

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

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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

Content

Chapter	Title	Page
	List of Abbreviations/ Glossary	iv
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Objectives of CDSP IV	2
3.	Project areas and population	3
3.1	Introduction	3
3.2	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char	3
3.3	Urir Char	4
3.4	Char Ziauddin	4
4.	Implementation status per component	5
4.1	Introduction	5
4.2	Protection from climate change	5
4.2.1	Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB	5
4.2.2	Social forestry by Forest Department	8
4.3	Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation	10
4.3.1	Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED	10
4.3.2	Water supply and sanitation by DPHE	13
4.4	Land settlement and titling by MoL	14
4.5	Livelihood support	18
4.5.1	Agricultural support by DAE	18
4.5.2	Social and livelihood support	22
4.6	Institutional development	32
4.6.1	Field level institutions	32
4.6.2	Local government institutions	38
4.6.3	Gender Action Plan	39
4.7	Knowledge Management	42
4.7.1	Monitoring & Evaluation	42
4.7.2	Knowledge Management	52
4.7.3	Training	52
4.7.4	Feasibility studies new chars	53
4.7.5	Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts	53
5.	Project organization	54
5.1	Project coordination	54
5.2	The governmental implementing agencies	54
5.3	The Technical Assistance team	54
5.4	Reporting	54

6.	Project Finances	55
6.1	Introduction _____	55
6.2	Project cost _____	55
6.3	Annual Budget 2015 - 2016 _____	56
6.4	Procurement Plan 2015 - 2016 _____	56
6.5	Funds received from IFAD _____	57
6.6	Distribution of IFAD Funds to Implementing Agencies _____	57
6.7	Expenditures from IFAD Funds _____	59
6.8	Expenditures from GOB Funds _____	59
6.9	Expenditures from GoN Funds _____	60
6.9.1	Expenditures from GoN funds for infrastructure development _____	60
6.9.2	Expenditures from GoN funds for TA _____	60
6.9.3	Financial Progress against budget _____	60
6.9.4	Development in Financial Operations _____	60
7.	Assumptions and risks	61

Annexes

Annex 1.	CDSP IV Logical Framework	62
Annex 2.	Map of CDSP IV areas	65
Annex 3.	Status of Infrastructure Development	66
Annex 4.	Annual Plan and Achievements (IFAD Format)	67
Annex 5.	Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP IV	68
Annex 6.	CDSP IV Staffing per 30 June 2016	69
Annex 7.	Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 30 June 2016	72
Annex 8.	Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs January – June 2016	73
Annex 9.	Overview of FLI's 30 June 2016	75

Tables

Table 3 - 1	Coverage of area and population	3
Table 4 - 1	Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP III area	15
Table 4 - 2	Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP IV areas	15
Table 4 - 3	Approval of PTPS Sheets by Collector (Deputy Commissioner)	16
Table 4 - 4	Consolidation of field data and preparation of public notices	16
Table 4 - 5	Char wise distribution of Farmers Forums and Associations	19
Table 4 - 6	Salinity monitoring test result (EC _e , ds/m)*	21
Table 4 - 7	Effect of salinity on crop production	21
Table 4 - 8	PNGOs assigned areas.....	22
Table 4 - 9	Status of staff of PNGOs.....	22
Table 4 - 10	Poultry vaccination status in CDSP IV areas	30
Table 4 - 11	Status of WMGs and WMA in CDSP- IV areas (January – June 2016)	34
Table 4 - 12	Status of LADC during January - June 2016	36
Table 4 - 13	Status of LCS January – June 2016	37
Table 4 - 14	Distribution of membership in WMGs/ LADC and their MC by gender	39
Table 4 - 15	Attendance of members in monthly meetings of WMGs/ WMA/ LADC by gender	40

Table 4 - 16 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender	40
Table 4 - 17 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Groups (SFG) by gender.....	41
Table 4 - 18 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of SFGs by gender	41
Table 4 - 19 Overview of 7 th cycle PME	43
Table 4 - 20 Key Findings and Outcomes Achieved by Women Homestead Vegetable Producers	48
Table 4 - 21 Results of KAP Surveys	50
Table 6 - 1 Cost component wise summary of project cost	55
Table 6 - 2 Project cost and percentages of financing	55
Table 6 - 3 Budget 2015 – 2016 (Figures in Million)	56
Table 6 - 4 Budget Financing Plan 2015 – 2016 (Figures in Million)	56
Table 6 - 5 Summary Procurement Plan 2015 – 2016.....	57
Table 6 - 6 Status of IFAD Funds per Implementing Agency.....	58
Table 6 - 7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds (Figures in Tk Million)	59
Table 6 - 8 Expenditures from GOB Funds (Figures in Tk Million)	59

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

CDSP IV Progress Report No 11 January – June 2016

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 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 Supervision Mission visited CDSP IV from 5 to 16th March 2016. The mission advised among others that preparation of second revisions of DPPs of all 6 Implementing Agencies should be accelerated, to ensure extension of the project till end 2018 and overall completion by then.

Main activities and achievements during this half year reporting period were the infrastructure development works as planned under the AWPB 2015 - 2016. Physical progress by **BWDB** during the reporting period was only 8% and cumulative progress by 30th June 2016 66% against 71% planned. Main reasons for this were the failed tenders of Mamur Khal 2 and Caring Khal closures late last year. Another set-back was caused by cyclonic storm “Roanu”, from May 19 till 21, 2016, which damaged the construction pit of DS 3. By 30th June 2016 overall physical progress achieved by **LGED** was 78% over planned progress of 86%. During the reporting period 16% progress was achieved by LGED and they are well set to complete activities by June 2018.

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 11 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	Feasibility study estimates 2006*			Appraisal Mission estimates	
	Area 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 30th June 2016 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 8 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 suggested by the MTR of March 2015.

Original DPP mentioned Interior dyke construction is completed for all groups at Char Nangulia and Noler Char, land plan survey and proposal preparation of the additional 11 km as mentioned in RDPP-2 started. 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 30th June 2016 overall physical progress in BWDB activities was 66% against 71% planned. Only 8% physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.

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. Latest measurement was taken in May/ June 2016 and it was found that present erosion is still alarming at drainage sluice DS-2 - Bashar bazaar - outlet of Mamur khal and along the full periphery of Caring Char, while erosion at sluice Gabtali in Boyer Char has reduced.

Average erosion at **Boyer Char** was found 41 m per year, with erosion of 24 m/ year around Gabtoli sluice and maximum 88 m/ year near Chatla sluice at the southern tip of the polder. The erosion situation at Boyer Char for the last one year is not alarming.

Average **Noler Char** erosion is 158m per year, with least at the mouth of Hatiya River at 54 m per year. Erosion at Musapur Mosque close to proposed DS-3 is 134 m per year. FD already completed dyke construction for 15 ha and plantation started close to sluice DS-3 and at the mouth of Hatiya River.

At **Caring Char** average erosion at the east coast along the Meghna River is 173m per year, at the southern coast it is 567 m per year while close to DS-1 it is 275 m/ year. FD constructed earthen dyke for foreshore protection at river side of DS-1 for 15 ha and plantation will be started soon. 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 from monsoon July/ August 2014 onwards at **Char Nangulia**, at the coastal stretch of 10 km from sluice DS-2 to Bashar Bazar, about 8 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 erosion was 389 m per year with a maximum of 487m/ year at east of Char Bashar, which already eroded. Minimum erosion of 41m per year was found close to the mouth of Mamur khal / Caring khal. At sluice DS-2 erosion is 376 m per year and the structure will be affected soon.

Construction of peripheral embankment

Construction work was completed for the full RDPP-1 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.

Physical work started for 6.2 km in three schemes for retired dyke at Char Ziauddin from 10 km proposed along Jarirdona and Baggardona River in Char Ziauddin and Boyer Char as per RDPP-1; two schemes are completed fully and the other achieved 97% progress.

Overall physical progress achieved for Interior dyke up to 30th June 2016 is 83% against planned 85%, while 14% physical progress was added during the reporting period.

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

DS-1 (10v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal for Char Nangulia: Construction work was completed including gate fabrication and installation by June 2015, the sluice is not yet functioning as the Mamur khal -2 Closure and Caring Closure are not yet completed.

Sluice DS-2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) over Katakhal khal-2 at Char Nangulia: Construction work was completed including gate installation by June 2015 and it was opened in the last monsoon. 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. Work order was issued and 25% physical progress achieved during the reporting period.

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. Closure over Millon was completed by May 2016.

BWDB reviewed the location of Mamur khal-2 following the suggested option of MTR Mission, as the river bank erosion at Char Nangulia and Caring Char is very severe. After last years failed tenders, new design data of closure over Mamur khal-2 were sent to BWDB design office, and revised design, estimate and tender procedure are expected to be completed and work to start by October 2016 for both closures over Caring Khal and Mamur khal-2 so that closures works can be completed by June 2017. Construction of Closures over Hoar khal-1 & 2 are also planned to be started by October 2016 and completed by June 2017.

Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals

In 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 30th June 2016 initial excavation of drainage khal was completed for 38 km at Char Nangulia, 33 km at Noler Char, 19 km at Char Ziauddin and 2.2 km at Caring Char.

Overall physical progress is 42% against planned 56%. During the reporting period initial excavation of drainage khal was completed for 4 km at Noler Char and 11 km at Char Nangulia. Program is made for completion of field survey, design, estimate and tender procedure for the remaining 38 km khal at Char Nangulia, 3 km at Noler Char, 3km at Caring Char and 10 km at Urir Char by November 2016, so that work can be started completing tender procedure by December 2016 and completed by June 2017.

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

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

Construction work is completed for 11 WMG Centres at Char Nangulia, 3 at Noler Char and 2 at Char Ziauddin by WMG as LCS. Total Progress achieved is 67% against planned 62%

Acquisition/ purchase of land and landed properties or assets

Detailed 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. An action plan is made for extensive field survey and preparation of estimate for submission of land plan for the retired dyke at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char.

Rehabilitation of affected households

Selection and listing of affected households during construction of embankment and sluice are done and compensation money distribution is already completed for 45 families. Estimate & listing is ready for the remaining 45 families and the dues will be distributed soon.

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

Since inception maintenance work is completed for Tk. 662 lakh for the maintenance of sluices, embankments and drainage khals in the CDSP old areas under CDSP IV. During the reporting period work was completed by BWDB for re-sectioning of embankment over 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; work was completed for sluice gate repairing at CDSP I, II and III areas for an amount of Tk. 10 lakh.

By December 2015 emergency protective work was completed for 200m dyke at Char Baggardona (CBD)-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

Protective work of Gabtali sluice up-stream and down-stream diversion canal was completed from CDSP-IV maintenance fund at cost Tk. 269 lakh since March 2014 and Protection from 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, 1 km of canal 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.

In the reporting period 148 meetings have been organized in Char Nangulia, Noler -, Caring Char, and Urir Char and in 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 the beneficiaries themselves. During the reporting period 74 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 30 June 2016 is 468.

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 100 benefit sharing agreements have been made for 100 batches of SFGs comprised of 2500 members; 183 agreements have been distributed and the cumulative number of agreements distributed is 368.

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 done for raising seedlings for non-mangrove species in poly bags. Seedbeds have been prepared for non-mangrove species in poly bags for 54 km roadside -, 30 ha foreshore -, 20 km canal -, 22 ha non-mangrove block- and 4 nos. institutional plantations.

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

As per RADP, FD had a plan for 60 km roadside -, 27 ha non-mangrove block-, 20 km canal-, 4 institutional- and 1750 ha mangrove plantations in 2015 - 2016. In the reporting period, 54 km roadside-, 27 ha non-mangrove block-, 20 km canal- and 2 institutional plantations have been done.

Foreshore plantations

In Noler Char, near to DS1 and DS3, dyke making for 30 ha of foreshore plantation was done in the reporting period. Before tendering for making the dykes, FD discussed the issue with the local leaders and issued a letter to DC for discontinuing the settlement activities in DS-1 areas. Accordingly DC discontinued the settlement process in that area. Plantations on those areas have also been done.

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 was a plan for 1,750 ha mangrove plantations in Urir Char, Char Akram and Char Nur Islam. Site selection was done and nurseries have been raised and indeed in the reporting period, the 1750 ha mangrove plantation has been done. This 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 maintenance work of the above mentioned mangroves was done. The maintenance of strip, canal, block, embankment and Institute plantations established in 2013 - 2014 and 2014 - 2015 was also done in the reporting period.

Watcher Recruitment

To make the plantations a success, in the reporting period 28 new watchers have been deployed for a period of two years, for watching 560 ha mangrove plantation.

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 this reporting period FD have conducted 100 batches of two days duration training courses and 100 batches one day duration benefit sharing agreement workshops. FD also provided one day duration follow-up training for 130 SFGs. 12 Batches one day duration workshops with LGI, NGO and Public and 4 cross visits were conducted in 2015 – 2016. FD also provided two day duration training course for in total 133 watchers and 4 batches staff training course.

Outcome of plantations

- 5,287 Beneficiaries received ownership of 688,180 non-mangrove trees from embankment, road, canal, foreshore and block plantations. Trees are also protecting the embankment and habitants inside the embankment from tidal floods and cyclone surges.
- 2,375 SFG members collected 727,250 kg fuel wood (tree branches) from the plantations of 2012-2013 and 2013-14, which provided additional supply of cooking material for the settlers, which is very scarce in the chars, especially in the lean season. From Arhar (Pigeon pea) of 229 km areas, 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. It has also an ecological impact through nitrogen fixation into the soil.

- Mangrove forests are rich in biodiversity providing a habitat for a wide variety of animal and plant species. It helps in sediment deposits through burial as well.
- Embankment, roadside, canal and mangrove forests provide protection and shelter against extreme weather events, such as storm, winds and floods as well as erosion.
- Storage of carbon in plants takes place through accumulation in living biomass.

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

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. Now, up to 30th June 2016, overall physical progress achieved by LGED is 78% over planned progress of 86%. During the reporting period 16% progress was achieved.

Benefits/ outcome from construction of internal Infrastructures by LGED

Thanks to the construction of over 240 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 Char Nangulia and Noler Char are connected to Boyer Char and Noakhali main land by roads and may be travelled without river or khal crossing, using all kinds of vehicles in all seasons.

Since the completion of 22 cyclone shelters the char dwellers of the five project chars have 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 25.41 km (12.60 km in Char Nangulia, 6.64 km in Noler Char and 6.075 km in Char Ziauddin).

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress was 92% where planned 95%. During the reporting period 9% progress was achieved.

