

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 3 January – June 2012

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Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

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

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List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AE	Assistant Engineer
AEO	Assistant Extension Officer
Aman	Monsoon season rice
Bahini	Armed gang
BC	Bitumen Carpeted
Boro	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
Ghat	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
Jamabandi	Settlement case
Jotdar	Powerful person having big agricultural farm
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
Khabuliyat	Deed of agreement
Khal	Canal, creek
Khas	Government owned land
Khatian	Record of right
Killa	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
Madrassa	Religious school
MoL	Ministry of Land
Mouza	Small geographical unit

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MRA	Micro finance Regulatory Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PA	Project Agriculturist
PC	Project Coordinator
PCD	Project Coordinating Director
PD	Project Director
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMC	Project Management Committee
PP	Project Pro forma
PSF	Pond with Sand Filter
PTO	Project Technical Officer
PTPS	Plot To Plot Survey
PWD	Public Works Datum (local topographical level)
(S)QCE	(Senior) Quality Control Engineer
QC team	TA Quality Control team
Rabi	Crop season from November/ December to March
RDC	Revenue Deputy Collector
RFLDC	Regional Fisheries & Livestock Development Component (DANIDA funded Project)
RMG	Road Maintenance Group
RPA	Reimbursable Project Aid
Samaj	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	Union Parishad
Upazila	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 2011 – 2012 was submitted to EKN and IFAD on 4 July 2011.

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.

Main activities and achievements during this third half year reporting period were the start of implementation of infrastructure development works as planned under the AWPB 2011-2012, including water management and communication infrastructure and water supply & sanitation infrastructure; with 18% progress for BWDB, which is on schedule; 4% for LGED and 7% for DPHE, which is slightly behind schedule. Formation of Water Management Groups and Local Area Development Committees was completed for the entire project area. 50 % progress of the plot to plot survey was achieved by MoL. The four Partner NGOs completed mobilisation and started the livelihood support program in 13 branches.

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.

After this introductory chapter, the present progress report No 2 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 this first 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, Chapter 7, pays attention to the risks facing the project and its manifestation during the reporting period.

2. Objectives of CDSP IV

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

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

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

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

3. Project areas and population

3.1 Introduction

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

Table 3-1 Coverage of area and population

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

* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

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

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

Annex 2 provides an overview map of all CDSP areas (2a), an overview of CDSP IV (2b) and maps of Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char (2c), Urir Char (2d) and Char Ziauddin (2e).

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 (Subarbachar 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 30 June 2012. 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. In 2011 – 2012 surveys, site investigations, designs and tender procedures for embankments and sluices were undertaken at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Char Ziauddin and a start was made with their construction. In addition, from December 2011 onwards in all 5 chars a start was made with an inventory of areas with severe drainage congestion, as informed by the stakeholders, for initial excavation of drainage khals for implementation of about 20% of the total project plan. For an overview of progress and planning of works under BWDB, see **Annex 3**, Table 1. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see Annex 4, Table A1, which presents the IFAD format. Overall progress in BWDB activities is 18% against 18% planned. Implementation activities by BWDB are discussed in detail below.

Construction of peripheral embankment

For construction of 18.402km (as per field measurement) length of sea facing embankment along the Meghna river (11.84km at Char Nangulia and 6.562km at Noler Char) construction work started for 6.00 km at Char Nangulia in two packages and for 4.412km at Noler Char also in two packages. The annual work plan was to complete 5.25km.

The overall physical progress achieved during the reporting period is 44%, while 30% was planned.

For construction of 21.485km (as per field measurement) interior dyke along the Eastern bank of Hatiya river, Southern bank of Caring khal and at the North East side of Char Nangulia (15.428km at Char Nangulia and 6.057 km at Noler Char) construction work started for 9.263km at Char Nangulia in three packages and 4.88km at Noler Char in two packages. The annual work plan was to complete 7.05km.

The overall physical progress achieved during the reporting period is 37%, while 30% was planned.

Construction of dwarf embankment

For construction of 13.80km (as per field measurement) length of dwarf embankment along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char construction work started for 9.00km through two packages. Annual work plan was to complete 3.31km.

Overall physical progress achieved during the reporting period is 60%, while 25% was planned.

Construction of drainage sluices

For 3 sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggardona khal at Char Ziauddin design and design drawings were completed by Design Circle-IV, BWDB, Dhaka. Detailed estimate and tender document preparation is ongoing.

For DS-1 (9v-1.5x1.8m) including closure over Caring khal at Char Nangulia detail design started by Design Circle-IV, BWDB, Dhaka and 25% of the design was completed during the reporting period.

For DS2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) including closure over Katakhal khal detail design started by Design Circle-IV, BWDB, Dhaka. 25% of the design and design drawings was completed during the reporting period.

For DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) including closure over Hoar khal detail design started by Design Circle-IV, BWDB, Dhaka. Also 25% of this design was completed during the reporting period.

Construction of closures

Although no activities in the construction of 13 closures were foreseen in 2011-2012, detailed design was completed for closure-1 over Mamur khal at Char Nangulia and the closure over Milon khal at Noler Char.

Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals

As per DPP the program for initial excavation of drainage khals is 278 km in all 5 chars. There was a program in 2011-2012 for initial excavation of 20% drainage khals in all five chars, on priority basis as per drainage congestion.

During the reporting period detailed design and estimate has been done for 26.35km length of khal at Urir Char and 8.95km for Char Nangulia, but no physical progress was achieved.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

There is a program for construction of 31 WMG Centres at the five chars in DPP. As per annual work plan 2011-2012 six WMG centres (2 at Char Nangulia, 2 at Noler Char, 1 at Char Ziauddin and 1 at Caring Char) would be completed by the end of June 2012.

During the reporting period design data were submitted to the design office for design drawing, but no physical progress was achieved.

Acquisition/ purchase of land and landed properties or assets

As per annual plan 2011-2012 acquisition/ purchase of lands and landed properties or assets would be completed by the end of June 2012. This was not required for this year's construction works.

Rehabilitation of affected households

There was no program in 2011-2012 for rehabilitation of 384 house holds as envisaged for Char Nangulia.

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

During the reporting period 50% protection work of Gabtali sluice at Boyerchar (CDSP-III) was completed from maintenance fund (GoB), where the contract award was Tk.128 lakh. Unfortunately BWDB could not complete the works, due to failure of the contractor to finish the work. The effect of the finished protection works is positive. BWDB design office made an updated design for more comprehensive protection of the sluice site. The estimate and tender process will have to be completed soon, to start the works in time under a new contract. The erosion of Meghna at the mouth of the outlet channel still has to be addressed.

Re-excavation of drainage khals was completed in CDSP- I, II & III areas for 25.95km by WMO, amounting Tk.39.54 lakh. Estimate was prepared and work order issued for manufacturing, supplying and installation

of 6 nos. of M.S flap gates (size: 1.65mx1.95m) and repair and installation of 4 nos. M.S flap gates for polders CBD- I, CBD-2 and Vatirtek in CDSP I area. Estimate was prepared and work order issued for manufacturing, supplying and installation of 3 nos. M.S flap gates (size: 1.35mx1.35m) in polder No. 59//3B, 59/3C & 73/2 in CDSP II area. Hoisting arrangement of one gate of Gabtoli sluice was repaired.

4.2.2 Social forestry by FD

The Forest Department is responsible for all plantation activities, except on homesteads. NGOs will 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 one of the two envisaged Social Forestry Coordinators jointly with the FD personnel contributed to the implementation of AWPB 2011 - 2012.

Formation of groups for social forestry

At the core of the social forestry approach is the Social Forestry Groups (SFG). Such groups will be formed for every 2 km of roadside plantation, 1.5 km of embankment plantation, 10 ha of foreshore plantation and 25 ha of mangrove plantation. Each group will have about 20-25 members, with roughly 75% men and 25% 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 a series of meetings and motivational workshops.

In the reporting period several meetings have been organized under Nangulia -, Noler - and Caring Char to introduce the social forestry approach and explain about plantation activities, the modalities of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, including beneficiaries. As per plan 40 SFGs have been formed following the approved format and in consultation with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team.

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. In the reporting period, 40 workshops on land lease and benefit sharing agreement for the SFGs were conducted.

Establishment of nurseries

For all kinds of plantations the Forest Department will ensure quality seedlings from their own existing nurseries, from newly established nurseries or from other sources. Preparatory work of nursery establishment for 1000 ha mangrove plantation adjacent to Caring Char was. A total of 5000 seed beds have been raised with Keora species. The seed bed size is 40 ft x 4 ft. 1000 ha mangrove plantation was completed in June, using the seedlings of these nurseries (see below).

Road, Embankment, Drainage Khal, Killa and Institutional plantations

Road, Embankment, Drainage Khal, Killa and Institutional plantations were not planned for the FY 2011-2012, because construction of these are not yet completed in this year.

Foreshore plantations

There was a plan of 322.5 ha foreshore block plantation in the unprotected area of Urir Char in 2011-2012. But due to land condition and the local law & order situation, this has been omitted for this year and will be done in the near future.

During the reporting period 26 ha foreshore plantations on dykes have been completed in the CDSP-III area, so a total of 50 ha foreshore plantation has been completed up to the reporting period. Non-mangrove foreshore plantation in the other chars could not be planned before fixing the actual alignment of the embankment. Hence these will be started next year.

Mangrove plantations

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora species, was established for 1000 ha in the newly accreted lands adjacent to Caring Char in June under FY 2011-2012.

Regular monitoring will be undertaken for gap filling to make the plantation a success. This mangrove will contribute in improving coastal areas as natural habitat for birds, fishes, etc and in protection against natural hazards like cyclones and tidal waves.

Plantation Maintenance

The plan of maintenance work for foreshore plantation in 2011-2012 includes dykes (85 ha), roadside plantation (60 km), embankment plantation (6.50 km) and cluster village plantation (32 nos.) in the CDSP-III area. During the reporting period gap filling for foreshore plantation (35 ha) including earth work of 85 ha dykes and 32 cluster village plantations have been completed in the FY 2011-2012.

Capacity building

In order to familiarize the staff of the Forest Department (Coastal Forest Division, Noakhali) with the CDSP-IV programme and in particular with the social forestry methodology, a one-day staff workshop and two two-days training courses have been conducted for range officers, beat officers and forest guards in the reporting period. Three batches (50/batch) one-day cross visits for the SFG members to other social forestry projects have been organised as well. In support of the plantation activities, 3 audio-visual songs and 1000 posters have been made for motivation and awareness build-up among the local people. The Forest Department have conducted training courses for 40 SFGs members in order to enhance the capabilities of the SFGs. FD also has conducted 40 SFGs benefit agreement workshops, each for one day in the FY 2011-2012. Five workshops of one day with LGI, NGO and the public have been conducted as well.

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

For an overview of progress and planning of works under LGED, see Annex 3, Table 2. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see Annex 4, Table A3, which presents the IFAD format. Implementation activities of LGED are discussed in detail below. Overall progress of LGED is 4% against 9% planned.

Paved Roads (paved width-3.70m)

Improvement of 65.10km paved road (paved width-3.70m): during the reporting period work order was issued and work started for 13.50Km (Char Nangulia 11.5km, Char Ziauddin 2.00km). Tender procedure failed and retendered for 3.85km at Noler Char. Annual work plan was to complete 13.5km roads at 60%. *Overall physical progress achieved is 13%, against 17% planned.*

Paved Roads (paved width-2.40m)

Improvement of 94.70km paved road (paved width-2.40m): during the reporting period tender was floated for 11.85km in 5 groups at Char Ziauddin, Char Nangulia and Noler Char but tender failed in all cases for several times.

Earthen roads

Improvement of 69.25km earthen road (crest width-5.50m): during the reporting period work order was issued and work started for 41.70Km (Char Nangulia 22.50km, Char Ziauddin 8.10km, Noler Char 3.90km and Caring Char 7.20km). Tender evaluation is in progress for 11.10km in Urir Char. Annual work plan was to complete 41.31km at 60%.

Overall physical progress achieved is 46%, with 36% planned.

Construction of Bridges

Construction of 25 RCC girder bridges: during the reporting period tender was floated for two bridges at Char Nangulia but tender failed. Site selection for the other 13 bridges started.

Construction of Box Culverts

Construction of 18 RCC box culverts: during the reporting period work order was issued for 9 nos. (Char Nangulia 5, Char Ziauddin 2 & Caring Char 2) and work started for 2. Tender evaluation is in progress for 1 at Urir Char and tender failed for 1 at Char Nangulia and 3 at Noler Char. Estimate approved by PD for 1 at Urir Char. Annual work plan was to complete 8 RCC box culverts at 80%.

Overall physical progress achieved is 11%, against 36% planned.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

Construction of 70 U-drain/pipe culverts: during the reporting period work order was issued for 34 nos. (Char Nangulia 23, Char Ziauddin 9, Noler Char 2) and work started for 22. Annual work plan was to complete 27 U-drain at 80%. Tender evaluation on progress for 1 at Urir Char. Tender failed for 6 at Char Nangulia and 3 at Noler Char.

Overall physical progress achieved is 26%, against 31% planned.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

Construction of 60 cyclone shelters: during the reporting period work started for 1 at Char Nangulia and 15% progress was achieved. Work order is under process for 2 at Urir Char. Tender process failed for 18 several times at all four chars. Annual work plan was to complete 20 cyclone shelters at 30%.

Construction of Public Markets

Construction of 9 village market: Tender failed for one village market at Janata Bazar in Char Nangulia.

Construction of Union Parishad Complex

Construction of 2 UP complexes: Design completed for 1 at Janata bazaar of Char Nangulia, estimate is under process.

Construction of Cluster Village

Construction of 2 cluster villages: There was no program for the construction of cluster village in 2011 - 2012.

Construction of Killa

Construction of 22 killas: Work order issued for two killas at Caring Char.

Construction of Ghat

Construction of 9 ghats: design started for 2 at Urir Char.

Construction of Bus stand

Construction of 1 bus stand at Char Nangulia: There was no program for the construction of the bus stand at Char Nangulia in 2011 - 2012.

Widening of Bus road

No progress achieved during the reporting period.

Women Staff Shed

Construction of 1 women staff shed at Janata bazar: There was no program for the construction of women staff shed at Janata Bazar of Char Nangulia in 2011 - 2012.

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

Out of total budget Tk.1063.40 lakh, tender failed for maintenance of one road of estimated amount Tk.47.16 lakh and estimate was concurred by TA team for one road at Boyer Char amounting Tk.34.45 lakh.

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. If required, test tube wells are sunk. One latrine is given to each individual household. 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. Overall progress is 7% against 12% planned. DPHE activities are discussed below in detail.

Deep hand Tube Wells

Sinking and installation of 1479 hand deep tube wells: During the reporting period work order was issued for 300 tube wells. 97 tube wells were sunk including construction of 50 platforms at Char Nangulia, 44 tube wells were sunk including construction of 30 platforms at Noler Char, 38 tube wells were sunk at Caring Char and 5 were sunk at Char Ziauddin. Annual work plan was for 300 tube wells achieving 50% progress in the year.

Overall physical progress achieved is 10%, against 10% planned.

Test Tube Wells

Sinking and installation of 17 test deep tube wells: annual work annual plan was to install 10 tube wells in the year. During the reporting period work order was issued for 10 tube wells. 3 test tube wells were sunk at Char Nangulia and 3 were sunk at Char Ziauddin.

Physical progress achieved is 32%, against 59% planned.

Single pit latrines

Construction of 26,735 single pit latrines at five Chars: annual work plan was to program for 5000 latrines and to achieve execute 80% in the year. During the reporting period work order was issued for 3500 at Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char and Char Ziauddin. Construction and installation completed for 400 at Noler Char, construction completed for 450 and installation 100 at Char Nangulia, construction completed for 225 at Char Ziauddin.

