (vi) dealing with local & external wholesalers and (vi) participation of women in weekly market days.
FF	6	180	94 (52.2%)	(i) Conditions of agricultural land, (ii) flood and water logging (iii) sources & preservation of seeds, (iv) knowledge about HYV crops, (v) production & utilization of organic fertilizer, (vi) utilization pesticides, (vii) cropping intensity, (viii) homestead gardening and (ix) cost of cultivation & incomes from farming.
Total	40	840	543 (64.6%)	

PME of PNGO Groups

Main objectives of formation of NGO group are (i) to empower women char dwellers, (ii) to encourage group savings, and (iii) to generate income through utilizing microcredit available from PNGOs. After joining with CDSP IV, PNGO group members have been provided training on both farm- and non-far IGAs like homestead vegetables & fruit crops and in nursery plant production by PNGO Agricultural Coordinators of PNGOs and TA Team members of CDSP IV. In the PME session, it has been found that most the women members are regularly participating in group savings and they have access to micro-credit from PNGOs which is much preferred than from traditional money lenders. They have invested their microcredit funds to profitable income generating activities like homestead gardening, plant nursery production, small business, poultry birds rearing and cow rearing. PME data reveal that vegetable production and consumption thereof increased by 94% and sales by 84%. 31% Women are directly

involved with income generating activities. 9% Women initiated new IGAs like tailoring, stitching caps and boiler farming. 99% Families are rearing poultry birds, 49% cows, only 15% goats. It has been reported by PME participants that ownership of poultry birds increased by 45%, of cows by 20%, of goats by 6%. PME data reveal that food deficit period of 46% families has reduced and 45% families are enjoying better quality food items than before. Now-a-days normal flood due to excess rainfall do not happen due to development of improved bridges, culverts, sluice gates and embankments. Though there have been lot of improvements in the areas of road infrastructure, still 7% families do not send their children to the schools established in the cyclone shelters built by CDSP IV.

PME of TUG groups

Key objectives of formation of TUG are (i) to establish at all levels that installed DTWs are not the property of any individual or private bodies, (ii) to ensure proper repairing and maintenance collectively and (iii) to ensure implementation of joint decisions in all kinds of issues related to water and sanitation. TUGs have been established by PNGOs supported by CDSP IV. Currently the TUG group members look after the management of DTWs. At present they have better access to water than before CDSP IV. They are practicing good hygienic and sanitation behaviour to keep them clean, well and healthy. Now 43% families have hygienic toilets, but 30% families use toilets hygienically and they do not have to face any shy and awkward situation before guests for toilet usage. They are using fresh water in household works and drink safe water due to installation of DTWs at different locations i.e. at 50, 100 and 200 meter distance. They keep their children clean and safe. Incidence of water borne diseases like diarrhoea, jaundice, scabies have reduced and they are not suffering from it frequently like in the past and 65% family members' health improved. It has been observed that very few DTW-platforms found cracked and broken which needs to be repaired.

PME of WMG groups

Key objectives of formation of WMG are (i) to increase peoples' active participation in the areas of water management (i.e. reducing loss of water, optimum utilization of water in irrigation, conservation water, infiltration of saline water and drainage of excess water), (ii) maintenance & smooth operation of water control drainage infrastructures built by BWDB and other agencies, and (iii) to keep informed respective agencies about problems identified in existing water control infrastructures. In 3 PME sessions 80.5% WMG members were present. The WMG members have mentioned before CDSP interventions there have been no formal institutions for selection of sites of infrastructures like cyclone centres, culverts, sluices, and other drainage systems. Currently, WMG members are actively involved in identifying scopes for new infrastructures, maintaining existing water infrastructures and also are involved in smooth operation of such. Due to WMG meeting and counselling, women are now more empowered than before. They are actively participating in meetings, events for world observing days, communicating with NGOs and GoB service providing agencies.

PME of Market committees

The objective of formation of market committee is (i) to create better marketing facilities, (ii) to strengthen forward and backward linkages, (iii) to promote hygienic conditions in and around the market, (iv) to promote one stop shopping from farm to the wholesalers, retailers/customers. In the beginning, there were very limited numbers of shops, hardly one or two shops in each char till 2001 -2002 year. The number of shops increases in time, based on demand of commodities consumed by char dwellers. In the six markets there are now nearly 800 shops, of which 80% are operational. Every market has its market committee to look after its management and onward development. The market committee members mentioned that the communication system has improved due to construction of rural roads, culverts and embankment in char areas by CDSP IV. At present agricultural seeds and other agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, are readily available in all market places. Roads infrastructure connecting markets have been improved and community people now can go for shopping with vehicles rickshaws, CNGs, easy bike, 'cochimon', 'karimon', private cars, project vehicles and trucks. Most markets have their own weekly market days when many wholesale and retailers come to the market to sell and buy their goods. Participating members reported that usually more women come to the weekly market than at normal market days.

PME of Farmers Forum

The key objectives of organizing Farmers Forum (FF) are (i) to enable farmers to make better use of their land, to support increasing family income through agricultural IGAs, (iii) to increase capability of women through training in the fields of homestead gardening & post-harvest technologies and (vi) to make women farmers active earning members of their families. Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) is promoting agricultural technologies adapted to saline conditions and resilient to climate change. Most families have about 150 decimal of khas land. Char dwellers had very limited knowledge about HYV crops. At present, 95% of surveyed farming families are using knowledge about HYV and related HYV varieties of seeds. PME data reveal that 77% farming families increased crop production and 61% families sell produces after own consumption. Farmers have better knowledge and skills due to training activities supported by CDSP farmers now can produce vermin, composted fertilizer and they are using these in their land. As a result they do not need to purchase chemical fertilizer. Some farmers are using stored rain water for farming from their rain water harvester. Farmers reported that in the past cultivation cost was cheaper but, now-a-days they are to spend more money than before due to use of mechanized farming e.g. use of tractor. The participants mentioned that due to practice of homestead gardening they are better and secure in respect of seasonal food insecurity.

Assessment of Trained Women Plant Nursery Producers in Farm-IGAs

Under the Agricultural and Value Chain sub-component of Social Livelihood Support component more than 10,000 women group members have been trained on homestead vegetables & fruit crops and 125 women group members on nursery plant production by NGO Agricultural Coordinators of PNGOs and TA Team members of CDSP IV. Being members of an NGO group they have access to microcredit for farm-IGAs like nursery plants. MEKM unit has assessed the effectiveness and outcomes of farm- and non-farm IGAs operated by the women members who have invested their microcredit from PNGOs.

Sample household members have been selected randomly from a group of 138 women who operate tree (fruit and timber) plant nurseries in CDSP IV areas. Primary listing of women group members was done by respective PNGOs, based on plant nursery operators who had access to microcredit. Data have been collected through direct interview method and house to house visit using a structured questionnaire. Observations and findings have been documented in the form of case profiles.

Objectives of nursery plant production: (i) to promote tree (fruit and timber) nurseries operated by women group members, (ii) to help women to stand on their feet and be an earning member of the family/ household, (iii) to promote planting of trees around homesteads of coastal chars, (iv) to contribute in reducing disaster risk and climate change hazards.