Paved Roads (BC paved width- 2.40m)

Out of 14.25 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP-1, but 14.95 in RDPP-2, work is completed for 14.95 km (10.4 km in Char Nangulia, 3.60 km in Noler Char and 0.90 km in Char Ziauddin). Additional length 0.70 km is adjusted in proposed RDPP-2.

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress was 100%, as per plan. 12% Progress was achieved during the reporting period.

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 25.90 km (Noler Char 10.36, Caring 6 km and Urir Char 7.95 km)

Up to 30th June 2016 physical progress achieved was 58%, where planned 71%; 27% 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 75.39 km (32.97 km in Char Nangulia, 16.60 km in Noler Char, 4.00 km in Caring Char, 9.9 km in Char Ziauddin and 11.90 km in Urir Char). Note: Additional length 0.89 km is adjusted in proposed RDPP-2.

Up to 30th June 2016 physical progress achieved was 90% where planned 97%. 29% Progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Earthen roads (5.50m/ 4.3m crest width)

Out of 129 km earthen roads as proposed in RDPP, work is completed or ongoing for 117.22 km (43.75 km in Char Nangulia, 21.4 km in Noler Char, 16.7 km in Caring Char, 11.8 km in Char Ziauddin and 23.6 km in Urir Char).

Up to 30th June 2016 physical progress achieved was 90%, where planned 99%. During the reporting period 8% progress was achieved.

Construction of RCC Girder Bridges

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

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress was 57% as per plan.

Out of the other 3 bridges, the bridge over Mamur khal is designed and construction completed as 4 vents 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 built multi vent box culvert for the same reasons as mentioned above after completion of design of BWDB Mamur khal Closure-2 and link khal.

Construction of Box Culverts

In original DPP only 18 RCC box culverts were proposed, which were increased to 69 in RDPP as per field requirement and claimed from bridge list. Out of these 69 RCC box culverts, work is completed/ ongoing or tender floated for 68 (25 in Char Nangulia, 22 in Noler Char, 6 in Caring Char, 5 in Char Ziauddin and 10 in Urir Char).

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress was 80% against planned 82%. 5% 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 as per field requirement. Out of these 123 U-drains/ pipe culverts work is completed, ongoing or tender floated for 114 (54 in Char Nangulia, 16 in Noler Char, 4 in Caring Char, 15 in Char Ziauddin and 25 in Urir Char).

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress was 82% against planned 93%. 7% 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, work is completed/ ongoing/ 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; 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 30th June 2016 over all physical progress was 75% against planned 85%. 17% 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 others through contractors. Work is completed at Zia Bazar in Char Ziauddin, at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia, at Bathankhali Bazar in Caring Char and at Boyer Char. Work is yet to be started at Urir Char.

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress achieved was 84% against planned 91%, where 42% 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 30th June 2016 over all physical progress achieved is 95% against planned 98% where 5% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

Construction of Cluster Villages

Cluster village construction was planned at Char Nangulia and Noler Char. 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 by giving allotment of 50 decimal of agricultural land along with the allotted homestead for livelihood purpose. *Progress is delayed following the severe erosion of Sandwip Channel at Sluice DS-2 location.*

Construction of Killas

There is program for construction of 17 *killas* in RDPP: 7 at Caring Char, 6 at Urir Char and 4 in surrounding chars. Work is completed/ ongoing/ tender floated for 7 *killa* at Caring Char and w.o. issued/ tender floated for 6 at Urir Char (Noakhali & Chittagong); tender floated for 2 *killas* at new chars, Char Mozammel and Dhal Char.

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress achieved was 71% against planned 85%. 38% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Ghats

Construction of 1 *ghat* is in RDPP, which is dropped as low cost ghats are not feasible in char areas and to save money for BWDB.

Construction of bus stand

There is a program for construction of a bus stand at Char Nangulia in RDPP, which is dropped as there is no necessity at present and to save budget for BWDB.

Widening of bus road

This item may be dropped in RDPP-2, as there is no field necessity at present and to save budget for BWDB.

Roads and culverts in Other Chars

Up to 30th June 2016 over all physical progress achieved was 90% against plan 96%

Women staff shed

Construction of women accommodation at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia was shifted to Janata Bazar close to Chanandi UP. Work started and achieved 40% progress during the reporting period.

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-Bhuirhat-Banshkhali sluice-Kazir shop road ch 00-3022 at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.
- vi) Char Laxmi-Boyerchar road at Boyerchar ch 6092m-10150m.
- vii) Mobile maintenance of emergency work at CDSP old areas and CDSP-IV.
- viii) Periodic maintenance of Char Majid Janata Bazar via Bhumihin Bazar road –ch 00-3450m.
- ix) Periodic maintenance of Manjumiar Bazar-Kazir Dokan road from ch. 00-3845m.
- x) Periodic maintenance of Jubair Miar Raster Matha-Banshkhali sluice –Manjumiar Bazar-Bhumihin Bazar road from ch 1000-3900m.

- xi) Periodic maintenance of Chiyakhali Bazar-Bhuiyarhat Bazar-Kanchan Bazar-Pariskar Bazar-Atkopalia Bazar GC road from *ch 10231-12811m*.

Total expenditure was made for Tk. 757.60 lac. During the reporting period work was completed for Tk. 317.60 lac.

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

- xii) RHD –Bhuiyarhat- 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 buildings and structures, work is completed for:

- xiii) 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.

- xiv) 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.

- xv) 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.

- xvi) 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 87% up to the 30th June 2016. Total expenditure was made for Tk. 818.90 lac. During the reporting period 26% progress was achieved

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 end of June 2016 overall physical progress for DPHE was 89% against planned 96%, where 4% 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 the benefit of pure drinking water. And in combination with the installation of around 18,000 sanitary latrines contamination of Diarrhoeal diseases has reduced to a minimal level, which can be concluded e.g. 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 1,128 (Char Nangulia 572, Noler Char 277, Caring Char 171, Char Ziauddin 45, Urir Char 48 and 15 at Teliar Char). Platform construction is completed for 1,127.

Up to 30th June 2016 overall physical progress of deep tube wells was 99% against planned 99%, No progress was added during the reporting period as the RDPP target is almost finished and the remaining 26 will done with the additional ones proposed in RDPP-2, But by this time estimate is completed and

Tender floated for 168 tube wells including the remaining 26 of RDPP-1 providing a clause, “work order to be issued subject to approval of 2nd revision of DPP”.

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 is 100%, as per RDPP allotment.

Single pit latrines

Since inception of the project in March 2011 till the end of June 2016 construction was completed for around 19,200 single pit latrines, distributed were 19,070 and installed 19,070 as well.

Up to 30th June 2016 physical progress achieved was 80% over planned 93%, while 8% 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 was 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 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 and also in CDSP-IV 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 but new AC (Land) yet not joined in the vacant post.

In the month of March 2016 two formal Khatian (Title deed of land) distribution programs were held during the visit of the Land Minister and during the IFAD supervision mission visit. On 16th March 2016 a festive and colourful land title (Khatian) distribution ceremony was held at Bhumihi Bazar, Char Nangulia, where the Land Minister Mr. Shamsur Rahman Sherif attended the meeting as chief guest and distributed as many as 786 khatians among the landless families. Local MP, Ms Ayesha Ferdous and Secretary, Ministry of Land, Mesbah UI Alam, were present in the program as special guests. Another Khatian distribution program was held on 10th March 2016 during the IFAD supervision mission visit. Mission members, Land Tenure Specialist, Ms Marie-Lara Hubert Chartier, Agriculture Specialist, Mr Robert Delve, Gender Specialist, Ms Wanaporn Yangyuentham and Water Management and Infrastructure Specialist, Mr Bram Bliet were present among others and distributed land titles in the meeting.

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	0	1093
Registration	2698	200	0	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 4 - 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	1,235	11,824
Jamabondi preparation	14,000	5,800	1,823	11,569
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	14,000	5,800	1,823	11,569
District Committee		5,800	1,968	11,564
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	14,000	5,800	2,925	9,753
Registration		5,500	3,631	9,543

Khatian Preparation	14,000	5,000	2,182	6,897
Khatian distribution	14,000	5,000	2,144	6,812

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

Project target of PTPS has already been achieved. It is to be mentioned here that 11,113 acres PTPS were completed in the survey season 2011 – 2012, 9,484 acres in 2012 – 2013, 11,758 acres in 2013 – 2014 and lastly 8,032 acres PTPS were done in 2014 - 2015 season. Total 40,387 acres PTPS have been completed, which is the 94 % of the total original project target of 43,107 acres. Rest of the PTPS (6%) could not be done because some areas were found lying outside the embankment, erosion, legal problems etc.

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	52	52	52	52	0
Subarnachar	13	13	13	13	0
Total	65	65	65	65	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	9	2,008	2,008	2,008
Subarnachar	-	-	-	-
Total	9	2,008	2,008	2,008

Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities

I. Progress on the 2nd Revision of the DPP

For two years' project extension and to accommodate government declared 8th pay scale, the proposal for 2nd revision of DPP has already been approved in the Project Evaluation Committee (PEC) of planning commission on 9th May 2016. Now this has been sent to the Planning Minister as per rule for final approval. Planning Minister sought the IMED report on CDSP IV implementation. The concerned division of the planning commission is now working on it to visit the project area and to prepare the IMED report.

II. Meetings of the Monitoring and Management Committees

During the reporting period 3 PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land) meetings were held on 03/01/2016, 25/02/2016 and 28/04/2016 in the Ministry of Land. In addition, six monthly DPMC (District Project Management Committee) meetings were also held at the PD office in Noakhali. In these meetings month-wise project progress and target were reviewed

thoroughly and many contemporary important issues were discussed and disposed. Land Settlement Advisor and ALSA of TA Team attended the meetings regularly.

III. Implementation of LRMS

Work on the up-grading and modernization of the existing LRMS software has already been completed. Online based modified LRMS (Land Records Management System) software is now running on trial basis in the district and Upazila level project offices. A server computer with required IP Address has been established and installed in the PD office of MoL, Noakhali. To run this online based software smoothly a broadband internet connection has been subscribed in the land section of TA team office. TA team is closely monitoring and supervising the operation of the newly installed software.

IV. Court Case related to boundary dispute

Judgement of the court case No.330/94, related to the boundary dispute between Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts has recently gone against the Noakhali district administration's interest. Noakhali district administration is now preparing to file an appeal case in the higher court. Till the disposal of the appeal case stalemate will continue in the settlement activities of Baggar Char Mouza (1,559.50 acres) in Char Ziauddin.

Overseas Study Tour

As per the provision of 2nd revision DPP an overseas study tour of the Ministry of Land part was made to the Netherlands and Italy from 13th to 22nd June 2016. 16 Member delegates headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Land participated in the study tour program. In the Netherlands a meeting with the Netherlands Kadaster International (Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency) was the main event of the tour. In this meeting Director Strategy and Policy Department of Kadaster, Mr. Martin Salzmann welcomed the Bangladesh delegation with the moderator of the meeting Ms Christelle van den Berg. Various land management and survey matters relating to the Bangladesh context were discussed in the meeting. Resource persons of the meeting were Janine Bender, Manager Back Office, Co Meijer, Senior Land Administration Advisor and Rohan Bennet, Faculty of Geo-Information and Earth Observation (ITC). From the delegation side opening speech was delivered by the Secretary, Ministry of Land, Mr. Mesbah UI Alam. Introduction to Bangladesh Land Ministry was presented by the Joint Secretary Mr. Abual Hossain while CDSP-IV activities were presented by the Land Settlement Advisor of TA team Md. Rezaul Karim. Many important points and issues on opportunities for future collaboration with Bangladesh government and Kadaster were identified and discussed in the meeting. Identified areas were digitization of Maps, e-Governance, quality and efficiency development etc.

The delegation visited three more important places in the Netherlands: UNESCO Heritage site Kinderdijk; the 32-kilometer-long closure dike, the Afsluitdijk and the land reclamation project site Maasvlakte II (Rotterdam port). The later site visit was organized by Mott McDonald.

In Rome, Italy, the delegation visited Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) headquarters. Director, Land and Water division, AGL Mr. Eduardo Mansur welcomed the delegation. In the meeting resource persons from FAO were Mr. Sally Bunning, Mr. Sergio Zelaya- Bonilla, Mr. Ronald Vargas, Mr. Karen Frenken and Mr. Paola Groppo. In this meeting Gender and Land Rights database of FAO and Bangladesh issues were discussed elaborately.

The delegation also visited the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) headquarters. Mr. Nicolas Syed and Ms. Marie-Lara Hubert Chartier were present in the meeting with IFAD officials. Many important issues including CDSP-IV implementation and future interventions and funding of proposed CDSP-V were discussed in the meeting.

The delegation on the way to visit Italy from the Netherlands availed by road transport and visited Belgium, France, Germany and Switzerland.

Training, Seminar and Study Tour

The following training programs/ seminars/ workshops have been conducted on land settlement and management during the reporting period.

- The district administration conducted a day long (12/05/2016) training program especially on newly installed on-line LRMS software for officers and support staff, who are associated with the implementation of CDSP IV in Hatiya and Subarnachar upazilas besides the district Land Offices. The training included all the subjects relating to the conduct and management of the land settlement activities emphasized on LRMS software in the concerned areas of the two Upazilas. Land Settlement Adviser, software engineer and the senior officials of the district administration acted as trainers of the program.
- A seminar was arranged on 31st May 2016 by the district administration on expansion of the government line agencies activities into CDSP IV areas. Representatives of all the six implementing agencies of CDSP IV, relevant departments and journalists were present at the seminar. Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali and PD, CDSP IV MoL (Part) presided over the seminar while Land Settlement Adviser presented the key note paper by a power point presentation.

Outcome of Khatian (Land title) distribution

Since inception of CDSP IV 6,812 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 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	Federation
Char Ziauddin	7	1	1 (Yet to be formed)
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 and 2016-17, 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 were organized as per plan. A detailed technical training module was developed and agricultural experts of various organizations, BADC, DAE, SRDI, BIRRI, BARI, BWDB, ATI and Private Entrepreneurs contributed to the trainings as resource persons, with the support of TA team. Duration of the training was 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 one day technical training of FF members in Kharif-I, II and Rabi seasons for 170 batches (Char Ziauddin 13, Char Nangulia 78, Noler Char 51, Caring Char 16 and Urir Char 12) as per target of AWPB 2015 - 2016. 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 5,100 farmers (30 per batch) participated in the trainings. Training contents covered crop production, processing and post-harvest technology of 3 seasons. Various technological banners and festoons were presented as practical training materials.