Physical progress achieved is 4%, against 15% planned.

Pond with sand filter

Construction of 36 ponds with sand filter: there was no program for construction of pond with sand filter.

Rain water harvesting schemes

Construction of 15 rain water harvesting: there was no program for construction of pond with sand filter.

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

There was provision for spending of Tk. 3.00 lakh for O&M activities at CDSP-I, II & III area in FY 2011-2012. There was no progress achieved during the reporting period.

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.

Progress on the various aspects 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

Out of the target of settlement of 9500 households under CDSP-III, later increased with 527, raising the target to 10,027, selection of 9027 landless families had been completed and khatians (records of right) had been delivered to 6185 families, while 3842 settlement cases were at different stages of settlement features. Of these, title documents would be delivered to 1500 households after completion of the stage-wise activities during ADP of 2011- 2012. Simultaneously, the activities for selection of other households and documentation of the rest of the households would be continued for completion of the residual activities of CDSP-III in the 2nd year of the project.

During the reporting period, hearings for selection of landless were held for 2 days on 25.01.2012 and 26.01.2012 in Boyer Char and one 'registration camp' has been conducted for registration of the Kabuliats (deeds of agreement) on 11.03.2012.

The stage wise activities for completion, total target planned for 2011 - 2012 and the progress during the reporting period and the over all progress are as under:

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

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for 2011 - 2012 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHS)
Hearing & landless selection	1000	1000	25	284
Jamabondi preparation	1885	1600	149	905
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	1885	1600	149	905
District Committee	2272	1800	149	1287
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2630	2000	409	1027
Registration	2698	2000	460	882
Khatian Preparation	2883	2200	631	1886
Khatian distribution	3842	1500	847	1600

Sufficient nos. of hearings could not be held by the district and upazila level administrative officials due to interruptions by political hartals and public examinations. Registration camps could not be held due to non-availability of Sub-Registrar at the Hatiya upazila. Despite administrative preoccupation of the officials of the district and upazila administration, reasonable progress in most of the items has been achieved in reference to the Annual Development plan of the component.

Land Settlement in CDSP IV areas

As per Annual Work Plan, Mr. Sirajul Islam, Deputy Commissioner has been working as the Project Director for the Land Component of CDSP-IV and Mr. Ataur Rahman, ADC (Rev) has been working as the Addl. Project Director, in addition to their normal duties.

The appointments of project personnel are as under:

- i. The officials for the categorized posts of PD, Additional PD, Deputy PD, Assistant PD & Land Settlement Co-coordinators have already been designated in terms of the DPP and these officials have been working in their respective jurisdictions.
- ii. The post of AC (Land), Hatiya, is one of the prime actors for land part of the project. After a prolonged absence of an officer in the post, an officer joined as AC (Land) in December 2011. But, by the orders of the Govt., he is expected to leave Hatiya for a long term foreign training from 2nd week of July, 2012.
- iii. In addition the present Addl. Deputy Commissioner (Rev) & Ex-officio Addl. Deputy Project Director of the Land part of the project is expected to be transferred in July, 2012 and leave for a foreign training in August, 2012.
- iv. 22 support personnel appointed for the PMU at the District and Upazila level offices have been performing their duties at the places of posting.

The performance of the officials newly appointed from out-sourcing has been badly affected due to the late placement funds for salaries & allowance from the GOB sources. The Addl. Deputy Commissioner (Rev) and the AC (Land), Hatiya have been regularly performing during the period under review. But their departure from the project area may cause hindrance to the progress of the project in the next couple of months.

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

As per target of the AWPB for 2011-2012, PTPS of 13,855 acres of land through cadastral survey and the subsequent activities were planned as under:

Table 4-2 Plan for the PTPS and its follow-up activities

Activities	Upazilas	Mouzas	Areas /HHs
Conduct of Land Survey & Mapping and Collection of household data	Hatiya	4	9,368 Acres
	Subarnachar	4	4,488 Acres
Consolidation of survey & landless data	Hatiya	4	3,500 HHs
	Subarnachar	4	3,000 HHs
Issue of the official notification from Upazila land offices	Hatiya	4	3,000 HHs
	Subarnachar	4	2,000 HHs
Hearing & selection of landless	Hatiya	2	1,500 HHs
	Subarnachar	2	1,000 HHs

The program also includes hiring experienced settlement surveyors and supervisors for conducting PTPS, training of the survey officials and consolidation and scrutiny of the maps and land data of the surveys and issue of notification by the AC (Land) for information of the members of the public in the areas. It also includes procurement of objections from the households if any for considerations of the upazila committee.

Seasonal surveyors had been selected jointly by the district administration and the TA Team and 12 survey teams (each team consisting of one Sardar Amin, one Badar Amin and one chainman) had been fielded in four mouzas of Hatiya and Subarnachar upazila for conducting the PTPS activities in terms of the methodologies of "Plain Table Cadastral Survey" system keeping in conformity with the directives of the Ministry of Land and the DPP. Before fielding the survey staff, a one day-long training program was held for the surveyors, which was conducted by the TA Team on 23-11-2011 with the land experts of the district administration, the zonal settlement organization and TA Team. The teams started their activities in the field from 24-11-2011.

The teams completed PTPS of 11,113 acres of land in 4 mouzas of Hatiya and Subarnachar upazilas of Noakhali district and prepared 25 survey mouza sheet maps up to June, 2012. The activities of the surveyors included preparation of mouza sheet maps by holding plot-to-plot measurements of each and every plot of land and collection of the land and household data of all the households living in the related project areas, as under:

Table 4-3 Conduct of the PTPS through Cadastral survey

Upazila	Mouza	JL No.	No. of sheet maps	Area (in acres)
Hatiya	Char Kabir (Noler char)	71	11	5,043.94
	Char jamil (Nangulia)	70	10	4,649.01
Sub-total			21	9,692.95
Subarnachar	Char Ziauddin	311	03	1,127.16
	Char Mijan		01	293.01
Sub-total			04	1,420.17
Grand-total	Mouzas - 4		25	11,113.12

Extensive supervision of the field works, scrutiny of maps and records and consolidation of the land data procured through the field surveys during the Plot to Plot Survey has been conducted in the TA Team's office and the different land offices:

Table 4-4 Follow-up & consolidation activities on the field data of PTPS

Upazila	JL. No	Mouza	No. of Plots assessed in favour of:			No. of House-holds	Preparation of notice for publication
			DC	Landless	Total		
Hatiya	71	Char Kabir (Noler char)	286	10,846	11,132	5,019	2,806
	70	Char Jamil (Nagulia)	281	7,272	7,553	3,387	426
Sub-total			567	18,118	18,585	8,406	3,232
Subarnachar	311	Char Ziauddin	77	2,567	2,644	963	963
		Char Mijan	10	646	656	296	290
Sub-total			87	3,213	3,300	1,259	1,259
Grand-total			654	21,331	21,985	9,665	4,491

Eventualities in PTPS & other settlement activities

PTPS through cadastral survey methods is an extensive technical activity, which is vital for the effective land settlement program. During the PTPS activities various constraints came up in the area of survey operations:

i. Non-availability of traverse references

The PTPS has been progressing in the field using the Mouza sheets printed and published by the government settlement department. But the works have been interrupted as the traverse references and the pillars could not be found at the places of locations shown in the Mouza sheet maps. A search revealed that the points could not be traced out as the areas have been regularly inundated by the tidal waters and low quality wooden pegs were used at places. The matter had been brought to the notices of the Ministry of Land and the DGLRS. The Ministry issued instructions to the DGLRS to send their traverse survey teams for relaying the traverse stations and find out the location of the points in the field.

The DGLRS deputed two traverse survey teams with one Camp Officer, two Surveyors and one data computer who joined on 28 - 12 - 2011. But the teams failed to supply the traverse references and the location of the traverse pillars after a few months of fruitless efforts, although these technical data were invariably necessary for the field surveyors for making out mouza maps by cadastral surveys. Ultimately, the district administration had to release these traverse teams from the survey areas. The TA team arranged efforts to conduct block-wise measurements and extensive survey systems which involved excessive time and efforts with strenuous supervisions and continued to conduct the PTPS. Considering the time-consuming efforts the progress of PTPS is satisfactory.

ii. Proposal of the Deputy Commissioner for revision of the DPP

While the PTPS was in operation, the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali submitted a proposal to the Ministry of land requesting the Ministry to take action for revision of the DPP for exclusion of 7,383.12 acres of project land of Subarnachar upazila from the command areas of CDSP-IV on the plea of requirement of khas lands for implementation of some other projects. This prevented the PTPS activities to move any further in Subarnachar upazila beyond the two on-going mouzas of Char Ziauddin and Char Mijan. The progress of the PTPS activities of Char Ziauddin also suffered due to some interference from local officials and non-officials. As a result, PTPS activities could not move much in Subarnachar upazila. However, progress of PTPS in Hatiya upazila was per schedule.

In the meantime, the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner was discussed in the meeting of the PMC, wherein the Deputy Commissioner was requested to take steps for continuation of the implementation process in all areas as planned for. Considering the CDSP-IV as an umbrella project, the Ministry of Land has not agreed with the proposal, rather asked for some clarifications from the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner in reply informed the Ministry that he required 2636.36 acres of khas land for some other govt. projects. However, the ministry level Monitoring Committee of the ministry of land in its last meeting discussed the issue and requested the district administration to implement other projects without causing any problem for CDSP-IV. However, the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner for exclusion of the 7,383.12 acres land of Subarnachar upazila from CDSP-IV has been causing inconveniences for the implementation process of the project.

iii. Approval of the PTPS mouza sheets by the Collector

During the PTPS activities, the surveyors have prepared 25 (twenty five) mouza sheet maps which are to be approved by the Collector (the Deputy Commissioner). Accordingly, 4 (four) nos. of mouza sheet maps have been sent to AC (Land), Subarnachar upazila and 6 (six) mouza sheets have been sent to the AC (Land), Hatiya for onward transmission to the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali for necessary approval. The remaining 15 sheets are under the process of scrutiny and consolidation of land data at the TA office. None of these sheets have yet been sent to the DC's office from the AC (land)'s offices. Reminders have been sent from the TA Team office. As the sheets have not yet been approved by the Collector as per provisions of settlement Law, the activities for next stages could not be augmented. The Project Director (DC) has been apprised of the situation.

iv. Law & order situation of the survey areas

The PTPS areas are located in the char areas away from the main land. As a result, the law & order situation of the area is poor. The surveyors who had to live in the areas overnight have experienced several threats and undue pressure from some people (locally known as Bahini) on many occasions. As a result, the on-field PTPS activities, as well as the works of other interventions of the project have been interrupted several times. The matter has been discussed in the meeting of the Steering Committee of the project presided over by the Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources and as per decision of the meeting, the TA Team has requested the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police of Noakhali district to take necessary actions to facilitate implementation of the CDSP-IV, if necessary, by deputing additional security forces.

v. Modification and adjustment of the command areas

During the preparation of the DPP of the Land part of the project, the command areas have been shown on the basis of area calculation of the project chars. Names and schedules of some mouzas

were not available in the local areas and related land offices. After inception of the project, while conducting physical activities in different parts of the project, the names and identities of several mouzas have come to light. Accordingly, the related maps and records have been procured from the DGLRS office, Dhaka and actual areas of the mouzas have been enumerated. Although the gross areas of the entire chars have been included in the command areas of the project and there is no difference in the total quantum of land as mentioned in the DPP, the nomenclature of different mouzas have to be included in command areas on the basis of the official records, as under:

Table 4-5 Char Areas (Nangulia -, Noler - and Caring Char)

SL. No.	Mouza	JL. No.	Project Area as per DPP	Physical area	Additional area included in mouza area
1	Char Jamil (Nangulia)	70	10140.21	4649.01	5491.20
2	Char Kabir (Noler Char)	71	6598.58	5043.94	1554.64
3	Caring Char	-	12108.85	11049.32	1059.53
Total			28847.64	20742.27	8105.37
4	Sagardi	5	-	2999.12	
5	Chandnadi	6	-	2150.94	
6	Char Kali	7	-	141.00	
7	Harni (Part) out of 4109.84	12	-	2814.31	
Total				8105.37	
Grand Total			28847.64	28847.64	

As a result, there will be no difference in the total area of the command areas of the polder as mentioned in the DPP.

vi. Performance of the Management and Monitoring committees

The District Monitoring Committee and the Ministry level Monitoring Committees formed by the Ministry of Land in 2011 held meetings as under:

- i. District Project Management Committee (DPMC): The Committee is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (Project Director) and the ADC (Rev), UNO's, AC (Land)'s of Hatiya and Subarnachar upazilas, Sr./Assistant Commissioner of PMU, LSA of the TA Team as members and the Revenue Deputy Collector as its Member-Secretary. The committee held one meeting on 28.03.2012 during the period under review and discussed matters relating to the implementation of the Land Settlement activities.
- ii. The Monitoring Committee at the Ministry level: The committee is headed by the Joint Secretary (Dev) of the Ministry and the Deputy Secretary (Dev), Deputy Secretary (Law), Deputy Secretary (Wing-8), PD/Representative of PD and LSA of TA Team as members and the Deputy Chief of the Ministry as its Member-secretary. One meeting has been held on 15.05.2012 during this period. Among other issues, the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali for exclusion of some land of Subarnachar Upazila was discussed in the meeting and it was resolved to request the DC to implement other projects without creating any problem for CDSP-IV.

vii. Conduct of Training programs

The following trainings for the land officials were conducted during the period under review:

A 2-day's training program on land settlement activities with all the related activities of CDSP-IV have been conducted on 18th & 19th June, 2012 by the district administration at the local circuit house for the officials entrusted with CDSP-IV activities. As many as 36 participants, including the Kanungoes, Surveyors, Union level land officials, Data Entry Operators, Office Assistants, etc of the district and upazila land administration of Subarnachar and Hatiya along with the TA Team attended the training.

Two training sessions have been conducted for the survey officials engaged for the conduct of PTPS, wherein review of the progress of PTPS and techniques for disposing of technical problems of cadastral survey and local management problems were discussed.

Disposal of the disputes and court cases related to the project lands

Departmental proposals for allocation of khas land for interventions

So far the Project Directors of Forest Department and LGED have submitted proposals for allocation of land for their activities under CDSP-IV to the Deputy Commissioner. However, the BWDB has not yet sent proposals for allocation of khas land for their infrastructure to the Deputy Commissioner. The matter has been discussed in the PMC meetings and Ministry level monitoring committee meetings on several occasions. Occupying khas land without allotments amounts to illegality as per government instructions. All implementing agencies should send proposals to the Deputy Commissioner for allocating khas lands for the departmental interventions of CDSP-IV on priority basis. The Deputy Commissioner may kindly allocate khas land of the CDSP IV chars to the implementing agencies and PNGOs, who have already submitted proposals.

Boundary dispute

The boundary dispute between Subarnachar and Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali District has not yet been resolved. The committee headed by the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev), Noakhali has not yet been able to arrange amicable settlement between the officials and local representatives of the two upazilas. The matter has been given to the knowledge of the Ministry of Land with request to pass necessary orders to DGLRS for arranging the fixation of the boundary lines locally so that permanent boundary pillars can be fixed up in areas to avoid any future complications. The disposal of the boundary dispute is necessary for peaceful conduct of the PTPS and settlement activities. On 5-12-2011, a meeting was held in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali, which was attended by Mr. Ekramul Karim Chowdhury, Hon'ble MP of Noakhali, Sadar constituency, Mr. Khairul Anam Selim and several other local representatives. The Team Leader and the Land Settlement Adviser of CDSP-IV attended the meeting at the invitation of the Deputy Commissioner. In the meeting, the nature of the boundary dispute and the necessity of resolving the dispute in the interest of smooth implementation of CDSP IV were discussed. Hon'ble MP opined that the matter will be taken up with higher authorities of the government soon. So far there is no remarkable progress in the matter.