Expected outputs: (i) Women farmers have been trained on raising trees (fruit and timber) for 6-days in residential capacity, (ii) trained women have received microcredit from PNGOs and (iii) They are operating tree nurseries in char areas.

Key findings and Outcomes Achieved by Women Plant Nursery Producers

- The sampled women nursery producers are operating their plant nurseries mainly in their own land and sometimes on land leased-in from neighbours and relatives. *They become potential earning members of their families and households.*
- All of them are making more profits from plant nursery seasonally than other times of the year. They are earning a lot during each season that ranges between Tk. 20,000 to 80,000. All of them generate group savings for future at a range of Tk. 20 to Tk. 80 per week.
- Couple of them have invested their profit money into secondary IGAs like poultry farming, vegetable cultivation, fish farming, purchase of new cultivable land, 'Nochimon' auto van carrier, and paddy thresher.
- It has been observed that char dwellers are very much aware and motivated for planting trees (timber, fruit and medicinal plants). Barren chars become very greenish and in near future there will be human friendly climatic conditions.
- Though PNGOs have provided quality and technical services and financial support through microcredit to women char dwellers in establishing plant nurseries and operating those in profitable modes, still there are some areas where the beneficiaries desire more supports. For examples:
 - Some women plant nursery owners suffer from lack of sufficient water for watering into seedbeds, seedlings and plants during dry season. Couple of farmers are collecting water

nearly half a kilometre away during dry season. Installation of DTW may bring multiple benefits.

- All women plant nursery owners request to let them know the sources of quality seeds and plants. They inform that there are demand of medicinal plants like *bohera*, *horitoki*, *amloki*, *olive*, *alovera*, *kalomegh* and vegetable seed like *capsicum*,
- Some plant nursery owners mentioned that project is supplying trees and fruit plants during training as inputs. Those are imported from distant places. As they are producing quality plants adapting local conditions, project can purchase such plants from them if those are of same standard as project needed.

More information can be found from the following summary matrix presented based on 4 Case profiles of women plant nursery producers of PNGOs.

Table 4 - 20 Summary of Key Findings from Sample Case Profiles of Women Plant Nursery Producers

PNGOs	Profile of Trained Women Plant Nursery Producer	Access to microcredit, instalment, savings	Results and Impact (Targeting, avg-income, contribution to HH, economic Status, outcome & impact)
SSUS	Ms. Marjahan Begum (46) , -Sohag Chowdhury Gram Somaj, Nangulia -Kids (6 sons, 7 daughters)	Loan: Tk. 27000 (3 rd) Use: In establishing nursery & 80,000 in buying 'Nochhimon' carrier & paddy thresher Savings: Tk. 60/week	Targeting: Good targeting by SSUS Avg. Income: Tk. 70,000/season Profit from nursery: Tk. 70,000/season Results & Impacts: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. She invested her income for buying paddy thresher, 'nochimon' carrier, establishing a poultry and livestock farm. <i>She became an entrepreneur.</i>
brac	Ms. Bibi Ayesha (26) , -Mohammedia Smaj, Char Ziauddin - Works together with husband. -5 Kids: (4 son, 1 daughter)	Loan: Tk. 5,000 Use: In establishing plant nursery Savings: Tk. 20/week	Targeting: Very good targeting by brac Avg. Income: Tk.120,000/year from IGAs Results & Impacts: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. Making good profit from sales of plants. Rear ducks & cows and do fish culture.
DUS	Ms. Parvin Akhter (55) , -Purbo Majlishpur, Noler Char -Kids (3 sons, 2 daughters)	Loan: Tk. 28,000 (2 nd) Use: In establishing nursery Savings: Tk. 50/week	Targeting: Good targeting by DUS Avg. Income: Tk.7,20,000/year Profit from nursery: Tk. 1,89,800/season Results & Impacts: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. She invested her income in rearing cows and ducks and agri-farming
SSUS	Ms. Alo Begum (46) , -Al-Amin Somaj, Noler Char -Kids (2 sons, 1 daughter)	Loan: Tk. 27,000 (3 rd) Use: In establishing nursery & Tk. 75,000 in establishing poultry farm Savings: Tk. 50/week	Targeting: Good targeting by SSUS Avg. Income: Tk. 5,00,000/year Profit from nursery: Tk. 50,000/season Results & Impacts: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. She invested her income establishing a poultry farm. <i>She became an entrepreneur.</i>
brac	Ms. Jarina Begum (52) , -Islampur Somaj, Char Nangulia -Helps husband in farming -Kids (6 sons,5 daughters)	Loan: Tk. 28000 (3 rd) Use: In establishing nursery & agri- & vegetable farming Savings: Tk. 20/week	Targeting: Good targeting by brac Avg. Income: Tk. 60,000/season Profit from nursery: Tk. 70,000/season Results & Impacts: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. . She invested her income for establishing agri-& vegetable farming, and poultry and livestock rearing. <i>She became an entrepreneur.</i>

Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys are a method of evaluating the effectiveness of training or other forms of knowledge transfer. It is a brief and focused assessment tool which aims to show if respondents who have attended training or other skill development events:

1. Have retained Knowledge of the technology (K)
2. Have a positive Attitude towards the technology (A)
3. Actually Practise the technology (P).

CDSP IV is working with six GoB agencies and four Partner NGOs (brac, DUS, SDI & SSUS) for the development of newly accreted char lands and changing socio-economic conditions of char dwellers. Huge hands on training and counselling have been provided through formation of field level institutions including NGO groups. If the trainees (members of such groups) are not using (or practising) new techniques or technologies provided through training, that would indicate that there exist some problems and barriers which need to be identified. Any knowledge problems indicate that the training was not effective in allowing trainees to retain the knowledge, and there is a need to improve training methodologies or training delivery. Should there be an attitude problem re-examination of viability of the technical information is required.

M&E team of CDSP IV has been conducting KAP surveys every six months since January 2013 and onwards. Each round about 300 to 480 randomly selected farmers from the list of training participants provided by the four partner NGOs are interviewed. In this connection questionnaires on different activities have been developed with the help of concerned of TA team (Project Agriculturalist, NGO Sector Specialists). The areas where KAP surveys were conducted are:

- Technical training on field crops (Members of Farmers Forums)
- Technical training on IGA (Homestead crops, Poultry Rearing, Cow Rearing and Goat Rearing)
- Training on Legal and Human Rights
- Health and Family Planning
- Disaster response planning

For KAP surveys farmers are randomly selected from the training registers available with the Managers of PNGOs. If it is observed that a farmer comes due to random selection who has been a previous KAP survey participant then he has been dropped and another new farmer is selected. The staff members of PNGOs have been very helpful for the two M&E Officers in locating household/farmers.

