

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 5 January – June 2013

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Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

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

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List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

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

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

1. Introduction

The fourth phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP IV, started on 1 March 2011, with the mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 9 May 2011, while the Administrative Arrangement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh was signed in Dhaka on 4 January 2012. The Inception Report of CDSP IV was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 31 May 2011. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the DPPs of the six project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The Annual Work Plan and Budget 2012 – 2013 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in April 2012, AWPB 2013 – 2014 in April 2013.

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

Main activities and achievements during this fifth half year reporting period were the implementation of infrastructure development works as planned under the AWPB 2012 - 2013, including water management and communication infrastructure and water supply & sanitation infrastructure; with 41% overall progress for BWDB, which is considerable, but 14% behind schedule; only 9% for LGED, against 22% planned, due to continued problems with tendering; however by the end of June the situation was about to be solved. Progress at DPHE is 24% against 47% planned. The first feasibility study for new chars was tendered and started in February 2013.

Caring Char Mouza was allocated to the Bangladesh Army. Subsequent discussions with donors and revision of all 6 DPPs of CDSP IV and of AWPB 2013 – 2014 were still in process by end June 2013.

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, Shamasarabad and Char Badu). Another part of 10,760 acres is located in Char Elahi Union of Companiganj Upazila under Noakhali District (*mouzas*: Char Umed, Char Rahman, Char Balua and Char Gazi Mijan).

3.4 Char Ziauddin

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

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

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 30 June 2013. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

4.2 Protection from climate change

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

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

4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. Up to 30th June 2013 construction work was completed for most of the groups of embankments (sea dyke, interior dyke and dwarf embankment) and tender was floated for the remaining few groups at Char Nangulia and Noler Char. Work order was issued or tender evaluation was under process for most of the sluices at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Char Ziauddin. 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 30th June 2013 overall physical progress in BWDB activities was 41% against 55% planned where 20% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

Implementation activities are discussed in detail below.

Construction of peripheral embankment

Out of 16.702km (DPP: 17.50km) of sea facing embankment along the Meghna river, construction work is almost completed for 11.84km, W.O is under process for 0.380km at Char Nangulia and work is completed for 4.482km at Noler Char.

Overall physical progress achieved up to 30th June 2013 was 96% where 44% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

For construction of 19.585km interior dyke (DPP: 23.500km) along the Eastern bank of Hatiya river, Southern bank of Caring khal and at the North East side of Char Nangulia, construction work is almost completed for 12.928km, W.O is under process for 0.900km at Char Nangulia and at Noler Char work is completed for 4.882km, W.O is under process for 0.875km.

Overall physical progress achieved up to 30th June 2013 was 91% where 51% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of dwarf embankment

For construction of 13.80km (DPP: 13.25km) dwarf embankment along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char construction work was completed for 10.70km and W.O is under process for 3.100 km.

Overall physical progress achieved by 30th June 2013 was 79% and 19% 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 tender procedure was completed and W.O is under process.

For DS-1 (10v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal at Char Nangulia tender procedure was also completed and W.O is under process.

Tender procedure was completed and W.O is under process for DS-2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) over Katakali khal-2.

For DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal-1, detail design was completed and estimate is under process. The exact location of the sluice site is yet to be decided. At the advice of IFAD Supervision Mission 2 IWM is conducting a study on Meghna erosion for deciding on a safe location for the sluice.

Construction of closures

Construction work was completed for the Mamur khal-1 closure at Char Nangulia. BWDB is taking preparation for the closing of Mamur khal-2 closure in 2013-2014.

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 30th June 2013 initial excavation of Darbesh khal (4.20 km) was completed at Char Nangulia. Tender evaluation is under process for initial excavation of 20.40km drainage khal at Noler Char. 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, 3.40km at Caring Char and 24.13km at Char Ziauddin and design is under process.

During the reporting period .physical progress achieved was 3% against planned 32%.

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 30th June 2013 overall physical progress achieved on maintenance of CDSP-I, II and III area was 22% against planned 34% based on maintenance of sluices, 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 reviewed the design for more comprehensive protection of the Gabtali sluice related works with changed features after monsoon in 2012. The 2nd Phase protective work for contract amount Tk.186.95 lakh started

in April 2013 and achieved 60% progress. 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 for funding.

