

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 4 July – December 2012

February 2013

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

Content

Chapter	Title	Page
	List of Abbreviations/ Glossary	iv
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Objectives of CDSP IV	2
3.	Project areas and population	3
3.1	Introduction	3
3.2	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char	3
3.3	Urir Char	4
3.4	Char Ziauddin	4
4.	Implementation status per component	5
4.1	Introduction	5
4.2	Protection from climate change	5
4.2.1	Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB	5
4.2.2	Social forestry by FD	7
4.3	Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation	8
4.3.1	Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED	8
4.3.2	Water supply and sanitation by DPHE	10
4.4	Land settlement and titling by MoL	11
4.5	Livelihood support	17
4.5.1	Agricultural support by DAE	17
4.5.2	Social and livelihood support	20
4.6	Institutional development	28
4.6.1	Field level institutions	28
4.6.2	Local government institutions	32
4.6.3	Gender Action Plan	32
4.7	Knowledge Management	35
4.7.1	Monitoring & Evaluation	35
4.7.2	Training	37
4.7.3	Feasibility studies new chars	37
4.7.4	Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts	38
5.	Project organization	39
5.1	Project coordination	39
5.2	The governmental implementing agencies	39
5.3	The Technical Assistance team	39
5.4	Reporting	40
6.	Project Finances	41

6.1	Introduction	41
6.2	Project cost	41
6.3	Annual Budget 2012 - 2013	42
6.4	Procurement Plan 2012 - 2013	43
6.5	Funds received from IFAD	43
6.6	Distribution of IFAD Funds to Implementing Agencies	43
6.7	Expenditures from IFAD Funds	45
6.8	Expenditures from GOB Funds	45
6.9	Expenditures from GoN Funds	46
7.	Assumptions and risks	47

Annexes

Annex 1.	CDSP IV Logical Framework	48
Annex 2.	Map of CDSP IV areas	50
Annex 3.	Status of Infrastructure Development	51
Annex 4.	Annual Plan and Achievements (IFAD Format)	52
Annex 5.	Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP IV	70
Annex 6.	CDSP IV Staffing per 31 December 2012	71
Annex 7.	Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 31 December 2012	73
Annex 8.	Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs to project staff and beneficiaries	74

Tables

Table 3-1	Coverage of area and population	3
Table 4-1	Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP III area	11
Table 4-2	Approval of PTPS Sheets by Collector (Deputy Commissioner)	12
Table 4-3	Consolidation of field data & preparation of public notices	13
Table 4-4	Publication of notices by Upazila Land office inviting objections	13
Table 4-5	PTPS and its follow-up activities in 2012 - 2013	13
Table 4-6	Details of PTPS	14
Table 4-7	Progress of PTPS up to 31-12-2012	15
Table 4-8	Char Areas (Nangulia -, Noler - and Caring Char)	16
Table 4-9	Char wise distribution of FFs	17
Table 4-10	Yield performance of different crops and varieties	18
Table 4-11	Salinity monitoring test result (ECe, ds/m)*	19
Table 4-12	Effect of salinity on crop production	19
Table 4-13	PNGOs assigned areas	20
Table 4-14	Status of staff of PNGOs	21
Table 4-15	Staff training performance	21
Table 4-16	Beneficiary training performance	22
Table 4-17	Status of WMGs in CDSP-IV areas (July - December 2012)	29
Table 4-18	Status of LADC during July - December 2012	31
Table 4-19	Status of LCS July - December 2012	31
Table 4-20	Distribution of membership in WMGs by gender	32
Table 4-21	Distribution of membership in Managing Committees by gender	33
Table 4-22	Participation of members of WMGs in Orientation Course on Gender Development	33
Table 4-23	Attendance of members in monthly meeting of WMG by gender	33

Table 4-24 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender	34
Table 4-25 Distribution of membership in Managing Committee of Farmers Forum by gender	34
Table 4-26 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Group (SFG) by gender	34
Table 4-27 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of Social Forestry Group by gender	34
Table 4-28 Participation of landless people of the project area in LCS by gender	35
Table 6-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost	41
Table 6-2 Project cost and percentages of financing	41
Table 6-3 Budget 2012 – 2013 (Figures in Million)	42
Table 6-4 Budget Financing Plan 2012 – 2013 (Figures in Million)	42
Table 6-5 Summary Procurement Plan 2012 – 2013	43
Table 6-6 Fund requisition from IFAD (Figures in Million).....	43
Table 6-7 Status of IFAD Funds per Implementing Agency	44
Table 6-8 Expenditures from IFAD Funds (Figures in Tk Million)	45
Table 6-9 Expenditures from GOB Funds(Figures in Tk Million)	45

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

CDSP IV Progress Report No 4 July – December 2012

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 2012 – 2013 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in April 2012.

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 issues during this reporting period were the preparations by implementing agencies for next construction season. Tenders for roads and cyclone shelters by LGED continue to fail. The short listing of char areas for feasibility studies was completed and presented and discussed at a workshop in Dhaka. The tender for the first study of Char Maksumul Hakim was floated.

On 10 October a tropical storm hit south eastern Bangladesh, including the chars of CDSP IV. One child died in Caring Char and a husband and wife in Char Nangulia, because their houses collapsed. There were no casualties in the other CDSP IV chars. The storm destroyed hundreds of houses and uprooted thousands of trees and banana plants. TA team coordinated post disaster services provided by NGOs and government.

Recently the district administration has received a directive from the Ministry of Land for allocation of khas land of Caring Char to the Bangladesh Army authorities for conducting a plantation program. The Ministry has asked the Divisional Commissioner to coordinate the matter. The Divisional Commissioner has not yet taken any action in the matter.

For a table wise overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure – and component wise, please refer to Annex 4, which presents the IFAD format.

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

2. Objectives of CDSP IV

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

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

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

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

3. Project areas and population

3.1 Introduction

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

Table 3-1 Coverage of area and population

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

* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

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

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

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

3.2 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

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

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

Nangulia and Noler Chars appeared around the 1970's. Present land levels for Char Nangulia are between 2.75 and 4.75 m PWD and for Noler Char between 2.25 and 3.75 m PWD. Caring Char appeared later and is less developed and inhabited (land levels between 2.00 m and 4.00 m PWD). Nangulia and Noler chars are next to each other, only separated by the Mamur Khal. To the south of these two chars is Caring Char, only separated from them by the Caring - and Mamur Khals. Nangulia Char is further bordered by polders 59/3B and Char Majid (in the north and west) and by a developing, yet to be named, char. Noler Char is further bordered by the Hatiya river in the west (with on the other side Boyer Char), the Meghna River in the southwest and by Caring Khal in the south and southeast, at the other side of which is Caring Char. Caring Char is for a greater part still an emerging char in the Meghna River, by which it is bordered in the south and east sides.

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

3.3 Urir Char

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

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

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

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

3.4 Char Ziauddin

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

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

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31 December 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. Up to 31st December 2012 work started or tender was floated for most of the groups of embankments (sea dyke, interior dyke and dwarf embankment) at Char Nangulia and Noler Char. Design was completed and estimate is under process for all the sluices at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Char Ziauddin. 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 in every year. 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. Up to 31st December 2012 overall progress in BWDB activities was 21% against 37% planned where 3% progress was achieved during the reporting period. The reporting period was non working season. Implementation activities are discussed in detail below.

Construction of peripheral embankment

Out of 16.322km (as per field measurement, DPP: 17.50km) of sea facing embankment along the Meghna river (11.84km at Char Nangulia and 4.482km at Noler Char) construction work started for 6.00 km at Char Nangulia and 4.412km at Noler Char in four packages. Work order is under process for 5.84km at Char Nangulia.

Overall physical progress achieved up to 31st December 2012 was 52% where 8% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

For construction of 21.185km (as per field measurement, DPP: 23.50km) 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 5.757 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. Work order is under process for 3.665 km at Char Nangulia. Estimate concurred by TA team for 0.875km at Noler Char.

Overall physical progress achieved up to 31st December 2012 was 40% where 3% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of dwarf embankment

For construction of 13.80km (as per field measurement, DPP: 13.25km) length of dwarf embankment along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char construction work started for 9.00km through two packages. Work order is under process for 1.70km.

Overall physical progress achieved by 31st December 2012 was 60% and no progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of drainage sluices

For 3 sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggardona khal at Char Ziauddin design/ design drawings and estimate were completed by BWDB, and preparation is going on for tender floating.

For DS-1 (9v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal at Char Nangulia: detail design and estimate were completed by, BWDB and preparation is going on for tender floating.

For DS-2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) over Katakhal khal: detail design and estimate were completed by BWDB, and preparation is going on for tender floating

For DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal detail design was completed and estimate is under process.
No physical progress on drainage sluices was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of closures

No progress achieved on the design of closures during this reporting period, but detailed design was already completed for closure-1 over Mamur khal and the closure over Milon khal at Noler Char in 2011-2012. Preparation is under process for construction of closure-1 over Mamur khal.

No physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.

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. On priority basis as per drainage congestion initial excavation should be done.

Up to 31st December 2012 estimate for 26.35km length of khal at Urir Char was reviewed following new rate schedule. Detail field survey was completed for 10.85km khal at Char Nangulia, 48.00km at Noler Char, 3.40km at Caring Char and 24.13km at Char Ziauddin and design is under process.

No physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

There is a program for construction of 31 WMG Centre at the five chars in DPP. Site selection and design is under process.

Acquisition/ purchase of land and landed properties or assets

Field Survey and estimate are under process for acquisition/ purchase of lands and landed properties or assets.

Yet no land proposal prepared or submitted to DC office.

Rehabilitation of affected households

Selection and listing of affected households is simultaneously proceeding with the construction of embankment (Sea & Interior dyke).

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

Up to 31st December 2012 overall physical progress achieved on maintenance of CDSP-I, II and III area was 9% based on maintenance of Gabtali sluice, embankments and drainage khals.

Maintenance of Gabtali sluice: 1st phase of Gabtali sluice maintenance at Boyer Char (CDSP-III) was done from maintenance fund (GoB) in 2012, where the contract award was Tk.128 lakh. BWDB design office started reviewing the design for more comprehensive protection of the Gabtali sluice related works with changed features after last monsoon. The tender will be floated in January 2013. Protection for erosion of Meghna left bank at the mouth of the outlet channel of Gabtali sluice had been addressed to the Ministry of Environment & Forest through Communication Minister Mr. Obaidul Quader.

Re-excavation of drainage khal: Up to 31st December 2012 re-excavation was completed by WMOs for the maintenance of 25.95km drainage khals in CDSP- I, II & III areas and financial achievement was Tk.39.54 lakh.

Gate repairing and installation for sluices: Work started for manufacturing, supplying and installation of 6 nos. M.S flap gates (size: 1.65mx1.95m), and repair and installation of 4 nos. M.S flap gates for polder CBD- I, CBD-2 and Vatirtek in CDSP - I phase, and manufacturing, supplying, 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 by the Chittagong Mechanical Division. Hoisting arrangement of one gate of Gabtoli sluice was repaired.

No physical progress achieved during the reporting period.

4.2.2 Social forestry by FD

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

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

During the reporting period the Social Forestry Adviser and one of the two envisaged Social Forestry Coordinators jointly with the FD personnel contributed to the implementation of AWPB 2012 - 2013.

Formation of groups for social forestry

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

In the reporting period 68 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. During the reporting period 34 SFGs have been formed following the approved format in consultation with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team and the process is on going. The total number of SFGs by 31 December 2012 was 74.

Land lease and benefit sharing workshop

On the basis of the number of SFGs formed in 2012-2013 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 no workshops on land lease and benefit sharing agreement for the SFGs were conducted, as the training of the new groups is still ongoing.

Establishment of nurseries

For all kinds of plantations the Forest Department is ensuring quality seedlings from their own existing nurseries, from newly established nurseries or from other sources. Nurseries for 1500 ha mangrove plantation in Jahazer char and a char adjacent to Caring Char have been established on various locations. In these nurseries 7400 seed beds have been raised with Keora species. The seed bed size is 40 ft x 4 ft. Also seedlings with different non-mangrove species are raised in poly bags for 100 km roadside -, 6 killas - and 14 institutional plantations.

Road -, embankment -, killa - and institutional plantations

There is a plan of 100 km roadside -, 16 killas and 24 institutional plantations in 2012-2013. Under the program of roadside plantation, around 10 km embankment will be planted which cover 25 km roadside plantation, because embankment plantation is not in the plan of FY 2012-13.