During this reporting period M&E Team has conducted KAP surveys of 480 randomly selected farmers involved with different interventions as follows:

- 180 farmers (60 farmers from FF, 60 women from NGO Group who are doing homestead gardening, 60 women who are rearing poultry birds)
- 240 farmers (60 women from NGO Group who are rearing cows, 60 women who are rearing goat, 60 women who are practicing health & family planning methods, 60 women from NGO Group who have gained by knowledge on legal & human rights and 60 members from NGO Group who have received training on disaster preparedness)

The comparative results between the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th cycle KAP surveys show that all of the surveyed HHs practicing their knowledge gained from training on **field crop and homestead gardening**. Both knowledge and practice levels of the farmers of FF and NGO Group have a gradual increase for the intervention areas of field crop & homestead gardening. For example increase in knowledge level by 73% and practice level by 30% when compared with the year 2013. Similar reflection found in practice level i.e. increase by 30%.

KAP data reveal that there has been sudden decrease in practice levels in the areas of poultry rearing, cow rearing and goat rearing. The participants gave the following rational for decrease in levels of practices:

- Goat rearing is less preferred during season of vegetable production due to fear of unwanted browsing by goats
- Many household members generally sell their poultry birds, goats and cows during two greatest Islamic Eid festivals to get more cash in hand.

Table 4 - 21 Results of KAP Surveys

A. Field Crops and Homestead Gardening for Farmers Forum Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	50	49	1	63	37	-
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	21	57	22	78	21	-
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	13	48	39	84	12	2
Fourth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2014)	10	54	36	84	15	1
Fifth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	0	17	83	100	0	0
Sixth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	0	15	85	100	0	0

B. Homestead Gardening for NGO Group Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	40	56	4	54	48	1
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	17	68	16	77	21	2
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	10	60	30	70	28	2
Fourth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2014)	11	57	32	90	10	0
Fifth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	5	61	34	81	19	0
Sixth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	2	53	45	86	14	0

C. Poultry Rearing for NGO Group Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	50	47	3	25	67	8
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	34	47	19	38	50	12
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	18	63	19	51	45	04
Fourth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2014)	12	71	17	47	42	11
Fifth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	6	70	24	82	37	12
Sixth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	8	59	33	62	31	7

D. Goat Rearing for NGO Group Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	53	45	2	19	67	14
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	33	56	11	24	62	14
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	20	57	23	30	65	5
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	10	64	25	56	22	22
Fifth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	22	52	26	27	67	6

E. Cow Rearing for NGO Group Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	46	50	4	18	74	8
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	30	60	10	34	51	15
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	25	59	19	41	48	11
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	0	17	83	100	0	0
Fifth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	12	57	31	43	47	10

F. Legal and Human Rights for NGO Group Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	65	33	2	4	66	30
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	55	38	7	6	51	43
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	36	36	27	7	23	71
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	6	53	41	23	15	62
Fifth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	6	57	37	24	17	59

G. Health and Family Planning for NGO Group Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	44	54	2	57	19	24
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	19	62	19	63	13	24
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	12	53	35	66	13	21
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	8	57	35	69	11	20
Fifth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	8	54	38	65	11	24

H. Disaster Preparedness for NGO Group Members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	12	66	22	32	24	45
Second Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	5	34	21	28	32	0
Third Cycle (Jul-Dec 2015)	10	65	26	71	27	2

Special Observations over KAP Surveys: (i) Farmers are using microcredit PNGOs in different IGAs and initiating secondary IGAs using profits, (ii) Farmers repaying loan instalments from net income earned from selling poultry birds and livestock, (iii) The farmers rear cows for milk & meat and for extra income to meet-up festival expenses.

4.7.2 Knowledge Management

CDSP IV has developed a Knowledge Management Strategy with the help of the Country Programme and Knowledge Management Officer of IFAD and a follow-up mission on the same.

As a follow up of mission recommendation CDSP IV has initiated to enrich a good practice database through **the good practice template** by the mission. During July - December 2015 period, a total of 6 good practice cases have been identified and reported by CDSP IV staff members. The good practice areas identified were: (i) washing hands after each defecation (ii) entry stairs in cyclone shelters, (iii) putting the female name first in the land title (Khatian), (iv) kabuliyat signing and registration done in the field level, (v) women mobility and income increased and (vi) adaptation of permanent method of family planning.

Under **Gender and Social sub-component** two posters have been developed for demonstration and dissemination of messages about how CDSP IV is addressing gender issues across all types of interventions planned and implemented by CDSP IV and its partner NGOs. The key messages are (i) women empowerment in CDSP IV, (ii) women in income generating activities in CDSP IV, (iii) Labour Contracting Society works, (iv) poultry and livestock rearing, (v) tailoring and sewing, (vi) agriculture demonstration and homestead gardening, (vii) women mobility towards essential service centres and market places, (viii) value chain development, (ix) development of small scale entrepreneurship, (x) social empowerment, (xi) ownership through permanent settlement titles, (xii) easy access to safe drinking water, (xiii) women friendly latrine installation and (xiv) schools in cyclone centres for boys and girls

Under **health and family planning sub-component**, one flipchart has been developed during Jul-Dec 2015 period and is being used at field level for demonstration purposes. The key messages of the flipchart are: (i) putting knot into and cutting of umbilical cord of newborns, (ii) where to send referrals in case of complication, (iii) dangerous symptoms of newborns, (iv) proper way of breast feeding for newborns, (v) dangerous symptoms of the pre- and post-natal states, (vi) how to keep and drying up neonatal, (vii) care of newborns if having breathing problems, (viii) how to keep warm a newborn and washing & drying up newborns.

More interesting relevant information, videos and pictures you may visit following links:

- www.cdsp.org.bd
- www.cdsp.org.bd/video.php
- www.vimeo.com/cdspiv
- www.photo.cdsp.org.bd

4.7.3 Training

During the reporting period a large number of training activities for Field Level Institutions, officials of concerned implementing agencies and staff and beneficiaries of partner NGOs were organised by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs of CDSP IV. The details of the training activities are presented in **Annex 8**.

New trainings conducted include: (i) training on improved fish culture management for demo farmer, (ii) paravet development training (15 days long residential), (iii) poultry workers re-fresher training.

4.7.4 Feasibility studies new chars

During CDSP IV, feasibility studies are undertaken with the aim to identify and preliminary formulate future programs for interventions in coastal char areas. In these studies the involvement of the present six implementing agencies is ensured through PMC. The overall study area is limited to the central and most dynamic part of the coastal zone, delineated roughly by Sandwip Island in the east and Bhola Island, possibly Tetulia River under Patuakhali in the west. The first Feasibility Study concerning Maksumul Hakim, later called Cluster of Chars, was completed in the previous reporting period. The draft final report of the second feasibility study was submitted by the consulting firm early January 2016.

4.7.5 Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts

During the reporting period the following events concerning linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts took place:

Linkage with Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)

An initial discussion was held on 29th December at the LGED Noakhali office with the Team of Climate Change Adaptation Project (**CCAP**) about possibilities of new interventions of CCAP in CDSP areas, particularly in Boyer Char. The team proposed that rainwater in ponds, small concrete roads from main roads to cyclone shelters, afforestation, small LGED structure protective works, earthen roads, u-drains and other structures could be implemented through LCS in CDSP areas.