Four days technical training (residential)

Four days technical trainings (residential) on Rabi season were conducted by DAE for 20 FF groups as per target of AWPB 2015 - 2016 at N-RAS training centre, Noakhali. Participants in each batch were 20. So a total of 400 participants attended the training. Officers of related departments such as DAE, BARI, SRDI, Bina, BADC, ATI and TA team were the resource persons on their respective subjects. Practical hands-on training was organized in the fields of BADC agro service centre, BADC seed processing centre Feni, BADC Horticulture centre Comilla, Horticulture centre DAE Feni, and at 3 private farms in Noakhali and Feni. Hand-outs of topics were provided to the participants.

Motivational tours

During the period 12 events (batches) of motivational tours were organized with 15 farmers and market actors in each group as per yearly target. Hence a total of 180 FF members/market actors 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/ Feni
- Nimshar Bazaar of Comilla for value chain market linkage.

Demonstration plots

As per AWPB 2015 - 2016, 200 demonstrations have been established at farmer's field in the 5 chars as per yearly target in three cropping seasons. Out of these 70 are high value crops (HVC) and 130 are low value crops (LVC). Among these demos: Rabi crops have already been harvested. Kharif-I is in harvesting stage and Kharif-II is in seeding/seedling stage.

Organizing field days

Twelve events of field days were organized during Rabi, 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 BRRIdhan 52 (yielded 4.5-5.0 tons/ha), BRRIdhan 62 a zinc fortified variety (yielded 3-3.5 tons/ha), SL-8 hybrid (yielded 7.2 tons/ha) and hybrid Hira (yielded 7.3 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 720 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 were organized by DAE in 2015 – 2016, following the 3 cropping seasons: Kharif-I, Kharif-II and Rabi. All the DAE officers and field staffs, representatives of related departments such as BADC, BARI, BRRI, Bina, SRDI, ATI, Seed Certification, NGOs, TA team members and farmers' representatives of all chars participated in these workshops. After power point presentation, a general discussion and group exercise was held. Recommendations of the workshops were incorporated in AWPB 2016 - 2017.

Value chain workshops

Three value chain workshops were organised as per AWPB 2015 - 2016. Representatives of related departments, market actors, and wholesalers, loan giving agencies, producers, NGOs and farmers representatives of all chars participated in these workshops. After presentation a general discussion and group exercise was held. Recommendations of the workshops were recorded properly for future implementation. Of those some issues such as linkages between local and upmarket actors, provide training and support of inputs for weighing materials, establishment of collection centre, supply plastic crates etc. have been ensured from the project.

Annual workshop

An annual workshop is scheduled to be organized in July, 2016. All the DAE officers and staffs, representatives of all research organizations, farmers, concerned departments, value chain market actors and PNGOs will be invited to attend the workshop.

Seasonal reports

As per target of AWPB 2015 – 2016 twelve seasonal reports have been published by DAE with the support of TA team and 42 (volumes) up to June 2016, 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 under preparation as per AWPB 2015 – 2016, containing all aspect information on project objectives, activities, progress, performances, constraints and results in the project chars.

Awareness raising technical leaflets, festoons etc

3,000 Posters, 9,000 folders/ booklets and 600 festoons were published and distributed among the farmers for awareness building and used as materials for above mentioned practical trainings. These are containing various adapted technologies on modern agricultural practices, applicable for coastal areas.

Input distribution

Input support to the farmers is an effective tool to disseminate technology for early implementation of field activities. Hence in 2015 - 2016, 18 tons of HYV seed, 78 tons non-urea fertilizer, 60 hand sprayer, 800 plastic drums, 120 rice threshing machines and 2,910 sex pheromone traps have been distributed among the farmers of the area.

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	April 2016
Char Nangulia	11.2	25.3	5.3	16.1	2.0	7.2	1.7	6.3	2.9	7.6
Noler Char	4.8	28.0	4.2	13.0	4.0	9.8	3.7	13.0	4.7	7.6
Caring Char	6.6	32.2	3.9	15.1	4.5	11.0	4.0	11.0	4.7	10.1
Char Ziauddin	10.6	14.2	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.5
Urir Char	8.5	16.1	7.1	11.1	4.6	10.3	2.3	14.0	4.1	10.9
Average	8.2	23.2	4.6	11.7	3.3	8.2	2.6	9.2	3.6	7.7

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

Through different studies and research findings and from the above 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

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 previous reporting 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. In addition, the project has active co-ordination with all the NARS (National Agricultural Research Systems) agencies under the MoA.

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.

4.5.2 Social and livelihood support

The focus of the Social and Livelihood Support (SLS) component of the project is on social and economic development of households in the five chars, especially women and children. Approximately 28,000 households live in these five chars. So far 27,654 households have been identified in the whole project area. The sub-component is implemented at field level by partner NGOs. Four PNGOs were selected to perform the assignment. The selected partner 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 Assistant Accountant cum office assistant, Coordinators for Legal and Human rights, for WatSan, for Homestead Agriculture & Value Chain Development, for Disaster Management and Climate Change, for Fisheries, for Poultry & Livestock and for the Health and Family Planning Program; a Medical Assistant and three Health and Family Planning Facilitators. The Branch Manager is responsible for coordination of all the activities of the social and livelihood 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 Assistant 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 staff 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 sub-components 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 for the Poultry & Livestock programs to cover the five chars through 11 branches. The status of the staff of PNGOs by end June 2016 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
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	NGO Director	NGO coordinator	NGI component	Area manager	Accountant	Office assistant	Sub-Total	Branch Manager	Accountant	Assistant accountant- cur office assistant	Credit Officer	HR Coordinatc	WatSan Coordinator	Agriculture Coordinator	Paramedics	HFPF	Support staff	Fisheries coordinator	Poultry Livestoc coordinator	Sub-Total	Female	Male	Total	
BRAC	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	4	23	5	5	5	5	16	8	3	3	87	27	65	92	29
SSUS	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	12	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	36	7	34	41	17
DUS	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	0	9	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	31	6	29	35	17
SDI	1	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	4	19	11	11	8	55	11	11	11	11	34	15	6	6	190	48	161	209	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 1,636 beneficiaries received training on IGAs. The cumulative number up to June 2016 is 22,102 (farm 21,902; non-farm 100).

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 to June 2016, 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. 4,914,711 was collected during the reporting period and **total savings is Tk. 88,921,098** up to June 2016. Average savings per member is Tk. 3,372.

PNGOs are disbursing loans as per beneficiaries' choice and skill. During the period 9,733 loans were disbursed amounting Tk.22,33,00000 and in total 67,618 loans were disbursed up to June 2016, amounting **Tk. 106,74,70,000 among 24,361 borrowers** (All of them received first loan from the project). The average loan size in the reporting period was Tk. 15,787. The total member coverage by loans is 92%.

Death benefit: If any micro credit group member dies, the nominee of her family will get a financial benefit from the project amounting Tk 2,550. In addition PNGOs are providing an equal amount of money from

their organization's fund. In the reporting period 28 families have received death benefit from the project and 334 up to June 2016.

Outcome of the Microfinance Program

So far 22,002 beneficiaries were trained on farm- and non-farm IGA, which is 78% 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. Their monthly income ranges between Tk 1,000 to 15,000. About 25% of the women tailors became master tailors and they are teaching girls and women with reasonable fees. Some women are earning Tk 4,000-5,000 by making nicely designed caps, which are exported to Arabian and other countries.

110 Women are involved in developing plant nurseries. These women are producing and selling seedlings, fruit saplings and medicinal plants to char dwellers. They are earning Tk 20,000-50,000 from their nursery business. Some of them have invested in secondary income generating activities like poultry farms, carrier-vehicles like 'Nochimon (local mechanised carrier)' and paddy threshing machine (Paddle threshers).

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 4,033 health forums were conducted and 36,546 forums were conducted up to June 2016. 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. 413 Health forums were visited in the reporting period and in total 3,274. 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. 12, 086 Households were visited (repeated) in the reporting period and 126,369 (repeated) up to June 2016.

In the **static and mobile clinics** 15,865 Patients received treatment during the reporting period and 151,247 beneficiaries received treatment up to June 2016. Medical Assistants of the clinics usually refer the patients which they cannot diagnose or are unable to give proper treatment, to the doctors of Upazilla and district general hospitals. In the reporting period 245 patients were referred and so far total 2,466 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 230 baby boys were circumcised and 520 up to June 2016.

175 **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 1,701 **pregnant women** received **treatment and check-up** and in total 10,495. 1,058 pregnant women and 113 lactating mothers were served iron tablets and 6,223 and 4,969 respectively were given tablets up to June 2016.

TBAs handled 687 deliveries in the reporting period, which makes in total 10,769. During the reporting period 24 **extremely poor pregnant women** received financial support and 55 received support up to June 2016.

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. 250 Group counselling's performed in the reporting period and in total 3,155, in the reporting period 53,657 cycles were distributed and in total 322,222 cycles of pills were distributed, 5,289 injections for the reporting period and 8,272 up to June 2016 were given. Family planning method user rate in the project stands at 79%.

To reduce diarrhoea the Health and Family Planning Facilitators are working for raising awareness on safe drinking water, net and cleanliness. 157 Packets of ORS have been distributed among the

households in the reporting period and 896,268 were distributed up to June 2016, 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 HFPFs conduct the orientation as per CDSP IV guide line. 199 Local leaders received orientation in the reporting period and 2,206 up to June 2016. In addition several meetings were conducted with civil surgeon, Deputy Director of family planning Noakhali. CDSP IV interventions, achievements and future plans were discussed with them.

World Health Day (WHD) Observation: To make the project area people aware on health and hygiene, the World Health Day (WHD) is observed in all 12 branches of PNGOs. Normally rally and discussion meetings are held on that day. People from all walk of society attend the occasions. 12 Events were observed in the reporting period as per plan. Total 64 events were performed up to June 2016.

Training and practical session on food processing and cooking system: To develop the capacity of staffs on method of modern and hygienic food processing and cooking system, first the staffs of the program were given training on the subject .The duration of the training was 3 days. Two batches of training were completed with 48 participants both Health and Family Planning Facilitators (HFPF) & Medical Assistants. Both theory and practical session was included in the training module. Trainers from BRAC conducted the training.

Orientation on food processing and cooking system: The project char dwellers usually cook their food using traditional method; huge nutrients loss occurs and misuse of food through this traditional food processing and cooking system. Most of the families do not prepare any special food for pregnant and lactating mothers, neither special food for babies. To make the people aware about loss and misuse of traditional food processing and cooking system and to save nutrient especially for pregnant women, lactating mother and babies, HFPFs of the program are conducting orientation sessions in the field and subsequently it is discussed in the health forum as an important issue. In the reporting period 20 orientation sessions were conducted in different samaj and up to June 2016 24 sessions.

Height & Weight measuring of babies (0-5 yr): The RIMS surveys revealed that stunting among babies and small children is a problem in the project area. Medical Assistants are measuring the height and weight of the babies/ children less than five years of age. The measurement is taken quarterly for each baby. 90 Babies are under observation and their height and weight are recorded.

Exploring patients' fee collection: For the sustainability of clinics in the project area even after phasing out of the project, TA team and partner NGOs are conducting mass meetings in the area with all stake holders. In the reporting period 10 such meeting were held with different groups and up to June 2016.

Medicine sale by PNGOs: For the convenience of the beneficiaries, project management decided to create a revolving fund for medicines of BDT 10,000 for each PNGO branch. Medicines are purchased and sold among the beneficiaries with minimum profit made by PNGOs. In the reporting period PNGOs sold medicines worth BDT 1,000,689 and cumulative it became BDT 4,207,670 up to June 2016.

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. Maternal mortality rate in the project is 1 per thousand while the national average is 18. Birth rate is 3 per thousand while national average is 36. Child mortality (0-5 yr) is 10 per thousand while the national average is 38.

Infection and complication due to traditional circumcise has been reduced as circumcision is performed by the Medical Assistants. Treatment cost and patient turnover per month in the project clinics is reducing.

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 sub-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 and refresher courses with field finding issues for implementation and to enhance skills and capability of work for effective program activities.

Awareness meetings

WATSAN coordinators have conducted 206 credit group meetings and so far 2,033 (two or more times a group). Separately 1,348 monthly meetings were held with TUG members and 9,874 up to June 2016. 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. 148 TUGs were formed in the reporting period and 1,374 up to June 2016. 1,205 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

1,128 DTWs were installed and 1,118 functioning tube wells are being used. In the reporting period 2 platforms were constructed and 1,127 up to June 2016. Tube well management groups have maintained 42 platforms in the reporting period, in total 134, with 498 small repairs being done by CTF members at their own cost.

Care Taker Family training and Kit box distribution

PNGOs have distributed 3 tube well maintenance kit boxes to trained care taker families in the reporting period and 1,128 up to June 2016. 2,241 CTF members received training with focus on water and sanitation issues, repair and maintenance of tube well.

Single pit latrines

Through coordination with DPHE, PNGOs ensured distribution of 3,630 sets latrines in the reporting period and 19,073 up to June 2016. Including the backlog of uninstalled latrine sets, 5,205 were installed in the reporting period and in total 19,073. 4,660 Superstructures were completed in the reporting period and 18,256 up to June 2016.

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 organised to meet this sanitation target. 79 Imams of mosques were mobilized to discuss awareness building on hygienic use of latrines. 433 School meetings were conducted (4 or more times) with students & teachers in which 23,086 participants attended. 87 Adolescent orientation meetings were organized where 1,044 adolescent girls participated to create awareness on basic sanitation and hygiene.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotional activities progress, with focus on household water treatment, safe storing of water, hand washing with soap at critical moments and hygienic disposal of human excreta. The key indicators of behavioural outcomes for the Water and Sanitation sub-component are:

Major intervention	Outcome/ Indicators
Availability of safe drinking water	86 % of HHs has access to safe water available within average 150-200 meter distance from DTWs installed by the project.
Safe storage of water	100% HHs are used to store water in safe storage containers.
Access to basic sanitation service	75% of HHs has access to an improved sanitary facility.
Use of soap or ashes in the latrine	72% of HHs have soap and water at a hand washing point inside latrine.
Hand washing with soap at critical moments	60% of HHs with soap and water at a hand washing point commonly used by family members.
Changes due to safe water and sanitation	Significant reduction of water borne diseases like Diarrhea, Hepatitis, Scabies etc. and 65% health improvement.

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, demonstration plots, motivational tour and distribution of input support.