Foreshore plantations

In Nangulia and Noler char, there is a plan of 175 ha of foreshore plantation on dykes in 2012-13. For making the dykes, tender had been floated on 22-10-2012. Nine tenders for three packages were dropped. The lowest bidding was 61.88 Taka/ m³, which is around 56% higher than the estimated cost. So, the Department decided to re-tender and will floated the tender again in January 2013.

Mangrove plantations

As indicated above in 2012-13 there is a plan of 1500 ha mangrove plantation on Jahazer char and on the chars adjacent to Caring char. All preparatory work like nursery establishment and seedling raising is done. Within June 2013 the plantation will be completed. This mangrove will contribute in improving coastal areas as natural habitat for birds and fishes and in protection against natural hazards like cyclones and tidal waves.

Plantation Maintenance

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora and Bain species, was established on 1000 ha in the newly accreted lands adjacent to Caring Char in 2011-2012. Gap filling and regular monitoring has been undertaken to make the plantation a success. Seedlings from the nurseries established for mangrove plantation are used for maintenance.

Capacity building

In order to familiarize SFGs with the social forestry programme and in particular with the social forestry methodology and to enhance their capabilities a two-days training has been conducted for 8 SFGs out of 34 new groups, with 25 members each. The remaining 26 groups will follow in the last half of 2012-2013. In addition FD will conduct a one day benefit agreement workshop for last year's 40 SFGs and distribute the agreements among the SFG members individually in the remaining period of FY 2012-2013.

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 by 31st December 2012 was 6% against 11% planned.

Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

Since March 2011 work started for Improvement of 13.50Km (Char Nangulia 11.5km, Char Ziauddin 2.00km) out of 65.10km road proposed in DPP. Tender was floated for 4.963km (Char Ziauddin: 1.113km & Noler Char: 3.85km).

Up to 31st December 2012 over all physical progress achieved was 15% where planned 21%. During the reporting period 2% physical progress was achieved.

Paved Roads (paved width-2.40m)

Out of 94.70km DPP proposed paved road (paved width-2.40m) tender was floated for 14.25km in 6 groups at Char Ziauddin, Char Nangulia and Noler Char, but tender failed in all cases for several times.

No physical progress was achieved since inception of the project.

Earthen roads

Since March 2011 estimate was approved for 68.75km earthen road out of 69.25km DPP proposal. Work started or W.O. issued for improvement of 54.596km (Char Nangulia: 22.5km, Noler Char: 3.90km, Char Ziauddin: 9.896km, Caring Char: 7.20km & Urir Char: 11.10km). Tender evaluation under process for 14.15km (Char Nangulia: 1.85km, Caring Char: 5.90km, & Noler Char 6.40km).

Up to 31st December 2012, over all physical progress achieved was 49% over planned 68%, where 3% was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Bridges

Out of DPP mentioned 25 RCC girder bridges: tender was floated for two bridges at Char Nangulia and tender proceeding under process for one at Char Ziauddin. Field survey is going on for 8 at 5 Chars.

No physical progress was achieved.

Construction of Box Culverts

Out of 18 RCC box culverts mentioned in DPP work order was issued for 11 out of which work started for 4; tender floated for 8 (DPP is exceeded by no's, but not in total allotment).

Up to 31st December 2012 overall physical progress achieved was 20% on the planned 63%, where 9% was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

Out of DPP mentioned 70 U-drain/pipe culverts work order was issued for 33 nos. and work started for 12; tender evaluation under process for 18.

Up to 31st December 2012 overall physical progress was 29% on the planned 42% and 3% was achieved during reporting period.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

Since March 2011 out of 60 cyclone shelters: work started for 3, one at Char Nangulia and 2 at Urir Char. Tender process failed for 18 several times at all four chars, but again tender evaluation is ongoing for 18.

Up to 31st December 2012 overall physical progress achieved was 2% on the planned 10% where 1% was achieved during reporting period.

Construction of Public Markets

Out of 9 village markets, tender evaluation is under process for one at Janata Bazar in Char Nangulia.

Construction of Union Parishad Complex

Out of two UP complexes: Tender evaluation is under process for 1 at Janata bazaar of Char Nangulia and the other at Mainuddin bazar of Boyer Char.

Construction of Cluster Village

There is no plan for cluster village in this financial year.

Construction of Killa

For construction of 22 killas mentioned in DPP, work order was issued for 5 at Caring Char, construction yet not started.

Construction of Ghat

For construction of 9 ghats as mentioned in DPP, design started for 2 at Urir Char.

Construction of bus stand

Construction of 1 bus stand at Char Nangulia: Design is under process for bus stand at Janata Bazar.

Widening of bus road

There is no plan for widening of bus road in this financial year.

Women Staff Shed

Construction of 1 women staff shed: Design under process for the construction of one women staff shed at Char Nangulia.

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

Out of total budget Tk.1063.40 lakh: Tender evaluation under process for the maintenance work of Char Jabbar – Steamer Ghat – Boyer char road at Boyer char and tender floated for the other road RHD (Totar Bazar) – Shantir Hat - Kazir Dokan road and survey under process for the road from Bhuiyar Hat to Banskhali road.

4.3.2 Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

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

For an overview of progress and planning of works under DPHE see **Annex 3**, Table 3. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A4, which presents the IFAD format. Up to 31st December 2012 overall physical progress was 13% against planned 35%, where 6% was achieved during the reporting period. DPHE activities are discussed below in detail.

Deep hand Tube Wells

Sinking and installation of 1479 hand deep tube wells (actual numbers may be reduced due to price escalation): Since inception work order was issued for 300 tube wells, out of which 268 tube wells were sunk including construction of 194 platforms at five Chars. At Char Nangulia out of 120, 119 tube wells were sunk including construction of 70 platforms, at Noler Char out of 60, 38 tube wells were sunk including 50 platforms, at Caring Char 50 tube wells were sunk including 45 platforms out of 60, at Char Ziauddin 29 tube wells were sunk out of 30 including 29 platforms, at Urir Char 20 tube wells were sunk out of 30.

Up to 31st December 2012 overall physical progress was achieved of 17% over planned 31%, where 7% was achieved during the reporting period.

Test Tube Wells

Out of DPP mentioned 17 test deep tube wells work order was issued for 10 and work done for 6 including construction of 3 platforms. 3 test tube wells were sunk at Char Ziauddin, including platforms and 3 were sunk at Char Nangulia.

Since 1st March 2011 physical progress was achieved of 34% over planned 75%, where 2% was achieved during the reporting period.

Single pit latrines

Construction of 26,735 single pit latrines at five Chars (actual numbers may be reduced due to price escalation): Since March 2011 Work order issued for 4000 at Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char and Char Ziauddin. Construction completed for 1450 and 600 installed or carried to the users houses. At Char Nangulia construction completed for 500 and 200 installed out of work order issued 1800; Noler Char- construction completed for 400 and 400 installed; Char Ziauddin - construction completed for 350, but not yet carried for installation; no construction done at Caring Char and Urir Char. In addition tender procedure completed and work order under process for 3000 at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Char Ziauddin, while tender failed for 1200 at Caring Char and Urir Char.

Up to 31st December 2012 physical progress was achieved of 5% over planned 28%, where 1% was achieved during the reporting period.

Pond with sand filter

Construction of 36 ponds with sand filter: there was no program for construction of pond with sand filter as sites are not yet decided. These are proposed to be done where underground water is to be found unusable due to salinity or other reasons.

Rain water harvesting schemes

Construction of 15 rain water harvesting: there was no program for construction of pond with sand filter as site yet not decided. These are also proposed to be done where underground water is to be found unusable due to salinity or other reasons.

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

Field survey and assessment are under process for O&M activities in CDSP-I, II & III.

No progress was 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.

During the reporting period, hearing for selection of landless was held for 1 day on 23-12-2012 in Boyer Char, where 109 new landless were selected by the Upazila Committee.

The stage wise activities for completion, total target planned for 2012 - 2013 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 for 2012 -	Progress during	Overall
----------------	---------------	-------------------	-----------------	---------

	Target (HHs)	2013 (HHs)	the period (HHs)	progress (HHS)
Hearing & landless selection	1000	716	109	393
Jamabondi preparation	1885	700	-	905
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	1885	800	-	905
District Committee	2272	800	-	1287
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2630	1000	-	1027
Registration	2698	1200	128	1010
Khatian Preparation	2883	1000	166	2052
Khatian distribution	3842	1400	200	1800

The Assistant Commissioner (Land) is the prime actor for the project. But the post of Assistant Commissioner Hatiya has fallen vacant and hence the UNO Hatiya has been performing as AC (Land) in addition to his own duties. Besides, there was a change in the posts of Assistant Commissioner (Land), Subarnachar and UNO, Subarnachar on 09.10.2012 and 04.09.2012. These changes have created hindrance to the progress of the project works for a pretty long time. Besides, 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. However, the district administrative is expecting completion of the residual activities during this year.

Land Settlement in CDSP IV areas

The project personnel from out sourcing have been appointed. The govt. officials have been designated as per DPP. 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.

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

Follow-up & consolidation activities on the field data of PTPS of 2011- 2012

Of the target for the survey and mapping of 2011- 2012 of 13875.54 acres, a total 11,113.12 acres (25 Sheets) have been completed: Field mapping of 1420.17 acres of Char Ziauddin (3 Sheets) and Char Mijan (1 Sheet) of Subarnachar Upazila and field survey of 9692.95 acres of Char Kabir (11 Sheets) and Char Jamil (10 Sheets) mouzas of Hatiya Upazila. Modification for technical corrections of one sheet of Char Kabir mouza and another sheet of Char Jamil mouza have been taken up during the present year.

The status of approval, consolidation and publication is presented in below tables.

Table 4-2 Approval of PTPS Sheets by Collector (Deputy Commissioner)

Upazila	Mouza & JL. No.	Total Sheets prepared	Status of Approval			
			Sent to AC(L)	Sent to D.C by AC (L).	Approved by DC	Pending with DC / AC(L)
Hatiya	No. 71, Char Kabir	11	10	10	7	3 (DC)
	No. 70 Char Jamil	10	9	9	5	4 (DC)
Total		21	19	19	12	7 (DC)
Subarnachar	No. 311 Char Ziauddin	3	3	-	-	3 AC(L)
	Char Mizan	1	1	1	1	-
Total		4	4	1	1	3 AC(L)

Table 4-3 Consolidation of field data & preparation of public notices

Upazila	JL. No	Mouza	No. of House-holds	Preparation of Notices for publication	Pending for Preparation of Notices.
Hatiya	71	Char Kabir (Noler char)	5019	4766	253
	70	Char Jamil (Nangulia)	3974	3710	264
Sub-total			8993	8476	517
Subarnachar	311	Char Ziauddin	963	963	
		Char Mijan	296	296	
Sub-total			1259	1259	
Grand-total			10252	9735	517

Table 4-4 Publication of notices by Upazila Land office inviting objections

Upazila	Mouza	Total HHs	Consolidated Notices(HH)	Sent to AC(L) HHs	Published (HHs)	Pending for publication	Remarks
Hatiya	No. 71, Char Kabir	5019	4766	4766	2389	2377	253 (under review)
	No. 70 Char Jamil	3974	3710	3710	1478	2232	264 (under review)
Total		8993	8476	8476	3867	4609	517
Subarnachar	No. 311 Char Ziauddin	963	963	-	-	-	-
	Char Mizan	296	296	296	296	-	-
Total		1259	1259	296	296	-	-
Grand Total		10252	9735	8772	4163	4609	517

PTPS of 2012 - 2013

As per ADP, the target for the PTPS and its follow up actions has been fixed as under:

Table 4-5 PTPS and its follow-up activities in 2012 - 2013

Activities	Upazilas	Mouzas	Areas /HHs
Conduct of Land Survey & Mapping	Hatiya	6	22,612 Acres
	Subarnachar	4	5,969 Acres

Total		10	28,591 Acres
Consolidation of survey & landless data	Hatiya	5	4000 HHs
	Subarnachar	5	4000 HHs
Total		10	8000 HHs
Approval of PTPS Sheets by the Deputy Commissioner	Hatiya	20 Sheets	
	Subarnachar	11 Sheets	
Total		31 Sheets	
Issue of the official notification from Upazila land offices	Hatiya	4	4000 HHs
	Subarnachar	4	3000 HHs
Total		8	7000 HHs
Hearing & selection of landless	Hatiya	4	3000 HHs
	Subarnachar	4	2000 HH
Total		8	5000 HHs.