Disposal of Shrimp land dispute

The Ministry of Land approved the proposal of the former Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali for declaration of substantial quantity of agricultural khas land of different mouzas involved in CDSP-IV of Subarnachar Upazila as 'Shrimp Mohal'. In fact, the landless households have been using these areas as homestead and cultivable crop land since long and brought court cases against the govt. decisions. Some other writ cases also are pending in the High Court over the issue. However, the district administration has requested the Ministry of Land for withdrawing the govt. approval so that the govt. khas lands may be settled to the deserving landless households of the area under the settlement procedures. Decision of the ministry has not yet been received. The matter has been raised in the meeting of the Monitoring Committee held on the 27.12.2011 in the Ministry of Land. The ministry officials spoke of some High Court cases, but the district administration stated that there was no bar in withdrawing the approval / order of the Ministry. The Ministry asked the concerned officials to arrange disposal of the matter soon for smooth implementation of the project activities.

Writ case over declaration of Union Parishads in the project areas

The writ case (no 1837/2005) instituted by the people of Subarnachar and Hatiya upazilas of Noakhali district claiming the entire lands of Boyer Char and Chanandi (NNC) areas as that of Subarnachar Upazila is still pending in the High Court. A 'stay order' passed by the High court on the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali is also pending. Although, as per opinion of the Ministry of Law, there is no bar in land settlement activities in favour of the landless people, any restraining order passed by the court in future may create adverse situation for the land settlement program. Besides, the case has to be pursued with by the government for making services of the Union Parishads available to these distressed people of the coastal char areas. The district administration would take legal steps towards disposal of the cases on priority

basis. In the meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Land held on 27.12.2011, the matter has been discussed and immediate actions have been sought for disposal of the case.

Implementation of LRMS

- i. The CDSP evolved a computerised “Land Records Management System (LRMS)” and has been using this well-designed management & information system for accurately documenting and recording of various working processes and functions of Upazila Land Offices in a speedy, transparent and safe manner. The system has been used for maintenance of all the records of land settlement during CDSP operations. However, since retrenchment of the officials of CDSP III, the works of LRMS could not be continued at the upazila levels.
- ii. The system had been regularly used in CDSP-II & CDSP-III. The system has been made ready for use in CDSP IV in continuation of the records of CDSP III. It is expected that the Project Director will resume the operation of the system with the staff recruited under CDSP-IV for the LRMS operations.
- iii. It may be recalled that the Ministry of Land conducted a ‘Pilot Activity on LRMS’ during CDSP III in Companyganj upazila of Noakhali district and Ramgati upazila of Lakshmipur district with a view to assess the suitability of incorporating all kinds of records (both govt. and privately owned land) of these upazilas in the LRMS. It has been reported that the upazila officials found the system suitable for use in the union and upazila land offices. The Ministry of Land may take actions for improvement of the LRMS software and incorporation of the district administration by expanding the system.
- iv. As per provisions of the DPP of CDSP IV, the system is under examination for expansion and further development to cope up with the necessity of the project. Employment of a short-term consultant is foreseen, to review the current system and make recommendations for its further development and improvement based on experience and taking into account the institutional capacity of the concerned agencies in Bangladesh and in other countries.

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 is 127%, which is very low compared to the national average of 181%. Crop yield is 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- component

- 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 Forum (FF) is a core approach of extension services. With an average number of 25 members in a group, it was planned to form 40 FF in 2011-2012 out of the total target of 90. FF will be reached through activities such as demonstrations plots and field days.

During the reporting period 26 FF groups were formed, with the 64 FF formed in the previous reporting the total of 90 FFs was completed. DAE field officers with support of TA team worked together to form those

groups. During the formation of FF, mass meetings were conducted by the TA team along with the DAE field staffs. Issues discussed in those mass meetings: Objective of FF formation, objective of CDSP-IV, stakeholder's participation, donors, involvement of NGOs and project interventions by IAs. After the participants in the mass meetings practiced the democratic process for selecting their representatives, the selection process of FFs was strictly based on the voting of the majority of the participants. A total of 2700 farmers are involved in the 90 FF with 38% female representatives. The status of the FF formation is given in the following table:

Table 4-6 Status of FF formation

Name of char	2011-2012 Target	Reporting period	Total
Char Ziauddin	7	1	7
Char Nangulia	37	4	37
Noler Char	25	7	25
Caring Char	15	8	15
Urir Char	6	6	6
Total	90	26	90

Orientation of DAE staffs

One day orientation of DAE staff was held on 18-4-2012 in the training hall of LGED, Noakhali to share the goal, objective & interventions of CDSP-IV. Director Field Service Wing attended as a chief guest, among others Team Leader, Project Director CDSP IV (DAE part) and Agricultural Adviser apprised about the objectives, planned activities and AWPB 2011-2012 of CDSP IV. Finally the AWPB 2012-2013 was prepared by the participants as an outcome of the workshop.

One day orientation of FF

One day orientation of FFs was organized in 90 events: 7 in Char Ziauddin, 37 in Char Nangulia, 25 in Noler Char, 15 in Caring Char and 6 in Urir Char. These induction orientations were conducted by the DAE field officers with the support of TA team. Participants elected 11 members for the FF Management Committee (FFMC) of their respective groups, as per FF guidelines. Issues discussed in the orientation were objective of the farmer's participation, GPFF and role & responsibilities of FFMC. Finally the participants prepared an action plan on monthly meeting, record keeping and other activities.

Guidelines for Farmers Forum

Draft Guidelines for Participatory Farmers Forum were developed in Bengali, in line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy 1996 and these guidelines are under implementation on trial basis as per decision of PMC DAE. It is planned to finalize the guidelines in the next reporting period.

Technology dissemination

One day technical training

DAE with the support of TA team conducted 150 batches (Char Ziauddin 14, Char Nangulia 66, Noler Char 36, Caring Char and Urir Char 11) of one day technical training at field level for FF members and farmers out of the target 300. Training content covered three topics: soil status of the area, plant nutrients and T. aman. Hand out of topics was provided to the participants. A total of 4500 farmers participated in the training.

Four days technical training (residential)

Four days technical training (residential) was conducted by DAE for four groups against the target of 24 on kharif-I (Vegetables and aus) and kharif-II (T.aman) at BRDB training center, Noakhali. Participants in each batch were 25, so a total of 100 participants attended the training. Officers of related departments such as DAE, BARI, SRDI, BADC and TA team were resource persons on their respective subjects. Hand out of topics was provided to the participants.

Motivational tours

During the period 12 events (batches) of motivational tours were organized with 15 farmers in each group. The participants visited CDSP areas of earlier phases, BADC agro service centre, DAE horticulture centre and some private agro-farms in the Noakhali and Feni area.

Demonstration plots

In the five project chars 270 demonstrations were planned and established in Kharif-I and II; out of these 80 are high value crop (HVC) and 170 low value crops (LVC). Twenty four field days will be organized at selected plots at harvesting time.

Surveys and adaptive research

An agriculture benchmark survey was conducted on agro economic aspects of stakeholders in the project area. DAE officers with the support of TA team carried out the survey in all project chars. Six Sub-Assistant Agricultural Officers were deputed for conducting the survey. The draft survey report was prepared and circulated to all concerned in June as Technical Report No 2, 2012.

Monitoring of salinity was conducted by SRDI in December, 2011 and April, 2012 in the five projects chars. A synopsis of average test results of salinity monitoring during the period is given below:

Table 4-7 Salinity monitoring test result (ECe, ds/m)*

Name of char	November /2011		April/2012	
	Top soil	Sub- soil	Top soil	Sub-soil
Char Nangulia	11.2	4.8	25.3	8.7
Noler Char	4.8	3.2	28.0	4.1
Caring Char	6.6	4.8	32.2	6.2
Char Ziauddin	10.6	3.6	14.2	4.8
Urir Char	8.5	5.0	16.1	7.8
Average	8.2	4.3	23.2	6.4

*ECe, ds/m = Electrical conductivity, deci siemen/ meter. Top soil=0-10 cm, Sub soil=10-30 cm

Through different studies and research findings it is observed that salinity in char areas is the lowest in December and the highest in April. From the above test results it is revealed that salinity level is lowest in Noler Char with 4.8 in top soil and 3.2 in sub-soil in November where as in the same land it is 28.0 and 4.1 in April. It indicates that the land in Noler Char may be suitable for some crops in November but it is beyond the tolerable limit during ripening and harvesting time in March - April and this is applicable for all chars. So, considering the salinity level of different chars, crops should be carefully selected for particular areas to avoid the risk of crop damage. The negative effect and influence of salinity on crop production in different stages of the growing period is given in below table.

Table 4-8 Effect of salinity on crop production

ECe; ds/m	Soil salinity class	Characteristics
0-2	Non-saline	Effect negligible
2-4	Slightly saline	Yield of very sensitive crops may be restricted
4-8	Saline	Yield of many crops restricted
8-16	Strongly saline	Yield satisfactory for tolerant crops
>16	Extremely saline	Yield satisfactory for very few tolerant crops

Experimental adaptive trial plot

An adaptive research trial plot is undertaken in Char Ziauddin by DAE with the support of TA team during aus season at farmers land. This experimental trial is being carried out in line with the recommendation of IFAD supervision mission during their visit in February, 2012. All the input and technical support for crop production is provided to the farmer to see best performance of adaptability of in particular variety BRRI Dhan-42 in the area. Now crop condition is found good at vegetative stage. Intensive supervision is going on by DAE and TA team.

Project Management Unit

The second DAE PMC meeting was held on May 17, 2012 in the DAE conference room in Dhaka, chaired by the Director, Field Service Wing. All PMC members attended the meeting. The progress on implementation of AWPB 2011-2012 was reviewed in the meeting and decisions taken as per agenda. The minutes of the meeting were distributed to all concerned.

Inter agency coordination

In a meeting with representatives of IRRI- SARCCAB and TA Team held on 25.6.2012, it was decided that a program for monitoring of adoption of HYV and modern technology will be undertaken in CDSP-IV area financed by SARCCAB. CDSP-IV will extend support in organizing and implementing this program. To define the role of CDSP and IRRI it was decided to sign a "Memorandum of Understanding between CDSP and IRRI. The draft was reviewed in a meeting on 25th June. The meeting decided that TL, CDSP-IV will review and update the MOU as per discussion and after approval by PMC he will forward it to Dr. Satter for further action. The meeting also decided for a joint visit on 26th June to explore the scope of work in future. Mr.Satter and Morshed of IRRI and Mr Rabiul (SFA) and Mr Radheshyam (AA) of CDSP joined in the visit.

Support to the Agricultural master plan of MoA

A master plan for agricultural development in the southern region of Bangladesh is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture. A workshop was organized by the FAO feasibility team on 8th March, 2012. Project Director CDSP-IV and DTL (I&I), AA and SFA of TA team participated in the workshop.

Personnel, Organization and Management

During the reporting period Mr. Md. Shah Alam replaced the previous Project Director CDSP-IV (DAE part) Mr. M Amir Hussain on April 29, 2012. Immediately after his joining an introductory meeting was held with the TA team on April 30, 2012 and TA team apprised him on the status of CDSP-IV, AWPB-2011-2012 and its implementation.

Recruitment of outsourcing staff: Two Project Officers and six Field Officers have been selected in an interview held on June 30, 2012 and proposals were sent to MoA for final approval. During the interview no suitable candidate for the post of Project Agriculturist was found. Recruitment of office staff, one Accountant and one MLSS has been completed. No candidate was found for Computer Operator after two times of advertisement, while appointment of a driver is under process.

IFAD funds were available in the project account of DAE from February 27, 2012, after observing all formalities of fund placement. So, activities related to these funds were started from then on.

Procurement of 4WD jeep, 3 motor cycles, 1 camera, 3 computers, 1 photocopier and office furniture has been completed as per AWPB 2011-2012. Purchase of salinity monitoring equipment could not be done because it needs approval from Ministry of Planning which is still under process.

4.5.2 Social and livelihood support

The focus of the Social and Livelihoods Support (SLS) component of the project is on social and economic development of households in the five chars, especially women and children. Approximately 28,000 households live in these five chars. The sub-component is implemented at field level by partner NGOs, the so called PNGOs. Four PNGOs were selected to perform the assignment. The selected NGOs with their working areas are given in the table below:

Table 4-9 PNGO's 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 & 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, a Credit Officer, an Accountant and an Assist Accountant cum office assistant, Coordinators for Legal and Human rights, for Watsan, for Agriculture and for Paramedics and a Health and Family Planning Facilitator. The Branch Manager is responsible for coordination of all the activities of the social and livelihoods component in the branch. The Credit officer takes care of the base line survey, group area demarcation, group formation, group meeting, borrower selection, loan disbursement, savings and loan instalment collection and other project activity related issues. The Accountant and Assist Accountant are responsible for the microfinance and financial transactions in the branch and they prepare the financial reports. Coordinators and other staff are responsible for implementation of the sector programs.

The recruitment of human resources in the project was completed at the beginning of the reporting period. 222 staffs were recruited as per design and need of the project. Among recruited staff the male female ratio is 4:1. The status of the staff is given in the table below:

Table 4-10 Status of Staff in PNGOs

PNGO	NGO Coordinating Office Staff						Branch Office Staff											Total Staff			% Female staff
	NGO Director	Coordinator NGO component	Area manager	Accountant	Office assistant	Sub-Total	Branch Manager	Accountant	Assistant accountant - cum office assistant	Credit Officer	LHR Coordinator	WATSAN Coordinator	Agriculture Coordinator	Paramedics	HFPF	Support staff	Sub-Total	Female	Male	Total	
Brac	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	0	6	34	6	6	6	6	18	10	98	23	75	98	23
SSUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	3	0	3	18	3	3	3	3	9	3	48	12	40	52	23
DUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	12	2	2	2	2	6	2	32	7	29	36	19
SDI	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	12	2	2	2	2	6	2	32	7	29	36	28
Grand Total	4	4	1	4	4	17	13	0	13	76	13	13	13	39	17	210	49	173	222	23	

Base line survey

During the reporting period staff of each PNGO assigned for micro finance has conducted a base line survey in the project area. The data collection covered all house holds residing permanently in the area. The information was collected using a set of questionnaire jointly prepared by TA team and PNGOs. PNGOs have organized an orientation for their staff on the collection of data. TA team has provided a survey guide line, which was followed for each question of the questionnaire. The senior management of the PNGO, TA team members and the concerned manager have supervised and monitored the data collection and compilation process. Data entry is continuing; after completion of data entry it will be analysed and the final report published. The preliminary summary information of the base line survey is given in below table.

Table 4-11 Summary of preliminary results of PNGO base line survey

Name of PNGO	House hold	Population			Earning persons			School going children			Disabled persons		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brac	10449	27160	28637	55797	11244	1038	12282	3936	3653	7589	140	164	304
SSUS	6853	17241	16668	33909	7098	471	7569	2317	2368	4685	112	97	209
DUS	4115	9351	8881	18232	4198	1399	5597	1060	992	2052	43	39	82
SDI	4006	10583	9987	20570	4131	1451	5582	1457	1045	2502	43	30	73
Grand Total	25423	64335	64173	128508	26671	4359	31030	8770	8058	16828	338	330	668

Name of PNGO	Eligible for school going			Education status								
				Up to class V			Up to class VIII			Up to class X and above		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brac	5434	5633	11067	1840	1780	3620	276	201	477	167	67	234
SSUS	2832	2704	5536	1513	1440	2836	342	287	629	158	85	243
DUS	2098	2062	4160	353	360	713	44	26	70	29	14	43
SDI	2122	2031	4153	2005	2115	4120	264	187	451	91	42	133
Total	12486	12430	24916	5711	5695	11289	926	701	1627	445	208	653

Name of PNGO	Asset position						
	Cows and buffalos	Goats and sheep	Poultry	Boats	Fishing net	Trees	Others
Brac	8959	7885	91783	216	621	126368	2777
SSUS	6509	4841	46289	310	388	7044	5509
DUS	4454	3539	38478	105	74	57872	925
SDI	11768	7429	46709	82	679	16885	484
Total	31690	23694	223259	713	1762	208169	9695

The following preliminary observations can be made on the survey.