Re-excavation of drainage khal: During the FY 2012-2013 re-excavation of drainage khal was completed by Tk. 38.53 lakh through the WMG groups for 18 khals in CDSP-I, II and III are and up to 30th June 2013 total achievement on this aspect was Tk. 78.06 lakh.

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 152 meetings have been organized under Nangulia -, Noler - and Char Ziauddin to introduce the social forestry approach and explain about plantation activities, the modalities of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, including beneficiaries. During the reporting period 76 SFGs have been formed following the approved format in consultation with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team. The cumulative number of SFGs up to 30 June 2013 is 150.

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 were 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 a total of 110 workshops on land lease and benefit sharing agreement for the SFGs were conducted.

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 plantations in Urir char and a char adjacent to Caring Char have been established on various locations. In these nurseries 7400 seed beds have been raised. 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 was a plan of 100 km roadside -, 06 killas and 14 institutional plantations in RADP of FD in 2012-2013. In the reporting period, those plantations were started from mid-June by the sowing of arhar (*Cajanus cajan*) and this is still going on.

Foreshore plantations

In Nangulia and Noler char, there was a plan of 175 ha of foreshore plantation on dykes in 2012-2013. 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 was around 56% higher than the estimated cost. So, the Department decided to re-tender and floated the tender again in January 2013. In the second time no one participated in the tendering. In these circumstances FD also tried to construct the dykes through LCS and formed LCS by SFG members and conducted workshops with them. But finally the SFG/LCS did not agree to construct the dykes with the DPP rate of taka 39.73/m³. In this situation FD made the decision to revise the DPP and foreshore plantation was dropped for this year 2012-2013.

Mangrove plantations

As indicated above in 2012-2013 there was a plan for 1500 ha mangrove plantation on Jahazer char and on the chars adjacent to Caring char. All preparatory work like nursery establishment and seedling rising is done. In the reporting period, plantation started and it is going on. Instead of Jahazer char, 500 ha of land for mangrove plantation was identified on Urir char. Mangrove will contribute to improving coastal areas as natural habitat for birds and fishes and to 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. Maintenance work is going on and seedlings are used for maintenance from the nurseries established for mangrove plantation.

Capacity building

In order to familiarize the staff of the Forest Department (Coastal Forest Division, Noakhali) with the CDSP-IV programme and in particular with the social forestry methodology, five one-day duration staff workshops and six two-days duration training courses have been conducted for range officers, beat officers and forest guards in the reporting period. Thirteen batches (50/batch) cross visits for the SFG members to other social forestry projects have been done as well. The Forest Department have conducted two days duration training courses for the members of 76 SFGs and one day duration follow-up training for 40 SFGs in order to enhance the capabilities of the SFGs. A total of 40 Workshops of one day with LGIs, NGOs and public representatives have been conducted in 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 30 June 2013 was 9% against 22% planned.

Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

Work was almost completed for the roads started since March 2011 for 13.50Km out of 65.10km proposed in DPP. Tender was floated for 4.963km (Char Ziauddin: 1.113km & Noler Char: 3.85km).

Up to 30th June 2013 over all physical progress achieved was 18% where planned 28%. During the reporting period 3% physical progress was achieved.

Paved Roads (paved width-2.40m)

Out of 82.70km 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

Work is almost completed for the roads started since March 2011 for 75.116Km (Char Nangulia: 26.07km, Noler Char: 8.95km, Char Ziauddin: 9.896km, Caring Char: 12.70km and Urir Char: 17.50km) where the DPP program is 65.10km. Excess earthen roads were done and the volume of work increased due to developing the 1st phase earth work of some roads proposed as direct paved roads in DPP. Tender was floated for 1.40km under Noler Char.

Up to 30th June 2013 over all physical progress achieved was 82% over planned 90% considering actual length, where 33% progress 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 proceedings are under process for one at Char Ziauddin. Field survey is going on for another 8 at the 5 Chars. Nine bridges which are within 10m - 15m length were proposed to be designed and constructed as box culverts and accordingly DPP revision is proposed.

No physical progress was achieved since inception of the project.

Construction of Box Culverts

Work started for 10 out of 14 structures. 18 RCC box culverts are mentioned in DPP. As per field requirement necessity of RCC box culverts is much more, accordingly a revised number is proposed in RDPP. Tender was floated for 9 jointly with road construction.