The details of the PTPS as per ADP are as follows:

Table 4-6 Details of PTPS

Upazila	Mouza	JL. No.	Project Area as per DPP	Remarks
Hatiya	Caring Char	-	12108.85	
	Char Ajmal	66	1116.27	
	Char Amanat	67	1162.36	
	Char Rahaman	-	119.78	
	Sagardi	5	2999.12	
	Chandnadi	6	2150.94	
	Char Kali	7	141.00	
	Horni (Part) out of 4109.84	12	2814.31	
Total			22612.63	

Based on the quality of the services of the previous survey season, 11 sets of seasonal surveyors have been selected jointly (each team consisting of one Sardar Amin, one Badar Amin and one chainman). They have been fielded in different mouzas of Hatiya and Subarnachar upazila for conducting the PTPS activities following the methodology of "Plain Table Cadastral Survey" 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 12-12-2012 with the land experts of the district administration present. The teams started their activities in the field from 13-12-2012 onwards. The progress per 31 December 2012 is as follows:

Table 4-7 Progress of PTPS up to 31-12-2012

SL No.	Name of Mouza /JL No.	Sheet No	Total Area	Progress up to 31.12.2012	Total	Remarks
01.	Caring Char JL 74	1	629.21	Kistwar going on		
02.	Caring Char JL 74	2	694.66	-do-		
03.	Caring Char JL 74	7	765.58	-do-		
04.	Caring Char JL 74	8	564.45	-do-		
05.	Caring Char JL 74	9	181.11	-do-		
06.	Caring Char JL 74	10	770.64	-do-		
07.	Caring Char JL 74	11	695.78	-do-		
08.	Caring Char JL 74	14	708.75	-do-		
09.	Caring Char JL 74	15	398.33	-do-		
10.	Char Jamil JL-70	6	280.23	280.23	280.23	
11.	Char Kabir JL-	2	415.87	-do-		
	Total :		6104.61	280.23	280.23	

Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities*i. Proposal of the Deputy Commissioner for revision of the DPP*

The proposal submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali 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 had been objected to by the PMC and the Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Land. The Steering Committee of CDSP-IV also discussed the matter in its meeting. All these committees requested the district administrative to meet their requirement of land for other projects from the land available outside the CDSP-IV areas. Accordingly, district administration has been selecting some land outside the CDSP areas. The matter has accordingly been disposed of.

ii. 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 4-8 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. Pending inclusion of the modification proposal, the local people have been asking for starting the PTPS activities in these polder areas. The matter requires to be sorted out through PMC.

iii. Proposal of allocation of CDSP-IV land for plantation by the Bangladesh Army

Recently, the district administration has received a directive from the Ministry of Land for allocation of khas land of Caring Char to the Bangladesh Army authorities for conducting plantation program. The Ministry has also asked the Divisional Commissioner to coordinate the matter. The Divisional Commissioner has not yet taken any action in the matter. It may be mentioned that according to the DPP of the Ministry of Land (approved by the ECNEC), the entire area of Caring Char falls within the command areas of CDSP-IV and accordingly, the overall development activities have been started in the char by all the six implementing agencies, including settlement of land to the landless.

Again, out of the total area of 11,049.32 acres (total 24 mouza sheets) of Caring Char, PTPS may be conducted in only 8,251.40 (concerning 17 mouza sheets) and PTPS can not be held in 2,798.02 acres (concerning 7 mouza sheets) as the concerned areas have already been eroded. Hence, there will be shortage of 2797.60 acres of land in the command area of the project. As such, there will not be any scope for releasing any CDSP-IV land of Caring Char for any other purpose.

iv. Departmental proposals for allocation of khas land for interventions

The implementing agencies have not yet sent the full proposals to the Deputy Commissioner for allocating khas lands for the departmental interventions of CDSP-IV. The PMC has issued reminders several times. The Deputy Commissioner may kindly allocate khas land of the CDSP IV chars to the implementing agencies, who have already submitted proposals. All IA's should take actions in this respect on priority basis.

v. Boundary dispute

The dispute has been detailed in the PR-3. For augmenting the survey activities at the boundary areas of Hatiya and Subarnachar the boundary dispute is required to be resolved on priority basis. The Committee headed by the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev), Noakhali may take immediate action.

vi. Writ case over declaration of Union Parishads in the project areas

A 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. The district administration should 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.

vii. Meetings of the Monitoring Committees

The Monitoring Committee at the Ministry level 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. The District committee is headed by the Deputy Commissioner. These Committees held one meeting each during the period under review.

Implementation of LRMS

- i. The computerized “Land Records Management System (LRMS)” used during CDSP-II & III has been detailed in Progress Report no 3. For the purpose of utilization of the system in CDSP-IV, necessary computer operators have been appointed in the Land offices of the Upazila and district land offices. Their training will be organized very soon.
- ii. For upgrading of the system, requirements have been identified and specialized experts are under search for engaging in the upgrading activities.

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 Forums (FF) is a core approach of extension services. With an average number of 25 members in a group, 90 FF have been formed as per target. 2700 Farmers are involved in the 90 FFs with 38% of female representatives. FF are reached through activities such as demonstrations plots and field days. The char wise distribution of the FFs as follows:

Table 4-9 Char wise distribution of FFs

Name of Char	Total
Char Ziauddin	7
Char Nangulia	37
Noler Char	25

Caring Char	15
Urir Char	6
Total	90

DAE field officers with the support of TA team have undertaken a strengthening program of FF groups to develop institutional capacity, record keeping and refresh their individual tasks and responsibility. In these meetings, detailed discussions were held on objective of FF formation, stakeholder's participation, GPFF, AWPB 2012 - 2013, involvement of NGOs and project interventions by DAE.

Orientation of DAE staff

One day orientation of newly recruited project staff of DAE was held on 11-10-2012 in the conference room of CDSP-IV, Noakhali, to share the goal, farmer's participation, objectives and interventions of CDSP-IV. Project Director CDSP-IV (DAE part) and Deputy Director DAE, Noakhali, and all concerned officers of DAE and TA team attended the orientation. Agricultural Adviser apprised on planned activities of AWPB-2012-2013 of CDSP-IV and the tasks of newly recruited staff.

Guidelines for Farmers Forums

Draft Guidelines for Participatory Farmers Forums were developed in Bengali, in line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy 1996. These guidelines are under implementation on trial basis as per decision of PMC DAE.

Technology dissemination

Demonstration plots

270 Demonstrations have been established in farmers fields during Kharif-I and II in all five project chars. Out of these: 80 are high value crop (HVC) and 170 low value crops (LVC).

Organizing field days

A total of 24 field days were organized for showing the success of adaptability and technology dissemination through demonstration among the farmers of the area. It was found that the farmers harvested 2-3 times higher yields than from their traditional varieties. 1120 Farmers and FF representatives attended these technology transfer meetings. All the farmers have shown their interest to cultivate these HYV & some saline tolerant varieties in the next cropping seasons. The variety wise performance is given below:

Table 4-10 Yield performance of different crops and varieties

Name of variety	Yield range (T/ha)	Cropping season
Rice		
BR 14	3.7-3.8	Aus
BR 21	3.0-3.3	Aus
BR 23	3.0-3.5	T.aman
BR 26	3.0-3.2	Aus
BR 27	3.7-3.8	Aus
BINAdhan 7	2.5-3.5	T.aman
BRRIdhan 40	3.0-3.45	T.aman
BRRIdhan 41	3.2-3.5	T.aman
BRRIdhan 42	3.15-3.45	Aus
BRRIdhan 44	4.0-4.5	T.aman
BRRIdhan 48	3.2-3.4	Aus
BRRIdhan 49	3.0-4.1	T.aman
BRRIdhan 51	4.0	T.aman
BRRIdhan 52	5.0-5.5	T.aman
BRRIdhan 54	3.8-4.2	T.aman
Vegetables		

Cucumber ; Alavi	8.0-10.0	Kharif-I
- Do- ; Alen	8.0-11.0	Kharif-I
- Do- ; Green line	11.0	Kharif-I
BARI Okra 1	5.0-7.0	Kharif-I
Bitter gourd; Papia	5.0-7.0	Kharif-I
- Do- Tia	4.50-6.0	Kharif-I

Surveys and adaptive research

An Agricultural Productivity Zoning survey was conducted and on the basis of depth and duration of flooding and extent of soil salinity a guideline was prepared for practicing of suitable crops in various zones. A number of technologies and crops are recommended, depending on land topography and salinity level of a particular area. The report was issued as CDSP IV Technical Report no. 3, Agricultural Productivity Zones (PDZ).

Monitoring of soil salinity was conducted again by the SRDI in December 2012 and the average comparative test results of 2011-2012 are given below:

Table 4-11 Salinity monitoring test result (ECe, ds/m)*

Name of char	November /2011		April/2012		December/2012	
	Top soil	Sub- soil	Top soil	Sub-soil	Top soil	Sub-soil
Char Nangulia	11.2	4.8	25.3	8.7	5.3	3.3
Noler Char	4.8	3.2	28.0	4.1	4.2	1.6
Caring Char	6.6	4.8	32.2	6.2	3.9	2.0
Char Ziauddin	10.6	3.6	14.2	4.8	2.3	1.7
Urir Char	8.5	5.0	16.1	7.8	7.1	2.2
Average	8.2	4.3	23.2	6.4	2.06	2.2

*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 lowest in December and highest in April. From the above test results it is revealed that salinity levels show a declining trend from the previous year. However it will take more time to draw a conclusion on the salinity trend in the future.

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

Table 4-12 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 plots

At the recommendation of the IFAD supervision mission of February, 2012, experimental trials were carried out to show yield result under optimum conditions.

One adaptive trial was undertaken in Char Ziauddin by DAE with the support of TA team during aus season at farmers land. The inputs and technical support for crop production were provided to the farmer to see best performance of adaptability of in particular variety BRRIdhan 42 in Aus season. Seed was

sown in dibbling method on 8-5-12 and the field was harvested on 27-08-12 with a crop yield of 3.5 tons/ha which is similar to the BRRIdhan experience.

In addition three adaptive trials were undertaken in T. Aman season in Char Ziauddin, Char Nangulia, and Noler char with the variety of BRRIdhan 54, 54 and 44 respectively. These three plots were harvested in November and December by organizing field days. BRRIdhan 54 yielded 5.0 to 5.5 tons/ha and BRRIdhan 44 yielded 3.5 tons/ha, against the traditional variety 1.5 to 2.0 tons/ha.

Recent cyclonic storm

On October 10, 2012, a cyclonic storm hit the south eastern coast of Bangladesh, including CDSP-IV coastal chars. The storm destroyed houses, uprooted the trees and banana plants. It also devastated mostly T. aman rice and country bean in the flowering stage.

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 would be undertaken in CDSP-IV area financed by SARCCAB. CDSP-IV would extend support in organizing and implementing this program. To define the role of CDSP and IRRI a “MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT” between the two authorities has been signed in September, 2012. The SARCCAB project distributed HYV T.aman seed to 294 farmers of CDSP-I, II, III and IV areas. DAE and TA team monitored the performance of the varieties and found a very good result of those demo plots (see above table of yield performance).

Support to BADC for appointment of seed dealers in project chars

Six seed dealers have been appointed by BADC in different locations of CDSP IV with the support of DAE and TA team to make HYV seed available in the project area.

Personal, Organization and Management

Recruitment of outsourcing staff: Two Project Officers and six Field Officers have been appointed and posted in different chars in the month of September, 2012. No suitable candidate for the post of Project Agriculturist was found in the interview. Recruitment of office staff for one accountant, one driver and one MLSS has been completed. No candidate was found for Computer Operator after two times of advertisement.

IFAD funds were available in the project account of DAE amounting Tk 60.00 lac from December 30, 2012, after observing all formalities of fund placement. So, activities related to this fund started from there on.