Linkage with the Jute Research Institute

The researchers of Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) are continuing their research activities and demonstrations in Boyer Char on research for improved jute fibre.

Linkage with Save the Children

Discussion is still going on with Save the Children Bangladesh, who is implementing a project called Ma-Moni, to extend their activities in CDSP IV and CDSP III areas. The objective of this linkage is to avoid overlapping of interventions and target group and to find a way for future government services in CDSP III and IV areas in health and family planning, because the Ma-Moni project is working through government machineries.

Gender and Water Alliance Program Bangladesh (GWAPB)

In the July-December 2015 reporting period, an experience sharing visit has held organised jointly by GWAPB, SAFAL project and CDSP IV. The visiting team have shared their findings with CDSP before and by the end of the visit.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

Three Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings, the 40th to 42nd, were held during the reporting period, two in Noakhali and one in Dhaka. The meetings reviewed among others preparation of the IFAD Implementation Support Mission, agency wise progress, problems and bottlenecks, fund flow & management, re-imburement, social and livelihood progress by NGOs, feasibility study, training, DPP revisions, and maintenance in CDSP-I, II and III areas. Composition of the PMC is given in **Annex 5** of this report.

During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD. PCD and TL had several discussions with Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 TL and consultants, to exchange ideas on future CDSP planning and how to align with the Delta Plan. An IFAD Implementation Support Mission visited CDSP IV from 12 to 18th September 2015.

5.2 The governmental implementing agencies

CDSP IV is implemented by six implementing agencies: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Ministry of Land (MoL), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and the Forest Department (FD). For a description of their staffing for CDSP IV reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 5.2.

5.3 The Technical Assistance team

In **Annex 6** the CDSP IV staffing per 31 December 2015 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

5.4 Reporting

During the reporting period the following CDSP IV project reports were produced:

- CDSP IV Progress Report No 9, January – June 2015, September 2015.
- CDSP IV Implementation Support Mission Report, IFAD, October 2015.

Publications of DAE

- A coastal technology Farmers resource book: "Coastal Agriculture under Unfavourable Ecosystem".
- Technical report 2, 3
- Guidelines for Participatory Farmers Organization (GPFO)
- Seasonal reports: 36 volumes
- Annual report:1
- Strategic plan for value chain development
- Periodic Agriculture Survey Report (PAS)
- Mid Term Agriculture Survey Report (MTAS)

6. Project Finances

6.1 Introduction

For an overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure – and component wise, please refer to **Annex 4**, which presents the IFAD format. Implementing agency wise achievements and financial progress and planning are presented in Annex 4 as well.

In line with the budget of AWPB 2015 – 2016, Withdrawal Application No. 6A (for IFAD Loan) and 6B (for GoN Grant for Civil Works) was submitted to IFAD for reimbursement of US\$ 7.54 Million and US\$ 0.89 Million respectively to the Safe Account. Payment of the same amount was received in the Safe Account in December 2015.

6.2 Project cost

Overall project cost are estimated at Tk. 5,833.98 Million (US\$ 83.34 Million) as per DPP which as per RDPP is Tk.6,120.15 Million (US\$ 81.70 Million) at an enhanced exchange rate of BDT 77 to US\$1 used by LGED, DAE and MoL and FD @ BDT 80 against the original DPP rate of BDT 70 to US\$1. The total project cost is including the contribution of beneficiaries at US\$ 0.811 Million, but excluding the micro-credit to be provided by the selected NGOs. The Project is financed by IFAD (57.96% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (24.27%) and the Government of Bangladesh (16.78%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (0.99%). The detailed cost of the Project in Bangladeshi Taka and US Dollar for the six year period is furnished in Annex 10 of the Inception Report. A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the six year period is presented in **Table 6 - 1** below.

Table 6 - 1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,051.75	27.99
02	Internal Infrastructure	2,789.37	36.15
03	Land Settlement and titling	58.30	0.74
04	Support to livelihood	394.39	6.26
05	TA and Management Support	763.97	9.75
06	Beneficiary Contribution	62.37	0.81
	Total	6,120.15	81.70

A summary of the total cost of the project and percentages of financing for the six year period is presented in

Table 6 – 2 below.

Table 6 – 2 Project cost and percentages of financing

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	3,562.47	47.35	57.96
02	GoN	1,473.00	19.83	24.27
03	GoB	1,022.31	13.71	16.78
04	Beneficiary Contribution	62.37	00.81	00.99
	Total	6,120.15	81.70	100.00

The detailed Component wise Cost of the Project and the Financing Plan of the Project are shown in Annex 11 and 12 of the Inception Report respectively.

6.3 Annual Budget 2015 - 2016

The budget for the period and the cumulative budget July 2015 – June 2016 are presented in Table 6-3 below, the financing plan in Table 6-4 below. The detailed, agency wise budget is presented in Annex A of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2015 - 2016.

Table 6 - 3 Budget 2015 – 2016 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2015 – 2016		Cumulative Budget up to 2015 – 2016	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	Protection from Climate Change	795.82	10.34	2,903.60	37.71
02	Climate Resilient Infrastructure	767.07	9.96	3,433.18	44.58
03	Land Settlement and Titling	11.28	0.15	65.93	0.86
04	Support to livelihood	67.05	0.87	388.47	5.05
05	TA and Management Support	90.98	1.18	485.20	6.30
06	Beneficiary contribution	15.75	0.20	20.91	0.27
	Total budget	1,747.95	22.70	7,297.29	94.77

Table 6 - 4 Budget Financing Plan 2015 – 2016 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2015 – 2016		Cumulative Budget up to 2015 – 2016	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	IFAD	1,160.64	15.07	4,848.84	62.97
02	GoN	277.77	3.61	1,156.15	15.01
03	GoB	293.79	3.82	1,271.39	16.52
04	Beneficiary contribution	15.75	0.20	20.91	0.27
	Total budget	1,747.95	22.70	7,297.29	94.77

Contribution of IFAD

Of the contribution from IFAD for the six year project period of TK. 3,562.47 Million (US\$ 47.30 Million) a sum of TK 1,160.64 Million (US\$ 15.07 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2015 – 2016 against which a sum of TK 112.50 Million (US\$ 1.46 Million) has been spent during July-December 2015.

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the six year project period is TK.1,473 Million (US\$ 19.83.Million). A sum of TK 277.77 Million (US \$ 3.61 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2015 – 2016 against which TK 82.74 Million (US\$ 1.07 Million) was spent during July to December 2015.

Contribution of GoB

The contribution from the Government of Bangladesh for the six year project period is TK. 1,022.31 Million (US\$ 13.70 Million). A sum of TK 293.79 Million (US\$ 3.82 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2015 – 2016 against which TK 35.77 Million (US\$ 4.65 Million) was spent during July to December 2015.

6.4 Procurement Plan 2015 - 2016

Procurement of goods and services follow the Public Procurement Regulations (PPR) of 2008, provided they are consistent with IFAD Procurement Guidelines. During the financial year 2015 – 2016 procurement of works and goods will be made to the tune of TK. 1,506.04 Million (US \$19.56 Million). The component wise summary Procurement Plan is presented in Table 6-5 below.