Farmers training on fruits and vegetables: During the reporting period 1,480 farmers received training on fruits and vegetables and 12,160 up to June 2016. All trained farmers received inputs (seeds, saplings, fertilizer, etc.) through PNGOs.

Demonstration plots: During the reporting period 938 farmers received orientation on high value crop demonstration and in total 6,461 demonstration plots were established (1,545 mixed fruits orchards and mango orchard, 4,916 farmers received vegetable seeds/mustard oil cake/ pheromone trap) and 38,445 saplings of different fruits were distributed up to June 2016.

Vermi compost: To encourage organic farming, reduce cost of production and improving soil health condition, 568 Vermicompost plants were established during the reporting period and 835 up to June 2016.

Motivation tours and organized field days: For extension of new technologies and to get introduction to best practices in the project area, 44 motivation tours for farmers were organized and 45 field days were organized in the reporting period and 219 up to June 2016, with the aim to make 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 sapling production. In the reporting period 308,761 saplings were produced and 1,611,806 up to June 2016. In the reporting period 164,679 saplings were sold worth Tk.1,297,025 and up to June 2016 total saplings sold 901,840, worth Tk.7,322,325.

Collections Point Management Committees (CPMC): 11 CPMCs were formed earlier. In the reporting period meetings were held with all 11 committees. Each group consists of 40 growers and 10 market actors, so in total 440 growers and 110 market actors are actively functioning in the project area. They were trained on pre-season vegetable production and selling plan.

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 44 rain water harvesting schemes on a pilot basis for dry season irrigation. Each scheme covers 50 to 100 decimal of land (depending on harvester's capacity) for drip irrigation of pit crop vegetables in Rabi season and early cultivation of e.g. cucumber in Kharif 1 season.

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 a huge quantity of vegetables for their family consumption and for selling in the retail and wholesale markets. A few figures up to June 2016: Country bean seed 1,696 ton, country bean 614 ton, cucumber 2,184 ton, bitter gourd 449 ton, sweet gourd 116 ton, yard long bean 547 ton, tomato 104 ton, snake gourd 213 ton, ridge gourd 145 ton, okra 242 ton, chili 60 ton, banana 550 ton product has been sold through local, neighbouring district and Dhaka city value chain whole sale 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, 'Nochimon' local carriers and poultry farms. They are benefiting a higher level of income and enjoying better livelihood in their families than before joining CDSP.

Project area beneficiaries are using vermi compost into their field. Some farmers are earning more money by selling the vermi compost and worms in the project area.

Legal and Human Rights

The main objective of this sub 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. In the reporting period 1,027 meetings with NGO group members were held and 5,869 up to June 2016.

International Women Day observation: To make the project area people aware on Legal and Human Rights, International Women Day was observed in all branches of PNGOs. A rally and a discussion meeting were held on that day. People from all walks of society attended the occasions. 12 Events were observed in all branches in the reporting period and 64 events up to June 2016.

Orientation meetings with local social leaders: An orientation meeting for local stakeholders such as Union Parishad 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 in the branch office. After the orientation an action plan is prepared, and follow up is given by the LHR coordinators of the component. 200 Persons received orientation in the reporting period and 1,475 up to June 2016.

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 of 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 disseminate the message and take action against any violation of human rights. In the reporting period 500 selected beneficiaries received training by 20 events from PNGOs and total recipients are 4,474 by 179 events up to June 2016.

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 52 courses were organised for 1,322 beneficiaries and 518 courses up to June 2016 for 12,806 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 Parishad and assists to implement the program, 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 reporting period 928 and 3,502 meetings were held up to

June 2016. Soon after hearing information on an event they try to solve the problem with the local people. Thus they are prohibiting e.g. early marriages in the project area. LICs stopped 6 early marriages in the reporting period and 90 were prohibited up to June 2016.

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 438 marriages were registered including few dues of previous period and up to June 2016 2,850 out of 2,891 were registered with Kazi (marriage register) office.

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. Discussion matters of the meetings were 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 meeting 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 were prepared on issues discussed in the meeting and follow up is given by coordinators. In the reporting period 12 meetings were held and 64 meetings were held up to June 2016.

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. 849 meetings were held in the reporting period and 6,472 meetings were held up to June 2016 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 817 beneficiaries attended the refresher training and 1,948 received refreshers training up to June 2016.

House strengthening and plinth rising: 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 is targeting mainly Caring Char. 66 Houses were strengthened and 66 plinths raised in the reporting period and 417 up to June 2016.

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 campaigning and motivation to increase the number of users gradually. In the reporting period 1,070 cooking systems were established in all branches and 5,041 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. 11 Events International environment day were observed in the reporting period and 12 events National Disaster preparedness Day 62 and 64 events respectively were observed up to June 2016.

Bill board preparation: To disseminate and easy understand the message on Disaster Management and Climate Change, Bill boards are prepared and put in places where many people are moving and watching. 13 Such billboards were prepared up to June 2016.

Signal flag: To provide community people early warning of disaster, in each branch 3 locations were selected with the management committees, where flags and other materials were supplied and stored. At 117 locations 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.

Outcome of the Activities of Disaster management: Thanks to the trainings, refreshers and group meetings on the issue all HHs of the project are aware about disaster preparedness and the signs of disaster signalling. In all areas union disaster management committees are active during the pre- and post-disaster period. During the recent cyclonic storm “Roanu”, from May 19 till 21, 2016, the volunteers of Union Disaster Management committees actively participated in signal flag hoisting, miking the community danger level of signalling and in mobilizing people to take shelter. As a result about 6,500 people took shelter in the nearest project cyclone shelter and most of the people went to a safe place. Already 16% of the project HHs is using improved cooking system for their daily cooking purpose.

Poultry and Livestock

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 352 and in total 1,306 group meetings for awareness build up were held up to June 2016.

Poultry Worker Refreshers Training: In the reporting period 124 Poultry workers received one day refreshers training in the PNGO branch offices.

Fodder Cultivation and Management Training: In the reporting period 220 selected beneficiaries received training on saline tolerant fodder cultivation and management techniques to reduce shortage of quality green grass for livestock during dry and rainy season in the project area. Each trainee received grass seeds and fertilizer as input support from the project.

Poultry Vaccination Program:

To improve productivity and reducing poultry mortality CDSP IV started a poultry vaccination program from May 2015, which is implemented by PNGOs. During the reporting period 552 poultry vaccination programs were conducted and 1,342 up to June 2016. In the reporting period 66,561 and in total 1,53,322 poultry (both chickens & ducks) were vaccinated. 56,633 Poultry were given vaccine for the first time, which indicates newly generated poultry flock in the project area. The total use of vaccine is 91%, 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	300	32,000	29,442	92	27,255
SSUS	60	17,600	14,524	83	6,783
DUS	169	17,000	16,880	99	16,880
SDI	23	6,400	5,715	89	5,715
Total	552	72,880	66,561	91	56,633

Para-vet selection and training: To decrease prevalence of common diseases, ensure vaccination and veterinary care for livestock in the project area, 12 persons (1 person 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), and from the District Artificial Insemination Centre. After 15 days residential training 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 input.

Livestock Vaccination and Treatment: During the reporting period 224 livestock vaccination programs were conducted in the project area and 271 up to June 2016. In the reporting period 16,593 livestock (cattle & buffalo) were vaccinated and 21,065 up to June 2016. During the reporting period 7,530 livestock were given primary treatment and 7,875 up to June 2016.

Technical support to beneficiaries: During the reporting period, poultry and livestock coordinators have provided technical and management support to 320 cattle rearers, 143 goat rearers, 289 homestead poultry rearers and 129 beef fatteners and in total 896, 484, 861 and 299 respectively up to June, 2016.

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.

About 70% of the HHs now has access to poultry & livestock vaccination and treatment service. The increasing number of treated livestock indicates easy access. 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 improved family nutrition through increased consumption of milk, meat and eggs.

A linkage has been established between Para-vets and DLS which help them to become more technically sound. Para vets are also involve with veterinary medicine business with small dispensaries in local bazaars which ensure quality Vet- products in char areas and it gives them Tk. 6,000 to 10,000 monthly income from primary treatment and medicine business.

Fisheries

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 training was to develop the knowledge and at the same time to share modern technology on fish culture management with the annual fish farmers. 4,418 Beneficiaries were trained on fish farming.

Training on fish culture management of seasonal pond: The objective of the training was to develop the knowledge and at the same time to share modern 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 60 farmers were given training and 108 to June 2016. The trained persons are in operation in the field and producing good quality of fingerlings.

Meetings 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 462 group meetings were held and in total 1,662. 2,013 HH were visited by the Fisheries Coordinators and in total 4,712 up to June 2016.

Spawn collection, Fingerlings production and release: 54 Newly trained nurserers have collected 47.5 Kg of fish spawn (Rui, Katla, Silver carp, Bighead, Mrigle, Kalibous, Sarputi and Grass carp) from Rajlaxmi fish hatchery of Rajganj of Begumganj Upazilla, Noakhali and released these into the prepared 54 nursery ponds. So far 95 nurserers released 76.8 kg of spawn in 95 nursery ponds. 75% Cost of the spawn was given as an input support from the project and remaining 25% was borne by the nurserer. In all the nursery ponds together approximately 60 lac fingerlings will be produced. In the reporting period 367,202 fingerlings were sold by 31 nurserers to 3,804 annual and seasonal fish farmers in the project area and outside; in total 367,202 fingerlings were sold (total price was Tk.8, 58,660) up to June 2016.

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 modern technology among the surrounding traditional fish farmers. 600 Model fish farmers were trained on fish farming in the reporting period and in total 720. 77,800 Fingerlings were distributed to 120 model fish farmers from nursery farmers as an input support from the project.

4.6 Institutional development

4.6.1 Field level institutions

Effective development calls for the “ownership” of processes of change by those who will embody them in the future. In most cases, external interventions have negative implications at local level because it often leads to a lack of ownership on the part of local communities. For avoiding such a situation in future CDSP IV is adopting a multi-dimensional approach which requires the institutional basis at community level in order to promote a participatory process as well to make the efforts sustainable. Moreover community-owned processes would only be transformative if it is driven and self- organized by internal forces and dynamics of changes. In order to promote such a process in the project areas 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 for better water management, 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 the end of 2012 as per project target. The formation of WMA in Noler Char and Caring Char was completed in December 2015 and the formation of WMF in CDSP IV area is under process. This process needs some careful consideration as the thinking is now floating whether WMF should be established on project basis or local administrative boundary basis. In order to come to a concrete decision promoting a participatory process, the project is now planning to organize a workshop involving the representatives of all WMGs and WMAs. The formation of TUGs is already completed, except for some additional DTWs, while formation of SFGs and LCS is still on-going as these are to be formed on the basis of works to be implemented in the respective areas. 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 WMA was formed in Noler Char and Caring Char areas 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 four times out of target 6 during this time at Kaladur Bazar CDSP IV site office. Average attendance in those meetings was 90%. Since its formation the WMA met 30 times and discussed issues like: river erosion poses a threat to the area, water management problems, particularly removal of water logging, audit of WMGs due to non-availability of relevant officials from BWDB, increase of membership in all WMGs, practicing participatory water management rules - 2014, land settlement issues, 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, raising of cyclone shelters campus including construction of additional pit latrines. Status of WMGs centres bills received and update of accounts regarding WMGs centres construction were also discussed in those meetings.

Formation of Water Management Groups (WMG)

As per project design, all activities related to WMOs are primarily the responsibilities of BWDB but no extension officials are available in Noakhali Division since the beginning of this year 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 the four chars (in Char Nangulia - 11 WMGs & 1 WMA, in Noler Char - 5 WMGs, in Caring Char - 3 WMGs and 1 WMA in Noler Char and Caring Char and in Char Ziauddin – 2 WMGs) as per target. But due to non-availability of BWDB extension officials, not all activities of WMOs are discharging in an effective manner like regular auditing of all registered WMGs, registration of rest of the WMGs, including organizing the training courses outlined in the Annual work plan for CDSP IV.

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 from BWDB. Registration of WMOs (WMGs and WMA) in CDSP-III, II and I areas is also under process. The process for registration of WMGs in CDSP-III, II and I areas is getting 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.

But as no extension officials are available in Noakhali BWDB Division the process is taking more times than expected.

Construction of WMG's and LADC office buildings

Construction of 11 Water Management Centre buildings 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 construction of WMGs centre by respective WMG will have two-fold benefits like the quality of the works will be ensured and the WMG members will get some financial benefits out of this construction. But the respective WMGs received very limited benefits due to the lengthy payment procedure followed by BWDB.

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 (January – June 2016)

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	38	76	5 for each WMG 1 female member increased.
2	Noler Char	5	28	7,020	105	78	183	6 for each WMG
3	Caring Char	3	22	3742	45	44	89	6 meetings held
3	Char Nangulia	11	83	13,837	251	199	450	5 for each WMG
Total		21	146	26779	439	359	798	
Char Nangulia		WMA	83	13,837	30	14	44	4 meetings held

As can be seen in the table in Noler Char and Caring Char all monthly meetings of the 8 WMGs were held as planned. In Char Ziauddin most of the monthly meetings were held, 10 in total. In Char Nangulia 55 meetings were held during this reporting period. Average attendance in those meetings was 52% in Noler Char, 64% in Caring Char, 57% in Char Ziauddin and 56% in Char Nangulia. The WMGs enrolled only one new female member in Char Ziauddin. The effort is continuing to increase the enrolment of new members.

Four monthly meetings of **Char Nangulia** WMA were held in this reporting period and the average attendance in those meetings was 90%.

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 52%. Respective WMGs prepared list of possible beneficiaries for enrolling them as new members but river erosion emerged as potential threat for the area resulting in a slow process on the part of local communities.

In **Char Ziauddin** 10 monthly meetings of the 2 WMGs were held during this reporting period and the average attendance in those meetings were 57%.

In **Caring Char** all 18 meetings of the 3 WMGs were held during the reporting period and the average attendance in those meetings was 64%.

WMOs in CDSP III

10 WMGs and 1 WMA were established in CDSP III area, i.e. in Boyer Char. Ten WMGs have 364 members out of which 194 male and 170 female as 16 male and 2 female members have increased during this reporting period. WMA has 40 total members of which 30 male and 10 female.

The ten WMGs organized 52 meetings during this reporting period. Male attendance and female attendance in those meetings were 54% and 61% respectively, with the average attendance 57%. WMA could not organize any meetings during this reporting period as a dispute arose in fixing the demarcation line between Hatyia and Ramgati Upazila, one is in Noakhali and the other in Lakshmipur District. These ten WMGs have accumulated a capital of Taka 2,035,039 as their savings, share and profits from economic activities undertaken by them.