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 4-13 PNGOs assigned areas

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

Human resources and management set up of the NGO component

Each PNGO has deployed a program coordinator to supervise its activities in the various branches. The higher management of the PNGOs are providing management support and at the same time the TA team is providing both technical and management support. In each branch there are a Branch Manager, 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. 243 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 4-14 Status of staff of PNGOs

PNGO	NGO Coordinating Office Staff						Branch Office Staff											Total Staff			% Female staff
	NGO Director	Coordinator NGO component	Area manager	Accountant	Office assistant	Sub-Total	Branch Manager	Accountant	Assistant accountant- cum office assistant	Credit Officer	LHR Coordinator	WATSAN Coordinator	Agriculture Coordinator	Paramedics	HFPF	Support staff	Sub-Total	Female	Male	Total	
Brac	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	8	0	34	6	6	6	6	18	12	108	27	86	113	24
SSUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	3	3	3	18	3	3	3	3	9	3	54	15	43	58	26
DUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	9	2	2	2	2	6	2	31	7	28	35	20
SDI	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	11	2	2	2	2	6	2	33	10	27	37	27
Grand Total	4	4	1	4	4	7	13	1	7	72	1	13	13	1	39	19	226	59	184	243	24

Capacity building of staff and volunteers

To fulfil the objectives of the project, staff capacity development is a priority need. The TA team formulated a series of trainings and refreshers for the staff and beneficiaries of the project. The trainings started from May 2012 onward and are continuing till date. The table below shows the detailed information on training in the reporting period.

Table 4-15 Staff training performance

SI #	Name of course	Participant back ground	Duration	No. Of Participants	Training facilitated by	Venue	Remarks
1	Basic training on primary health care	HFPF	15 days	39	brac	N-RAS	2 batches
2	Gender sensitization in the working environment	PNGO Project staff & CDSP-IV TA members	3 days	230	brac	N-RAS	8 batches
3	Basic training on WATSAN	WATSAN coordinator	5 days	13	brac	NRDS	1 batch
	Agriculture and	Agriculture and					

4	high value crop development	Value Chain Development coordinator	5 days	13	brac	N-RAS	1 batch
5	Training on basic law and Program operation	Legal & Human Rights coordinator	15 days	13	brac	N-RAS	1 batch

Capacity building and skill development of beneficiaries

To get the beneficiaries involved in income generating activities and at the same time to increase knowledge and awareness in different income generating sectors, trainings and refresher courses are offered for the project participants. The participants have already taken loans from the PNGOs to utilize the training knowledge. The training on IGA is continuing and all beneficiaries will get training on various portfolios during the project period. In addition trainings are provided to local doctors and TBA to increase the quality of the existing health care in the chars. The table below shows the detailed information on beneficiary training in the reporting period.

Table 4-16 Beneficiary training performance

SI #	Name of course	Participants back-ground	Duration	No. of Participants	Training facilitated by	Venue	Remarks
1	Pregnancy related care	TBA	15 days	196	brac	N-RAS	8 batches
2	Basic curative service	Village doctors/ quacks	5 days	60	brac	N-RAS	2 batches
3	Training on seven basic laws and LHR course conduction	Beneficiaries	15 days	26	brac	N-RAS	1 batch
4	Poultry rearing	Credit group members	3 days	770	PNGO	PNGO branch office	31 batches
5	Cow rearing	Credit group members	3 days	1624	PNGO	PNGO branch office	65 batches
6	Goat rearing	Credit group members	3 days	25	PNGO	PNGO branch office	1 batch
7	Summer vegetable cultivation	Credit group members	3 days	50	PNGO	PNGO branch office	2 batches
8	Winter vegetable cultivation	Credit group members	3 days	175	PNGO	PNGO branch office	7 batches

Status of Base line survey

For the baseline survey among all house holds residing permanently in the area, on which we reported in the previous progress report, the data entry is completed and the analysis is continuing. The final report will be published by the month of February 2013.

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

Group formation and member admission: The activities of the component are implemented by the PNGOs. The **group** is the platform of all activities of the SLS component. All trainings, refreshers, savings and credit, health forum, disaster awareness, legal and human rights education & awareness, contraceptive distribution for family planning and other services are provided through the groups. All households living in the project area are or will be members of the groups to receive the services. All female members of local level institutions such as WMG, SFG, FF, and TUG are members of a PNGO group. All group members are female, with one member from each household. 165 Groups were formed in the reporting period July to December 2012 and a total of 923 up to 31 December 2012.

In the reporting period 4,745 members have been admitted to the groups and 22,457 members in total were enrolled up the December 2012, which is 86%. The average no. of members of a group is 24.

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. 165 Group management committees were formed within the reporting period and the total number of committees formed up to 31 December 2012 is 923.

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.

PNGOs are **collecting savings** from the enrolled members on a weekly basis in the group meeting. Each member deposits savings as per her own economical capacity to the respective NGO credit officer. Each member has a pass book for savings and loan record. The collected savings are deposited to the PNGOs bank account. PNGOs pay the interest of savings every financial year. Small savings form a capital for the poor people and help them to face a crisis moment; sometimes beneficiaries purchase assets like a cow, a goat or poultry birds by (part of the) savings they deposited with the PNGOs. The members can withdraw savings partially at any time through a prescribed form provided by the PNGO. Tk. 10,439,162 was collected during the reporting period and a total of Tk. 25,737,880 up to 31 December 2012. Average savings per member is Tk. 1,146.

Micro finance beneficiaries need not have any equity capital for receiving a loan from the PNGOs. To generate income and create employment for the beneficiaries, PNGOs are **disbursing loans** as per beneficiary's choice and skill. PNGOs are providing relevant training on different income generating activities. After three weeks of member enrolment she becomes eligible for a loan. Initially the amount of loan ranges from Tk. 5,000 to 10,000. Following the **loan proposal process**, 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. Tk. 63,961,000 was disbursed among 5080 borrowers in the reporting period and total disbursement up to 31 December 2012 was Tk. 128,036,000 to 12,596 borrowers. The average size of the loan is Tk. 10,165. The total household coverage by loans is 45%.

Health and Family Planning program

In the project area there is **no family planning and health service from the government**. 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. In this situation CDSP-IV has established **13 clinics in branch offices, in combination with a mobile clinic in each branch area**. The medical assistants and health and family planning facilitators are providing both preventive and curative services in the project area and arrange to distribute oral contraceptive pills among the eligible couples and distributing ORS, anti-worm tablets and micro-nutrients to all beneficiaries' families. The PNGOs are also providing medicine on cost.

A baseline survey on health & family planning was conducted in the project area under the health and family planning program, by the medical assistants and the HFP facilitators of each branch. Through the survey the status of family planning method use, immunization or micro nutrient eligible children, number of people above two years for de-worming tablets, and other issues were 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. The changes in various indicators will be monitored and allow strategic planning of health activities like supply of medicines, contraceptives and other materials.

A summary of the findings of the "Health and Family Planning" survey is given below.

Couples: As per base line survey 29,209 couples were found in the five chars; it shows that 19% of the women are married and live in couples. Among these are 23,879 women in eligible couples, or 15% of the population, 5,330 are non eligible, i.e. 3% of the total population.

Pregnant women: 2,669 pregnant women were found in the area by the data collectors, which is 11 % of the women of eligible couples. Pregnancy related care will be provided to these women by the TBA of the area, during the pregnancy and delivery period.

Tetanus vaccine status: All eligible women were asked whether they received TT at the time of pregnancy or not. It was found that only 4,480 have received TT at the time of pregnancy. The percentage of Tetanus Toxide (TT) receivers is 19% of the 23,879 pregnancies, which clearly indicates lack of knowledge and availability of TT vaccine in the project area.

Children of 0-1 year age: 6,828 children in the project area fall in this age group, which is 4% of the total population. Arrangements are under process to have all these children vaccinated by the health and family planning department of the government of Bangladesh.

Children of 0-2 year age: 35,535 children in the project area fall in this age group. This constitutes 23% of the total population. These children will be provided with micro nutrient to reduce vitamin deficiency.

Immunization status: 35,535 children were found in the whole project area which is 23% of the total population. Among the children 12,458 received the vaccine for immunization, which is 35%, very low compared to the national statistics (85%). PNGOs have started awareness creation among the guardians of the children; in addition the information was shared with the health and family planning department to undertake necessary steps to immunize the children in the project area.

Child mortality status: 6,828 children younger than 1 year were found during the survey. 557 children had died during delivery and at the age between 0-1 years. The mortality rate is 7.5%, which is alarming.

Maternal mortality: 2,669 pregnant women were found in the survey report. 39 mothers died during delivery or post delivery. The percentage of the same is 1.4 %. The program persons and volunteers in the component are making the pregnant women aware to reduce the rate of maternal mortality.

Status of family planning method used:

Pill: 4,446 eligible couples are taking oral pill as contraceptive for birth control out of 23,879 eligible couples, which is 19%.

Injection: Total injection users found in the area is 6,490. But the injection is not available. So it is difficult to continue the method smoothly. The rate of the user is 27%.

Condom: 62 eligible couples use condoms for birth control, or 0.25%.

Permanent method: The permanent method is used by 136 couples in the area, or 0.56%.

Use of sanitary latrines: 1,614 families use sanitary latrines out of 26,119 families, or 6% only.

Health forum is an important tool to make the participants aware through imparting health education on various issues. Health forum is conducted by the Health and Family Planning Facilitators (HFPF) once in a month in each NGO group. Thereto a Health and Family Planning Facilitator conducts two health forums in a week. The designated working area is divided among the HFPF based on the number of households. On average a HFPF is supervising 750 households. In the health forum the HFPF creates awareness among the community on family planning, nutrition, hygiene, immunization, on pregnancy related care and on common diseases. 3,950 Health forums were conducted in the reporting period July to December 2012 and a total of 5,604 up to December 2012.

Before starting CDSP-IV, the project area people were depended on medicine sellers for services. Now a **clinic** is working in each branch office and providing first aid and general treatment to patients. Clinic services are provided in two ways by a **static and a mobile clinic**: A static clinic is conducted three days in a week at the branch office through a fixed schedule and the other three days a mobile clinic is conducted in the community level to cover the whole area and beneficiaries. The medical Assistants are attending the patients and providing the treatment. Presently medicines are provided from the PNGOs at reasonable cost. The static and mobile clinic schedule is circulated by the credit officer and other NGO 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 presence of the patients. Medical Assistants are maintaining a patient register. **18,049 Patients** received treatment during the reporting period and a total of **30,908** up to 31 December 2012.

To ensure safe delivery and make the project participants aware on pregnancy related care, 195 **Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA)** were selected and received a 15 days training, organized by the TA team. TBA is working in the area allocated among them and providing door to door services. Each TBA received a delivery kit box after completion of the training.

To reduce diarrhoea in the project area, the Health and Family Planning Facilitators are making the people aware regarding safe drinking water, net and cleanliness and at the same time rehydration salt is distributed in the area for remedy of diarrhoeal diseases. **Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS)** is distributed among the households in the area. Each household receives ORS twice in a year. The Medical Assistant and HFPF of the program have distributed the same, maintaining a master roll where receiver signature was taken. 90,464 Packets of ORS have been distributed among the households in the reporting period and a total of 350,464 packets were distributed up to 31 December 2012.

To create **awareness among the local influential persons** on the health and family planning program and various health issues, a day long **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. Medical Assistants and HFPF conduct the orientation, following a guide line. Attendance sheet of the participants is maintained in this regard. 98 Local leaders received orientation in the reporting period and a total of 520 up to 31 December 2012.

Delivery handling by TBA: The TBA (traditional birth attendant) is working with the households assigned to them. They prepared a list of pregnant women, new born children, eligible couples etc. They provide awareness, especially to pregnant women. TBAs normally refer pregnant women with a complicated

situation to doctors or to the hospitals. Most of the deliveries in the project area are handled by the TBA. 2,107 Deliveries were handled by TBAs up to 31 December 2012.

Contraceptive distribution: Reduction of the birth rate in the project area is one of the objectives of the Health and Family Planning program. To attain the objective oral contraceptive pills are distributed among the eligible couples in the project area. 11,809 Cycles of oral contraceptives were distributed among the eligible couples in the reporting period.

House visits by HFPF: To educate and create awareness among the project participants, HFPF is paying visits to households as per plan. Normally a HFPF visits five house holds per day in an afternoon session. At the time of house visits they also monitor the oral pill consumption. 3,520 Households were visited in the reporting period and a total of 5,722 up to 31 December 2012.

House visits by MA: MA (medical assistant) of the health and family planning program has been paying visits to the households at their convenience. During household visits they campaign on various issues and monitor the work of TBA and HFPF. 548 House visits were performed during the reporting period and a total of 945 up to 31 December 2012.