Table 6 - 5 Summary Procurement Plan 2015 – 2016

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Change	960.45	12.47
02	Internal Infrastructure	532.97	6.92
03	Land Settlement and Titling	3.47	0.05
04	Support to livelihood	9.15	0.12
	Total Procurement Plan	1,506.04	19.56

The detailed Procurement Plan is presented in Annex B of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2015 - 2016.

6.5 Funds received from IFAD

Withdrawal Application No. 6A (for IFAD Loan) and 6B (for GoN Grant for Civil Works) was submitted to IFAD for reimbursement of US\$ 7.54 Million and US\$ 0.89 Million respectively to the Safe Account. Payment of the same amount was received in the Safe Account in December 2015. Total fund received from IFAD during the reporting period was US\$ 8.43 Million.

6.6 Distribution of IFAD Funds to Implementing Agencies

Funds have been distributed among IAs during the reporting period as indicated in Table 6-6 below.

Table 6 - 6 Status of IFAD Funds per Implementing Agency

Slab	Components	IA	Total AWPB for 2015 – 2016		Requisitioned		Received		Authorized amount by MOF	Advanced BDT (Million)	Balance BDT (Million)
			BDT	US\$	BDT	US\$	BDT (Million)	US \$			
1	Protection from Climate Change										
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	511.15	6.63	255.58	3.32	255.58	3.32	313.30	54.14	259.16
B	Social Forestry	FD	87.60	1.14	43.80	0.57	43.80	0.57	43.20	42.35	0.85
	Sub-Total		598.75	7.77	299.38	3.89	299.38	3.89	356.50	96.49	260.01
2	Internal Infrastructure										
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	507.75	6.59	253.88	3.30	253.88	3.30	570.00	351.50	218.50
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	34.35	0.45	17.18	0.22	17.18	0.22	65.00	35.00	30.00
	Sub-Total		542.10	7.04	271.06	3.52	271.06	3.52	635.00	386.50	248.50
3	Land Settlement and Titling	MoL	4.32	0.06	2.16	0.03	2.16	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Support to Livelihood										
	Agriculture Development	DAE	15.47	0.20	7.74	0.10	7.74	0.10	15.50	9.63	5.87
	Total		1,160.64	15.07	580.34	7.54	580.34	7.54	1,007.00	492.62	514.38

Note : IA MoL has not yet received its financial authorization for the year 2015-2016

6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

The expenditures from IFAD funds in the period 1st July 2015 to 31st December 2015 against the approved ADP budget allocation and payable against ADP and RADP for the financial year 2015-2016 are as detailed in Table 6-7 below.

Table 6 - 7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds (Figures in Tk Million)

Slab	Component	IA	AWPB		Funds Received		Expenditure incurred Cumulative
			For 2015 - 2016	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative	
1	Protection from Climate Changes						
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	511.15	1,732.02	255.58	1,000.35	593.23
b	Social Forestry	FD	87.60	460.90	43.80	265.30	142.00
	Sub-Total		598.75	2,192.92	299.38	1,265.65	735.23
2	Internal Infrastructure						
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	507.75	2,363.51	253.88	1,472.53	896.80
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	34.35	176.21	17.18	97.95	106.19
	Sub-Total		542.10	2,539.72	271.06	1,570.48	1,002.99
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	4.32	39.61	2.16	21.98	22.80
4	Support to Livelihood						
	Agriculture Development	DAE	15.47	76.59	7.74	45.35	53.63
	Total		1,160.64	4,848.84	580.34	2,903.46	1,814.65

6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1st July 2015 to 31st December 2015 against the approved ADP and RADP budget/ allocation and payable against ADP and RADP for the financial year 2015 - 2016 are as detailed in Table 6-8 below.

Table 6 - 8 Expenditures from GOB Funds (Figures in Tk Million)

Slab	Component	IAs	ADP		Funds Received Cumulative by 31 December 2015	Expenditures Incurred Cumulative by 31 December 2015
			For 2015-2016	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes					
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	81.10	354.40	165.57	165.57
B	Social Forestry	FD	2.30	12.50	9.05	9.05

	Sub-Total		83.40	366.90	174.62	174.62
2	Internal Infrastructure					
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	150.00	418.60	288.13	288.13
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	13.00	52.70	27.68	27.68
	Sub-Total		163.00	471.30	315.81	315.81
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	7.00	21.80	12.76	12.76
4	Support to Livelihood					
	Agriculture Development	DAE	1.60	8.40	3.99	3.99
	Total		255.00	868.40	507.18	507.18

6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

6.9.1 Expenditures from GoN funds for infrastructure development

So far BDT Million 76.15 has been spent from GoN funds for infrastructure for BWDB, BDT Million 13.1 for DPHE, BDT Million 117.17 for LGED and BDT Million 0.24 for FD. The total amount spent for infrastructure development from GoN funds so far is BDT Million 206.66

6.9.2 Expenditures from GoN funds for TA

Expenditures for Technical Assistance in the period 1 July 2015 – 31st December 2015 amounted to Euro 430,180 while total expenditures up to 31st December 2015 are Euro 4,339,485. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 31st December 2015 is presented in **Annex 7**.

6.9.3 Development of CDSP IV Project in Financial Operations

Internal Audit for the project for the year 2014 - 2015 was carried out in the reporting period and the report submitted to IFAD, Rome, Italy. External audit for the same year was also done in the reporting period and submitted to IFAD.

7. Assumptions and risks

In reference to the elaborate risk assessment in Chapter 7 of the Inception Report, the following assumptions/ risks are mentioned in the AWPB 2015 – 2016 in particular. Their status is as follows:

- *Sufficient quality staffing of the implementing agencies*

It is assumed that agencies will provide staffing for CDSP IV according to their respective DPPs. In particular BWDB has to deploy more field staff for supervision (SDE and SAE/SO), formalize the position of the present Assistant Extension Officer, and arrange required extension overseers (XO), to ensure that farmer participation is more than just a TA activity. Quality of agencies staff needs continued attention. *At BWDB the only available Assistant Extension Officer was promoted and left CDSP and no Extension Overseers were appointed.*

- *Timeliness of availability of funds*

It is assumed that sufficient funds are made available to implement the planned project activities.

- *Law and order situation in the project areas*

It is assumed that the project areas are sufficiently safe for access of project staff and for contractors, hired to execute the works. *At Urir Char the law and order situation has improved over the last year.*

- *Weather conditions and natural calamities*

It is assumed that weather conditions are sufficiently normal to allow construction activities during the construction season; works should start as early as possible after the dry season sets in. *Weather conditions were normal during the reporting period.*

- *Political support and stability*

Continued support from local politicians and bureaucracy is essential for implementation of the project. There were no major problems during the period.