Up to 30th June 2013 overall physical progress achieved was 40% against planned 83%, considering actual increased number, where 20% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

Work order was issued/ work started for 50 nos. and tender was floated for another 9. 70 U drain/ pipe culverts are mentioned in DPP.

Up to 30th June 2013 overall physical progress was 62% on the planned 83% and 33% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

Since March 2011 out of 60 cyclone shelters work started for only 3, one at Bhumihin Bazar in Char Nangulia under Noakhali District and the other two at Miar Bazar and Islampur Bazar on Urir Char under Chittagong District. Tender process failed for 18 several times at all five chars.

Up to 30th June 2013 overall physical progress achieved was 4% on the planned 20%, where 2% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Public Markets

Out of 9 village markets, LCS group formation is under process for one at Janata Bazar in Char Nangulia.

Construction of Union Parishad Complex

Tender activities were under process for one at Janata bazaar of Char Nangulia and the other at Mainuddin bazar of Boyer Char. Tender was floated several times but failed so far.

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 started for three and these are almost completed.

Up to 30th June 2013 overall physical progress achieved was 13% on the planned 30%.

Construction of Ghat

Construction of 9 ghats is mentioned in DPP. There was no program during the reporting period.

Construction of bus stand

Construction of one bus stand at Char Nanguliais in DPP There was no program during the reporting period.

Widening of bus road

There was no program for widening the concerned road during the reporting period.

Women Staff Shed

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

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

Maintenance work of Char Jabbar – Steamer Ghat – Boyer char road at Boyer char, maintenance of RHD (Totar Bazar)-Shantirhat-Kazir Dokan road, maintenance of RHD-Banshkhali sluice-Kazir shop road at Char Majid and maintenance of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter cum Primary Schools at Ali Bazar, Hatiya Bazar, Nobinagar, Moynauddin Bazar, Tankir Bazar and Mohammadpur Bazar in Boyer Char was completed during the reporting period.

A total of Tk.165.01 lakh was spent and over all physical progress achieved during the reporting period was 17%.

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 30th June 2013 overall physical progress was 24% against planned 47%, where 11% was achieved during the reporting period.

DPHE activities are discussed below in detail.

Deep hand Tube Wells

Since inception work order was issued for 658 tube wells, out of which 369 tube wells were sunk including construction of 289 platforms at five Chars. So far 146 tube wells were sunk at Char Nangulia, 114 at Noler Char, 50 at Caring Char, 30 at Urir Char and 29 at Char Ziauddin.

Up to 30th June 2013 overall physical progress achieved was 33% against planned 63%, where 16% progress 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 at Char Ziauddin and 3 at Char Nangulia. Work order for another 4 was cancelled due to non-availability of Logger from DPHE.

Since 1st March 2011 physical progress achieved was 35% on planned 100%, No progress achieved during the reporting period.

Single pit latrines

Since March 2011 Work Order was issued or under process for 14,800: Char Nangulia: 8000, Noler Char: 4900, Char Ziauddin: 1900, Caring Char: 0 and Urir Char: 0. Construction is completed for 2600 at Char Nangulia, 1200 at Noler Char and 1000 at Char Ziauddin; including carrying and installation for 1350 at Char Nangulia, 1200 at Noler Char and 200 at Char Ziauddin.

Up to 30th June 2013 physical progress achieved was 18% over planned 38%, where 13% progress 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 will be proposed only where ground water is 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 rain water harvesting schemes as site yet not decided. These are also proposed to be done where ground water is 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. The Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev) acts as the additional Project Director.

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

Completion of the settlement cases of CDSP III

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 by the end of CDSP III.

The stage wise activities for completion, total target planned for 2012 - 2013 and the progress during the reporting period and the overall progress are as under:

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

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHS)	Target for 2012 - 2013 (HHS)	Progress during the period (HHS)	Overall progress (HHS)
Hearing & landless selection	1000	716		393
Jamabondi preparation	1885	700	58	963
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	1885	800	58	963
District Committee	2272	800	58	1345
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2630	1000	-	1027
Registration	2698	1200	-	1010
Khatian Preparation	2883	1000	7	1029
Khatian distribution	3842	1400	158	1958

The Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev) and the Assistant Commissioner (Land) are the prime actors for the project working at the district and Upazila levels respectively. But the posts of ADC (Rev) and of AC (Land) Hatiya have fallen vacant. On local arrangements, Mr. AFM Ferdous Khan, the DDLG has been working as the ADC (Rev) and the UNO Hatiya has been performing as AC (Land) in addition to their own duties. Again, Mr. Ferdous Khan has been recently withdrawn from the land activities. These changes have created hindrance to the progress of the project activities for quite a long time. As for instance sufficient nos. of hearings could not be held due to absence of the regular officers at places. Besides, the district and upazila level administrative officials could not attach regular attention due to interruptions by hartals and different agitation programs and political tussles. Registration camps could not be held due to non-availability of Sub-Registrar at the Hatiya upazila. However, the district administration is still expecting completion of the residual activities of CDSP III during this year.