Counselling by MA: Medical assistants are counselling male groups or individuals to make them aware on family planning. They try to convince them to adopt family planning methods. If the husband of the couple is convinced, the female can easily use the family planning method. 58 Group counsellings were performed in the reporting period and 79 up to 31 December 2012.

Water and Sanitation Program

The WATSAN component in CDSP-IV is implemented at the field level through the PNGOs. TA team organizes orientation courses for PNGO staff to enhance their capability to carry out the community mobilization initiatives and sustainable water and sanitation promotion effectively. All PNGO staff was given orientation 2 times. 13 WATSAN Coordinators received orientation in the reporting period.

250 TUGs were formed and TUG formation meetings held in the reporting period and a total of 550 up to December 2012. 272 DTWs were installed and 229 platforms of DTW were constructed up to the reporting period. In the reporting period a 97 DTWs were installed and 166 platforms constructed. 20 Latrines were installed in the reporting period and 500 in total up to 31 December 2012. After completion of latrine installation the groups are taking steps to establish the superstructure of the latrines. The superstructure of the latrine ensures women safety, following social and religious norms. 377 Superstructures were completed in the reporting period and in total 500 up to 31 December 2012. 500 Care taker families were trained for DTW repairing and maintenance and 225 kit boxes were distributed to care taker families.

The WATSAN coordinator of the sub component conducts group orientation on health and hygiene. In the reporting period 353 meetings were held and a total of 984 meetings were held up to 31 December 2012.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development

CDSP-IV is implementing the Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development program to reduce malnutrition and to increase the income status of households by agricultural production of beneficiaries through technology transfer using **demonstration plots**. During the reporting period 2,080 farmers received training on fruits and vegetables. All trained farmers received inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc) from the PNGOs. 780 Farmers received orientation and established high value demonstration plots. Of these 585 farmers received 7,280 saplings and 195 farmers received vegetable seeds and signboards.

In addition selected farmers were trained on **nursery plant production and management** for six days. This training will be provided by TA team with the assistance of Forest Department. 53 Farmers were selected for this training in the reporting period and a total of 125 up to 31 December 2012.

Legal and Human Rights

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

Meetings with group members: The LHR coordinators are conducting meetings with NGO group members. The purpose of the meetings is to make the people aware of LHR and social issues. The meeting is held after the credit group meeting is over. In the reporting period 409 meetings with NGO group members were held.

Orientation meeting with local social leaders: An orientation meeting for local stakeholders such as Union Parishad members, imams, marriage registers and other influential people in the community is annually organised to disseminate information on human rights and legal issues and to constructively engage them to minimize unlawful activities in the society and develop a sustainable society. The orientation is provided to them in the branch office. After the orientation an action plan is prepared, and follow up is given by the LHR coordinators of the component. 346 Persons received orientation in the reporting period.

Training of beneficiaries on legal and human rights: To raise mass awareness among the PNGOs group members is one of the objectives of the LHR program. The program adopted various activities to perform the same. One of them is training to selective beneficiaries. 20% of the beneficiaries receive training on legal and human rights on seven basic laws. This 20 % is member of the group management committee, they act as **law implementation committee** and they will disseminate the message and take action against any violation of human rights. In the reporting period 740 beneficiaries were trained in the PNGO office.

Training of LHR promoters and flip chart distribution: 26 selected beneficiaries received 15 days training on the legal and human rights program to become LHR promoter. Each LHR promoter received two flip charts after completion of the training course. They are using the chart at the time they conduct a class at group level to compare the real situation with the picture in the flip chart.

Legal courses for beneficiaries: Courses on LHR are conducted by the LHR promoters in each and every group in the project. The duration of the course is 22 days. Up to the reporting period 87 courses were organised, where 2,280 beneficiaries participated.

After completion of each course, the LHR promoter receives Tk. 2,000 (Tk. 1,500 from the project and Tk. 500 from beneficiary contribution, course participants contribute Tk. 20 each for the course).

Early marriage prohibition in the project area: After completion of the LHR course in the PNGO group, a committee is formed with five members, headed by the best performer in the LHR course; the committee is called the **law implementation committee**. The task of the committee is to make linkage with all local level institutions including Union Parishad. They collect information on violation of law, like early marriage, dowry and oppression of women. Soon after hearing the information on mentioned event they try to solve the problem with the local people. Thus they are prohibiting early marriages in the project area. 46 Early marriages were prohibited by them in the reporting period and 76 prohibited up to December 2012.

Child Rights Day observation: To establish rights of the children in the community and make the people aware in this regard, child rights day was observed in the project area. Rallies & discussion meetings were held on this occasion in all 13 PNGO branches. In the rally and discussion meeting, people from the community such as school teachers, students, leaders of WMGs, of credit groups, of SFGs, of FFs and NGO personnel participated. The participants of the rally shout various slogans and carry play cards bearing messages on the day. In the discussion the participants and discussants delivered speeches to uphold the importance of the day and at the same time to explain the rights of the child, especially in the field of education, labour and above all hazardous work imposed on children. The Child Rights Day was observed in all 13 branches of PNGOs at a time.

Marriage registration: The rate of marriage registration in the project area is very low compared to the main land. People in the area are not well aware to perform the same. In our LHR program special emphasis is given to registration of marriages. The staffs of the program collect the information and undertake necessary measures in this regard. It is observed that the rate of marriage registration is increasing gradually. In the reporting period 503 marriages occurred and 340 were registered with Kazi (marriage register) office which is 68 %.

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 were 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 were prepared on issues discussed in the meeting and follow up is given by LHR coordinators. During the reporting period 4 meetings were held and up to reporting period 17 were held in all 13 branches in total.

To make the group members aware about **disaster preparedness and mitigation**, the staffs of the sub-component have been conducting meetings with group members. Gradually meetings will be held in all groups. 569 Meetings were held in the reporting period and 750 meetings were held up to reporting period in different locations of PNGOs groups.

Training on disaster preparedness to selective group members: To raise mass awareness in the project area, selected group members will be trained on disaster mitigation and preparedness. The trained members will disseminate the issues to the other people in the community. The selection and training is ongoing, 1,950 beneficiaries were selected for training in the reporting period.

House strengthening: This program will be implemented on pilot basis. The objective is that people will observe the activity and replicate it for their own house. 500 Houses will be strengthened in Caring Char during the project period. The selection process is going on, following a set criterion; 100 houses were selected in the reporting period.

Plinth raising: Also this program will be implemented on pilot basis in Caring Char only. The objective is that people will follow the activity and will replicate the activity. 500 Plinths will be raised in Caring char during the project period; 100 houses were selected in the reporting period.

Training on improved cooking system: To mitigate the crisis of fuel wood and to protect the environment from pollution, this program will be implemented in the whole project area. 260 Persons will be trained and the trained persons will prepare improved cooking systems and set up the same in the area. The 260 persons were selected in the reporting period.

Training on bio-digester: To keep environmental balance, mitigate the crisis of fuel wood and to protect the environment from pollution, this program will be implemented in the whole project area. 26 Persons will be trained and they will prepare bio digesters and set up the same in the other project area. The 26 person for the training were selected in the reporting period.

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 continued the strengthening and capacity building related activities of WMGs in three chars (in Char Nangulia-11, Noler Char-5 and Char Ziauddin-2) as per target and achievement.

After formation of WMGs, one day orientations were completed in the previous reporting period. In the reporting period, one day Gender Orientations were conducted at the CDSP site offices located at Char

Majid, Kaladur Bazar, Saddam Bazar and Boyer Char. In the orientation sessions the focus was on Gender aspects and other important issues related to major tasks and responsibilities of WMGs. TA Team mainly coordinated those orientations, while concerned of BWDB also gave their inputs. Maintaining of books, registers and formats by WMGs were closely monitored and guided by the concerned project area coordinators (PAC) during the period. Monthly meetings were also facilitated effectively by concerned PACs and Gender Field Coordinators (GFC). The status and details of WMGs are shown in the following table.

Table 4-17 Status of WMGs in CDSP-IV areas (July - December 2012)

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	37	28	65	6 for each WMG
2	Noler Char	5	5	28	7020	89	68	157	6 for each WMG
3	Char Nangulia	11	11	83	13375	178	174	352	6 for each WMG
Total		18	18	127	23660	304	270	574	

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.

During the reporting period representatives of 14 WMGs (Male - 210 and Female – 174, total = 384 participants) received one day Orientation on Gender Development.

The following issues were discussed in the regular monthly meetings of the WMGs: Savings & share collection, to be deposited in their respective bank accounts; enrolment of new members; preparation of WMG bye-law; site selection of WMG office for future construction; planning and site selection of infrastructure; identification of water logged areas and re-excavation of small drainage channels/ branch khal and solving localised drainage problems by WMGs initiatives. WMGs also reviewed law and order situation; PTPS for land settlement; boundary dispute; construction of infrastructure; compensation to people affected by infrastructure development; accelerating the agencies' activities, PNGO activities, primary school strengthening at community level etc.

In addition, WMG supported the formation and mobilization of six new LCS and selected 24 Local Facilitators (LF) associated with RFLDC - Danida. RFLDC - Danida conducted 21 days season long learning (SLL) training which covered homestead gardening, poultry/ livestock rearing, fodder cultivation, income generating activities and fisheries.

In addition during the reporting period, 22 poultry workers received 3 days poultry rearing training conducted by RFLDC - DANIDA.

61 WMG and LADC members received 3 days training on community based fishing, conducted by SARCCAB - SHISUK (an IFAD funded project) at Daudkandi, Comilla.

Local Initiatives in Water Management

In CDSP III area (Boyer Char) the following local initiatives were taken by WMGs:

1. WMGs worked in Boyer Char to repair rain cuts and gullies in the embankment
2. Four WMGs in Gabtoli sluice catchment area removed fishing nets from Gabtoli khal for improving overall drainage. WMA, Boyer Char led the removal.
3. WMGs removed cross dam from drainage canal and removed other small obstacles from different locations to solve the water logging caused due monsoon raining.

4. Election was conducted by WMA – Boyer Char, through which a 12 member management committee (MC) was elected by direct voting of 40 WMA members. The whole election process included the formation of the three member's election commission, schedule declaration, and nomination submission. Finally the election was held on 19th December 2012 at Boyer Char site office with direct facilitation of BWDB and TA Team.
5. Gabtoli sluice and another two sluices were closed timely during the period by the concerned of WMG/ WMA in consultation with BWDB and TA concerned.
6. WMGs installed signboards close to Tankir and Chatla sluices.
7. AGM and yearly audit accomplished by all WMGs of Boyer Char except Bashumajir Khal, Gabtoli - 4 and Chatla Khal - WMG.
8. WMA representatives of Boyer Char met Hero Heering, the Project Manager, CDSP-IV on 2nd December 2012 at site office and exchanged their views and ideas on FLI aspects in CDSP.
9. A land allocation/ acquisition proposal was prepared and submitted to DC Noakhali through XEN BWDB for transferring the land occupied by the 8 WMG offices.
10. A workshop was held at Boyer Char on preparation of yearly maintenance plan for Boyer Char in August 2012. The proceedings were prepared and circulated to the concerned of IAs and others for necessary action.
11. A special meeting was held with the UP members/ Chairman at site office on 08th August about role and responsibilities of UP, WMO and agencies to address O&M, law & order, illegal occupants on embankment etc. in Boyer Char.
12. Te WMGs of Boyerchar conducted 51 monthly regular meetings during the reporting period out of target 60; attendances in those meetings were 57% male and 43% female.
13. A special workshop was held at Boyer Char with the representatives of WMG/ WMA of CDSP-I, CDSP-III and CDSP-IV areas. The issues discussed in the workshop were the size of WMGs, member's enrolment, micro finance operation, fund raising, role of WMO in LCS and other FLIs. Concerned of TA Team mainly facilitated the workshop; proceedings were prepared and circulated to all concerned.