- *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering may help. *Availability and transport of materials was and is an issue at Urir Char.*

- *Successful selection of NGOs and quality staffing*

Selection of good quality local NGOs and their staffing is a condition for successful implementation of the livelihood support program. Performance of PNGO's is satisfactory, but continued proper supervision of staff by PNGO management is required. *The involvement of higher PNGO staff is still a must.*

- *Cooperation of all institutions and functioning coordination mechanisms*

It is assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC and IMSC continue to be adequate. *This certainly was the case; regular PMC meetings were held and functionality and attendance are high.*

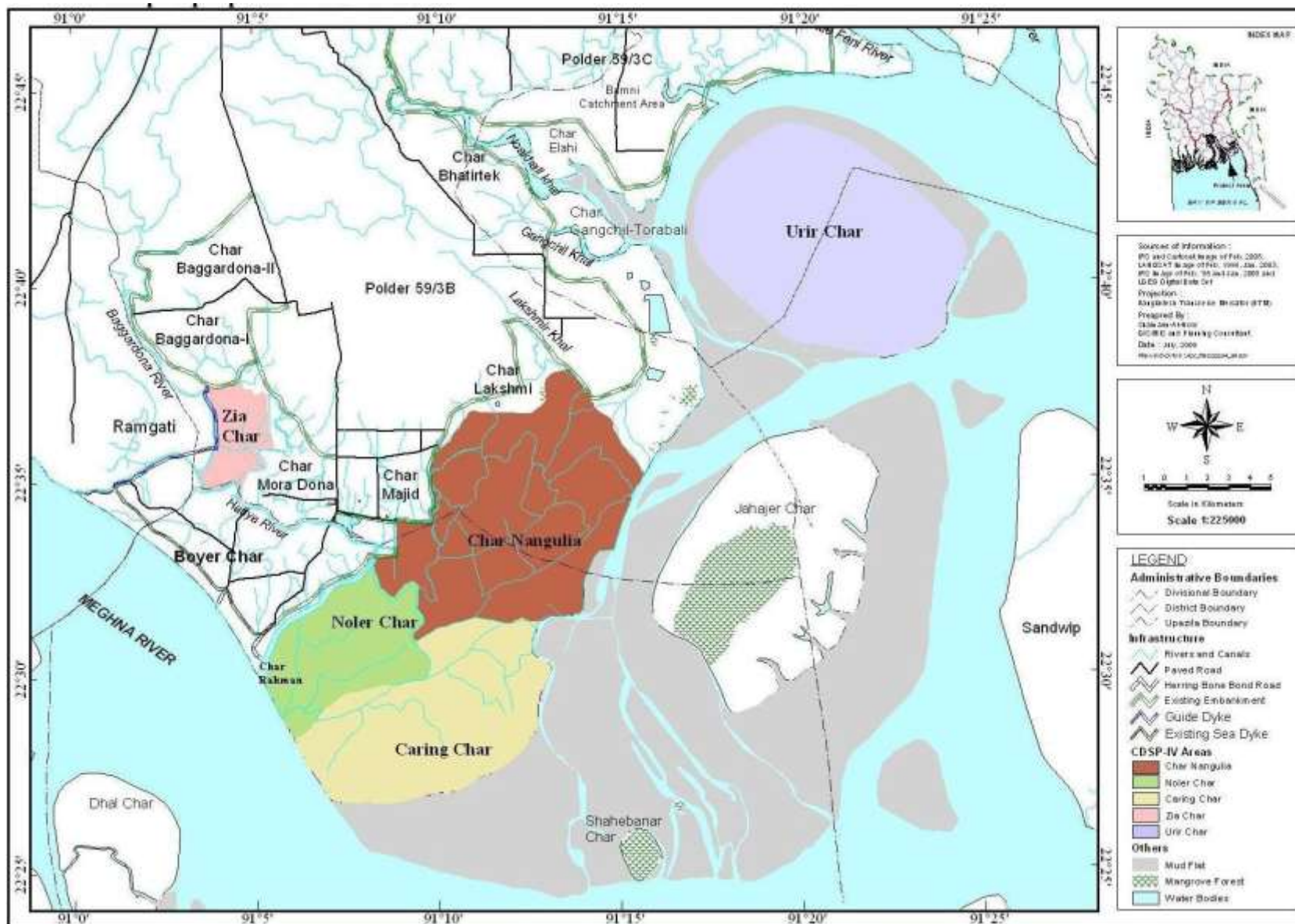
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Progress as of 30 December 2015
Goal Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of 25% in number of children stunted and number under-weight - 50% increase in household Assets - No. hh with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced from 46% to 23%. 	Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)	Real price of rice does not rise relative to wages	Stunted – No changes Under weight- 14% reduced Malnutrition- 4% reduced - 260% HH has increased assets - 24% HH with >5 months food shortage
Purpose Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 28,000 households in coastal chars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production - 40,000 people* in income earning occupations; - 21,000 hh with access to improved water supply and sanitation 	Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.	No major natural disasters Economic growth and stability Law and order in char Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7,000 - No data - 27,654 HH
Outcome				
1. Water resources managed effectively to protect land from tidal and storm surges, improve drainage, and enhance accretion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% WMG rated effective/sustainable - 70% empoldered land has reduced soil salinity, flooding and improved drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - Field surveys of soil salinity and drainage. - Outcome survey 	_ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 82% WMO - 65%-68% - 4 Annual outcome surveys - 1MTR RIMS
2. Improved road communication, available infrastructure for multipurpose use and ensured safe water and hygienic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better communication in different places - No. of people having access to shelter - No. of children at school in shelter - No. of hh having access to safe water and hygienic sanitation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - PME report - Outcome survey 	_ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 205 km road constructed - 12,000 have access to shelter - School started in 86% shelters - 27,654 HH access to safe drinking water and 15,443 HH have access to hygiene latrine
3. Secure possession of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nos. of households maintaining possession of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - PME and outcome survey 	Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,589 HH - 4,668 HH received khatians
4. Improved livelihoods and household resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 farmers report adoption of improved agriculture - Nos. of women involved with their own IGA - % hh using H&FP services - % of women are aware about legal rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - Outcome survey - PME report 	_ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available. _ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12,400 farmers (62% adoption) - 20,306 female farmers - 27654 HH using H&FP services - 11,484 women

				are aware about LHR
Outputs				
1. Area empoldered by embankment and foreshore protected through plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 10,000 ha of land empoldered. _ 41 km of embankment and 17.5 km of foreshore protected by plantation _ 31 water management and 490 social forestry groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from BWDB and FD _ Participatory monitoring of community orgs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Sufficient allocations for O&M by the Government. _ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11,680 ha - 52 km - 21 WMG, 2 WMA - 394 SFG
2. Climate resilient infrastructure for communications, markets, cyclone protection, potable water and hygienic sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 160 km road constructed _ 25 bridges & 72 culverts built _ 9 markets constructed _ Reduction in transport costs _ 60 cyclone shelters & 24 Livestock refuges constructed. _ 1380 water supply points Operational & no. of hh supplied. _ 26,735 hygienic latrines operational _ 17,600 women earning from LCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from LGED _ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys _ Project reports from DPHE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Sufficient allocations for O&M by Government. _ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 205 km - 4 bridges, 144 culverts - 2 market - No data - 24 shelters - None - 1,127 DTWs - 27,654 HH - 15,443 Operational - 1449 LCS members (male-1055, female-394)
3. Secure land title granted to 20,000 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 20,000 target group hh getting secure title to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from MoL 	Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,589 HH - 4,668 HH received khatians
4. Improved livelihood support for the households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 5,600 farmers* attending agric. extension events _ 28,000 women in 1120 NGO group _ 234 health workers & 13 clinics _ 28,000 women trained in IGA _ 28,000 women attend rights based training and events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys _ KAP surveys _ Project reports from DAE and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ DAE able to post staff to implement agricultural development programme. _ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available. _ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,600 farmers - 26,373 women - 234 HW and 13 clinics - 20,306 women trained - 11484 women trained on LHR
5. Knowledge management and lessons for Integrated Coastal Zone Mgt (ICZM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports, studies workshops and other events - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports 	Government continues to support coastal development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress Report-10 - Technical report-9 - Mission Report-9 - KAP report-6 - PME report- 6 - Feasibility Study- 2 - RIMS- 1, baseline 1, Mid-term 1