Land Settlement in CDSP IV areas

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

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 and completed 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	10	-
	No. 70 Char Jamil	10	9	9	9	-
Total		21	19	19	19	-
Subarnachar	No. 311 Char	3	3	2	2	1 AC(L)

	Ziauddin					
	Char Mizan	1	1	1	1	-
Total		4	4	3	3	1 AC(L)
Grand total		25	23	22	22	1

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.
<i>Hatiya</i>	71	Char Kabir (Noler Char)	5019	4766	253
	70	Char Jamil (Nangulia)	3974	3710	264
Sub-total			8993	8476	517 (under review)
Subarnachar	311	Char Ziauddin	963	963	
		Char Mijan	296	296	
Sub-total			1259	1259	
Grand-total			10252	9735	517 (under review)

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
<i>Hatiya</i>	No. 71, Char Kabir	5019	4766	4766	4766		253 (under review)
	No. 70 Char Jamil	3974	3710	3710	3710		264 (under review)
Total		8993	8476	8476	8476		517
Subarnachar	No. 311 Char Ziauddin	963	963	963	746	217	-
	Char Mizan	296	296	296	296	-	-
Total		1259	1259	1259	1042	217	-
Grand Total		10252	9735	9735	9518	217	517 (under review)

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 conducted during the period are as follows

For the 2012-2013 survey season, 11 teams (each team consisting of one Sardar Amin, one Badar Amin and one chainman), had been appointed and fielded in different mouzas of Hatiya and Subornachar upazila for conducting the PTPS activities following the methodology of "Plain Table Cadastral Survey", keeping in conformity with the directives of the Ministry of Land and the provisions of the approved 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 ADC (Rev) and the land experts of the district administration present. The teams started their activities in the field from 13-12-2012 and the progress up to 30 June 2013 is as follows.

Table 4-6 Progress of PTPS up to 30-06-2013

SL No.	Name of Mouza /JL No.	Total No. of Sheets	Total Area PTPS	Progress up to 30.6.2013	Remarks
01.	Caring Char JL 74	10	5,678.67	3887	
02.	Char Ajmal JL 4	3	1,337.59	1277	50 acre's kistwar incomplete
03.	Char Amanat JL 3	3	1,260.86	1474	
04.	Sagardi JL 5	9	2,999.12	2127	Sheet no. 7 & 9 numbering incomplete
05.	Char Jamil JL 70	1	280.23	289	
06.	Char Kabir JL 71	1	415.87	430	
07.	Char Bagga JL 302	3	954.73		Numbering

					incomplete
	Total :		12,927	9,484	

Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities

i. Proposal of the Deputy Commissioner for exclusion of areas of Subernachar upazila from 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 did not pursue with their proposal and has been selecting 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 4-7 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. Now the DPP is being revised for accommodating the proposal of Bangladesh Army, the above modifications in the command areas may be included in the proposed revision plan by the district administration.

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

During the period under the report, the Ministry of Land issued a directive to the district administration for allocation of khas land of Caring Char outside the embankment to the Bangladesh Army authorities for

conducting their plantation program there. The Ministry has also asked the Divisional Commissioner to coordinate the matter. The Addl. Divisional Commissioner (Rev), Chittagong being asked by the Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong after visiting the Caring Char held a meeting at the Noakhali Circuit House which was attended by the representatives of the concerned agencies including the district administration, Bangladesh Army, Forest division, BWDB and the Ministry of land. In the meeting, he decided that the land of Caring char outside embankment would be handed over to the Army authorities. But as the char is included in the CDSP-IV project, M/O Land would be requested to arrange revision of the DPP of the MoL after consultations with donors of CDSP-IV.