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. WMGs repaired road and embankment at Boyer Char.
3. WMA has been leading all operation, maintenance, social services and linkage and coordination with LGIs, other projects and implementing agencies independently in Boyer Char.
4. WMA and WMGs facilitated the formation of 4 LCS for market development in Mohammadpur Bazar under CDSP IV. The work was completed during this reporting period and 68 members were involved in this work out of which 47 male and 21 female.
5. The Team working for the feasibility study on Food Security and Climate Change organized an FGD in Boyer Char area and shared various issues related to the study with a cross-section of local people.
6. The monitoring team of CDSP IV collected information from 2 WMGs in Boyer Char as a part of their regular assessment program.
7. The main issues raised by the local community during interaction are protection from river bank erosion, removal of water logging from their areas by operating the existing canals and resolve of the crisis regarding fixing the boundary lines between Hatyia and Ramgati.

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.

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 was 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.

WMGs-Gangchil operates smoothly the 12-vents regulator, met 12 times in the reporting period with average attendance 85%. A cross dam was constructed at the mouth of outfall channel in the post monsoon this year. They prepare a maintenance plan on regular basis and among 3, 2 WMGs have already been registered by BWDB and one is in the process of registration.

In **South Hatyia** 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. Yearly audits were not accomplished by WMGs, as no officials of the registration authority (in case BWDB) are currently available.
3. Monthly meetings were held by the WMGs (CM- six times, CBD-II 6 times, Nobagram-3 times of 6, Kolmi-3 times of 6) with average attendance 56%.
4. No water congestion reported during the period except in Nobagram. Sluices were repaired by BWDB in Kolmi, CBD-II and in CBD-I during the last period.
5. All WMGs reviewed O&M status and requirement in their areas and prepared a draft maintenance plan.

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.

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/ WMA sections above.

In **Urir Char** 17 meetings were held in the last six months out of the target 18. Average attendance in those meetings was 71%. The table below presents the status and details of the LADCs:

Table 4 - 12 Status of LADC during January - June 2016

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	67	15	82	17 meetings held out of 18
Total		3	3	21	2510	67	15	82	

Issues discussed in the regular monthly meetings of LADCs are as follows:

Role and responsibilities of LADC; construction of planned 2 more cyclone shelters in Urir Char consistent with the current demand as soon as possible; improved law and order situation; removal of local drainage congestion in different locations; lack of progress in construction of infrastructure; more deep tube wells and pit latrine installation and provision of LCS works in Urir Char.

Additional issues discussed in the LADC meetings at Urir Char

- Local people demand to include Urir Char as an operational area of forthcoming CDSP V.
- People demand to construct the Urir Char 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 district boundary demarcation line.
- About 2 km. homestead area in the south western part of the char has already been eroded by the river and the erosion is continuing. Local people requested to take measures in order to stop the erosion.
- Local people demanding additional 40 km earthen roads in Urir Char.

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 66 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 January – June 2016

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	18	18	3.8 km rd; 500 sets latrines; 1 market dev; 118 m HBB road.	389	126	515	Female-2 Male-10 Mixed-6
3	Char Nangulia	31	31	5.2km rd; 1,350 sets latrines; 1 market & 8 cyclone shel. dev.	455	215	670	Male-4 Female-7 Mixed-20
4	Char Ziauddin	2	2	1km rd. & 100 sets latrines	63	3	66	Male-1 Mixed-1
5.	Urir Char	2	2	1.2 km. rd const.	95	-	95	Male-2
6.	Boyer Char	4	4	1 market dev.	47	21	68	Male-3 Female-1
Total		66	64	14.7 km rds; 1,950 sets latrines; 3 market dev; 10 field dev; 188m HBB road constr.	1,231	451	1682	Male-25 Female-12 Mixed-27

Agency wise LCSs

There are 49 LCS for LGED work and 15 for DPHE work (latrine production). Respective implementing agencies are following their organizational guidelines as CDSP does not have its own guidelines yet. 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 is progressing well. Most of the markets will be developed through LCS. The staffs of implementing agencies still need to be activated more for LCS purpose at field level. TA Team continued their efforts through one LCS Facilitator. The Water Management centre buildings were completed by forming a 6 members subcommittee of WMG within their respective area with the support of BWDB and TA team. More centres will be constructed in the coming year. The bill payment for WMG centre construction needs to be simplified, allowing WMGs to receive their due bills within the shortest possible time.

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.

It has been spelled out in the objectives of LCS that this program has two-fold objectives: to generate seasonal employment for the really deserving poor people and to create scope for womenfolk to get involved in economic activities, which will encourage them to interact with other social and economic forces at local level. Information collected from different LCS groups reveals that during this reporting period LCS program has created 5,131 person days of employment. LCS participants received in total BDT 4,535,544 as wage from these works. It has been reported by the participants that they spent part of this amount for their survival and part of the amount they invested in other feasible income generating activities from where they will be able to receive regular income like low-cost garments selling, cattle rearing, fish culture and pretty trading. It is visible in the locality that women are selling their products in the local markets. In many families children are now going to school with a bright hope for their future.

Outcomes of the Institutional Component of CDSP IV

The Field Level Institutions (FLI) established by CDSP IV are not the end result of this endeavour; rather these are considered as effective means to promote a sustainable development process in the local areas even beyond the life of CDSP. It is demonstrated that these institutions are instrumental in providing government services in remote areas where these services were not visible in the past.

These institutions are now in the process to develop linkages with other market forces including their respective local government institutions as they feel by now that all problems encountered by them cannot be addressed only by them. So they are developing partnership with other social and economic forces in order to reduce their dependency on external forces which is the basic objective of all development initiatives. Previous phases of CDSP have also established that these institutions are contributing significantly in managing O&M of their infrastructure, market development and management, ensuring basic services providing by public agencies and resolving local conflicts.

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. Occasionally the UP Chairmen and members are participating in WMO's meetings, whenever their involvement is required, although many WMO members have been elected as LGI representatives. A process has started to formalize the participation of LGI representatives in particularly in WMA meetings and subsequently WMO representatives will participate in UP coordination meetings in order to deal with local issues. Specifically water management issues require wider participation to be resolved jointly and to promote a process for developing partnership at local level.

Challenges for sustainable WMOs

The institutional development process is implemented in all phases of CDSP without major constraint or interruption. At this point of CDSP IV, few issues appear as challenges for the sustainability of the efforts made by the project.

- River erosion in the project areas

Although the rate of erosion seems to be reducing at present, river erosion in some of the project areas (Char Nangulia and Caring Char) poses a serious threat to all development initiatives including the community based organizations promoted by the project. It is observed that some WMG members are not in a position to continue their involvement with the respective institutions as they have to migrate to other areas due to losing their homesteads by river erosion.

- Non-availability of BWDB Extension Officials

The project design of CDSP IV requires the continuous input of BWDB Extension officials for establishing, strengthening and capacity development of WMOs. Unfortunately no extension officials are available at Noakhali Division since the beginning of 2016. Although TA members are trying to support those WMOs, TA team are not in a position to provide all the services required by them like arrangement of funds for conducting training courses, auditing of WMOs in accordance with the provision made in Participatory Water Management Rules-2014 etc. Considering the life of CDSP IV, these activities are very much required to develop their capacities so that they can continue as a vibrant organization after the life of CDSP IV.

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 January - June 2016 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 women 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 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	76	38	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%	
Urir Char	LADC	03	82	15	36	11	31%	

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
Total		26	964	401	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 improving the position of women in society and 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	59	622	648	1,270	51%
Noler char	WMG	05	30	320	255	575	44%
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	10	102	115	217	53%
Caring Char	WMG	03	18	180	164	344	48%
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	6	110	42	152	28%
Noler Char	WMA	01	4	68	34	102	33%
Urir Char	LADC	03	15	223	50	273	18%
Total		26	142	1,625	1,308	2,933	45%

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 activities. 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. Their participation in these fora has helped women significantly in developing linkages with other social and economic forces, e.g. the outside traders which can ensure a fair price for the commodities they are producing at local level.

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	1,319	901	2,210	41%	According to the Gender Action Plan female membership in Farmers Forum should be at least 33 %, present average is 42%.
Char Ziauddin	07	274	146	420	35%	
Noler Char	25	839	661	1,500	44%	
Caring Char	15	396	504	900	56%	
Urir Char	06	310	50	360	14%	
Total	90	3,138	2,262	5,400	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	204	2923	2177	5,100	43%	According to Gender Action Plan female membership in SFGs is supposed to be at least 33%, present average is 39%
Noler char	92	1264	1013	2295	44%	
Char Ziauddin	31	401	374	775	48%	
Caring Char	53	842	483	1325	36%	
Urir char	74	1495	355	1850	19%	
Char Maksumul	14	177	173	350	49%	
Total	468	7102	4593	11695	39%	

Women are involved in road site tree plantation, pit preparation, fencing, watcher, maintenance etc. Women are capable and getting benefits from social forestry activities. The following table provides their membership in the Management Committees (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	204	1032	804	1836	44%	According to the Guideline of SFG female membership in the Managing Committee of SFGs is at least 33%, now it is 41%.
Noler Char	92	499	329	828	40%	
Char Ziauddin	31	160	119	279	43%	
Caring Char	53	298	179	477	38%	
Urir char	74	448	218	666	33%	
Char Maksumul	14	67	59	126	47%	
Total	468	2504	1708	4212	41%	

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

During this reporting period four hundred fifty one women were member of 12 Female and 27 Mixed LCS groups, involved in various development works. **Table 4 - 13** provides a picture of the total performance of LCS.

Land settlement

MoL distributed 2,144 khatians among the landless in the reporting period, out of which 107 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 like in hearing sessions and khatian receiving.

Outcome of Land settlement on women's position

Establishment of ownership rights on land allows the womenfolk to feel more empowered, manifested in active participation in family and society decision making like children's education/ marriage, buying/ selling of family assets, voice raised against any women violence etc. Women are receiving more honour from society than before. Moreover more decent housings are now visible in those remote areas instead of huts as the ownership rights are now officially established.

Various gender issues

- A Workshop on Gender Empowerment was organized by GWAB on 7-11th of February 2016 on board a ship surrounding the Sunderban areas. Three professionals from CDSP IV (two TA members and one BWDB Engineer) participated in the workshop.
- An exchange visit was organized to SAFAL project in the Khulna region, supported by EKN and sponsored by GWAB in April 2016. A team of 10 persons from CDSP IV side (including three community representatives) participated in this visit. The team visited various development projects initiated by SAFAL in order to empower and improve the livelihoods of the community women.
- A follow-up workshop was organized in Koitta, Manikganj in May 2016 by GWAB in order to review the progress and status of implementation of addressing gender related issues. Two TA members from CDSP IV participated in the workshop.
- A thematic meeting was organized by EKN on 21st of April 2016 in the Netherlands Embassy, Dhaka. EKN invited participants from various development projects supported by EKN and development agencies working on Gender Issues. The meeting discussed various issues related to Gender, including the constraints to support gender related issues in different geographical locations. Two senior level professionals from CDSP IV participated in the meeting.
- A two- day workshop was organized by GWAB in June 2016 to review the monitoring systems practiced by different development projects and discuss the quantitative and qualitative indicators on gender. CDSP IV's M&E and GSA consultants participated in the workshop.
- 20 Events of one day training courses on Gender orientation were organized during this reporting period where 634 members participated, including 393 women.
- A discussion meeting was held on early marriage, where WMG women leaders, Community elites, marriage registers and school going girls were present. Early marriages in the community are reducing due to awareness created among the people. 6 Early marriages were stopped by the community people in the reporting period.
- Two posters were developed on gender related issues in this reporting period.

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 2015 -2016 the following activities were scheduled for the reporting period:

- Annual Outcome Survey 4th round in 2015
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 7th round

- Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey 7th 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 survey was conducted from 11 November to 31 Dec 2015 with the same objectives as before: (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 analyst. The draft survey report was issued in this reporting period.

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 7th cycle of PME has been conducted by the MEOs. 36 PME sessions in 5 FLIs (NGO, TUG, WMG, Marker Committee and FF) were held using PME tools/ FGDs, having different key checkpoints/ issues for each FLIs. Sessions were held in the meeting places of each type of group. Group members were informed and gathered by 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 11 sessions for both NGO groups and TUG groups, 3 for Water Management Groups (WMG), 5 for Market Committees and 6 for Farmers Forums (FF) in different chars of the CDSP IV areas. A total of 550 (62.4% out of 870) Group members from the 5 types of FLIs actively participated in the sessions and on average 15.3 participants were present. For detailed information please refer to the table and the short write ups below.

Table 4 - 19 Overview of 7th cycle PME

Groups	No. Of sessions	Group members		Issues/ checkpoints for discussion
		Total	Present (%)	
NGO group	11	338	188 (56%)	(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	11	187	156 (83%)	(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	103	50 (49%)	(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	5	62	41 (66%)	(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 (vii) participation of women in weekly market days.
FF	6	180	115 (64%)	(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	36	870	550 (62%)	

PME of PNGO Groups

Main objectives of formation of NGO groups are (i) to empower women char dwellers, (ii) to encourage group savings, and (iii) to generate income through utilizing of microcredit available from PNGOs. 984 PNGO groups have been formed. The group members (26,373 nos.) have generated net total of Tk. 88,921,098 till June 2016, so on average each group member has generated about Tk.750 in a year. In addition they have generated another saving (terms deposit) named pension deposit schemes (DPS) of amount Tk. 32,28,100 in a year; i.e. each DPS holder has generated about Tk. 1,979 in each year.

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 on nursery plant production by PNGO Agricultural Coordinators of PNGOs and TA Team members of CDSP IV. Now-a-days, demonstration is considered as one of the best method of practical and appropriate technology transfer. The project has successfully established more than 7,000 demonstrations on mixed fruit gardening, vertical gardening, vermin compost, quick compost and homestead gardening. In the PME session, it has been found that most of 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, tailoring shop, and cow rearing.