Households and population

The total number of households in the project area of five chars was estimated in the appraisal mission report at 28,000, as a rounded off figure. From the base line survey the total number of households is found to be 25,423, seemingly less than the predicted amount. However, the number of households is still increasing as some new settlers are coming to the project area. The newly migrated settlers will be brought under the base line survey as well. Similarly, the population in the project area was estimated in the appraisal mission report at 155,000. From the base line survey the total population is found to be 128,508; also less than the appraisal report, but the population is increasing gradually. Combining the figures for the number of households and population, the number of members per household is 5.1. In last year's baseline survey of the M&E unit this number was found to be 5.9; a significant difference, which will be investigated further.

Of the total population 64,335 are male and 64,173 are female. So the male/female ratio in the char area is almost equal and it is near to the national male/female ratio.

The survey report reveals that there are 668 are disabled persons of various forms. Of these 338 is male and 330 are female. Initially the project does not have scope to address the disability but it may be raised with the organizations who are working with disability.

According to the base line information, the total number of earning persons in the project area is 31,030. Among those male members are 26,671 and female members 4,359. The figures indicate that most of the female are not directly engaged with income generating activities and solely dependent on the male earner of the family.

School going and educational status

There are no government lead educational institutions in the project area. There are some schools and madrassas, which are governed by the community. The children are getting less opportunity to get education. According to the survey report a total 16,828 children are going to different educational institutions. Among them 8,770 are boys and 8,058 girls.

However, the number of children who are eligible for school going is 24,916. Among those 12,486 are boys and 12,430 girls. So a large number of children does not have any scope to go to school or any institution to study and are deprived from education.

According to the survey information the total number of people who passed **primary as well class five** is 11,289. Among them the number of male members is 5,711 and female 5,695. The ratio is almost the same, which indicates that the female education status in the project area is higher than the average of Bangladesh.

From the survey information it is revealed that the total population educated **up to class VIII** is 1627, of which 926 are male and 701 are female.

The number of educated persons **up to class X** in the char area is 653 of which 445 are male and 208 female.

Asset position

According to the survey information a total of 31,690 **cows and buffalos** and 23,694 **goats and sheep** were found in the area. So the average household owns 1.24 cow or buffalo and 1 goat or sheep. These numbers are less compared to the main land. But it is expected that the numbers will increase as the

PNGOs are going to train them on livestock rearing.

The total **poultry** livestock in the project area is 223,259, which is reasonable. The poultry bird holding per house hold is 9. The number will also increase in future as PNGOs will provide training on poultry bird rearing.

The total number of **boats** in the project area is 713 despite the fact that people in the area are mostly dependent of fishing. The total number of **fishing nets** in the project area is 1,762, also despite the fact that people in the area are mostly dependent of fishing. The holding of boat per house hold of 0.02 and the holding of net per house hold of 0.06 may indicate that the Joddar as well the rich persons are dominating the fishing sector.

As the settlers did not yet get the title of their land, they did not start plantation. The total number of **trees** was found to be 208,169. The number of trees per house hold is 8, quite small for a disaster prone area. But the number of trees will gradually increase. 125 nurseries will be established during the project period. From the nursery beneficiaries will get the seedlings of different varieties easily. Already 65 nurserers were selected for training and seedling production. The total number of **other assets** like radio, mobile phone, power tiller, rickshaw, rickshaw van etc is 9,695.

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.

The performance of the sub components is briefly described below.

Group Formation, Micro finance and Capacity Building

TA team has **demarcated** PNGOs working area allocated to them. PNGOs prepared a **location map** to conduct the base line survey and to form groups. They used the map while conducting the survey and located the various spots for formation of groups and to implement other activities. Different institutions, markets, mosjids, madrashas etc. and border area of each PNGO were incorporated in the social mapping. After completion of the questionnaire for each new household, they were enrolled as member of a group. During the survey, the staff of PNGOs prepared the **probable list of members** from the house hold which they are enrolling gradually. It was done within the domain of the surveyed area. A total of 758 groups were prepared in the reporting period January to June 2012.

The **group** is the platform of all activities of the SLS component. All the training, refreshers, savings and credit, health forum, disaster awareness, legal and human rights education and other services is provided through the groups. All group members are female and there is one member from each household. For formation of a group the credit officer performs personal contact, meeting them in small and large groups at community and office level. The average size of a group is 25.

A management committee for each group will be formed after the group is finalized. To accelerate the formation of the management committee, the credit officer calls a meeting to discuss the duties and responsibilities of the management committee and proposes to the members to select or elect the members of the management committee. The members of the group will decide the system on how the committee will be formed. Generally five members form a management committee, with the positions of president, secretary, cashier and members. In a group there are small groups with a small group leader. These small group leaders become a member of the group management committee. The group leader is elected / selected, considering education, knowledge and leadership quality. A total of 758 group management committees were formed within the reporting period.

The newly formed microfinance group sits weekly in a **group meeting** at a fixed place of a group member's house. At the time of the base line survey the staff of PNGOs fixed the possible place for the group meeting. The place fixed for the meeting will be finalized in consultation with the members after the group is declared official. The credit officers are conducting this weekly group meeting. The duration of each group meeting is 1- 1.5 hours. The credit officers and other components staff discuss various issues in the meeting in a planned way, to educate and update the members on various issues/ problems prevailing in the society and to collect the savings and loan instalments. The group normally sits in a U shape during meeting.

PNGOs are **collecting savings** from the enrolled members on a weekly basis in the group meeting. Each member deposits a certain amount of money to the respective NGO credit officer. Each member has a pass book for savings and loan record. The amount of savings is fixed by the group members based on their economic condition. The members can withdraw savings partially at any time through a prescribed form provided by the PNGO. A total of Tk 15,298,718 was collected during the reporting period.

Following the **loan proposal process**, after three weeks of member enrolment the PNGOs disburse loans, based on demand. The loan applicant first proposes for a loan to her small group leader. The small group evaluates the proposal and recommends it for loan to the group management committee. Subsequently,

the management committee evaluates the proposal and finally recommends it for loan to the PNGO. The respective credit officer submits the proposal to the Branch Manager. After proper checking, the loan is approved and disbursed.

In order to generate income and create employment for the beneficiaries, PNGOs are **disbursing loans** to the members. Before disbursing the loan, PNGO credit officers are selecting the trade/ activity, consulting with the members and testify the feasibility and skills of the members. Considering the capacity of utilizing the loan money and scope of work, the loan is finally disbursed. Gradually all the members of the group will receive a loan for income generating activities. A total Tk 64,075,000 was disbursed among 7,516 borrowers in the reporting period, 17,712 members were admitted into the groups. The average size of the loan is Tk. 8,525. The total house hold coverage by loan is 30%.

Training Need Assessments (TNA) have been conducted to select the beneficiaries for Income Generating Activities (IGA) on farm and non-farm sector training. The Training Need Assessments have been focusing on group members presently having the available scope, skills, and above all eagerness in choosing the trade/ activity for training. PNGOs have prepared a questionnaire which is applied for all the members of the group. Through the questionnaire, PNGOs are selecting the beneficiaries according to the trade/ activity they choose and for which they have scope to implement it. PNGOs will arrange training for them after completion of the TNAs. It is to be mentioned that 80% of the beneficiaries will get training on farm based trade and the remaining ones will get training on non-farm activities like tailoring, handicrafts, cane works etc. PNGOs will conduct the training by hiring trainers from outside or from their own organization. The trainings will be conducted at field level, especially in the PNGOs branch office or in any suitable place in the working area. PNGOs will provide a trade wise list of beneficiaries to CDSP IV TA team before starting the training.

The CDSP-IV TA team organized a **training to develop the capacity of the staff of the PNGOs**. A total of 75 credit officers were trained (5 day's duration) on Micro Finance Management and Book Keeping. The training was delivered by the Institute of Microfinance (InM).

Health and Family Planning program

In the project area there is **no family planning and health service from the government**. PNGOs, village doctors and medicine sellers are providing health services to the char dwellers. This facility is not sufficient for them. For health services people are going to the mainland. Due to lack of a smooth communication system this is difficult, time consuming and expensive. Some family planning methods including condom, oral pill and injection are available in a few medicine shops, but these shopkeepers do not have any training on contraceptive service delivery and are unable to meet the demand.

A baseline survey on health & family planning is being conducted in the project area under the health and family planning program. It is almost complete. Through the survey the status of family planning method use, immunization worthy children, micro nutrient receive worthy children, total number of people above two years for de-worming tablets, and other issues are covered. The information from the survey, which will be updated regularly, is preserved and the relevant data maintained for fine tuning the various health activities and services.

A **health forum** is conducted by the Health and Family Planning Facilitators (HFPP) once in a month for each credit group. The designated working area is divided among the HFPP based on the number of house holds. On average a HFPP is supervising 750 house holds. In the health forum the HFPP creates awareness among the community on family planning, nutrition, hygiene, immunization, pregnant mother - and neo natal care and on common diseases. A total of 1654 health forums were conducted in the reporting period.

Every branch has set up a **health clinic**, where arrangement is made to attend the patients. Clinic services are providing in two ways: A **static clinic** is conducted three days in a week at the branch office through a fixed schedule and on the other three days a mobile clinic is conducted in the community. The treatment is provided by Paramedics. The static and **mobile clinic** schedule is circulated by the credit officer and other staff in advance. The schedule is also provided to the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA); they are helping in organizing the mobile clinic and ensure timely attendance of the patients. Paramedics are maintaining a patient register. A total of 12,859 patients received treatment during reporting period

During the reporting period **Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)** were selected based on criteria like: member of PNGO group, permanent resident of the area, married, age (above 45 years is preferable), experience in delivery handling, socially recognized and accepted, able to read and write, with good health condition etc. Per branch 15 TBAs, so 195 in total were selected by NGO Sector Specialist (NSS), Paramedics and HFPF. TBAs were selected for service delivery and training on safe delivery and to ensure pregnancy related care in the community. Each TBA will receive 15 days training in the coming months, which will be organized by the TA team. Each TBA will get a delivery kit box.

In order to mitigate the need of rehydration salt in the area, **Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS)** was distributed among the house holds in the area. Each house hold will receive the ORS twice in a year. The Paramedics and HFPF of the program have distributed the same, maintaining a master roll where receiver signature was taken. A total of 220,000 packets of ORS have been distributed among the house holds where each house hold got 7 packets.

All 39 Health and Family Planning facilitators (**HFPF**) received 15 days **training** on Primary Health Care. 60 **village doctors** received 5 days training on Basic Curative Care to develop their capacity to provide service to the people. Both trainings were organized by TA team and delivered by BRAC Health Division. In addition, **orientation of village doctors** was organised. There are many medicine shops in the project area where the village doctor/quack attends the patients and sells medicines. But they do not have education or training on treatment. To improve the knowledge of village doctor and to get them involved in enhancing the treatment, orientation is given to them. 10 village doctors/ quacks participate in each orientation in each branch office. Program activities and way of treatment are discussed in the orientation. 130 village doctors received orientation in the PNGO branch offices in the reporting period.

Orientation is given to the **local elite** (imams, school teachers, UP chairmen and members, etc). They are involved with the implementation process and assisting us in implementing the project activities. Paramedics and HFPF conduct the orientation, following a guide line. Attendance sheet of the participants is maintained in this regard. A total 422 local leaders received orientation in the reporting period.

World health day is observed every year. On the day, in all 13 branches of PNGOs a rally was organised, where imams, elites, students, teachers, farmers and other men and women of the community were participating along with the staff of the project. After the rally there was a discussion meeting on the importance of health, present status of local health etc. In the meeting, the discussants take the roles & responsibility to improve the health condition of mass people within their capacity. The Paramedics and HFPF organized the same with the help of others staff. A banner, poster, etc were used in the rally.

Water and Sanitation Program

CDSP-IV is implementing the institutional aspects of its Watsan component at the field level through its PNGOs. CDSP-IV organizes orientation courses for its PNGOs staff to enhance their capability to carry out the community mobilization initiatives and sustainable water and sanitation promotion effectively. All PNGOs staff was given orientation 2 times by CDSP-IV TA team in the reporting period.

As a means of mainstreaming particularly the women involvement in development approach in the field of watsan promotion, **group orientation meetings** are organized weekly session, involving different sections of women of the samaj or villages. The meetings are facilitated by the respective partner NGO staff and the message of safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices is addressed. During the reporting period 631 group meetings were held.

The key steps required for **DTW installation** in the project are:

- Deep Tube well User Group (TUG) formation & care taker family selection
- DTW user group meeting
- DTW site selection & submission to DPHE
- Contribution money collection form beneficiaries
- Contribution money (DD) submission to DPHE
- Hygiene promotion through capacity building by awareness build - up
- DTW Installation and use ensured
- Care Taker Family (CTF) training arrangement, conduct and implementation monitoring
- DTW repairing kit distribution and maintenance follow-up

TUGs are formed with 15-20 house holds surrounding the tube well. **Criteria for TUG membership** are as follows: All TUG members must live near the DTW site; also house holds which are not PNGO group member can be a TUG member; TUG members settled within 5 to 10 minutes walking distance of the selected DTW site; willing to contribute the contribution money for DTW installation.

For the **formation of a Tube Well User Group (TUG)** the watsan coordinator is contacting local community members to arrange a meeting. Issues of the meeting are crisis of pure and safe drinking water and sanitation. The process is explained and preliminary decisions are made regarding formation of TUG for DTW site selection, care taker family selection, contribution money collection etc. After a short period of time another meeting is held and the TUG declared. A formal meeting for TUG members is conducted before and after DTW site selection and confirmation by DPHE. After DTW installation the TUG meeting is held bi- monthly. The venue or place of the meeting is a certain house of the Samaj or village. 127 TUG meetings were held in the reporting period. After finalization of DTW site by DPHE and TA team, contribution money is collected for DTW installation. The contribution money is deposited to DPHE through DD. So far 300 TUGs were formed and 300 DTW sites were selected and the list submitted to DPHE for site finalization. 175 DTWs were installed and 63 platform of DTW were constructed during the reporting period.

As per project plan and design DPHE inform the TA team to submit the **site list of single pit latrines** for installation. TA team informs the partner NGOs to prepare and submit the site list to CDSP-IV. TA team and DPHE jointly check and verify the sites and TA team submits the list to DPHE. 5000 sites were provided to DPHE in the reporting period; 480 latrines were installed. After the latrine installation is completed, in the group steps are taken to establish the **superstructure of the latrines**. The superstructure of the latrine ensures women safety, following social and religious norms. 123 superstructures were completed in the reporting period.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development

CDSP-IV is implementing the Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development program to reduce the malnutrition and to increase income status of house holds by agricultural production of beneficiaries through technology transfer using **demonstration plots**. During the reporting period 1910 farmers were selected for one day **training** on homestead vegetables (summer & winter) and fruit crops. The selection criteria for the farmers are as follows: Member of PNGO group; suitable homestead area; willingness to receive the training; consent of husband or legal guardian; good health condition; adequate irrigation facility.

In addition selected farmers will be trained on **nursery plant production and management** for six days. This training will be provided by TA team with the assistance of Forest Department. A total of 125 farmers will be trained. PNGOs selected 62 farmers to receive the training on nursery establishment. Selection criteria for nurserers are similar to those for farmers.