In the CDSP-I and II areas the following activities were taken by WMGs:

1. WMGs constructed a cross dam at the mouth of the outfall channel of Polder 59/3B to protect against silt and salinity intrusion in the dry season.
2. Maintained linkages with government agencies: BWDB, LGED, and with other projects.
3. Prepared O & M plan for FY 2012 - 2013 and submitted to BWDB and TA Team.
4. AGM and yearly audits were accomplished by all WMGs/ WMAs except WMG - Gopal and WMA – Gangchil.
5. Monthly meetings were held regularly by the WMGs by their own arrangements.
6. No water congestion reported during the period.
7. Three WMGs continued activities with RFLDC - Danida as CBO related activities.
8. Members of WMG - Korim exchanged their views and ideas with CDSP-IV Team along with expatriate consultant Koen de Wilde for selection of Maksumul Hakim as char for feasibility study.
9. CDSP-IV Project Manager and climate change consultant exchanged views and ideas with WMG - Korim and - Gopal at Akter Miarhat in Polder 59/3B.

Local Area Development Committee (LADC)

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

After formation, the 2nd one day training was provided to the members of LADCs. In the training sessions the subjects discussed were: Role and responsibilities of LADC/ UP/ IAs, strengthening the activities of LADC, land settlement, law and order, interventions of implementing agencies and NGOs. The session concluded with an action plan to be followed by the members of LADC. Three training events were conducted in Caring Char and three in Urir Char with the facilitation of TA Team.

LADC members co-operated with the local people at Caring Char and Urir Char in coping with the cyclone that surged the coastal area on 10th October 2012. In this regard, they supported the emergency relief distribution undertaken by BRAC and concerned of Local Government Institutions (UP) in Caring Char.

In Caring Char, all monthly meeting of LADCs were held. The average attendance in those meetings was 72%. In Urir Char 15 meetings were held in the last six month out of the target of 18. Average attendance in those meetings was 62%. LADCs in both Urir Char and Caring Char selected Local Facilitators and Poultry Workers for SLL and poultry workers training respectively, which were conducted by RFLDC - Danida. The table below presents the status and details of the LADCs:

Table 4-18 Status of LADC during July - December 2012

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	32	24	56
2	Urir Char	3	3	21	2510	65	23	88
Total		6	6	43	8780	97	47	144

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

Role and responsibilities of LADC, law and order situation, localized drainage congestion, 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 and PNGO activities, etc.

Additional activities in Urir - and Caring Char:

- 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 planning for plinth raising and house strengthening related activities and selection of beneficiaries by the concerned of PNGOs.
- LADC - Caring Char organized two local sub groups to initiate community based fish culture through a combined initiative of group members.

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

The main objective of LCS is involving local people in construction work (see also the Inception report). During the reporting period six more LCS were formed: Three in Caring Char (one female, two male) and three in Noler Char (all male). These LCSs will be mobilized for implementing earth work under LGED. Char wise LCS information is stated in the following table:

Table 4-19 Status of LCS July - December 2012

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LCS		Length of work	No. of members in LCS			Remarks
		Target	Achieved		Male	Female	Total	
1	Caring Char	5	5	3.5 km	218	50	268	Female-1
2	Noler Char	5	4	2.5 km	170	61	231	Female-1
3	Char Nangulia	6	6	6.3 km	116	92	208	Female-3
4	Char Ziauddin	1	1	1 km	60	-	60	-
Total		17	16	13.3 km	572	203	767	

In addition four small size LCS were formed (Char Nangulia-2, Noler Char-1, Char Ziauddin-1) for construction of single pit latrines with implementation of DPHE. The list of the LCS was forwarded to the XEN, DPHE Noakhali to engage them in latrine production.

The LCS guidelines of LGED were followed for implementation of the LCS program in CDSP IV. Payments to the LCS were not properly handled by the agencies concerned which was raised in the PMC meeting. Gradually more LCS will be formed and mobilized. The staffs so far recruited by LGED for LCS purpose need to be activated properly at field level. TA Team has been trying to form and mobilize LCS in Urir Char for earthen work and single pit latrine production without success so far.

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, an orientation was held at Boyer Char CDSP site office with the administrative members and Chairman of Horni Union Parishad under Hatiya.

On 11 September TA Team including ST Consultant for preparation of FS studies had a meeting with UP chairman and members of Char Clark regarding the FS in Maksumul Hakim.

TA Team facilitated the emergency relief work undertaken by administrative UP in Chanadi after the cyclonic surge occurred on 10th October 2012.

4.6.3 Gender Action Plan

This Progress Report covers the last six months (July to December,2012) The report aims to make an assessment of the progress of gender related activities in CDSP-IV.

Since gender inequality poses a major impediment to achieving expected development the project aims to mainstream gender issues and concerns through active participation of men and women into all project activities and all levels. To achieve the above mentioned aim attempts were made. On the basis of the activities so far the progress of gender is furnished below.

During the reporting period representatives of 14 WMGs (Male - 210 and Female - 174, total - 384 participants) received one day Orientation on Gender Development.

Progress

For the purpose of increasing participation of women in WMG, separate meetings and group discussions for women and mixed group meetings were arranged. As a result, women were motivated and participated in WMGs overcoming the social barrier.

Table 4-20 Distribution of membership in WMGs by gender

Name of Char	No. of Samaj	No. of HHs	No. of Members in WMGs		Total	% of female members	Comments
			Male	Female			
Char Nangulia	83	13375	178	174	352	49.4	According to GPWM the participation of women in WMG is supposed to be 50%of the total members
Char Ziauddin	16	3265	37	28	65	43.1	
Noler Char	28	7020	89	68	157	43.3	
Caring Char	22	6270	32	24	56	42.9	
Urir Char	21	2510	64	23	87	26.4	The area is very conservative
Total	170	32440	400	317	717	44.2	According to GPWM it is behind about 6%

Participation of women in Managing Committees of WMG is another indicator of women's interest to come forward and take some responsibilities of WMG. Their awareness is increasing day by day.

Table 4-21 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 Nangulia	11	81	51	132	38.6	According to GPWM female membership in Managing Committee of WMG is supposed to be at least 30 percent
Char Ziauddin	2	14	10	24	41.7	
Noler Char	5	37	23	60	38.3	
Caring Char	3	6	3	9	33.3.2	
Urir Char	3	11	1	12	11.1	Women does not feel free to participate in outside activities due to social barrier
Total	24	149	88	237	37.1	It is about 7% more than GPWM

Orientation of all WMGs and LADCs has been completed. Gender issues have been addressed in most of the orientations of WMGs. Gender issues have also been highlighted in the discussions of monthly meetings of WMGs and other meetings of the project area. Besides, one-day orientation course on Gender Development for the members of 15 WMGs of Char Nangulia, Char Ziauddin and Noler Char have been completed.

Table 4-22 Participation of members of WMGs in Orientation Course on Gender Development

Name of Chars	Duration	No. of batches	No. of participants in Orientation Courses on Gender Development			Percentage of female participants
			Male	Female	Total	
Char Nangulia	1 day	11	158	139	297	46.6
Char Ziauddin	1 day	2	34	26	60	43.3
Noler Char	1 day	2	35	16	51	31.4
Total		15	227	181	408	44.4

The attendance of women members of WMG in monthly meeting is increasing gradually.

Table 4-23 Attendance of members in monthly meeting of WMG by gender

Name of Chars	No. of meeting held	Attendance			% of female members	Comments
		Male	Female	Total		
Char Nangulia	66 in 11 WMG	733	718	1451	49.5	Attendance of female members in the monthly meeting is encouraging
Char Ziauddin	12 in 2 WMG	149	123	272	45.2	
Noler Char	30 in 5 WMG	316	288	734	35.2	
Caring Char	18 in 3 LADC	119	122	241	50.6	
Urir Char	15 in 3 LADC	257	13	270	4.8	Conservativeness is reflected in the attendance of women in monthly meetings
Total	141 in 24 WMG/LADC	1574	1264	2968	42.6	

Though the agriculture is considered as a male activities the participation of women in FF is encouraging and their interest of participation in different field level activities is increasing day by day.

Table 4-24 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender

Name of Chars	No. of FF	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	37	715	395	1110	36.0	According to the Gender Action Plan female membership in Farmers Forum is supposed to be at least 33 percent
Char Ziauddin	7	162	48	210	23.0	
Noler Char	25	410	340	750	45.0	
Caring Char	15	298	152	450	34.0	
Urir Char	6	150	30	180	17.0	
Total	90	1735	965	2700	36.0	According to the Plan it is above about 3%

Table 4-25 Distribution of membership in Managing Committee of Farmers Forum by gender

Name of Chars	No. of FF	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	37	259	148	417	35.5	The participation of women in Managing Committee of FF is the lowest in Urir Char and the highest in Noler Char
Char Ziauddin	7	55	22	77	28.6	
Noler Char	25	154	121	275	44.0	
Caring Char	15	116	49	165	29.7	
Urir Char	6	52	14	66	21.2	
Total	90	636	354	1000	35.4	

Activities of social forestry have not yet been started in all chars. However the status by the reporting period on women participation in SFG is shown below.

Table 4-26 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Group (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 SFG is supposed to be at least 33 percent
Caring Char	28	430	270	700	38.6	
Total	39	581	394	975	40.0	It is about 7% more than the Plan

Table 4-27 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of Social Forestry Group by gender

Name of Chars	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	11	62	37	99	37.4	According to Guideline of SF female membership in Managing Committee of SFG is supposed to be one third of the committee members
Caring Char	28	168	90	258	34.9	
Total	39	230	127	357	35.6	It is about 3% higher than the instruction of Guideline

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 4-28 Participation of landless people of the project area in LCS by gender

Name of Chars	No. of LCS Group				No. of Participants				% of female members	Comments	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed				Total
							Male	Female			
Char Nangulia	3	3	2	8	116	92	12	12	232	44.8	In some places women are facing problems due to conflict between two leaders or male attitudes or bad weather.
Char Ziauddin	1	0	1	2	55	0	4	6	65	9.2	
Noler Char	0	1	1	2	0	61	3	7	71	8.5	
Caring Char	2	0	0	2	120	0	0	0	120	0	
Urir Char	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	6	4	4	14	291	153	19	25	405	0	

4.7 Knowledge Management

4.7.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

The M&E system consists of four elements:

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

In line with the annual work plan the following activities were scheduled during the reporting period:

- Annual outcome survey
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
- Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey.

Annual Outcome Survey

The objectives of the annual outcome survey are as follows:

1. To gather information on purpose and goal level log frame indicators, which are not covered adequately by RIMS impact monitoring.
2. In particular such outcome monitoring aims to collect evidence for a “results chain” with changes in physical environment and/ or improved technology, leading to changes in cropping patterns, resulting in increased crop yields and/ or income, which in turn will result in increased sales and improved food security, leading finally to reduced poverty.
3. In addition outcome surveys would gather information on the project services received by respondents, such as membership of project groups, training and micro-credit. This will enable an analysis of results relative to inputs. For example - Do farmers who have been trained get higher yields? Or - Do people with loans increase their assets?

During the reporting period questionnaire preparation, sample selection and data collection were completed. A total of 600 Households have been surveyed in CDSP-I, II, III and IV areas. From CDSP-I and II 200 and from CDSP-III (Boyer Char) another 200 households were selected randomly. From the CDSP-IV area 200 household were selected randomly from the 1400 sample households of the baseline

survey conducted during October - November 2011. Data entry was also completed and the data analysis and report will be prepared during January - February 2013.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

During the reporting period 22 PME sessions (using PME tool FGD) for NGO groups and 28 PME session for Tube well Users Group (TUG) were conducted by the MEOs in different chars of the CDSP IV area. Average percentage of participants in the sessions is 78% for NGO groups and 82% of TUGs. Major findings of the PME sessions are presented below.

PME of NGO Groups

After joining with the NGO group **production and consumption of homestead vegetable gardening** has increased 8% and 5% respectively. The participants' feedback regarding vegetable gardening is as follows a) Soil salinity; b) Not getting training; c) Locally unavailable quality seed and other inputs.

Regarding **poultry and cattle rearing** the observations are a) More than 80% of the households are rearing poultry (chicken and duck); 46% of HHs rear cow and 20% rear goat. B) Fourteen percent of households reported 16% increase of production of chicken and duck after joining the NGO group. c) Not getting proper training, diseases and lack of vaccination are the major problems for poultry and livestock rearing.

Health and family planning support from NGOs is remarkable. 86% Of NGO group participants received health and family planning support from NGO. Oral saline, de-worming tablets and contraceptive pills are the main inputs they received from NGOs.

Enterprises owned by women members of the household are still remarkably low: Only 8% have their own enterprise and 1% newly started after joining with NGO. Training and capital are the problems to take initiative in this regard. Participants expected that after getting IGA training and micro credit from NGOs they would be ready to start new enterprises of their own.