Observed Values Obtained from PME Sessions of NGO Groups

Observations: No. or Percent	No. of PME Sessions	No. of HH/Members	No. HH/Members-Present	No. of HH with Increased-Prod	No. of HH with Increased-Consumption	No. of HH with Increased-Sales	No. of HH Owning-Duck	No. of HH Owning-Chicken	No. of HH Owning-Cow	No. of HH Owning-Goat	No. of HH with Increased-Duck	No. of HH with Increased-Chicken	No. of HH with Increased-Cow	No. of HH with Increased-Goat	No. of HH received H&FP Services	No. of Women with Direct IGAs	No. of HH with Improved Food Security
Nos.	11	338	188	188	188	160	181	188	142	26	94	118	72	5	188	70	135
%			56	100	100	85	96	100	76	14	50	63	30	3	56	3	72

PME data reveal that vegetable production and consumption thereof increased by 100% and sales by 85%, 31% Women are directly involved with income generating activities. All families are rearing poultry birds, 76% families rearing cows, only 3% rearing goats. PME data reveal that food deficit period of 72% families has reduced and 68% families are enjoying better quality food items than before. Now, 49% families are living in newly built living houses. All families have reported that they send their school going kids to nearby schools. Some schools are in place in the newly built cyclone shelters. The PME

participants have gratefully acknowledged for the development infrastructures built and interventions taken by CDSP IV.

PME of TUG groups

Key objectives of formation of TUG are (i) to establish at all levels that installed DTWs are for common use and 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. 1,128 DTWs have been installed till June 2016 and all DTWs are being looked after by 2,256 women Care Takers selected from the TUGs. All women Care Takers have been trained by the project.

Observed Values Obtained from PME Sessions of TUG Groups

Observations: No. or Percent	No. of PME Sessions	No. of HH/Members	No. HH/Members- Present	No. of HH with Training	No. of HH Practice Training Knowledge	No. of HH Collecting Water less than 500 m Distance	No. of HH with Sanitary Latrines	No. of HH Using Latrines Use Hygienically	No. of HH with Improved Health
Nos.	11	187	156	156	122	156	155	123	130
%	-	-	83	100	78	100	99	79	83

11 PME sessions were held with the presence of 156 (83%) TUG members. Currently, 78% TUG group members are practicing good hygienic and sanitation behaviour to keep them clean, well and healthy. Now 99% families have hygienic toilets, but 79% families use toilets hygienically and they do not have to face any shyness socially and awkward situation before guests for toilet usage. They (83%) 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 83% HHs reported to be with better health status. It has been observed that very few DTW-platforms found cracked and broken which have been repaired by the Care Taker Family members.

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. PME has been conducted with 3 WMGs with 103 members and of these 50 (48.5%) members were present at the PME sessions. The members thankfully mentioned that many WMGs meetings are being held in their Water Management Centres, recently established by CDSP IV project. They reported also that due to development of water management structures like drainage canals, sluices, flood protection embankments, bridges and culverts, they can now move from place to other places, markets, schools and health centres very easily. As WMG members they look after various water management structures and do repairs and maintenance where needed voluntarily. Many times BWDB provides repairs and maintenance works to them on contract basis. Some WMGs management committees are still weak and keep groups savings and other funds in their hands and do not deposit these to the bank. In such WMGs, attendance of members in monthly meetings is poor and democratic change process is not at a satisfactory level and members are very irregular in depositing monthly group savings.

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 early days, around

2001, there were a very limited number of shops, hardly one or two shops in each char. The number of shops increased in time, based on demand of commodities consumed by char dwellers. There are seven markets built by the project where more than 1,200 shops are operational. Every market has its own market committee to look after its management and onward development. 5 Market committees were assessed. There were 41 members (66%) present out of 62 members. The market committee members mentioned that due to development of road and other communication infrastructures, both sellers and buyers have been increased significantly. 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 days than at normal market days to sell their produce and also to purchase daily livelihoods and clothes. The markets are contributing in development of value chain and exporting local products to distant markets, located in other districts or even in the capital city.

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. 90 Farmers Forums (FFs) have been formed, selected from 5,400 farming families (each owing at least 30 decimal of cultivable land) from 5 chars under CDSP IV command area. Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) is promoting agricultural technologies adapted to saline conditions and resilient to climate change.

Observed Values Obtained from PME Sessions of FFs

Observations: No. or Percent	No. of PME Sessions	No. of HH/Members	No. HH/Members-Present	No. of HH reported on Salinity declining-Yes	No. of HH reported on Salinity declining-Yes	No. of HH reported on declining water logging-Yes	No. of FF reported on declining flood-Yes	No. of FF reported increase of production	No. of FF reported increase of sales	No. of HH reported reducing food insecurity	No. of HH reported intake of quality food	No. of FF reported use of MICRO-finance
Nos.	6	180	115	49	66	58	19	101	64	76	70	118
%			56	43	57	50	17	88	56	66	61	63

PME has been conducted with 6 FFs where there were 180 farmers and 115 (64%) farmers were present in 6 PME sessions. Most families have about 150 decimal of khas land. Char dwellers had very limited knowledge about HYV crops. At present, 89% of surveyed farming families are using knowledge about HYV and related HYV varieties of seeds. PME data reveal that 88% farming families increased crop production and 56% families sell produce after own consumption. Farmers have better knowledge and skills and 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, now-a-days they have to spend more money than before due to use of mechanized farming e.g. use of tractor and power tiller. About 66% participants mentioned that due to practice of homestead gardening they are better and secure in respect of seasonal food insecurity. About 61% farming families responded with improved and quality food intake by themselves than before and 83% farming households are using micro-credit for purchase of agricultural implements like power tiller, shallow water pumps for dry season irrigation, paddle thresher for paddy. The interviewed farmers opined that still there is lack of salinity tolerant varieties.

Assessment of Trained Women Doing Homestead Gardening as farm-IGAs

Under the Agricultural and Value Chain sub-component of Social Livelihood Support component more than 12,000 women group members have been trained on homestead vegetables & fruit crops by Agricultural Coordinators of PNGOs and TA team members of CDSP IV. Being members of PNGO group they have access to microcredit for establishing farm-IGAs like homestead gardening and poultry birds - and livestock rearing. MEKM unit has taken initiative to assess the effectiveness and outcomes of both farm- and non-farm IGAs operated by the trained women members who have invested either own resources or microcredit funds received from PNGOs/ financial institutions.

Sample household members have been selected randomly from the 12,000 women who received training and are operating homestead gardening in different chars of CDSP IV areas. Data have been collected by MEKM unit staff members through direct interview method and house to house visit using a structured questionnaire. Observations and findings have been documented in pre-designed survey questionnaire and in the form of case profiles.

Objectives of homestead vegetables production: (i) to promote vegetable (summer and winter) and fruit crops cultivation, operated by women group members, (ii) to promote new technologies as recommended by CDSP IV/ DAE around their homesteads, (iii) to help women to be able to stand on their own feet and be an earning members of their families/ households and (iv) to contribute in improving livelihood condition of char dwellers.

Expected outputs: (i) women farmers have been trained on producing summer and winter vegetables, (ii) trained women have received micro-credits from PNGOs and (iii) they are operating homestead gardens in char areas.

Key findings and Outcomes Achieved by Women Homestead Vegetable Producers

- The study reveals that the trained women farmers have access to agricultural productive resources and systems. They are also having access to both farm- and non-farm IGAs that help them in enhancing their power to purchase livelihoods. They have become earning members of their families and households through producing vegetables and other seasonal crops on their own land and sometimes on land leased-in from neighbour and relatives.
- Most sampled trained women farmers have access to group savings and microcredit from PNGOs. They are regularly generating weekly savings to PNGOs recorded through a passbook. All PNGO group members are entitled to have microcredit from PNGOs without any collateral except group savings. They are investing their microcredit into profitable income generating activities like agriculture farms, poultry rearing, cow rearing, operation of small business, purchasing agriculture land and other implements like power tiller, trolley, shallow water pump for irrigation and motorized carriers like 'nochimon'. They are using such agricultural equipment and vehicles for secondary sources. They are earning a lot of money from renting those implements with reasonable charges to other farmers.
- They have mentioned that whatever they produce now, they can sell those in the local markets. This has been possible due to establishment of markets, improvement of road communication, development of infrastructures and linkages with value chain established by CDSP IV.
- In CDSP IV areas, many farmers are now making integrated project of fish cum crop and homestead gardening in their own land. They are actually transforming their land into fish cum agricultural crop land using microcredit from PNGOs. They are releasing fingerlings of 'tilapia', 'rui', and 'katal' fishes in the side ponds of their farms depending on the availability of water seasonally. In case of homestead garden they are using 'sorjen' methods for more production of vegetables.
- All of the interviewed women farmers are growing more homestead vegetables in their own and leased-in land than before. They are growing field crops using both hybrid and HYV seeds. They can produce more vegetables and crops than before due to adoption of new technology e.g. sorjen method, vertical gardening, perching, pheromone trap, introduction of hybrid and HYV variety adopted by CDSP IV. They are also using soil friendly vermin compost and quick compost fertilizers produced by themselves. They consume part of their produce and sell the rest to local market. Their average seasonal income ranges between Tk. 50,000 to Tk. 300,000.
- Some women farmers mentioned that they can produce high value crops like cucumber, water melon, vendi (okra) even in the dry season due to installation of rainwater harvester supported by CDSP IV. Due to availability of stored rainwater, they can now grow vegetables in high salinity land also.
- Some farmers become value chain members for okra, cucumber, country beans and water melons which are exported to adjacent district markets and even to the capital city. Some women farmers are very hard workers. They work in the fields and homestead in day times and in the evening

make traditional handicrafts like carpets, baskets, 'mora' and caps using plastic & natural canes and sell those to local market and local vendors. The Zia char areas are prominent for handicraft products like carpets, designed caps etc.

- Most women farmers have invested their profit money in constructing either new houses powered by solar energy or in renovating their living houses. They are living in a better housing condition after joining as CDSP IV project beneficiaries. They have reported that they are more secure in respect to livelihood and socially.
- All farmers as a member of PNGO group are operating weekly savings schemes where they save Tk. 20 to 100 per week for future. It has been reported that some women farmers are operating pension deposit schemes (DPS) organized by PNGOs.
- It has been observed that women are very much confident in investing money in different types of IGAs. Some of them taken micro credits more than 4 times, having size of loans ranges between Tk. 30,000 to Tk. 50,000.
- The char dwellers are now very much motivated in sending their kids to schools. 24 Primary schools are now fully functional in recently established cyclone shelters supported by CDSP IV.
- Though PNGOs have provided quality and technical services and financial support through microcredit to women char dwellers in establishing agricultural farms and ponds for fish culture, which are operating in profitable modes, there are still some areas where the beneficiaries desire more support. For example:
 - Some women farmers suffer from lack of sufficient water for watering into homestead vegetable garden and seed beds during dry season. Some farmers are using water from rainwater harvester supported by CDSP IV. They are expecting more support for rain water harvesters.
 - Some farmers mentioned that they suffer from excessive salinity in dry season. They have requested to suggest them about soil tolerant varieties suitable for homestead gardening.

More information has been included in the following four selected 4-sample case profiles of trained women homestead vegetables producers.

Table 4 - 20 Key Findings and Outcomes Achieved by Women Homestead Vegetable Producers

PNGOs	Profile of Trained Women Farmers	Access to microcredit, instalment, savings	Results and Impact (Targeting, avg.-income, contribution to HH, economic status, outcome & impact)
SDI	Ms. Hasina Khatun (48), -Solaiman Bazar Somaj, Nangulia - works with her husband -Kids (2 daughters) -Marginal farming family	Loan: Tk. 20,000 (3 rd) Use: In cultivating paddy, vegetables, seeds, fertilizer Savings: Tk. 50/ week	Targeting: Good targeting by SDI Avg. Income: Tk. 450,000/year Profit from farming: Tk. 250,000/year Results & Outcomes: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. She invested her income for buying cows, fish culture, instalment of loan and savings She became an experienced farmer
Brac	Ms. Bibi Kulsuma (25), -Zia Bazar Somaj, Char Ziauddin - Works together with her husband. - 2 Kids: (1 son & 1 daughter)	Loan: Tk. 40,000 (3 rd) Use: In cultivating vegetables, paddy, soyabean, pulses, mustard Savings: Tk. 200/week	Targeting: Very good targeting by brac Avg. Income: Tk.70,000/year Profit from farming: Tk. 50,000/year Results & Outcomes: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. Making good profit from sales of robi-crops and vegetable, corns. Invest for kid's schooling. Rear cows
DUS	Ms. Jharna Begum (50) -Purbo Majlishpur, Noler Char -Works with her husband -Kids (3 sons) -Poor farming family	Loan: Tk.8,000 (2 nd) Use: In cultivating vegetables Savings: Tk. 50/week	Targeting: Good targeting by DUS Avg. Income: Tk.60,000/year Profit from farming: Tk. 20,000/season Results & Outcomes: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. She invested her income in rearing cows and ducks and agri-farming and earth-filling for agri-land development
SSUS	Ms. Rokeya Begum (32) -Azimpur, Somaj, Noler Char -Kids (5 sons and 1 daughter) -Poor farming family	Loan: Tk.40,000 (4 th) Use: In cultivating vegetables and buying cows Savings: Tk. 30/week	Targeting: Good targeting by SSUS Avg. Income: Tk.50,000/year Profit from farming: Tk. 20,000/season Results & Outcomes: Contributing to have livelihoods for her family. She invested her income in establishing an agr-project, repairing their house, educating their children. She makes handicraft-products like 'mora-sitting cushion etc. and made a profit Tk. 7,000 in one season.

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. In this reporting period 495 randomly selected farmers from the list of training participants provided by the four partner NGOs were 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 have been conducted are:

- Technical training on field crops with 55 participants from Farmers Forums
- Technical training on IGA (Homestead gardening, Poultry rearing, Cow rearing, Goat rearing and Fish culture) with 275 participants from NGO groups
- Training on Legal and Human Rights with 55 participants from NGO groups
- Health and Family Planning with 55 participants from NGO groups
- Disaster response planning with 55 participants from NGO groups

For KAP surveys farmers/participants 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 respondent of previous KAP surveys 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.

It is noted that in this reporting period, KAP for fish culture has been included as of 1st cycle. The comparative results between the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th cycle KAP surveys show that all of the surveyed HHs are 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 88% and practice level by 37% when compared with the year 2013. Similar reflection was found in practice level i.e. increase by 40% in the case of homestead gardening compared to year 2013.

KAP data reveal that there has been slight increase (6%) in good level of knowledge and 19% increase in practice level in the areas of poultry rearing, this has been due to introduction of poultry and livestock as sub-component of social and livelihood support (SLL) component. The participants have responded with grateful acknowledgement that they are getting services of poultry workers trained by CDSP IV. They are getting services of poultry workers in the form of vaccination in lieu of minimum service charges.

Both knowledge level and practice levels of NGO group members have a gradual increase in the areas of health and family planning services, disaster preparedness. KAP data show that there are gradual changes in positive directions in most areas.