Legal and Human Rights

The main objective of this program component is to provide group members access to information about law, disseminating the law through legal literacy classes, raising awareness about legal rights, and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially by encouraging them to take legal action. To develop the capacity of the 13 Legal Human Rights coordinators a 10 day's basic training was given to them. The training was organized by TA team and delivered by Brac Human Rights and Legal Aid Services Division. In addition 26 LHR promoters were selected from the communities for **Legal Human Rights promoter training**. They will receive 15 days training.

An **orientation meeting for local stakeholders**, such as UP 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 achieve program activities. 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. 321 person received orientation in the reporting period.

World Women Rights Day is observed on a fixed day of the year. Branch managers organised the event with the assistance of other staff. The staff of the PNGOs, local elite, imam, teachers, students, businessmen, group members and other stakeholders participated in the day observation. A rally was organized on

the day, with the participants of the rally bearing banners, posters etc. After the rally a discussion meeting was held in the PNGOs offices. World Women Rights Day was observed in all 13 branches of PNGO offices.

Disaster Management and climate change

To enhance the implementation process and to involve the union disaster committees, **meetings** were organised by PNGO's LHR coordinators **with union disaster committees** and other (e.g. Red Crescent) stakeholders. Total participants of the meeting was about 25. The discussion matters of the meetings were various issues of disaster and finding ways to build cooperation with each other and how to coordinate activities. Action plans are prepared on issues discussed in the meeting and follow up is given by LHR coordinators. These meetings with disaster committees were held in all 13 branches.

National Disaster Day and World Environment Day was observed, to raise awareness among the project participants as well as people in the communities on natural disasters such as floods, especially tidal floods, cyclones, etc. The day was observed through rally and discussion meeting in all 13 branches.

To make the group members aware about **disaster preparedness and mitigation**, the staff of the sub-component has been conducting meetings with group members. Gradually meetings will be held in all groups. A total of 181 meetings were held in the reporting period in different location of PNGOs groups.

4.6 Institutional development

4.6.1 Field level institutions

Implementing agencies and PNGOs, with support from the Technical Assistance team, are working for strengthening and capacity building of field level institutions (FLIs), established to involve them in planning and implementation of project interventions and in operation and maintenance after the project is completed. The groups formed are Water Management Groups (WMG); Tube well User Groups (TUG); Farmer Forums (FF); Social Forestry Groups (SFG); Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) and Women Groups. The formation of WMGs, FFs and LADCs was completed during the reporting period as per project target. The formation of TUGs, SFGs and LCS is ongoing. For the status of the formation of women groups by PNGOs, please refer to paragraph 4.5.2. In addition, TA Team continued support to the WMOs in the CDSP-I, II & III areas.

Formation of Water Management Groups (WMG)

During the reporting period the TA Team along with agencies concerned completed the formation of WMGs in three chars (in Char Nangulia-11, in Noler Char-5 and in Char Ziauddin-2) as per project target. After completing the selection of members, the selected members were invited to attend a one day induction orientation at the CDSP site office located at Char Majid or Boyer Char. The orientation sessions were split into two sessions: In the 1st session the CDSP-IV objectives, agencies, planned activities and people's participation process were presented and shared. The 2nd session included the formation of the 12 member management committee of the WMG. Participants through their direct voting selected or elected the members of management committee. At least 30% women members were included in the management committees as per Guidelines for Participatory Water Management (GPWM).

Books and formats required for the were distributed to the WMGs. Venue, date and time for monthly meetings were decided by the participants and an action plan was chalked out by the participants. Below table presents the status and details of the WMGs.

Table 4-12 Status of established WMGs in CDSP-IV areas

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: WMG		No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of members in WMG			No of meetings held during the reporting period
						Male	Female	Total	
1	Char Ziauddin	2	2	16	3265	35	30	65	6 for each WMG
2	Noler Char	5	5	28	7020	73	61	134	6 for each WMG
3	Char Nangulia	11	11	83	13375	175	170	345	6 for each WMG
Total		18	18	127	23660	283	261	544	

During the reporting period WMG representatives (Chairman, Secretary and Cashier) of each WMG received 3 days training on accounts management and record keeping (see for details the training report).

The following issues were discussed in the regular monthly meetings of the newly formed WMGs: Drainage congestion due to rain and monsoon tidal surge and solving localised drainage problems by local initiatives. Savings & share collection; enrolment of new members; law and order situation; LCS formation & mobilization; selection of Local Facilitators (LF) for CDSP-IV-RFLDC (Danida) program; PTPS for land settlement; boundary dispute; construction of infrastructure; compensation to affected people etc.

Local Initiatives in Water Management

In CDSP-I, II, and III areas the following local initiatives were taken by WMGs:

1. Eight WMGs worked in Boyer Char to repair rain cuts and gullies in the embankment
2. Hatiya khal WMGs spent Tk12000 to install pipes on roads and repaired broken earthen roads
3. Four WMGs in Gabtoli area removed fishing net from Gabtoli khal for improving drainage
4. Ten WMGs removed cross dam from canal and removed other small obstacles from different locations to prevent rain water logging
5. Re-excavated Khals (small size) or linkage with other canals to remove drainage congestion
6. Cleaned debris from the sluice gate area and khals
7. Cross dam removed from the channel
8. Did proper operation of all sluice gates in all areas
9. Made cross dam at the mouth of outfall channel to protect against silt and salinity in the dry season
10. Maintained linkages with government agencies: BWDB, LGED, and with other projects
11. Protested the illegal occupants in different areas
12. Fund raising through entrepreneurship activities continued
13. Fund management for future O&M in their own catchment area continued
14. Meetings continued with beneficiaries on water management.

Local Area Development Committee (LADC)

During the reporting period the formation of LADCs was completed as per LADC guidelines in Urir - and Caring Char. Both the chars are considered as unprotected, so local area development committees are formed instead of WMGs. As with the WMGs after formation, a one day induction orientation was provided to the members of the newly formed LADCs. In the orientation sessions the subjects discussed were: role and responsibilities of LADC/UP/IAs, goal & objectives of CDSP-IV, implementing agency wise activities and NGO activities. The management committee of each LADC was formed where the Chairman of the concerned Union Parishad as an ex-officio holds the position of LADC Chairman. The concerned UP members were also included as ex-officio members of LADC. Other management - and general positions were filled by the representatives of the people, which were identified or selected through mass meetings, held during this and the previous reporting period. The size of LADC varies from 15 to 20 members, but in

special cases it may be expanded in the future. 44 % women were selected as LADC member in Caring Char and 26% in Urir Char.

Below table presents the status and details of the LADCs:

Table 4-13 Status of LADC Formation

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LADC		No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of members in LADC		
		Target	Achieved			Male	Female	Total
1	Caring Char	3	3	22	6270	30	24	54
2	Urir Char	3	3	21	2510	65	23	88
Total		6	6	43	8780	95	47	142

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

Role and responsibilities of LADC, law and order situation, localized drainage congestion in Caring char, LCS formation & mobilization, selection of Local Facilitator (LF) for CDSP-IV-RFLDC (Danida) program, boundary dispute between Sandwip and Companigonj, construction of infrastructure, site selection of infrastructure, accelerating the agencies interventions, PNGO activities etc.

Additional activities in Urir - and Caring Char

- A special meeting was held on 13th June 2012 at Chittagong with all concerned, which was presided by the Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong. The meeting reviewed the boundary dispute between Chittagong and Noakhali and also discussed the law and order situation at Urir Char.
- Information- / dissemination meetings/ discussions were held at different locations both in Urir Char and Caring Char, to seek cooperation of local people in implementing the ongoing infrastructure related activities.
- TA Team together with IAs worked for site selection of rural roads, box culverts, bridges, U-drains, Ghats, cyclone shelters and (test) tube wells.
- TA Team with the support of LADC extended assistance in establishing the PNGO branch office and its activities.

Support to WMOs in CDSP I, II & III areas

Support has been continuing to the WMOs in the CDSP-I, II & III areas. For this purpose only one extension -overseer for Boyer Char and Char Nangulia, and one for CDSP-I and II areas (mostly in office work) and one AEO have been working. TA support has been going on through the PACs, WGFs and others concerned. The major progress in the reporting period is as follows:

- One special meeting of WMA of Boyer Char was held on 18-06-2012 with the members of WMA and agencies concerned. The meeting decided to do some small maintenance work by WMGs, remuneration to the Gabtoli sluice operator, release of LCS security money, audit and accounts updating etc. DTL (I&I) facilitated the discussion to accelerate the WMA activities.
- 19 WMGs were engaged for re-excavation of 19 canals during the period. They completed 25.70 km canal re-excavation during the period. WMGs did these works in the status of LCS.
- Maintenance plans for CDSP-I, II & III areas will be prepared in July 2012.
- Preparatory work for the annual general meetings (AGM) of 10 WMGs have also been done in Boyer Char.
- Preparatory works for auditing all WMGs have been finished and audits are expected to be done in the next period.
- Monthly meetings of all WMOs have been continuing in CDSP-I, II and III areas with the support of BWDB and TA concerned. 52 out of 60 monthly meetings were held by 10 WMGs in Boyer Char.
- Till December 2011 the total members of 53 WMGs are: 1576 (Male 896 and Female 680).
- A team of IMED met the leaders of WMGs in Boyer Char and exchanged views and experiences for preparing the agriculture master plan for the coastal region of Bangladesh.

- RFLDC-Danida is continuing its activities with 5 WMGs (3 in Boyerchar, 1 in 59/3B and 1 in Bamni). RFLDC started conducting Season Long Learning training to 24 WMG/LADC representatives at Boyer Char as per agreement between CDSP-IV and RFLDC.

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

The main objective of LCS is involvement of local people in construction work (see more in the Inception report). During the reporting period 10 LCS were formed and mobilized for implementing earth work under LGED. Char wise LCS information is stated in the following table:

Table 4-14 Status of LCS Formation

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LCS		Length of work	No. of members in LCS			Remarks
		Target	Achieved		Male	Female	Total	
1	Caring Char	2	2	2 km	120	-	120	-
2	Noler Char	1	1	1 km	-	61	61	Female-1
3	Char Nangulia	6	6	6.3 km	142	98	240	Female-3
4	Char Ziauddin	1	1	1 km	55	-	55	-
Total		10	10	10.3 km	317	159	476	

The LCS guidelines of LGED were followed for implementation of the LCS program in CDSP IV. Payments to the LCS are not properly handled by the agencies concerned which was reviewed in the PMC. Gradually more LCS will be formed and mobilized in future. The staffs so far recruited by LGED for LCS purpose are not working properly at field level. The issue was discussed several times with the PD and XEN of LGED.

- DPHE agreed to engage LCS in production of single pit latrines, which so far had not taken place. TA Team tried to form and mobilize LCS in Urir Char for latrine production but the envisaged members of LCS did not agree to work with the schedule rate of DPHE.

4.6.2 Local government institutions

During the reporting period TA Team continued the discussion, interaction and formal meetings with the UP Chairmen and members concerned for CDSP IV areas. In this regard, three orientations were held under Subarnachar Upazila areas for three Unions: One at East Charbata, one at Mohammadpur UP office and the last one at Char Clerk Union Parishad. The concerned UP Chairmen and members as well as the local NGO representatives and local leaders attended those orientations. The issues discussed in those orientations were: CDSP-IV objectives, goals, planned interventions of CDSP-IV, role and responsibilities of all concerned including role of UP, O&M in CDSP-I and II areas, field level institutions (WMG, FF, SFG, LCS) and their roles etc. The TA Team along with implementing agencies concerned continued individual interaction with the Upazila and UP Chairmen and members.

4.6.3 Gender Action Plan

Since gender inequality poses a major impediment in achieving development, the project aims to mainstream gender issues and concerns into all project activities at all levels and is committed to improving women's overall condition and position.

Progress

During this period no recruitment has been done in the project office and at the implementing agencies, except at DAE. DAE has recruited 8 field level staff for the purpose of implementation of agriculture related activities in the CDSP area. Among those 8 newly recruited field staff one is female.

In case of PNGOs the recruitment of female field staff has been increased with 3 %: It was 20.6% so far, now it has become 23.4%.

For the purpose of increasing participation of women in WMGs, female mass meetings, group discussions and mixed group meetings were arranged. The present situation concerning gender is given in below tables.

Table 4-15 Distribution of membership in WMGs by gender

Membership in WMGs	Formation of WMG/LADC		No. of Samaj	No. of HHs	No. of Members of WMGs		Total	% of female members	Comments
	Target	Achievement			Male	Female			
Char Ziauddin	2	2	16	3265	36	25	61	41.0	According to GPWM the participation of women in WMGs is supposed to be 50% of the total members
Noler Char	5	5	28	7010	83	61	144	42.4	
Char Nangulia	11	11	82	13375	175	170	345	49.3	
Caring Char	3	3	23	6270	32	24	56	42.9	
Urir Char	3	3	21	2900	64	23	87	26.4	The area is very conservative
Total	24	24	170	32820	389	302	691	43.7	According to GPWM it is behind about 6%

Table 4-16 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees by gender

Name of Chars	No. of WMG/LADC	Membership in Managing Committee		Total members	% of female members	Comments
		Male	Female			
Char Ziauddin	2	14	10	24	41.7	According to GPWM female membership in Managing Committee of WMG is supposed to be at least 30 percent
Noler Char	5	38	22	60	36.7	
Char Nangulia	11	81	51	132	38.6	
Caring Char	3	7	2	9	22.2	
Urir Char	3	9	-	9	0.0	
Total	24	149	85	234	36.3	It is about 6% more than GPWM

Orientation of all WMGs and LADCs has been completed. Gender issues have been addressed in most of the orientations of WMGs. Besides, gender issues have been highlighted in the discussions of monthly meetings of WMGs and other meetings of the project area. Attendance is presented in below table.

Table 4-17 Attendance of members in monthly meetings of WMGs by gender

Name of Chars	No. of meetings held	Attendance			% of female members	Comments
		Male	Female	Total		
Char Ziauddin	12	86	87	173	50.3	Attendance of female members in the meeting is encouraging
Noler Char	28	296	229	525	43.6	
Char Nangulia	66	842	812	1654	49.1	
Caring Char	13	109	94	203	46.3	
Total	119	1325	1222	2555	47.8	

Since agriculture activities are considered to be male activities, the participation of women in FFs is low, but their interest is increasing day by day. Below tables present the membership per gender.

Table 4-18 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender

Name of Chars	No. of FF	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Ziauddin	7	160	45	205	21.9	According to the Gender Action Plan female membership in Farmers Forums is supposed to be at least 33 percent
Noler Char	25	451	299	750	39.9	
Char Nangulia	37	758	352	1110	31.7	
Caring Char	15	337	113	450	25.1	
Urir Char	6	146	29	175	16.6	
Total	90	1852	838	2690	31.1	According to the Plan it is behind about 2%

Table 4-19 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of Farmers Forums by gender

Name of Chars	No. of FF	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Ziauddin	7	55	22	77	28.6	The participation of women in MC of FF is
Noler Char	25	148	127	275	46.2	

Char Nangulia	37	272	135	407	33.2	higher than the participation of women in FF as general member
Caring Char	15	124	41	165	28.8	
Urir Char	6	45	15	60	25.0	
Total	90	644	340	984	34.5	

The activities of social forestry groups have not yet started, as it depends on the start of other activities and of the situation in the chars.

Table 4-20 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Groups (SFG) by gender

Name of Chars	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	11	151	124	275	45.1	According to Gender Action Plan female membership in SFGs is supposed to be at least 25 percent
Caring Char	28	430	270	700	38.6	
Total	39	581	394	975	40.4	It is about 15% more than the Plan

According to GPWM at least 25% of work is supposed to be done by LCS and 30% of LCS work is to be done by female LCS.