In the meantime, as per settlement program of CDSP, the Plot-to-survey (PTPS) has been completed in 8,044 acres (concerning 17 mouza sheets) out of the total area of 11,049.32 acres (total 24 mouza sheets) of Caring Char. It appeared that 1700 acres of Caring char fall within the embankment and the rest areas are outside the embankments. However, activities of PTPS had not been continued as the proposal for transfer of the land of the mouza has been dealt with by the highest offices of the Govt.

It may be mentioned here that the matter had been chronologically discussed in the PMC and the Steering Committee of the Project. Ultimately the matter was discussed in the office of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. On the basis of the directives of the Govt. activities have been started by the implementing agencies for revision of the respective DPP's. In the meantime, the district administration has already revised their DPP by excluding the entire area of Caring char mouza although the original directives of the M/O Land was to allocate the areas of caring Char outside the embankment. The PD, MoL has sent the revised DPP to the M/O Land and the M/O Land has forwarded it to the Planning Commission for approval. The embankment has already been constructed and it appears that around 1700 acres of Caring Char mouza is falling within the embankment. Hence, this area had to be kept within the CDSP areas and the rest areas of the mouza would be made over to the Army authorities per original directives of the MoL. As such, the revised DPP of the MOL requires to be amended. The PCD has brought the matter to the notice of the Ministry of Water Resources and requested for arrange clarification of the matter from the M/O Land so that the PD's of the all the implementing agencies can take action for revision of their DPP's.

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. Legal notice received by the district administration

The AC (Land) reported that a legal notice has been received by the district administration from an advocate Mr. Md. Mahtabuddin of Lakshmipur alleging that an order of 'Status quo' has been issued in the Civil revision case no.4375/2007 on 04.08.2011 by the Hon'ble High court Division corresponding to the Civil case no 330/94 pending before the Joint District Judge, 2nd court, Lakshmipur. The case is said to be

connected with the Char Mijan, Char Ziauddin mouzas which are under the settlement program of CDSP-IV. Another legal notice has been received from a law firm named M/S. Tanjibul Alam & Associates addressing the officials of the district administration including CDSP stating that their client has been expecting allotment of their possessed land of Char Bagga mouza for shrimp cultivation and as such they have called upon the notice receivers to refrain from evicting their client from the possessed land.

It is mentioned that the PTPS for these mouzas have already been completed, public notifications have been issued by the Upazila Land office and many landless people have been selected by the Upazila land settlement committee of Subornachar upazila. The Settlement cases are awaiting approval of the Collector. The officials of the district administration are anxious about these legal notices and are reluctant to undertake any further activities for settlement of land of these mouzas and accordingly stopped the activities there. As such, district administration will have to take immediate legal steps against these notices so the project activities are not interrupted.

viii. 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

The activities for upgrading & modernization of the computerized “Land Records Management System (LRMS)” have already been taken up by the TA Team. The system which has been used during CDSP-II & III has been detailed in the previous Progress Reports. Based on the applications and use in the previous phases, the requirements have been identified and specialized experts are under search for developing the ingredients of the software. Negotiations are going on for engaging the experts for the purposes. It is expected that the experts will be appointed within next few months.

Trainings

As per annual training schedule, the following training programmes have been conducted on land settlement & management of land records affairs:

- a. The district administration has already conducted a detailed training on the use and application of the Land Records Management System (LRMS) in the Computer Lab of the Govt. Zila school of Noakhali. The 5-days training program (10.05.2013 to 14.05.2013) had been participated by 20 (19 male and 1 female) officers and their support staff officials engaged for implementation of CDSP under the district administration. The participants have been imparted on-hand training on maintenance of the LRMS software by arranging computers for every participant for 5 days. The experts of the TA Team and the district administration participated as instructors.
- b. The district administration also conducted a two days (17.06.2013 to 18.06.2013) training program for 40 (39 male & 1 female) officers and support staff, who are associated with the implementation of CDSP in the Hatiya and Subornachar upazilas besides the district Land office. The training included all the subjects relating to the conduct and management of the land settlement activities in the concerned mouzas of the two Upazilas. The experts of the TA Team and the senior officials of the district administration acted as trainers of the program.

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- components:

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

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

Strengthening and development of extension services

In line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy of 1996, formation of Farmers Forums (FF) is a core approach of extension services. With an average number of 30 members in a group, a total of 90 FF has been formed as per target. A total of 2700 farmers are involved in the 90 FFs with 38% of female representatives. FF will be reached through activities such as demonstrations plots and field days.