The 1st cycle of KAP data on NGO group members who have been trained on fish culture have been recorded. This would be comparable when the 2nd cycle data would be collected in the next reporting period July-December 2016.

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
Seventh Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	2	9	89	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
Seventh Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	0	41	59	94	6	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
Seventh Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	2	59	39	81	14	5

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
Sixth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	20	61	19	26	71	3

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
Sixth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	5	61	34	50	45	5

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
Sixth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	7	62	31	21	20	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
Sixth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	5	55	40	74	8	18

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
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	4	58	38	75	24	1

I. Fish Culture for NGO Group Members

KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2016)	8	63	29	84	15	1

Special Observations over KAP Surveys: (i) Farmers are using PNGOs microcredit i different IGAs like poultry rearing, cow rearing, establishing plant nursery, operating small business, opening shop, purchasing power tiller, shallow water pump for irrigation during dry season, establishing vermin compost plant, rainwater harvest, vertical homestead gardens, purchase of 'nochimon' and 'koriomon' local mechanized carriers and initiating secondary IGAs using profits from those successful IGAs. (ii) Farmers repaying loan instalments from net income earned from selling poultry birds and livestock and (iii) farmers are building new living houses replacing their traditional thatched houses.

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 part of this strategy CDSP IV has developed a good practice database through ***the good practice template***. During the January - June 2016 reporting period four good practice cases have been identified and reported by CDSP IV staff members. The good practice areas identified were: (i) Deep Tube wells (DTW) are being repaired by Care Taker Family (CTF) members, (ii) DTWs platform are being repaired by Care Taker Family (CTF) members, (iii) Demonstration on Nutritious Food Processing and Cooking System and (iv) Adaptation of family planning permanent method.

Under the **Land Settlement and titling component** one poster has been developed and published that contains information on land settlement procedures and requisite government fees. The poster has been circulated and affixed to all public places like 'hat-bazars', local government offices, schools and madrasas, CDSP IV site offices and NGO offices.

Under the **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 are being deprived off nutritious food during pregnancy period, (ii) Dignity of women.

Under the **Poultry and livestock sub-component**, one colourful leaflet has been produced and distributed to all levels of stakeholders including char dwellers. The key messages included in the leaflet are: (i) disaster preparedness for poultry and livestock, (ii) take early measures to protect your poultry and livestock during natural disaster and be safe from anticipated nutritional and economic loss, (iii) ensuring bio-security for poultry birds and animals reduce cost of farming, (iii) what to do at the time of pre- and post-disastrous situations.

For more interesting and 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) Demonstration on food processing and cooking, (ii) training on improved fish culture management (demo), (iii) training on IGAs (fish culture), (iv) refresher training on gender) and (v) training on fingerling production and management.

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 revised draft final report of the second feasibility study, covering the island chars Kola Toli, Dhal Char and Char Mozammel, was submitted by the consulting firms in June 2016. The consulting firm has organized two workshops (the first one in Dhaka and the second one was in Boyer Char).

In this reporting period, a new feasibility study was initiated, concerning Incorporation of Food Security Issues in the Context of Climate Change in the CDSP Project Areas in a Further Phase. The field work for the study has been taken place in the CDSP (I-IV) areas during May - June 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 the Jute Research Institute

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

Gender and Water Alliance Program Bangladesh (GWAPB)

In the January - June 2016 reporting period, three workshops and one exchange visit have been organized GWAPB. These were:

- Workshop held on Gender Empowerment from 7-11 February 2016 on board a ship surrounding the Sundarban area. Three professionals from CDSP IV (two TA members and on BWDB Engineer) participated in that workshop.
- Workshop held in May 2016 in order to review the progress and status of implementation of action plans prepared by participants, where two TA members from CDSP IV participated.
- Workshop held in June 2016 to review the monitoring systems practiced by different development projects and discuss the quantitative and qualitative indicators on gender. CDSP IV's M&E and GSA consultants participated in the workshop
- An exchange visit to SAFAL project in Khulna region sponsored by GWAB in April 2016. A team of 10 members from CDSP side (including three community representatives) participated in the visit. The team visited various development projects initiated by SAFAL in order to empower the livelihoods of the community women.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

An Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee Meeting (IMSC) of CDSP IV, the 4th, was held on 17th January 2016. Issues discussed were among others overall progress of the project and second revision of the DPPs of all 6 Implementing Agencies to cover project extension till end 2018.

A wrap-up meeting of the IFAD Supervision Mission was held at MoWR on 15th March 2016.

Five Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings, the 43^d to 47th, were held during the reporting period, two in Noakhali and three in Dhaka. The meetings reviewed among others preparation of the IFAD Supervision Mission, agency wise progress, problems and bottlenecks, fund flow & management, reimbursement, 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.

An IFAD Supervision Mission visited CDSP IV from 5th to 16th March 2016. The composition of the mission was as follows: Mr Nicolas Syed, Mission Leader and Rural livelihoods specialist; Mr Robert Delve, Agriculture Specialist; Mr Bram Bliet, Water management and Infrastructure specialist; Ms Wanaporn Yangyuentham, Gender, M&E, KM Specialist; Ms Marie-Lara Chartier, Land tenure Specialist and Mrs Anta Sow, Financial Management Specialist, Fiduciary aspects. Mr Laurant Umans, First Secretary Food Security of EKN, joined in the field visit of the mission to the CDSP IV project area.

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.

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 30 June 2016 is presented, including the date of joining the project. On 12th January 2016 CDSP IV Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods), Mr Md Sadequul Islam, passed away unexpectedly. Mr Sadeque has greatly contributed to the success of CDSP IV during his 5 year involvement. He initiated and then ran the PNGO program with great enthusiasm and dedication.

5.4 Reporting

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

- CDSP IV Progress Report No 10, July – December 2015, March 2016.
- CDSP IV Supervision Mission Report, IFAD, April 2016.
- CDSP IV AWPB 2016 – 2017, April 2016.
- CDSP IV Technical Report No 10, (2d Draft) Annual Outcome Survey 2015, June 2016.
- Building Resilience in the Char Area: Baseline findings of the Char Development and Settlement Project (Phase IV), Brac Research and Evaluation Division, June 2016.

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 approved budget of AWPB 2015 – 2016, Withdrawal Applications No. 8A (for IFAD Loan) and 8B (for GoN Grant for Civil Works) were submitted to IFAD to account for expenditures incurred by the project during July to December 2015. The expenditures submitted for justification by IFAD were US\$ 1,309,238.87 against IFAD Loan and USD 143,053.52 against GoN Grant. These were duly accepted by IFAD.

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%). A second revision of the DPPs of the six Implementing Agencies is in progress for extending the project operations from December 2016 till December 2018. Second revision of one of the agencies (FD) has already been approved while the other five are under process and expected to be completed soon. The detailed cost of the Project in Bangladeshi Taka and US Dollar for the six year period up to December 2016 under the original DPPs 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 up to December 2016 under the first revised DPPs 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. 3,563.26 Million (US\$ 47.35 Million) a sum of TK 809.11 Million (US\$ 15.07 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2015 – 2016 against which a sum of TK 614.92 Million (US\$ 7.98 Million) has been spent during the year.

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the six year project period is TK.1,472.22 Million (US\$ 19.83.Million). A sum of TK 277.77 Million (US \$ 3.61 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2015 – 2016 against which TK 222.90 Million (US\$ 2.89 Million) was spent during the year.

Contribution of GoB

The contribution from the Government of Bangladesh for the six year project period is TK. 1,022.31 Million (US\$ 13.71 Million). A sum of TK 293.79 Million (US\$ 3.82 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2015 – 2016 against which TK 191.12 Million (US\$ 2.48 Million) was spent during the year.

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

No Withdrawal Applications were submitted to IFAD asking for funds during the reporting period. However, Withdrawal Applications No. 6A (for IFAD Loan) and 6B (for GoN Grant for Civil Works) was submitted to IFAD in the previous half year asking for reimbursement of US\$ 7.54 Million and US\$ 0.89 Million respectively to the Safe Account. Payments of the same amounts were received in the Safe Account in December 2015. Total fund received 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	157.80	155.50
B	Social Forestry	FD	87.60	1.14	43.80	0.57	43.80	0.57	65.67	62.35	3.32
	Sub-Total		598.75	7.77	299.38	3.89	299.38	3.89	378.97	220.15	158.82
2	Internal Infrastructure										
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	507.75	6.59	253.88	3.30	253.88	3.30	570.00	470.00	100.00
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	505.00	130.00
3	Land Settlement and Titling	MoL	4.32	0.06	2.16	0.03	2.16	0.03	5.80	4.60	1.20
4	Support to Livelihood										
	Agriculture Development	DAE	15.47	0.20	7.74	0.10	7.74	0.10	15.50	13.51	1.99
	Total		1,160.64	15.07	580.34	7.54	580.34	7.54	1,035.27	743.26	292.01

6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

The expenditures from IFAD funds in the period 1st January 2016 to 30th June 2016 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	699.57
b	Social Forestry	FD	87.60	460.90	43.80	265.30	186.47
	Sub-Total		598.75	2,192.92	299.38	1,265.65	886.04
2	Internal Infrastructure						
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	507.75	2,363.51	253.88	1,472.53	1,217.01
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	34.35	176.21	17.18	97.95	118.57
	Sub-Total		542.10	2,539.72	271.06	1,570.48	1,335.58
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	4.32	39.61	2.16	21.98	27.08
4	Support to Livelihood						
	Agriculture Development	DAE	15.47	76.59	7.74	45.35	62.19
	Total		1,160.64	4,848.84	580.34	2,903.46	2,310.89

6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1st January 2016 to 30th June 2016 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 30 June 2016	Expenditures Incurred Cumulative by 30 June 2016
			For 2015-2016	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes					
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	81.10	354.40	207.18	207.18

B	Social Forestry	FD	2.30	12.50	11.52	11.52
	Sub-Total		83.40	366.90	218.70	218.70
2	Internal Infrastructure					
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	150.00	418.60	387.37	387.37
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	13.00	52.70	30.20	30.20
	Sub-Total		163.00	471.30	417.57	417.57
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	7.00	21.80	21.76	21.76
4	Support to Livelihood					
	Agriculture Development	DAE	1.60	8.40	4.49	4.49
	Total		255.00	868.40	662.52	662.52

6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

6.9.1 Expenditures from GoN funds for infrastructure development

So far BDT Million 89.28 has been spent from GoN funds for infrastructure for BWDB, BDT Million 14.33 for DPHE, BDT Million 159.82 for LGED and BDT Million 0.24 for FD. The total amount spent for infrastructure development from GoN funds so far is BDT Million 263.67.

6.9.2 Expenditures from GoN funds for TA

Expenditures for Technical Assistance in the period 1 January – 30 June 2016 amounted to Euro 825,581 while total expenditures up to 30 June 2016 are Euro 7,184,815. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 30 June 2016 is presented in **Annex 7**.

6.9.3 Financial Progress against budget

The gross financial progress from inception of the project till June, 2016 is about 66% with BDT 4,049.56 Million (US\$ 52.53 Million) spent out of a provision of BDT 6,120.15 Million (US\$ 81.70 Million) under 1st Revised DPP. Agency wise and overall detailed financial - and physical progress is presented in the Financial Tables in **Annex 4**.

6.9.4 Development in Financial Operations

Internal Audit for the project for the half year of July to December 2015 was carried out in the reporting period and the report submitted to IFAD, Rome, Italy.

A two-day training was conducted on 16-17 May 2016 for accountants of all implementing agencies of the project on the new system of submission of reimbursement documents and preparation of withdrawal application in line with IFAD's requirements. The training was conducted at Conference Room at CDSP IV Noakhali Project Office, Sonapur, Noakhali. A short refresher course was also conducted at the same time for the accountants on maintaining accounts on Tally Accounting & Financial Management Software. Participants benefitted well from both the trainings. CDSP IV's next round of withdrawal application for January to June 2017 is being prepared in light of the new IFAD requirements.

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. The situation did not improve during the reporting period.*

- *Timeliness of availability of funds*

It is assumed that sufficient funds are made available to implement the planned project activities. *Underspending, in particular by BWDB due to failed tenders, turned out to be a bigger problem than availability of funds.*

- *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 smooth implementation of construction activities during the construction season; works should start as early as possible after the dry season sets in. *Weather conditions were mainly normal during the reporting period, but cyclonic storm "Roanu" hit the project area from May 19 till 21, 2016, which damaged the construction pit of DS 3.*

- *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; one IMSC meeting and regular PMC meetings were held during the reporting period and functionality and attendance are high.*