Table 4-21 Participation of landless people of the project area in LCS by gender

Name of Char	No. of LCS Groups			No. of Participants			% of female members	Comments
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Char Ziauddin	1	-	1	55	-	55	0	In some places women are facing problems due to conflicts between leaders, male attitudes or bad weather
Noler Char	-	1	1	-	61	61	100	
Char Nangulia	3	3	6	114	94	208	45.2	
Caring Char	2	-	2	120	-	120	0	
Urir Char	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	6	4	10	403	155	444	34.9	

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 objectives;
- generate information on project activities and outputs for project planning and management.

The systems consist of four elements:

- activity monitoring;
- process monitoring;
- outcome monitoring;
- impact monitoring.

The first task of the M&E unit was to conduct a baseline survey to gather reference information for future outcome and impact surveys. Hence a comprehensive baseline survey (sample survey) in the five chars of CDSP IV was organised in the previous reporting period.

Data collection was completed by November 30, data entry by December 31, 2011. Data analysis and draft report were completed during January and February 2012. The final version of the Baseline Survey Report (Technical Report No.-1) was published in April 2012. Major findings of the Baseline Survey are presented in the following table.

Table 4-22 Major Findings of the Baseline Survey

Indicators	Findings	Remarks
Average family size	5.93	Male-3.1 and female 2.8
Age distribution	Below 10 years-29%, Above 60 years-7%	
Literacy rate	41%	Highest in Urir Char (45%) lowest in Caring Char

		(36%)
Main occupation of HH head	Agriculture-37%, Day Labour-31%, Petty trading-9%, Old age-6% others-17%	Other Jobs: Fisherman, Rickshaw/ Van puller etc
Housing Condition	Mud floor-99%, straw and bamboo wall-84%, roof made of straw-84%	
Source of Drinking	Tubewell-99%	Average distance of tube well is 418 meters from homestead
Washing and Bathing	Pond/ditch/river/canal-81%	
Hygienic Latrine	6%	
Annual Household Income	71,951 Taka	
HH Income Distribution	Below 50,000-29%, 50,000-90,000-47% and Above 90,000-23%	

During the reporting period the M&E unit initiated to conduct an assessment of Water Management Organization of CDSP-I, II & III areas. The objectives of this assessment are:

- Identification of problems and limitations of WMGs
- Collect information about the activities of WMGs
- To identify areas for further support to the WMGs
- It has been initiated to carry out monitoring activities in such a way that the established WMGs monitor their performance themselves in a participatory way through information collection, discussion and documents review.

In this connection a participatory assessment sheet was developed for the WMOs. As of June 30, the two Monitoring & Evaluation Officers visited 31 WMOs and filled up the assessment sheet with the help of EC members of the concerned WMO. Data analysis and report will be prepared in July 2012.

It is planned that from the next fiscal year (2012-2013) all M&E activities will start. Preparatory works like methodology development, tools and actual schedule for each activity have started during the reporting period. The plan for process, outcome and impact monitoring activities for next year (2012-2013) is shown below:

Table 4-23 Plan for Knowledge Management and M&E activities 2012 - 2013

Activities	2012						2013					
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Annual Outcome Survey												
- Methodology development												
- Field data collection												
- Data analysis and reporting												
Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation												
Annual Assessment of WMGs of CDSP IV												
Soil Salinity Survey Sample collection												
Knowledge Attitude & Practice (KAP) Survey												
- Methodology and tools development												
- Survey data collection												
Feasibility Study												
- Short listing of feasible chars												
- Tendering for FS No.1												
- Implementation of FS No.1												

4.7.2 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**.

4.7.3 Feasibility studies new chars

During CDSP IV, three feasibility studies will be 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 Pathuakali in the west.

A short term expatriate institutional consultant, previous CTA of CDSP III, Mr Koen de Wilde, visited CDSP in March 2012 and prepared a guideline for carrying out these feasibility studies, which circulated as Mission Report No 3.

A short term coordinator for supervising and guiding the reconnaissance survey teams and data analysis for the long – and short list of char areas for the feasibility studies joined the TA team from the middle of April 2012 onwards. During the reporting period preparatory works for the reconnaissance surveys such as development of a set of questionnaires and finalizing it based on the comments received from the concerned officials (PCD, IWM, CEGIS and TA Team), engagement of field survey teams for data collection has been done. Five teams were engaged for the field surveys: one for Char Maksumul Hakim, one for four chars under Patuakhali, one for the Chars under Bhola, one for Telir Char, Moulavir Char and Dhal Char under Rangoti and Hatiya. Data from the field have been collected from ten chars during the reporting period out of the planned 12 chars. A survey team in the remaining two chars (Dhal Char and Moulavir Char) under Noakhali district and one for Sabuj Char under Sandwip Upazila continued into July and is expected to complete the field survey early July 2012. Analysis and preparation of report is planned for the months of July and August 2012. During the reporting period feasibility study progress was reviewed in the PMC as well as in a special meeting held with PCD, IWM, CEGIS and TA Team.

4.7.4 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 IRRI - SARCCAB

- Meetings and several discussions were held with PD DAE, **BARI** and representatives of **IRRI-SARCCAB** on monitoring of adoption of HYV, crop yield and salinity in the CDSP-IV areas
- A draft memorandum of understanding between CDSP IV and SARCCAB was prepared jointly, and is reviewed for finalization and approval by PMC. The MoU is expected to be signed in July 2012. In the meantime IRRI-SARCCAB distributed 250 kg rice seed among farmers in CDSP IV areas.

Linkage with RFLDC - DANIDA

- On April 25, 2012 a workshop on Continued Cooperation between CDSP-IV and RFLDC-Danida was held at CDSP-IV conference room at Noakhali. The ideas emerged from the workshop, from several discussions and from joint review are stated in agreed minutes signed by Team Leader, CDSP-IV and Senior Adviser, RFLDC. The major decisions are as follows;
- RFLDC will continue support in CDSP-IV area until phasing out of the existing project phase;
- RFLDC will train resource persons from CDSP-IV WMGs and LADCs as Local Facilitator to conduct Farmers Field School for extending service to the CDSP target groups;
- A core team of four persons was established to implement the collaborative activities between CDSP and RFLDC (two from each side).

A subsequent follow up meeting was held between management and the members of the core team, the following decision has been taken;

1. RFLDC will arrange a Season Long Learning (SLL, Training of Trainers) for 25-30 Local Facilitators selected from Water Management Groups (WMG) and Local Area Development Committees (LADC) in the CDSP-IV area.
2. The selected LFs will conduct around 50-60 FFS in 2012-13 (2 FFS per LF) covering 1250-1500 farmers/ households. The proposed list will be verified by the RFLDC team at field level (Subornachar team) with the support of concerned PACs of CDSP-IV.
3. It was found initially that the criteria for selection of the Local Facilitators were not appropriate and there was a need for re-interview; the joint team has since worked together on finalizing the revised list.
4. These 25-30 LFs are selected from 19 WMGs from 3 chars (Char Ziauddin-2, Char Nangulia-11 and Noler Char-6) and 6 LADCs from 2 chars (Caring Char-3 and Urir Char-3). FFS will be established within the WMG and LADC working areas, which RFLDC has not yet covered through their CBOs.
5. The budget to operate FFS will be borne by RFLDC (50-60 FFS would require a budget of Tk 2.1 – 2.5 million). The FFS budget will be channeled through those WMGs and LADCs who are capable to manage the funds. The PACs from CDSP and concerned RFLDC officers will identify suitable WMGs. In case of LADC one from Caring Char (out of three) and another from Urir Char (out of three) will be selected for using the FFS fund.
6. Financial management training will be arranged by the two Projects for the selected WMGs and LADCs, which will also be subject to the regular RFLDC capacity building process and audit.
7. The cost of the SLL training will be shared by the two projects; since the estimated cost of an SLL is Tk600,000, the cost to each project will be Tk300,000. CDSP management has agreed to provide this amount based on the invoice provided by RFLDC.
8. RFLDC agreed in principle to the proposal of CDSP that it would provide training for selected resource persons from the WMGs/ LADCs as Poultry Workers, Community Livestock Workers and Community Agriculture and Aquaculture Resource Persons.
9. CDSP-IV PACs will attend the SLL training so that these PACs can follow up the implementation at field level and build-up their capacity for implementing the joint program. PACs will coordinate the activities at field level.
10. CDSP proposed to use the existing microfinance group of NGOs as FFS to avoid the formation of new FFS. However, it was noted that there is no relation between FFS and NGO microfinance groups (FFS is a non-credit extension approach). FFS farmers might or might not be an NGO credit farmer.

Based on above decisions, agreed by both parties, a Season Long Learning (SLL) for Local Facilitator (LF) started on June 24, 2012 at Boyer Char in a hired farm used as venue. The SLL is facilitated by the RFLDC Resource Persons and will continue for four months. A total of 24 participants (15 female and 9 male) participate from different WMGs and LADCs from the five chars under CDSP-IV area.

Workshops and seminars

A workshop was held at Boyer Char on 12th April 2012, organized by IMED for sharing the findings of CDSP-III evaluation with the concerned of agencies, NGOs and FLIs. CDSP IV Team along with the evaluation team facilitated the discussion and organization.

Visits

Senior Secretary, MoWR, visited the project area on 30th March 2012 along with Chief Engineer, South Eastern Zone, Chittagong, SE, Feni O & M Circle, BWDB and PCD, CDSP-IV.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

During the reporting period the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) for CDSP IV was established and the 1st meeting was held on 22nd May 2012 at the conference room of the MoWR. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Shaikh Altaf Ali, Senior Secretary, MoWR. The minutes of the meeting are enclosed in **Annex 9**.

Six Project Management Coordination (PMC) meetings, the 5th to 10th, were held during the reporting period, three in Dhaka and three in Noakhali. The meetings reviewed agency wise progress, problems and bottlenecks, fund flow & management, re-imburement & withdrawal application, progress on social and livelihood component, feasibility study, training and maintenance in CDSP-I, II and III areas etc. Composition of the PMC is given in **Annex 5** of this report.

A coordination meeting was held with IFAD and EKN on 28 September to discuss modalities and planning of the project. First Secretary Food Security & Governance of EKN attended the signing ceremony of CDSP IV PNGO contracts in December 2011.

The first IFAD supervision mission, comprising six members and led by Thomas Rath, IFAD Country Program Manager for Bangladesh, visited the project during 7-20 February 2012. The mission circulated a comprehensive report on its findings.

A coordination meeting with IFAD was held on 19 May 2012 at CDSP-IV Dhaka Project Office, where Country Program Manager IFAD facilitated the discussion, among others PCD, PD-LGED, DTL-I and FA CDSP-IV attended the meeting.

5.2 The governmental implementing agencies

CDSP IV is implemented by six implementing: 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 June 2012 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

The international institutional adviser, Mr Koen de Wilde, previous CTA of CDSP III, made his second mission to CDSP IV during 2 weeks in March 2012. He started preparations and planning of the Feasibility Studies for future char development programmes. The mission is reflected in Mission Report No. 3.

Two national short term consultants were engaged during the reporting period: One consultant for preparation of the feasibility studies and another for preparing the productivity zoning (PDZ) of CDSP IV areas. Their effort continues into the next reporting period.

5.4 Reporting

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

- Progress Report No 2, July - December 2011, January 2012
- Technical Report No 1, Baseline Survey 2011, February 2012
- Mission Report no 3, Preparation of Feasibility study, March 2012
- Annual Work Plan and Budget 2012 - 2013, April 2012.

In addition the IFAD 1st Supervision Mission Report was circulated by IFAD in March 2012.

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.

6.2 Project cost

Overall project cost are estimated at Tk. 5,833.98 Million (US\$ 83.34 Million), including the contribution of beneficiaries at US\$ 0.811 Million, but excluding the micro-credit to be provided by the selected NGOs. The total project cost deviate from the DPP amount of US\$ 83.47 million, as the TA contract amount is lower than the estimated amount of the appraisal report, on which the DPP is based. The project is financed by IFAD (56.75% of total costs), the Government of the Netherlands (25.83%), and the Government of Bangladesh (16.44%) and from the contribution of the population in the project areas (0.97%).

The detailed cost of the Project in Bangladeshi Taka and US Dollar for the six year period is furnished in Annex 10 of the Inception Report. A Component wise Summary of the total cost of the Project for the six year period is presented in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Changes	1999.70	28.57
02	Internal Infrastructure	2581.38	36.88
03	Land Settlement and titling	53.00	00.76
04	Support to livelihood	447.32	06.39
05	TA and Management Support	695.81	09.94
06	Beneficiary contribution	56.77	00.81
	Total Project Cost	5833.98	83.34

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

Slab	Financer	Tk million	US\$ million	Percentage
01	IFAD	3311.00	47.30	56.75
02	GoN	1506.88	21.53	25.83
03	GoB	959.33	13.70	16.44
04	Beneficiary Contribution	56.77	00.81	00.97
	Total	5833.98	83.34	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 2011 - 2012

The budget for the period July 2011 – June 2012 is presented in Table 6-3 below. The detailed, agency wise budget is presented in Annex A of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011 - 2012.

Table 6-3 Budget 2011 – 2012

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Changes	325.97	4.66
02	Internal Infrastructure	267.95	3.83
03	Land Settlement and titling	16.11	0.23
04	Support to livelihood	65.12	0.93
05	TA and Management Support	133.55	1.91
06	Beneficiary contribution	01.35	0.02
	Total budget	810.05	11.57

Contribution of IFAD

Of the contribution from IFAD for the six year project period of TK. 3311 Million (US\$ 47.30 Million) a sum of TK.513.73 Million (US\$ 7.34 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2011 – 2012.

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the six year project period is TK.1506.88 Million (US\$ 21.53.Million). A sum of TK.176.79 Million (US \$ 2.53 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2011 - 2012.

Contribution of GoB

The contribution from the Government of Bangladesh for the six year project period is TK.959.33 Million (US\$ 13.70 Million). A sum of BDTK.118.18 Million (US\$ 1.69 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2011 - 2012.

6.4 Procurement Plan 2011 - 2012

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 2011 – 2012 procurement of works and goods would be made to the tune of TK. 543.05 Million (US \$ 7.76 Million). The component wise summary Procurement Plan is presented in Table 6-4 below.

Table 6-4 Summary Procurement Plan 2011 – 2012

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Changes	286.30	4.09
02	Internal Infrastructure	224.80	3.21
03	Land Settlement and titling	11.64	0.17
04	Support to livelihood	20.31	0.29
	Total procurement plan	543.05	7.76

The detailed Procurement Plan is presented in Annex B of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011 - 2012.