Activities	
<p>1. Protection from climate change: (a) sea dykes; (b) internal embankments; (c) drains and canals, (d) water control sluices, (e) Water Management Organisations; (f) water infrastructure maintenance; (g) formation of social forestry groups; (h) tree planting on embankments, roadsides, foreshores & mudflats roadsides etc; (i) plantation caretaking</p>	
<p>2. Climate resilient infrastructure: (a) village and union roads and bridges; (b) cyclone shelters & killas; (c) rural markets; (g) deep tube wells; (e) drinking water ponds and rainwater collection; (f) hygienic latrines; (g) Labour Construction Societies for construction. (h) O&M user groups; (l) market management committees; (j) infrastructure maintenance</p>	
<p>3. Land settlement and titling: (a) Surveys to assess availability of land and current ownership status; (b) selection of target group households; (c) process of land titling; (d) computerised land record management system.</p>	
<p>4. Livelihood support: (a) formation of groups; (b) identification of appropriate technologies; (c) capacity building of service providers; (d) crop training and demonstrations; (e) other skill training; (f) access to livelihood opportunities and markets; (g) promotion of better health and hygiene; (h) social support and rights; (i) disaster preparedness and climate change resilience.</p>	
<p>5. Technical assistance and management support: (a) support from TA team for implementing agencies; (b) quality control; (c) specialised training; (d) M&E system; (e) studies of development of new chars; (f) dissemination and sharing of experiences.</p>	

Annex 2. Map of CDSP IV areas



Annex 3. Status of Infrastructure Development

Table 1 BWDB

Table 2 LGED

Table 3 DPHE

Annex 4. Annual Plan and Achievements (IFAD Format)

Summary by Expenditure Account

Summary by Component

A1 BWDB

A2 Forest Department

A3 LGED

A4 DPHE

A5 DAE

A6 MoL

Summary Physical Plan and Achievement by Component

Annex 5. Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP IV

1. Mr. Md. Shamsuddoha
Project Coordinating Director, CDSP-IV
BWDB, Dhaka.
2. Mr. Badri Munir Firdaus
Project Director, CDSP-IV
Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali.
3. Mr. M. A. Halim Khan
Project Director, CDSP-IV
DPHE, Dhaka.
4. Mr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim
Project Director, CDSP-IV
LGED, Dhaka.
5. Mr. Pranab Bhattacharjee
Project Director, CDSP-IV
DAE, Noakhali.
6. Mr. Md. Sanaullah Patwary
Project Director, CDSP-IV and DFO
FD, Noakhali.
7. Mr. Jan W. K. van der Wal
Team Leader, CDSP-IV
Member Secretary PMC.
8. Mr. Md. Sadequul Islam
Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihood), CDSP-IV.

Three PMC meetings (40th – 42nd) were held during the reporting period, two in Noakhali and one in Dhaka.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 31 December 2015

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
1.	Mr. Jan W.K. van der Wal	Team Leader	1/3/2011
2.	Mr. Md. Zainal Abedin	Deputy Team Leader (Institutions & Infrastructure)	1/3/2011 till 1 May 2015
3.	Mr. Md. Sadequl Islam	Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods)	3/4/2011
4.	Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim	Land Settlement Adviser	15/9/2013
5.	Mr. Mihir Kumar Chakroborty	Senior Quality Control Engineer	1/3/2011
6.	Mr. Md. Bazlul Karim	Agricultural Adviser	7/7/2011
7.	Mr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	Quality Control / Design Engineer	2/5/2011
8.	Mr. Sajjad Ahmed Khan	Financial Adviser	1/1/2014
9.	Mr. Kiran Sankar Sarkar	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	1/1/2015
10.	Ms. Irin Sultana	Gender and Social Adviser	15/9/2013
11.	Mr. Md. Robiul Islam	Social Forestry Adviser	2/5/2011
12.	Mr. Yahiya Shawon	Accounts Officer	12/4/2012
13.	Md. Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Adviser	3/4/2011
14.	Md. Maksudur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator (Char Nangulia)	1/3/2011
15.	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator (Urir Char)	2/5/2011
16.	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator (Char Ziauddin)	2/5/2011
17.	Md. Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator (Noler Char, Caring Char)	26/5/2011
18.	Md. Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	2/5/2011
19.	Md. Zulfiker Ali	NGO Sector Specialist Micro Finance	4/5/2011
20.	Md. Abul Bashar	NGO Sector Specialist LHR & Disaster Management	9/5/2011
21.	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist WATSAN	2/5/2011
22.	Md. Antaz Uddin	NGO Sector Specialist Health & Family Planning	1/6/2011
23.	A.B.M. Shamsuddin	NGO Sector Specialist (Fisheries)	16/11/2014
24.	Mst. Jannatul Naim	NGO Sector Specialist (Livestock)	23/11/2014
25.	Zulfiquer Azeez	Project Engineer (West)	7/4/2011
26.	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (East)	1/3/2011
27.	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer (Urir Char)	18/9/2011
28.	Shajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer (Char Ziauddin)	14/11/2011
29.	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	2/5/2011
30.	Ms. Raka Monaem	Office Manager & Accounts Officer (Dhaka)	1/3/2011
31.	Md. Liakhat Ali	Agriculture cum Forestry Coordinator	21/7/2013
32.	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	2/5/2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
33.	Md. Mizanur Rahman	MIS & Computer Specialist	20/1/2014
34.	M.A. Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
35.	Ms. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
36.	Md. Sanaullah	Account Assistant (NPO)	15/5/2013
37.	Ms. Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	1/3/2011
38.	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15/6/2011
39.	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Data Collector (PCD Office)	15/6/2011
40.	Ms. Fatema Begum	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
41.	Ms. Nahid Farhana Akter	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
42.	Fazlur Rahman	Field Engineer (Extra)	1/1/2014
43.	Aminul Islam	Field Engineer (Extra)	23/1/2014
44.	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/2011
45.	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/2011
46.	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011
47.	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/4/2013
48.	Ziaur Rahman	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/12/2014
49.			
50.	MD Abdul Khaleque	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/11/2014
51.	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011
52.	Md. Kamal Uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/2011
53.	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	3/4/2011
54.	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	2/5/2011
55.	Md. Shodiul Islam	LCS Facilitator	1/1/2012
56.	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	1/3/2011
57.	Md. Gaiz Alam	Driver	1/3/2011
58.	Abdul Latif	Driver	2/5/2011
59.	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	2/5/2011
60.	Md. Akter Hossain	Driver	15/9/2011
61.	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver, DPO	1/3/2011
62.	Chandra Bushion Majumder	Driver	1/7/2014
63.	Md. Jahiruddin Shobuj	Peon	1/3/2011
64.	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon	3/4/2011
65.	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	12/7/2011
66.	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	1/4/2011
67.	Md. Jewel	Guard, Boyer Char	1/11/2012
68.	Bino Fernandez	Guard, Noakhali	3/4/2011
69.	Mosharref Hossain (Manik)	Cook/ Manager, TL- & Guest- house	1/3/2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
70.	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook, Char Nangulia	1/3/2011
71.	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urir Char	2/5/2011
72.	Md. Waziullah	Cook, Char Majid (CM)	15/9/2011
73.	Mohammad Kabir	Speedboat Helper (Boyer Char)	2/5/2011
74.	Md. Jahir Uddin	Peon cum cook	1/2/2012
75.	Bashir Ahmed	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15/4/2013
76.		Speedboat Shipper	
77.	Md. Shah Alam	Cleaner/Peon	18/05/2014
78.	Khalequzzaman	Day guard (DPO)	9/10/2012