No changes have taken place related to **food security and improved quality of food** for the family members. Only 1% of participants mentioned that the period of food shortage has been reduced and 3% mentioned that the quality of food has increased.

PME of TUG groups

From the FGD with the TUGs it has come out that they are happy with the **tube wells installed** by the project. Because earlier they had to collect drinking water far away (more than 450 meters according to baseline survey, 2011) from their home, while now it is on average within 200 meters from their home. Time has been saved for collecting drinking water so that women are getting more time to do other family work and now they also use safe water for washing. Only 3% participants mentioned that they are using **sanitary latrine**. From the FGD it has also come out that 60% of them aware about the health and hygiene related information but only 7% of them follow the instruction properly. According to the discussions it is due to the insufficient follow up visits of NGO workers. Around 16% participants mention that **water transmitted diseases** have decrease due to safe drinking water but they are not yet getting full benefit as they are still using unhygienic latrines and not to follow the health and hygiene related issues.

Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey

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

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

3. Actually Practice the technology (P).

If trainees are not using (practising) new techniques or technologies, this indicates that some problems exist and barriers to adoption should be identified. Any knowledge problems indicate that the training was not effective in allowing trainees to retain the knowledge, and there is a need to improve training methodologies or training delivery. Should there be an attitude problem re-examination of viability of the technical information is required.

A KAP survey was planned during the reporting period, but delay of NGO staff development training (who are responsible to deliver the training in the field) the KAP survey was shifted to the first quarter of 2013. With the help of the NGO Sector Specialists, Project Agriculturist and Agriculture Adviser the methodology and tools have been developed during this reporting period.

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.

The short term national 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, who joined the TA team from the middle of April 2012 onwards, completed the field surveys early July 2012 and the analysis and the draft report in 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.

A short term expatriate institutional consultant, previous CTA of CDSP III, Mr Koen de Wilde, visited CDSP from 9 to 20 September 2012 and completed the identification of potential chars for the feasibility studies in the so called short list. In this regard, he visited Char Maksumul Hakim and made several discussions with concerned of WMOs, LGIs, PCD, CEGIS, IWM, TA and implementing agencies.

A national level workshop was held on the shortlist for feasibility studies at Spectra Convention Centre at Gulshan Dhaka on 18th September 2012, which was presided over by the Director General, BWDB, Dhaka. The participants of the workshop were all CDSP IV PDs, PCD, all XENs (concerned), representatives of CEGIS, IWM, ADB, TA and implementing agencies. The workshop finalized a list of 6 chars for carrying out feasibility studies as per presentation and recommendation of both local and foreign short-term consultants. The findings of the workshop were included in Technical Report No 4, Short Listing of Char Areas for Feasibility Studies under CDSP IV, and circulated to all concerned.

EOI was floated on 21st October 2012 in the newspapers Daily Star and Daily Ittefaq, inviting consulting firms for the first feasibility study of Char Maksumul Hakim. Opening of EOIs was 11th November 2012. Ten consulting firms submitted EOI. TA Team constituted a 5 members evaluation committee where TL, CDSP-IV as convenor, PCD, CDSP-IV as member and another 3 members from TA Team were included. The committee evaluated and shortlisted two consulting firms/ consortiums for final proposal. TL issued letter to the short listed firms/ consortiums to submit both technical and financial proposal for feasibility study of Char Maksumul Hakim. Accordingly the selected firm/ consortiums submitted the Technical and Financial proposal on 30th December 2012 which is now under evaluation. Progress related to feasibility studies was discussed and reviewed in the PMC meetings held during the last six months.

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 the Manager of IRRI-SARCCAB and Executive Director, SHISUK on seed distribution, monitoring of adoption of HYV, crop yields and salinity in the CDSP-IV areas
- Memorandum of understanding between CDSP IV and IRRI-SARCCAB was signed and follow up activities took place accordingly.

Linkage with RFLDC - DANIDA

- Several meetings and discussions were held at the CDSP-IV conference room at Noakhali for continued cooperation between CDSP-IV and RFLDC-Danida. The ideas emerged from the follow up actions on previous workshop and meetings.
- RFLDC continues support in CDSP-IV area until the phasing out of the present project phase;
- RFLDC conducted 22 days season long learning (SLL) for 24 Local Facilitators selected from different WMG and LADCs, to conduct Farmers Field Schools for extending service to the CDSP target groups. As a result, the trained LFs organised 48 farmers Field Schools, covering around 1200 households.

Subsequent follow up actions as per understanding and decisions were taken jointly as follows:

- RFLDC conducted poultry workers training to 22 workers selected from different WMGs and LADCs. CDSP-IV provided them the supporting kit box.
- CDSP-IV procured some old furniture from RFLDC for the field offices and procurement of the speedboat from RFLDC is in process.

Visits

A BWDB planning team visited the project area at Mamur Khal closure, Haor Khal - and Caring Khal sluice point on 20 - 21 November 2012

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

Six Project Management Coordination (PMC) meetings, the 11th to 16th, 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 IA activities and the 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 at EKN on 30 August 2012 to discuss status and planning of the project. On the evening of the same day TL attended a reception of the new Ambassador of the Netherlands in Bangladesh, Mr Gerben de Jong. Debriefings of the short term consultancies on Climate Change and Field Level Institutions were held at EKN on 11 and 12 December 2012 respectively.

On 19 September 2012 CDSP IV organised a workshop on Short listing of Char areas for Feasibility Studies under CDSP IV in Spectra Convention Centre, Dhaka. Chief Planning BWDB chaired the meeting; DG BWDB was chief guest and ADG Planning and First Secretary Water Sector EKN were special guests.

From 25 to 27 September 2012 an EKN mission visited the project. The mission consisted of Martin Bos, First Secretary Water Sector, Khaleduzzaman, Advisor Water Management and Arman Akbary Khan, Advisor Food Security. The mission visited Noler Char and Boyer Char, met WMGs, FFs, NGO groups and field trainings and interacted with TA team and concerned GoB officials. The team exchanged their views and ideas in a special meeting, held at Boyer Char with the representatives of WMA – Boyer Char.

A coordination meeting with IFAD was held on 7 October 2012 at CDSP-IV Dhaka Project Office, where Country Program Manager IFAD facilitated the discussion. PCD, TL, DTL-I and FA CDSP-IV attended the meeting.

On 3 December 2012, IFAD organised the IFAD Country Programme Progress Review Workshop at the RDEC Building, LGED, Dhaka. CDSP IV PCD, PDs, TL and DTL I&I attended the workshop, which was organised and facilitated by Thomas Rath and Sarah Hessel.

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 31 December 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 third mission to CDSP IV during 2 weeks in September 2012. He supported the finalisation of short listing and tender preparation for the Feasibility Studies for future char development programmes. The mission is reflected in Technical Report No 4.

A short term mission on Climate Change Aspects of CDSP IV was conducted from 12 November to 12 December 2012 by Koen Joosten, Climate Change Expert of Euroconsult Mott MacDonald's head office in the Netherlands. His findings are presented in Mission Report No 4.

Hero Heering, CDSP IV Project Manager of Euroconsult Mott MacDonald, visited the project area on a short term mission to review the field level institutional aspects of CDSP from 26 November till 14 December 2012. The assignment included a comparative study of institutional aspects in the former IPSWAM project and in South West area project. His findings are presented in Mission Report No 5.

Two national short term consultants were engaged during the previous reporting period: One consultant for preparation of the feasibility studies of new chars and another for preparing the productivity zoning (PDZ) of CDSP IV areas. Both completed their inputs during the reporting period. Their findings are reflected in Technical Report No 4 and Mission Report No 3 respectively.

5.4 Reporting

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

- Technical Report No 2, Agriculture Benchmark Survey 2012, July 2012
- Progress Report No 3, January - June 2012, September 2012
- Technical Report No 3, Agricultural Productivity Zones (PDZ), September 2012
- Technical Report No 4, Short Listing of Char Areas for Feasibility Studies under CDSP IV, October 2012
- Mission Report No 4, Climate change aspects of CDSP IV, December 2012
- Mission Report No 5, Field Level Institutions, December 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.

During the reporting period AWPB 2012 – 2013 has been prepared and it was approved by IFAD and EKN. In line with the approved budget IFAD has reimbursed US\$ 4.6 Million to the Safe Account, from which BDT 205.7 Million has been transferred to the project accounts.

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 Change	1999.70	28.56
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	56.76
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 2012 - 2013

The budget for the period and the cumulative budget July 2012 – June 2013 are presented in Table 6-3 below, the financing plan in Table 6-4 below. The detailed, agency wise budget is presented in Annex A of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2012 - 2013.

Table 6-3 Budget 2012 – 2013 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2012 – 2013		Cumulative Budget up to 2012 – 2013	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	Protection from Climate Change	576.26	8.23	902.23	12.89
02	Internal Infrastructure	519.49	7.42	787.44	11.25
03	Land Settlement and Titling	18.08	0.26	34.19	0.48
04	Support to livelihood	86.06	1.23	151.18	2.16
05	TA and Management Support	86.25	1.23	219.80	3.14
06	Beneficiary contribution	2.03	0.03	3.38	0.05
	Total budget	1288.17	18.40	2098.22	29.97

Table 6-4 Budget Financing Plan 2012 – 2013 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2012 – 2013		Cumulative Budget up to 2012 – 2013	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	IFAD	833.34	11.90	1347.07	19.24
02	GoN	238.65	3.41	415.44	5.93
03	GoB	214.15	3.06	332.33	4.75
04	Beneficiary contribution	2.03	0.03	3.38	0.05
	Total budget	1288.17	18.40	2098.22	29.97

If above budget is realised, 36% of the total project budget will have been achieved.

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 833.34 Million (US\$ 11.90 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2012 - 2013.

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 238.65.Million (US \$ 3.41 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2012 - 2013.

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 BDTK214.15 Million (US\$ 3.06 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2012 - 2013.

6.4 Procurement Plan 2012 - 2013

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 2012 – 2013 procurement of works and goods would be made to the tune of TK. 644.46 Million (US \$9.21 Million). The component wise summary Procurement Plan is presented in Table 6-5 below.

Table 6-5 Summary Procurement Plan 2012 – 2013

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Change	432.12	6.17
02	Internal Infrastructure	185.32	2.65
03	Land Settlement and Titling	10.88	.16
04	Support to livelihood	16.13	.23
	Total Procurement Plan	644.46	9.21

The detailed Procurement Plan is presented in Annex B of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2012 - 2013.

6.5 Funds received from IFAD

On submission of the Withdrawal Application - 02, an amount of US\$ 4.60 Million (BDT 375.55 Million) has been transferred by IFAD to the SAFE Account, maintained with Bangladesh Bank, against fund requisition as detailed below In Table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Fund requisition from IFAD (Figures in Million)

Slab	Components	IA	Total AWPB for 2012-13		Requisitioned		Received	
			BDT	US \$	BDT	US \$	BDT	US \$
01	Protection from Climate Change							
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	338.42	4.83	164.61	2.35	148.36	1.82
B	Social Forestry	FD	96.36	1.38	48.18	0.69	43.43	0.53
	Sub-Total		434.78	6.21	212.79	3.04	191.79	2.35
02	Internal Infrastructure							
a	Protection from Infrastructure	LGED	324.62	4.64	162.31	2.32	146.29	1.79
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	47.73	0.68	23.86	0.34	21.51	0.26
	Sub-Total		372.35	5.32	186.17	2.66	167.80	2.05
03	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	12.29	0.18	6.14	0.09	5.53	0.07
04	Support to Livelihood							
	Agriculture Development	DAE	13.92	0.20	11.56	0.17	10.42	0.13
	Total		833.34	11.91	416.66	5.95	375.54	4.60

6.6 Distribution of IFAD Funds to Implementing Agencies

An amount of US\$ 4.6 Million (BDT 375.55 Million) has been transferred by IFAD to the SAFE Account, maintained with Bangladesh Bank, against fund requisition. The funds have been distributed amongst IAs during the reporting period as indicated in Table 6-7 below.