6.5 Funds received from IFAD

On submission of the withdrawal application-01, an amount of US\$ 3.67 Million (BDT 294.62 Million) has been transferred by IFAD to the SAFE Account, maintained with Bangladesh Bank, against fund requisition as detailed below In Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Fund requisition from IFAD

Slab	Components	IA	Total AWPB for 2011-12 (Figures in Million)		Requisitioned		Received	
			BDT	US \$	BDT	US \$	BDT	US \$
01	Protection from Climate Changes							
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	211.61	3.02	105.80	1.51	121.36	1.51
B	Social Forestry	FD	42.22	0.60	21.11	0.30	24.21	0.30
	Sub-Total		253.83	3.62	126.91	1.81	145.57	1.81
02	Internal Infrastructure							
a	Protection from Infrastructure	LGED	199.38	2.85	99.69	1.43	114.35	1.43
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	31.05	0.44	15.52	0.22	17.81	0.22
	Sub-Total		230.43	3.29	115.22	1.65	132.15	1.65
03	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	10.20	0.15	5.10	0.07	5.85	0.07
04	Support to Livelihood							
	Agriculture Development	DAE	19.27	0.28	9.63	0.14	11.05	0.14
	Total		513.73	7.34	256.87	3.67	294.62	3.67

6.6 Distribution of IFAD Funds to Implementing Agencies

An amount of US\$ 3.67 Million (BDT 294.62 Million) has been transferred by IFAD to the SAFE Account, maintained with Bangladesh Bank, against fund requisition. The following funds have been distributed amongst IAs during the reporting period:

Table 6-6 Status of IFAD Funds per Implementing Agency

Slab	Components	IA	Total AWPB for 2011-12		Requisitioned		Received		Authorized amount by MOF	Advanced BDT (Million)	Balance BDT (Million)	Re-Imbursement approved	Advance un-adjusted
			BDT	US \$	BDT	US \$	BDT (Million)	US \$					
1	Protection from Climate Changes												
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	211.61	3.02	105.8	1.51	126.95	1.51	500.00	153.32	-26.37	148.26	5.06
b	Social Forestry	FD	42.22	0.6	21.11	0.3	24.21	0.3	14.87	16.80	7.43	16.46	.34
	Sub-Total		253.83	3.62	126.91	1.81	151.16	1.81	514.87	170.12	-18.96	164.72	5.40
2	Internal Infrastructure												
a	Protection from Infrastructure	LGED	199.38	2.85	99.69	1.43	114.35	1.43	247.80	87.88	26.47	82.01	5.87
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	31.05	0.44	15.52	0.22	17.81	0.22	53.90	25.19	-7.38	7.18	18.01
	Sub-Total		230.43	3.29	115.22	1.65	132.15	1.65	301.70	113.07	19.09	89.19	23.88
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	10.2	0.15	5.1	0.07	5.85	0.07	20.00	6.89	-1.04	2.53	4.36
4	Support to Livelihood												
	Agriculture Development	DAE	19.27	0.28	9.63	0.14	11.05	0.14	21.00	8.95	2.10	6.13	2.82
	Total		513.73	7.34	256.87	3.67	300.22	3.67	857.57	299.03	1.19	262.57	36.46

6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

During the reporting period expenditures from IFAD funding were as detailed below In Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

Slab	Components	IA	AWPB for 2011-12	Funds Received (BDT)	Expenditure Incurred (BDT)	Surplus in BDT
01	Protection from Climate Changes					
A	Water Resources Management	211.61	153.32	147.38	5.94	211.61
B	Social Forestry	42.22	16.80	14.90	1.90	42.22
	Sub-Total	253.83	170.12	162.28	7.84	253.83
02	Internal Infrastructure					
A	Protection from Infrastructure	199.38	87.88	50.92	36.96	199.38
B	Water and Sanitation	31.05	25.19	4.06	21.13	31.05
	Sub-Total	230.43	113.07	54.98	58.09	230.43
03	Land Settlement and titling	10.20	6.89	-	6.89	10.20
04	Support to Livelihood					
	Agriculture Development	19.27	8.95	7.44	1.51	19.27
	Total	513.73	299.03	224.70	74.33	513.73

6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1st January to 30th June 2012 against the approved ADP budget/ allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2011-2012 are as detailed in Table 6-8 below.

Table 6-8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

Slab	IAs	ADP (BDT)	Fund Received (BDT)	Expenditure Incurred (BDT)	Refund to GOB (BDT)
1	BWDB	80.00	80.00	38.30	41.70
2	FD	1.80	1.80	1.76	0.04
3	LGED	30.00	30.00	14.70	15.30
4	DPHE	11.70	11.70	1.01	10.69
5	MoL	4.50	4.50	0.45	4.05
6	DAE	2.90	2.90	1.81	1.09
	Total	130.65	130.65	58.03	72.62

6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

From GoN funding so far only TA expenditures were made. Expenditures in the period 1 January – 30th June 2012 amounted to Euro 648,369.00, while total expenditures up to 30 June 2012 are Euro 1,315,911.00. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 30th June 2012 is presented in **Annex 7**.

7. Assumptions and risks

In reference to the elaborate risk assessment in Chapter 7 of the Inception Report, the following assumptions/ risks were mentioned in the AWPB 2011 – 2012 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. Appointments and recruitments by the implementing agencies are almost completed, so this assumption was largely fulfilled.

- *Timeliness of availability of funds*

It is assumed that sufficient funds are made available to implement the planned project activities. The first IFAD advance funds were received in December 2011. Release of RPA funds was initially delayed due to the slow process of formalisation and authorisation, but during the reporting period procedures were established. GoB funding was adequate during the period.

- *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. During consultation meetings, campaigns and individual contacts, local people showed great interest and enthusiasm for the project. However accessibility was restricted in some parts of Caring Char and Urir Char due to local conflicts. Bahinis are still active in Caring - and Urir Char, causing suffering to the people.

- *Weather conditions and natural calamities*

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

- *Political support and stability*

It is assumed that the present support from local politicians and bureaucracy will continue. The situation is still workable.

- *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering may help. This is not yet manifest, as construction activities have yet to start on a large scale. However, many tenders failed due to high quoted rates.

- *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. The selection process was completed and the contracted PNGOs have completed mobilization of their staff.

- *Cooperation of all institutions and functioning coordination mechanisms*

It is assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC continues to be adequate. This was the case; regular PMC meetings are held and attendance is high.

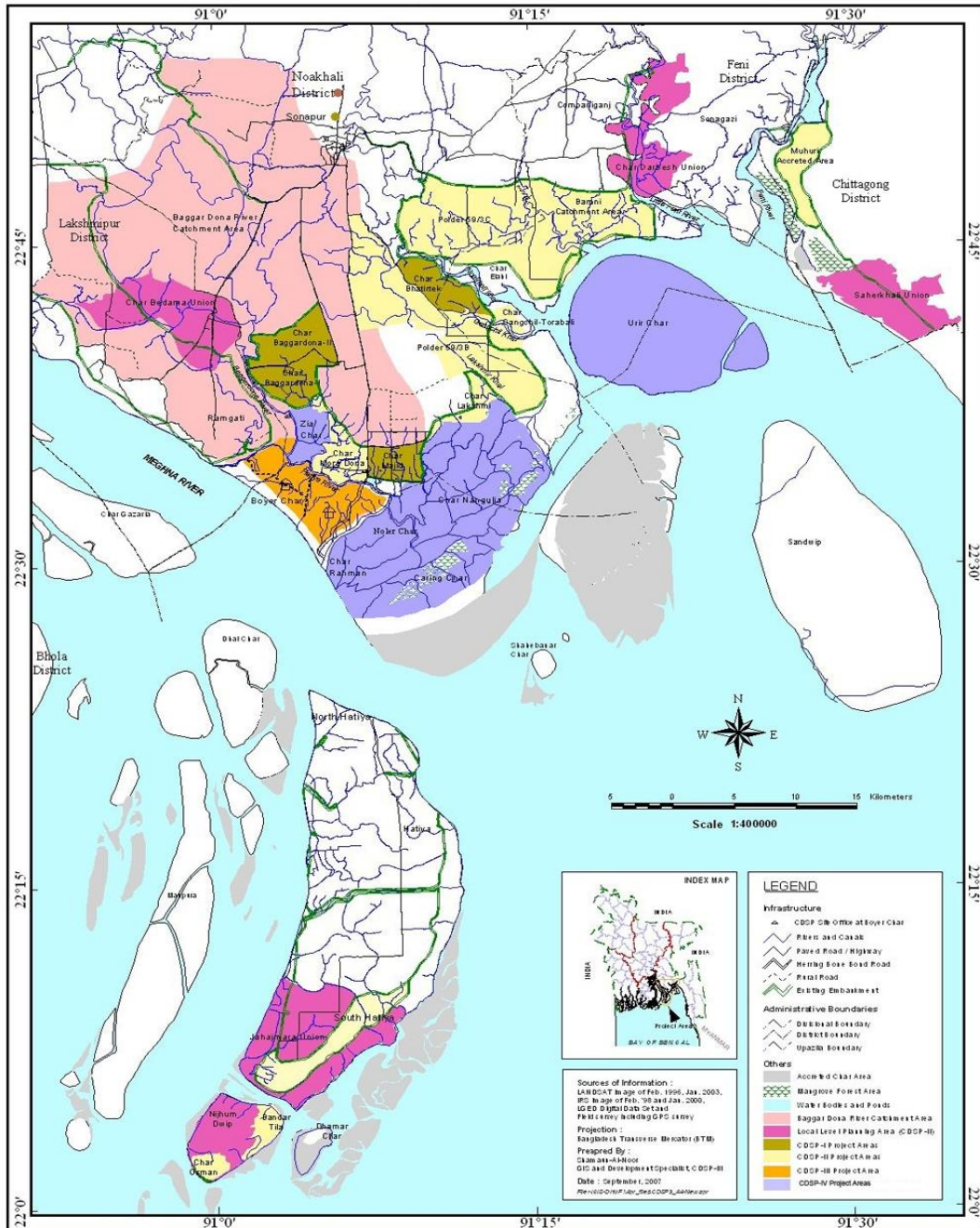
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of 25% in number of children stunted and number under-weight ▪ 50% increase in household assets ▪ No. hhs with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced from 46% to 23%. 	<p>Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)</p>	<p>Real price of rice does not rise relative to wages</p>
<p>Purpose Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 28,000 households in coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production ▪ 28,000 hhs with more livestock ▪ 40,000 people* in income earning occupations ▪ 21,000 hh with access to improved water supply and sanitation 	<p>Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.</p>	<p>No major natural disasters Economic growth and stability Law and order in char areas</p>
<p>Outputs</p>	<p><i>Immediate outcomes in italics</i></p>		
<p>1. Water resources managed effectively to protect land from tidal and storm surges, improve drainage, and enhance accretion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10,000 ha of land empoldered ▪ 41 km of embankment and 17.5 km of foreshore protected by plantation ▪ 31 water management and 490 social forestry groups ▪ <i>80% WMG rated effective/ sustainable</i> ▪ <i>70% empoldered land has reduced soil salinity and flooding</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field surveys of soil salinity and drainage. ▪ Project reports from BWDB and FD ▪ Participatory monitoring of community organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient allocations for O&M by the Government. ▪ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation
<p>2. Climate resilient infrastructure for communications, markets, cyclone protection, potable water and hygienic sanitation.</p>	<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. ▪ <i>No. people* using cyclone shelters</i> ▪ <i>No. children* at school in shelters</i> ▪ 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.
<p>3. Secure land title granted to 20,000 households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 26,000 target group hh getting secure title to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports from MoL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement.
<p>4. Improved livelihoods and household resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,600 farmers* attending agric. extension events ▪ <i>20,000. farmers* report adoption of improved agricultural technologies</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys ▪ KAP surveys ▪ Project reports from DAE and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DAE able to post staff to implement agricultural development programme.

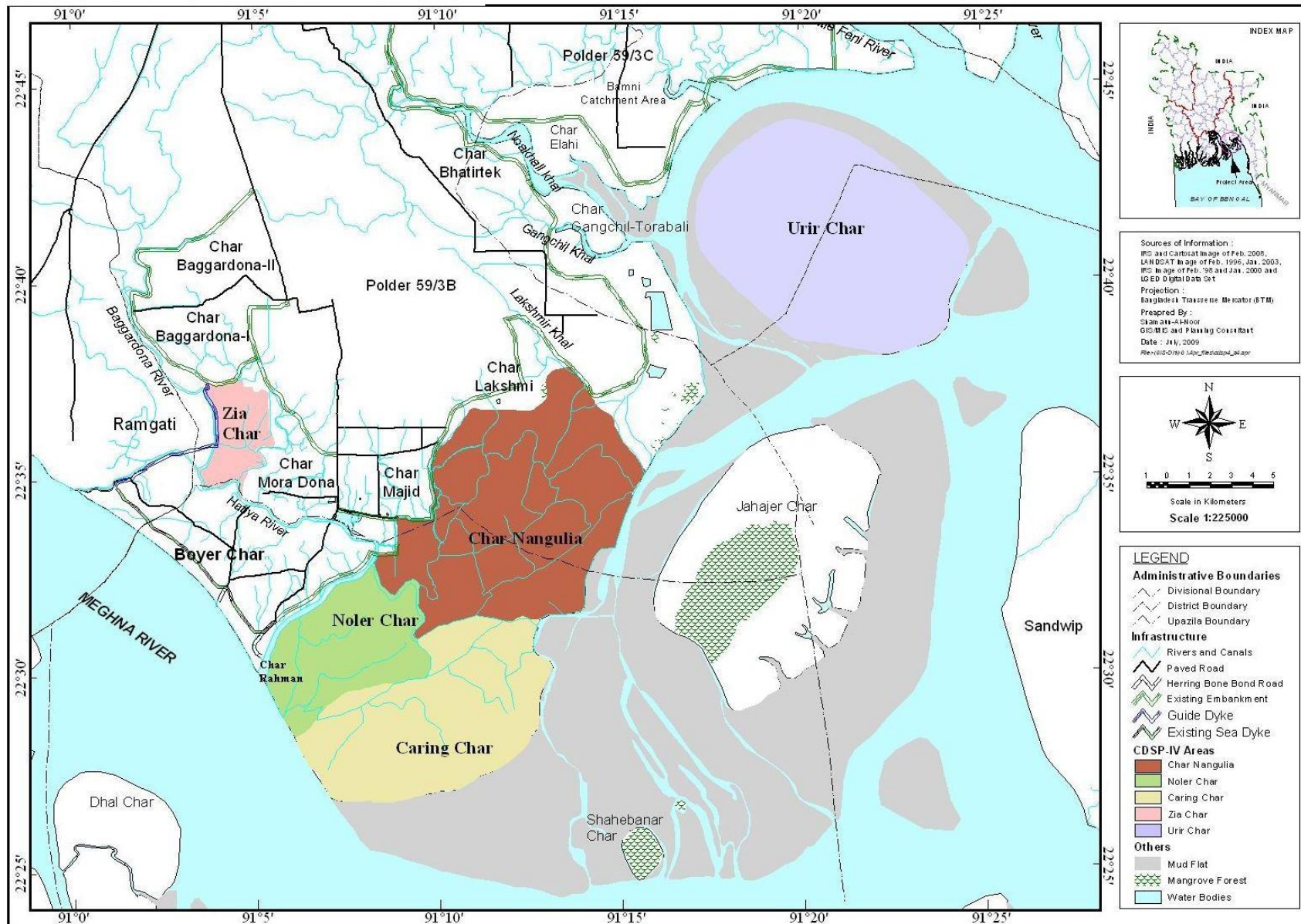
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28,000 women in 1120 NGO group ▪ <i>Amount of savings and no. of loans</i> ▪ 234 health workers & 13 clinics ▪ <i>No. people* using health services</i> ▪ 28,000 women trained in IGA ▪ <i>No. people* with improved employment & own enterprises</i> ▪ 28,000 women attend rights-based training and events ▪ Indicators of improved rights 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available. ▪ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference.
5. Knowledge management and lessons for Integrated Coastal Zone Mgt (ICZM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports, studies workshops and other events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government continues to support coastal development
Activities			
1. Protection from climate change: (a) sea dykes; (b) internal embankments; (c) drains and canals, (d) water control sluices, (e) Water Management Organisations; (f) water infrastructure maintenance; (g) formation of social forestry groups; (h) tree planting on embankments, roadsides, foreshores & mudflats roadsides etc; (i) plantation caretaking			
2. Climate resilient infrastructure: (a) village and union roads and bridges; (b) cyclone shelters & killas; (c) rural markets; (g) deep tube wells; (e) drinking water ponds and rainwater collection; (f) hygienic latrines; (g) Labour Construction Societies for construction. (h) O&M user groups; (l) market management committees; (j) infrastructure maintenance			
3. Land settlement and titling: (a) Surveys to assess availability of land and current ownership status; (b) selection of target group households; (c) process of land titling; (d) computerised land record management system.			
4. Livelihood support: (a) formation of groups; (b) identification of appropriate technologies; (c) capacity building of service providers; (d) crop training and demonstrations; (e) other skill training; (f) access to livelihood opportunities and markets; (g) promotion of better health and hygiene; (h) social support and rights; (i) disaster preparedness and climate change resilience.			
5. Technical assistance and management support: (a) support from TA team for implementing agencies; (b) quality control; (c) specialised training; (d) M&E system; (e) studies of development of new chars; (f) dissemination and sharing of experiences.			