Annex 7. Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 31 December 2015

Euro

Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim July-Dec. 2015	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	2,220,076	222,415	2,442,491	1,105,847
2	Technical/ administrative Staff	661,680	442,435	55,140	497,575	164,105
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	394,928	51,180	446,108	293,332
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	93,579	27,675	121,254	198,646
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	269,288	2,178	271,466	199,034
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	39,518	5,014	44,532	85,218
7	Contracted services	73,000	7,825	4,152	11,977	61,023
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	366,097	62,426	428,523	205,677
9	Office Construction	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>3,883,746</i>	<i>430,180</i>	<i>4,313,926</i>	<i>2,312,882</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	25,558	0	25,558	305,782
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>3,909,305</i>	<i>430,180</i>	<i>4,339,485</i>	<i>2,618,664</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	1,745,872	273,877	2,019,749	1,257,251
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>1,745,872</i>	<i>273,877</i>	<i>2,019,749</i>	<i>1,778,251</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	5,655,177	704,057	6,359,234	4,396,914

Annex 8. Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs July – December 2015

SI No.	Title of Training	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Awareness meeting on marriage register, UP member & Elites	PNGOs	1 day	3	47	28	75
2.	Training on Improve fish culture management for Demo farmer	PNGOs	2 days	12	0	120	120
3.	Awareness training on LHR	PNGOs	5 days	11	0	275	275
4.	Annual refreshers training on Disaster & Climate change	PNGOs	1 day	16	0	400	400
5.	Annual refreshers training on Disaster & Climate change	PNGOs	1 day	21	925	0	925
6.	Training on TBA Refresher	PNGOs	1 day	78	0	195	195
7.	Field Day Observation	PNGOs	1 day	5	0	100	100
8.	Monthly Coordination meeting	PNGOs	1 day	78	924	246	1170
9.	Quarterly Coordination meeting	PNGOs	1 day	8	136	40	176
10.	Poultry workers refresher training	PNGOs	1 day	24	0	114	114
11.	Paravet development training	TA Team	15 days	1	12	0	12
12.	Gender Development Refreshers to WMG	TA Team	1day	13	215	208	423
13.	Orientation of Rural Elite	PNGOs	1 day	12	144	96	240
14.	HRLE Class	PNGOs	22 days	33	0	807	807
15.	CTF Training on Hygiene & DTW repairing	PNGOs	3 days	2	0	36	36
16.	Training on Fruits & Vegetable cultivation	PNGOs	1 day	76	0	1520	1520
17.	Technical Training on Rabi	DAE	1 day	60	996	804	1800
18.	Residential Technical Training	DAE	4 day	08	87	73	160
19.	Field day observation	DAE	1 day	04	160	80	240
20.	Motivational tour	DAE	1 day	06	49	41	90
21.	Day observation on Human Rights	PNGOs	1 day	12	950	2669	3619
22.	Day observation on Child Rights day	PNGOs	1 day	12	1000	1550	2550
23.	Awareness Training on LHR	PNGOs	2 days	20	500	0	500
	Total		-	515	6145	9402	15547

Annex 9. Overview of FLI's 31 December 2015

SL	Name of Area/ Polder/ WMG/ LADC	No of FF	No of SFG	No of NGO group	No of TUG	No of LCS	No of Poultry Workers	No of Nurserers
Char Nangulia								
1	Dorbesh Khal- WMG	4	26	37	55	3	2	3
2	North Nangulia Khal- WMG	3	03	44	60	3	3	1
3	South Nangulia Khal-WMG	5	10	71	82	6	5	1
4	Bhuiyar Khal-WMG	3	20	41	54	2	1	4
5	Nonar Khal-WMG	3	21	19	50	1	2	0
6	North Katakhal Khal-01 WMG	3	13	41	49	1	3	3
7	South Katakhal Khal-01 WMG	3	22	31	42	2	1	3
8	North Katakhal Khal-02 WMG	4	08	45	50	0	3	1
9	South Khatkhal -02 WMG	3	21	30	44	1	2	2
10	Boro Khal- WMG	3	26	31	45	2	2	2
11	Lakshmi Khal- WMG	3	14	33	42	2	1	0
	Total	37	184	423	573	23	25	20
Noler Char								
1	Howar Khal-01- WMG	5	19	45	71	3	4	4
2	Rahamat pur Khal- WMG	5	12	51	69	4	2	2
3	Chanandi Khal- WMG	5	08	37	38	3	2	1
4	Milon Khal- WMG	4	14	40	40	2	4	1
5	Alamin Khal- WMG	6	25	44	63	3	3	4
	Total	25	78	217	281	15	15	12
Caring Char								
1	Bathankhal-LADC	3	15	54	72	2	3	4
2	Shahabani Bazar- LADC	4	11	36	48	4	4	4
3	Mujib Bazar- LADC	5	18	34	17	0	0	0
4	Caring Khal –WMG	3	4	56	38	1	3	0
	Total	15	48	180	175	7	10	8
Char Ziauddin								
1	Char Bagga Khal –WMG	3	11	45	13	01	2	1
2	Motobi Khal- WMG	4	16	35	32	01	3	3
	Total	7	27	80	45	2	5	4
Urir Char								
1	LADC-01	2	0	28	10	0	0	0
2	LADC-02	2	8	35	28	1	3	4
3	LADC-03	2	39	21	20	1	2	0
	Total	6	47	84	58	2	5	0
1	Boyer Char/Teliur, Char Muksumul, Bangchur, Kolatoli	0	10	0	94	4	0	0
	Grand Total	90	394	984	1226	53	60	48