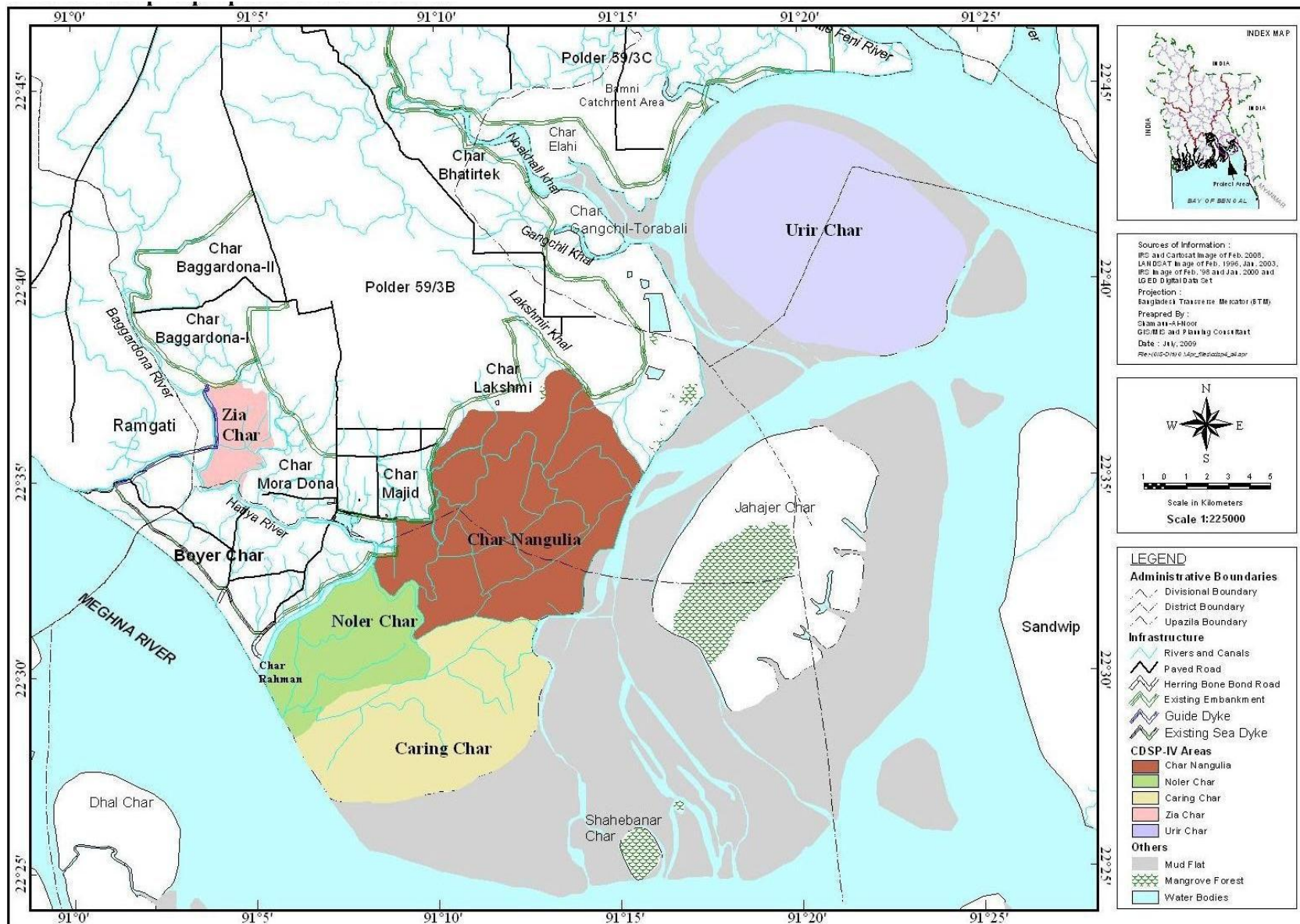
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Progress as of 30 June 2016
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"> - 209 km road constructed - 12,000 have access to shelter - School started in 86% shelters - 27,654 HH access to safe drinking water and 18,256 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"> - 16,351 HH - 6,812 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) - 22,002 female farmers - 27654 HH using H&FP services - 12,806 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. _ 50 km of embankment and 200 ha of foreshore protected by plantation _ 31 water management and 630 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 - 468 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"> - 209 km - 4 bridges, 144 culverts - 3 market - No data - 24 shelters - None - 1,128 DTWs - 27,654 HH - 18,256 Operational - 1,682 LCS members (male-1,231 female-451)
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"> - 16,351 HH - 6,812 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 _ 240 Fish Nurserers and _ 1680 model fish farmers _ 60 poultry workers & 12 paravets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys _ KAP surveys _ Project reports from DAE and NGOs _ Project reports 	<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 - 209 HW and 11 clinics - 22,002 women trained - 12,806 women trained on LHR - 118 Fish Nurserers - 720 model fish farmers - 60 poultry workers & - 12 paravets

<p>5. Knowledge management and lessons for Integrated Coastal Zone Mgt (ICZM).</p>	<p>_ Project reports, studies workshops and other events _</p>	<p>_ Project reports</p>	<p>Government continues to support coastal development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress Report- 11 - Technical report- 11 - Mission Report- 9 - KAP report-7 - PME report- 7 - Feasibility Study- 3 - RIMS- 1, baseline 1, Mid-term 1
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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. Amir Hosain Chowdhury
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. Bazlul Karim
Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihood), CDSP-IV.

Five PMC meetings (43d – 47th) were held during the reporting period, two in Noakhali and three in Dhaka.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 30 June 2016

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
1.	Mr. Jan W.K. van der Wal	Team Leader	1/3/2011
2.	Mr. Mihir Kumar Chakroborty	Deputy Team Leader (Infrastructure)	1/3/2011
3.	Mr. Md. Bazlul Karim	Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods) and Agricultural Adviser	7/7/2011
4.	Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim	Land Settlement Adviser	15/9/2013
5.	Mr. Sailendra Saha	Institutional Adviser	6/9/2015
6.	Mr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	Quality Control / Design Engineer	2/5/2011
7.	Mr. Sajjad Ahmed Khan	Financial Adviser	1/1/2014
8.	Mr. Kiran Sankar Sarkar	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	1/1/2015
9.	Ms. Irin Sultana	Gender and Social Adviser	15/9/2013
10.	Mr. Md. Robiul Islam	Social Forestry Adviser	2/5/2011
11.	Mr. Yahiya Shawon	Accounts Officer	12/4/2012
12.	Md. Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Adviser	3/4/2011
13.	Md. Mijanur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator (Char Nangulia)	18/1/2016
14.	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator (Urir Char)	2/5/2011
15.	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator (Char Ziauddin)	2/5/2011
16.	Md. Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator (Noler Char, Caring Char)	26/5/2011
17.	Md. Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	2/5/2011
18.	Md. Zulfiker Ali	NGO Sector Specialist Micro Finance	4/5/2011
19.	Md. Abul Bashar	NGO Sector Specialist LHR & Disaster Management	9/5/2011
20.	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist WATSAN	2/5/2011
21.	Md. Antaz Uddin	NGO Sector Specialist Health & Family Planning	1/6/2011
22.	A.B.M. Shamsuddin	NGO Sector Specialist (Fisheries)	16/11/2014
23.	Ms. Jannatul Naim	NGO Sector Specialist (Livestock)	23/11/2014
24.	Zulfiquer Azeez	Project Engineer (West)	7/4/2011
25.	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (East)	1/3/2011
26.	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer (Urir Char)	18/9/2011
27.	Shajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer (Char Ziauddin)	14/11/2011
28.	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	2/5/2011
29.	Ms. Raka Monaem	Office Manager & Accounts Officer (Dhaka)	1/3/2011
30.	Md. Liakhat Ali	Agriculture cum Forestry Coordinator	21/7/2013
31.	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	2/5/2011
32.	Md. Mizanur Rahman	MIS & Computer Specialist	20/1/2014

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
33.	M.A. Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
34.	Ms. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
35.	Md. Sanaullah	Account Assistant (NPO)	15/5/2013
36.	Ms. Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	1/3/2011
37.	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15/6/2011
38.	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Data Collector (PCD Office)	15/6/2011
39.	Ms. Fatema Begum	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
40.	Ms. Nahid Farhana Akter	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
41.	Md. Hasanul Bashar	Field Engineer (Extra)	6/3/2016
42.	Aminul Islam	Field Engineer (Extra)	23/1/2014
43.	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/2011
44.	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/2011
45.	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011
46.	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/4/2013
47.	Ziaur Rahman	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/12/2014
48.	MD Abdul Khaleque	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/11/2014
49.	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011
50.	Md. Kamal Uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/2011
51.	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	3/4/2011
52.	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	2/5/2011
53.	Md. Shodiul Islam	LCS Facilitator	1/1/2012
54.	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	1/3/2011
55.	Md. Gaiz Alam	Driver	1/3/2011
56.	Abdul Latif	Driver	2/5/2011
57.	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	2/5/2011
58.	Md. Akter Hossain	Driver	15/9/2011
59.	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver, DPO	1/3/2011
60.	Chandra Bushion Majumder	Driver	1/7/2014
61.	Md. Jahiruddin Shobuj	Peon	1/3/2011
62.	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon	3/4/2011
63.	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	12/7/2011
64.	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	1/4/2011
65.	Md. Jewel	Guard, Boyer Char	1/11/2012
66.	Bino Fernandez	Guard, Noakhali	3/4/2011
67.	Mosharref Hossain (Manik)	Cook/ Manager, TL- & Guest- house	1/3/2011
68.	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook, Char Nangulia	1/3/2011
69.	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urir Char	2/5/2011

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

Annex 7. Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 30 June 2016

Euro

Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim Jan.- June 2016	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	2,442,491	303,464	2,745,955	802,384
2	Technical/ administrative Staff	661,680	497,575	55,493	553,067	108,613
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	446,108	51,180	497,288	242,152
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	121,254	3,357	124,611	195,289
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	271,466	39,745	311,211	159,289
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	44,532	9,164	53,696	76,054
7	Contracted services	73,000	11,977	10,297	22,274	50,726
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	428,523	78,176	506,700	127,500
9	Office Construction	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>4,313,926</i>	<i>550,876</i>	<i>4,864,802</i>	<i>1,762,006</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	25,558	6,141	31,700	299,641
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>4,339,485</i>	<i>557,017</i>	<i>4,896,502</i>	<i>2,061,647</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	2,019,749	268,564	2,288,313	988,687
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>2,019,749</i>	<i>268,564</i>	<i>2,288,313</i>	<i>1,509,687</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	5,655,177	825,581	7,184,815	3,571,334

Annex 8. Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs January – June 2016

SI No.	Title of Training/Workshop	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Awareness training on marriage register to UP member & Elites	PNGOs	1 day	08	123	77	200
2.	Awareness training on LHR	PNGOs	5 days	20	200	300	500
3.	Annual refreshers training on Disaster & Climate change	PNGOs	1 day	33	450	367	817
4.	Refresher Training no TBA	PNGOs	1 day	72	0	1080	1080
5.	Field Day Observation on Fruit & vegetable cultivation	PNGOs	1 day	45	0	900	900
6.	Refresher training to Poultry workers	PNGOs	1 day	30	0	124	124
7.	Orientation of Rural Elite on Health & Family Planning	PNGOs	1 day	10	115	84	199
8.	Legal Human Rights Education (LHRE) Class	PNGOs	22 days	52	0	1322	1322
9.	Training on Fruits & Vegetable cultivation (summer)	PNGOs	1 day	74	0	1480	1480
10.	World Health Day observation	PNGOs	1 day	12	500	2000	2500
11.	World Environment Day observation	PNGOs	1 day	11	641	1580	2221
12.	Training on Fodder Cultivation	PNGOs	2 days	11	0	220	220
13.	Demonstration on Food Processing & Cooking	PNGOs	1 day	20	0	210	210
14.	Orientation to Union Disaster Committee	PNGOs	1 day	12	238	60	298
15.	National Disaster Preparedness day observation	PNGOs	1 day	12	1424	3040	4464
16.	Training on Improved Fish Culture Management (Demo)	PNGOs	2 days	24	0	600	600
17.	Training on IGAs on Fish Culture	PNGOs	2 days	65	0	1636	1636
18.	Motivation Tour	PNGOs	1 day	11	0	121	121
19.	Training on Fingerling Production Management	TA Team	3 days	01	0	05	05
20.	Refresher Training on Gender	TA Team	1 day	20	241	393	634
21.	Technical Training on Kharif-1	DAE	1 day	30	522	378	900
22.	Technical Training on Kharif-2	DAE	1 day	80	1392	1008	2400
23.	Field day observation	DAE	1 day	08	216	184	400
24.	Motivational tour	DAE	1 day	12	91	89	180
25.	ToT on Technique of Crop Production	DAE	14 days	02	16	04	20
26.	Technical Training on Rabi Crop	DAE	1 day	60	1044	756	1800

SI No.	Title of Training/Workshop	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants					
					Male	Female	Total			
27.	Workshop on Rabi, Kharif-1 & Kharif-2 crops	DAE	1 day	03	110	10	120			
28.	Annual Workshop	DAE	1 day	01	43	07	50			
29.	Workshop on Value Chain	DAE	1 day	03	78	12	90			
30.	Training on Social Forestry to Mitigate Climate Change	FD	2 days	100	1432	1068	2500			
31.	Follow-up training on Social Forestry to Mitigate Climate change	FD	1 day	130	2005	1245	3250			
32.	LGI workshop on Plantation program	FD	1 day	12	263	37	300			
33.	Cross Visit on different plantation activities	FD	1 day	04	131	69	200			
34.	Workshop on Benefit and Sharing Agreement	FD	1 day	100	1432	1068	2500			
35.	Training on plantation maintenance to Watcher	FD	2 days	05	117	16	133			
36.	Training on Social Forestry & Management to the project staff	FD	2 days	04	99	1	100			
37.	LRMS Training under CDSP-IV (Land Part)	MoL	1 day	01	53	07	60			
38.	Seminar on Govt. Service extension in the project area	MoL	1 day	01	25	05	30			
39.	Orientation on Construction works to LCS group	LGED	1 day	08	166	36	202			
40.	Training on Fingerling Production and Management	TA Team	3 days	03	-	60	60			
Total								13,167	21,657	34,826

Annex 9. Overview of FLI's 30 June 2016

SL	Name of Area/ Polder/ WMG/ LADC	No of FF	No of SFG	No of NGO group	No of TUG	No of LCS
Nangulia						
1	Dorbesh Khal- WMG	4	26	37	63	4
2	North Nangulia Khal- WMG	3	03	44	71	3
3	South Nangulia Khal-WMG	5	10	71	103	6
4	Bhuiyar Khal-WMG	3	22	41	67	5
5	Nonar Khal-WMG	3	21	19	45	2
6	North Katakhal Khal-01 WMG	3	17	41	54	1
7	South Katakhal Khal-01	3	26	31	51	2
8	North Katakhal Khal-02 WMG	4	13	45	59	0
9	South Khatkhali -02 WMG	3	22	30	47	2
10	Boro Khal- WMG	3	26	31	56	3
11	Lakshmi Khal- WMG	3	18	33	47	2
	Total	37	204	423	663	30
Noler Char						
1	Howar Khal-01- WMG	5	21	45	79	3
2	Rahamat pur Khal- WMG	5	16	51	79	5
3	Chanandi Khal- WMG	5	09	37	44	4
4	Milon Khal- WMG	4	14	40	48	2
5	Alamin Khal- WMG	6	32	44	76	4
	Total	25	92	217	326	8
Caring Char						
1	Bathankhali-LADC	3	17	54	71	2
2	Shahabani Bazar- LADC	4	11	36	46	4
3	Mujib Bazar- LADC	5	18	34	14	0
4	Caring Khal –WMG	3	7	56	43	1
	Total	15	53	180	174	7
Char Ziauddin						
1	Char Bagga Khal –WMG	3	11	45	35	01
2	Motobi Khal- WMG	4	20	35	70	01
	Total	7	31	80	105	2
Urir Char						
1	LADC-01	2	0	28	8	0
2	LADC-02	2	8	35	33	1
3	LADC-03	2	39	21	25	1
	Total	6	47	84	66	2
1	Boyer Char/Teliur, Char Muksumul, Bangchur, Kolatoli	0	10+31	0	40	5
	Grand Total	90	468	984	1374	64