Table 6-7 Status of IFAD Funds per Implementing Agency

Slab	Components	IA	Total AWPB for 2012 – 2013		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 Change												
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	338.42	4.83	164.61	2.35	148.36	1.82	308.80	100.00	48.36	0	100.00
b	Social Forestry	FD	96.36	1.38	48.18	.69	43.43	0.53	13.10	10.00	33.43	0	10.00
	Sub-Total		434.78	6.21	212.79	3.04	191.79	2.35	321.90	110.00	81.79		110.00
2	Internal Infrastructure												
a	Protection from Infrastructure	LGED	324.62	4.64	162.31	2.32	146.29	1.79	350.00	70.00	76.29	0	70.00
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	47.73	0.68	23.86	0.34	21.51	0.26	65.00	0.00	21.51	0	0.00
	Sub-Total		372.35	5.32	186.17	2.66	167.80	2.05	415.00	70.00	97.80		70.00
3	Land Settlement and Titling	MoL	12.29	0.18	6.14	0.09	5.53	0.07	*	0.00	5.53	0	0.00
4	Support to Livelihood												
	Agriculture Development	DAE	13.92	0.20	11.56	0.17	10.42	0.13	12.00	6.00	4.42	0	6.00
	Total		833.34	11.91	416.66	5.95	375.55	4.6	748.90	186.00	189.54	0	186.00

- Note that the authorization of Ministry Finance for the financial year 2012-13 is yet to be received from MoL

6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

During the reporting period expenditures from IFAD funding were as detailed below In Table 6-8.

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

Slab	Component	IAs	AWPB		Fund Received		Expenditure incurred		Surplus	Rks.
			For 2012-13	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes									
A	Water Resources Management	BWD B	338.42	550.03	148.36	275.31	19.86	168.43	106.88	
B	Social Forestry	FD	96.36	138.58	43.43	67.64	8.6	25.05	42.59	
	Sub-Total		434.78	688.61	191.79	342.95	28.46	193.48	149.47	
2	Internal Infrastructure									
A	Protection from Infrastructure	LGED	324.42	355.47	146.29	260.64	50.64	122.5	138.14	
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	47.73	278.16	21.51	39.32	7.39	14.58	24.74	
	Sub-Total		372.15	633.63	167.80	299.96	58.03	137.08	162.88	-
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	12.29	22.49	5.53	11.38	-	3.07*	8.31	
4	Support to Livelihood			-						
	Agriculture Development	DAE	13.92	33.19	10.42	21.47	3.81	12.19	9.28	
	Total		833.14	1,377.92	375.54	675.76	90.30	345.82	329.94	-

- The expenditure incurred by MoL yet to be recommended by the TA Team

6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1st July to 31st December 2012 against the approved ADP budget/ allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2012 - 2013 are as detailed in Table 6-9 below.

Table 6-9 Expenditures from GOB Funds(Figures in Tk Million)

Slab	Component	IAs	ADP		Fund Received		Expenditure incurred		Surplus	Rks
			For 2012-13	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes									
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	84.30	164.30	9.80	48.08	4.09	42.37	5.71	
B	Social Forestry	FD	2.70	4.50	1.03	2.63	0.64	2.24	0.39	
	Sub-Total		87.00	168.80	10.83	50.71	4.73	44.61	6.10	
2	Internal Infrastructure									
A	Protection from Infrastructure	LGED	62.20	92.20	31.10	56.06	13.04	38.00	18.06	

B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	13.00	24.70	6.50	7.83	1.71	3.04	4.79	
	Sub-Total		75.20	116.90	37.60	63.89	14.75	41.04	22.85	-
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	3.70	8.20	1.85	4.57	0.55	3.27	1.30	
4	Support to Livelihood									
	Agriculture Development	DAE	1.50	4.40	0.73	2.54	0.17	1.98	0.56	
	Total		167.40	298.30	51.01	121.71	20.20	90.90	30.81	

6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

From GoN funding so far only TA expenditures were made. Expenditures in the period 1 July – 31st December 2012 amounted to Euro 714,731, while total expenditures up to 31st December 2012 are Euro 2,030,642. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 31st December 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 2012 – 2013 in particular. Their status is as follows:

- *Sufficient quality staffing of the implementing agencies*

It is assumed that agencies will provide staffing for CSDP 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. In most cases timely funding was realised. However preparation of the second WA took too long from IAs and TA side, due to lack of experience with the procedures. It is envisaged to improve on this in the next reporting period. 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. The presence of the Bangladesh Army in a winter camp in Caring Char has improved the law and order situation considerably and Bahinis have withdrawn from the area.

- *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, except for the tropical storm on 10 October, which caused considerable damage to people's houses and property. Construction works were not seriously damaged.

- *Political support and stability*

It is assumed that the present support from local politicians and bureaucracy will continue. The earlier mentioned plans of Bangladesh Army may seriously damage the landless people's interests in Caring Char.

- *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering may help. Prices have risen considerably, many tenders failed due to high quoted rates.

- *Cooperation of all institutions and functioning coordination mechanisms*

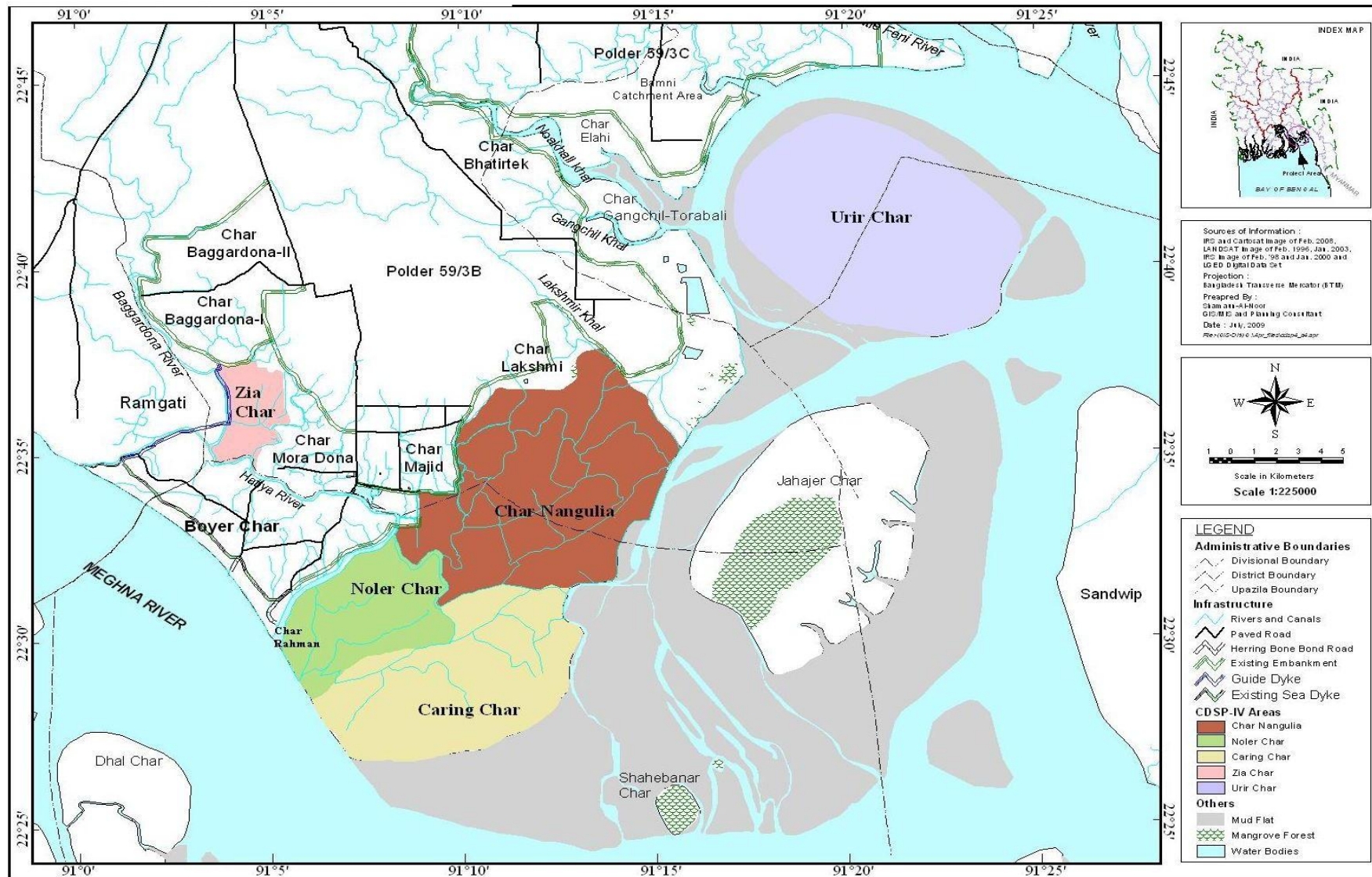
It is assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC continues to be adequate. This was the case; regular PMC meetings are held and attendance is high.

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

Annex 2. Map of CDSP IV areas



Annex 3. Status of Infrastructure Development

Table 1 BWDB

Table 2 LGED

Table 3 DPHE

Annex 4. Annual Plan and Achievements (IFAD Format)

Summary by Expenditure Account

Summary by Component

A1 BWDB

A2 Forest Department

A3 LGED

A4 DPHE

A5 DAE

A6 MoL

Annex 5. Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP IV

1. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman
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
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 (11th-16th) were held during the reporting period, 3 in Dhaka and 3 in Noakhali.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 31 December 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	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
38	Ms. Nahid Farhana Akter	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
39	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/11
40	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/11

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
41	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011
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. Jewel (instead Nizam)	Guard, Boyer Char	1/11/2012
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
66	Md. Kamal Hossain	Surveyor, Engineering	18/07/2012

Annex 7. Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 31 December 2012

Euro						
Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim July-Dec. 2012	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	652,543	295,903	948,445	2,599,893
2	Technical/administrative Staff	661,680	120,580	52,380	172,960	488,720
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	95,449	45,974	141,423	598,017
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	50,221	24,374	74,595	245,305
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	34,525	6,875	41,401	429,099
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	9,237	3,280	12,517	117,233
7	Contracted services	73,000	217	66	283	72,717
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	84,508	37,219	121,727	512,473
9	Office Construction	50,000	38,161	0	38,161	11,839
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>1,085,441</i>	<i>466,070</i>	<i>1,551,512</i>	<i>5,075,297</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	0	0	0	331,340
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>1,085,441</i>	<i>466,070</i>	<i>1,551,512</i>	<i>5,075,297</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	230,470	248,661	479,131	2,797,869
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>230,470</i>	<i>248,661</i>	<i>479,131</i>	<i>3,318,869</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	1,315,911	714,731	2,030,642	8,725,506

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

SI No.	Title of Training	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
01	Orientation on Gender Development for members of WMG	TA Team	1Day	14	210	173	383
02	Concrete Technology and Building Works for Work Assistant	LGED	5Days	1	30	-	30
03	Concrete Technology and Building Works for Sub Assistant Engineers	LGED	5Days	1	29	1	30
04	Training of Trainers on High Value Crop for Agri. Coordinators	TA-MCC	6Days	1	13	-	13
05	Training on Fish Cultivation for members of WMG & FF	SHISUK	3 Days	4	44	9	53
06	Training on Poultry Rearing for members of WMG	RFLDC	3 Days	1	1	22	23
07	Training on Season Long Learning IFM-FFS for LF	RFLDC	21 Days (Not at a time)	1	10	14	24
08	Basic Training on Pregnancy Related Care for TBAs	BRAC	15 Days	7	-	195	195
09	Basic Training on Water and Sanitation for WatSan Coordinators	BRAC	5 Days	1	11	2	13
10	Basic Training on Legal Human Rights for LHR Coordinators	BRAC	10 Days	1	11	2	13
11	Basic Training on Legal Human Right for Promoters	BRAC	15 Days	1	-	26	26
12	Income Generating Activities Management (Cow rearing) for members on MF Group	NGO Trainer	3 Days	47	-	1174	1174
13	Income Generating Activities Management (Bird Rearing) for members on MF Group	NGO Trainer	3 Days	22	-	550	550
14	Training on Deep Tube well Maintenance fo Care Takers	NGO Wat San Coordinator	3 Days	28	-	560	560
15	Training on Winter Fruits and Vegetables for Farmers	NGO Ag. Coordinator	1 Day	104	-	2083	2083
16	Training on social forestry for mitigation climate change	FD	2 Days	08	115	85	200
17	Orientation of DAE Project staff	Agriculture Adviser	1 Day	01	19	1	20
18	Field Day	DAE	1 Day	24	720	480	1200
Total				267	1187	5350	6537