Annex 2. Maps of CDSP

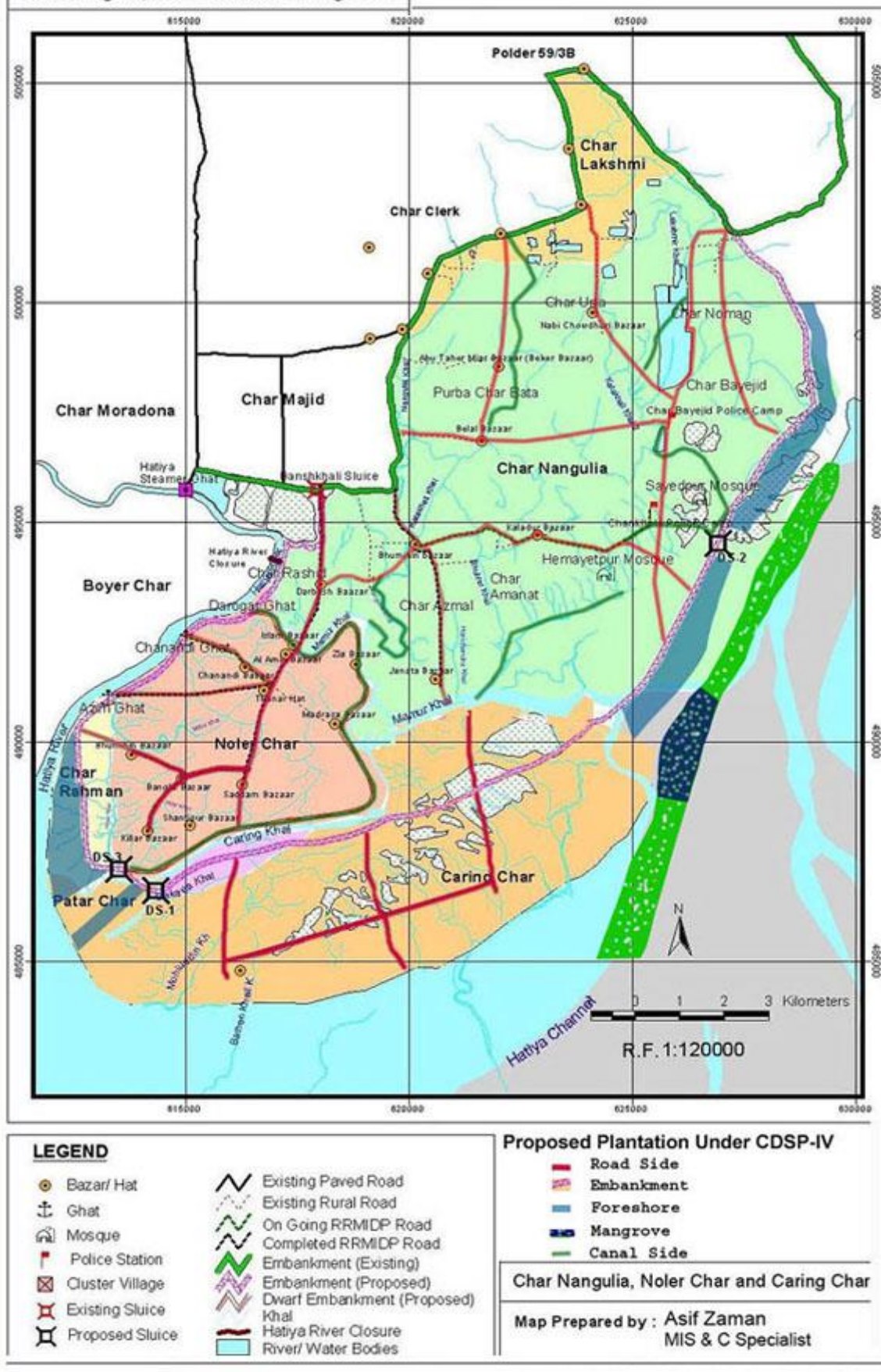
Annex 2a CDSP areas



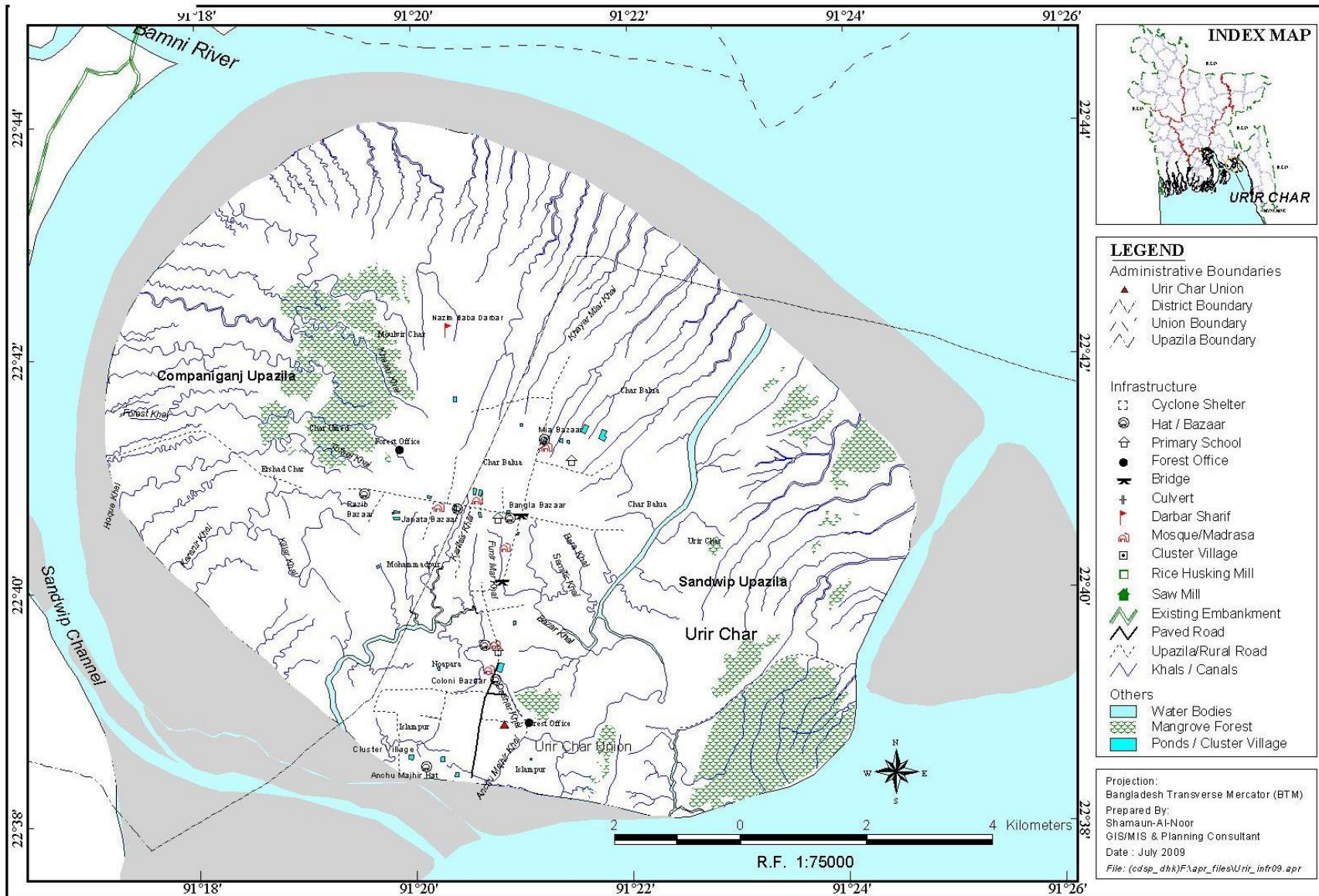
Annex 2b Overview Map of CDSP IV Areas



Annex 2c Map of Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char



Annex 2d Map of Urir Char



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

Annex 5. Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP IV

1. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman (8-9-2011)
Project Coordinating Director, CDSP-IV
BWDB, Dhaka.
2. Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam
Project Director, CDSP-IV/
Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali
3. Mr. Md. Saifur Rahman
Project Director, CDSP-IV
DPHE, Dhaka.
4. Mr. Md. Nasir Aziz
Project Director, CDSP-IV
LGED, Dhaka.
5. Mr. Md. Shah Alam (10-07-2011)
Project Director, CDSP-IV
DAE, Noakhali.
6. Mr. Shah-E-Alam
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. Sadequl Islam
Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihood), CDSP-IV.

Six PMC meetings (5th-10th) were held during the reporting period, 3 in Dhaka and 3 in Noakhali.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 30 June 2012

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
1	Mr. Jan W.K. van der Wal	Team Leader	1/3/2011
2	Mr. Md. Zainal Abedin	Deputy Team Leader (Institutions & Infrastructure)	1/3/2011
3	Mr. Sadequul Islam	Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods)	3/4/2011
4	Mr. D.K. Chowdhury	Land Settlement Adviser	1/3/2011
5	Mr. Mihir Kumar Chakroborty	Senior Quality Control Engineer	1/3/2011
6	Mr. Md. Bazlul Karim	Agricultural Adviser	7/7/2011
7	Mr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	Quality Control / Design Engineer	2/5/2011
8	Mr. Dewan Nazrul Islam	Financial Adviser	2/5/2011
9	Mr. Kazi Giasuddin	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	12/7/2011
10	Ms. Showkat Ara Begum	Gender and Social Adviser	2/5/2011
11	Mr. Md. Robiul Islam	Social Forestry Adviser	2/5/2011
12	Mr. Bishnu Pada Debnath	Accounts Officer	31/3/11
13	Md. Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Adviser	3/4/11
14	Md. Maksudur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator (Char Nangulia)	1/3/2011
15	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator (Urir Char)	2/5/2011
16	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator (Char Ziauddin)	2/5/2011
17	Md. Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator (Noler Char, Caring Char)	26/5/11
18	Md. Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	2/5/2011
19	Md. Zulfiker Ali	NGO Sector Specialist Micro Finance	4/5/11
20	Md. Abul Bashar	NGO Sector Specialist LHR & Disaster Mangement	9/5/11
21	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist WATSAN	2/5/2011
22	Md. Antaz Uddin	NGO Sector Specialist Health & Family Planning	1/6/11
23	Zulfiquer Azeez	Project Engineer (West)	7/4/11
24	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (East)	1/3/2011
25	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer (Urir Char)	18/09/2011
26	Shajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer (Char Ziauddin)	14/11/2011
27	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	2/5/2011
28	Ms. Raka Monaem	Office Manager (Dhaka)	1/3/2011
29	Asif Zaman	MIS and Computer Specialist	2/5/2011
30	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	2/5/2011
31	M.A. Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
32	Ms. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
33	Ms. Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	1/3/2011
34	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15/6/11
35	AMM Yahia Shawon	Account Assistant (NPO)	12/05/2012
36	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15/6/11
37	Ms. Fatema Begum	WM and Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
38	Ms. Nahid Farhana Akter	WM and Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
39	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/11
40	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/11
41	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
42	Md. Khalek Khan	Surveyor (Engineering)	26/6/11
43	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011
44	Md. Kamal uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/11
45	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	3/4/11
46	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	2/5/2011
47	Md. Shodiul Islam	LCS Facilitator	01/01/2012
48	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	1/3/2011
49	Md. Gaiz Alam	Driver	1/3/2011
50	Md. Aminul Haque	Driver	3/4/11
51	Abdul Latif	Driver	2/5/2011
52	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	2/5/2011
53	Md. Akter Hossain	Driver	15/09/2011
54	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver, DPO	1/3/2011
55	Md. Jahiruddin Shobuj	Peon	1/3/2011
56	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon	3/4/11
57	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	12/7/2011
58	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	1/4/2011
59	Md. Nizamuddin	Guard, Boyer Char	1/3/2011
60	Bino Fernandez	Guard, Noakhali	3/4/11
61	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook, Char Majid (CM)	1/3/2011
62	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urir Char	2/5/2011
63	Md. Waziullah	Cook, Char Nangulia	15/09/2011
64	Mohammad Kabir	Speedboat Helper (Boyer Char)	2/5/2011
65	Md. Jahir Uddin	Peon cum cook	01/02/2012

Annex 7. Status Technical Assistance Budget per 30 June 2012

Euro						
Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim January – June 2012	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	380,289	272,253	652,543	2,895,795
2	Technical/administrative Staff	661,680	68,200	52,380	120,580	541,100
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	52,239	43,210	95,449	643,991
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	47,735	2,486	50,221	269,679
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	4,589	29,936	34,525	435,975
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	3,608	5,629	9,232	120,513
7	Contracted services	73,000	38	179	217	72,783
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	46,277	38,231	84,508	549,692
9	Office Construction	50,000	495	37,666	38,161	11,839
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>603,470</i>	<i>481,971</i>	<i>1,085,441</i>	<i>5,541,367</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	0	-	0	331,340
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>603,470</i>	<i>481,971</i>	<i>1,085,441</i>	<i>5,872,707</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	64,072	166,398	230,470	3,046,530
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>64,072</i>	<i>166,398</i>	<i>230,470</i>	<i>3,567,530</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	667,542	648,369	1,315,911	9,440,237

Annex 8. Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs to project staff and beneficiaries

SI	Title of Training	Type of Participants	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants		
						Male	Female	Total
01	Orientation on Financial Management	Project Accountants	IFAD	03 Days	01	13	00	13
02	Training on Accounts Management and Record Keeping	WMG Members	MCC-TA	03 Days	02	45	09	54
03	Basic Training on Primary Health Care	PNGO Staff	BRAC	15 Days	02	00	39	39
04	Micro Finance Management and Book Keeping	PNGO Staff	InM	05 Days	02	44	05	49
05	Basic Training for Village Doctors	Village Doctors	BRAC	05 Days	02	60	00	60
06	Basic Training on Legal and Human Rights	PNGO Staff	BRAC	10 Days	01	10	03	13
07	Induction Orientation to the newly formed WMGs	WMG Member	TA Team	01 Day	13	200	186	386
08	Orientation on Financial Management	Project Accountants	TA Team	02 Days	01	18	00	18
09	Orientation on Financial Reporting	PNGO Accountants	TA Team	02 Days	02	12	00	12
	DAE							
01	Staff Orientation	DAE Staff	DAE, TA Team	01 day	01	38	02	40
02	Orientation for Farmers Forum	FF Members	DAE	01 Day	90	1674	1026	2700
03	Technical Training for FF	FF Members	DAE	01 Day	150	2790	1710	4500
04	Technical Training for FF	FF Members	DAE	04 Days	04	65	35	100
05	Motivational Tour	FF Members	DAE	01 Day	12	144	36	180
	FD							
01	Staff Orientation Workshop	Staff of FD	FD, TA Team	01 day	01	24	1	25
02	Staff Development Training	Staff of FD	FD, TA Team	02 Days	02	49	1	50
03	Training on Social Forestry & Climate Change for SFG	SFG Members	FD	02 Days	40	650	350	1000
04	Workshop on Benefit Sharing of Social Forestry for SFG Members	SFG Members	FD	01 Day	40	650	350	1000
05	Workshop on Plantation and CDSP activities for LGI/NGO/LR	LGI/NGO/LR	FD, TA Team	01	05	110	15	125
06	Cross Visit for SFG	SFG Members	FD, TA Team	01	3	126	24	150
	MoL							
01	Training on Land Settlement and Management	MoL Staff	MoL, TA Team	02	01	35	1	36

Annex 9. Minutes of first Inter Ministerial Steering Committee Meeting (IMSC)