The char wise distribution of the FFs as follows:

Table 4-8 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 task and responsibility. In these meetings, detailed discussions were held on objectives of FF formation, stakeholder's participation, GPFO, AWPB 2012-2013, involvement of NGOs and project interventions by DAE.

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

Three TOT training courses of newly recruited project staff and field staffs (SAAO) of DAE working in the project area were organized in the N-RAS training centre Noakhali to share the goal of farmer's participation and objectives and interventions of CDSP-IV. A detailed technical training module was developed and training imparted by agricultural experts of various organizations e.g. BADC, DAE, SRDI, BIRRI, BARI, BWDB, ATI and Private Entrepreneurs with the support of TA team. Duration of the training was 14 days and it was completed during the reporting period as per target of AWPB 2012 – 2013.

Guidelines for Farmers Organizations

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

Technology dissemination

One day technical training

DAE with the support of TA team conducted 350 batches (Char Ziauddin 37, Char Nangulia 153, Noler Char 86, Caring Char 38 and Urir Char 36) of one day technical training at field level for FF members as per target of AWPB 2012 - 2013. To conduct this program season wise, three separate training modules have been developed. The contents of training are covering three seasons: rabi, kharif-I and kharif-II. Hand

outs of topics were provided to the participants. A total of 3,360 farmers participated in the training. Training contents covered production, processing and post-harvest technology of all crops.

Four days technical training (residential)

Four days technical trainings (residential) were conducted by DAE for 33 FF groups as per target of AWPB 2012-2013 on Rabi, kharif-1 and kharif-II at N-RAS training centre, Noakhali. Participants in each batch were 20. A total of 660 participants attended the training. Officers of related departments such as DAE, BARI, SRDI, BADC, BWDB, ATI and TA team were the resource persons on their respective subjects. A practical hands-on training was organized in the field of BADC agro service centre and at a private farm. Hand outs of topics were provided to the participants.

Motivational tours

During the period 24 events (batches) as per plan of motivational tours were organized with 15 farmers in each group. A total of 360 FF members participated from all the chars.

The participants visited the following places:

- CDSP areas of earlier phases
- BADC agro service centre at Noakhali
- BADC horticulture centre at Comilla
- BADC seed processing centre at Feni
- BRRRI research centre at Sonagazi at Feni
- DAE horticulture centre Comilla and Feni
- Farmer's fields and private agro-farms of Noakhali, Feni, Chittagong and Comilla.

Demonstration plots

As per AWPB 2012-2013 200 demonstrations have been established at farmer's field in the 5 chars during three cropping seasons. Out of these 70 are high value crops (HVC) and 130 are low value crops (LVC). These demo crops of kharif-I are in vegetative and harvesting stage.

In Rabi season 4 demonstrations of soybean and ground nut and 3 demos in kharif-I (bitter gourd) have been damaged partly due to heavy rainfall in early May 2013.

Organizing field days

A total of 36 events of field days were organized for showing the success of adaptability and technology dissemination through demonstration among the farmers of the area. Some new crops and varieties were introduced in the area for the first time such as BINNA dhan 8 (rice), Water melon, Soybean, Ground nut, Mung bean etc. It was found that the farmers harvested 2-3 times higher yields than from their existing traditional varieties except for Mung bean. Mung bean performance is not satisfactory for salinity resistance in the project area. About 770 farmers and FF representatives attended these technology transfer meetings. All the farmers have shown their interest to cultivate these HYV, newly introduced crops and some saline tolerant varieties from next cropping seasons. The variety wise performance is given as under.

Table 4-9 Yield performance of different crops and varieties

Name of crop	Yield range (T/ha)	Crop (variety)
Boro	4.2-4.8	BINNA dhan 8
Chilli	0.85-2.10	Spices (Local improved variety)
Cow pea	0.60-0.65	Pulse (BARI Felon I)
Mung bean	0.40-0.50	Pulse (BARI Mung 6)
Tomato	18-24	Vegetable (Roma VF& BARI 9)
Sweet gourd	15-18	Vegetable (Sweety& LIV)
Soybean	1.30-1.45	Oil crop (Shohag)
Ground nut	1.0-1.80	Oil crop (Dhaka I)
Water melon	23.0-25.0	Fruit (Glory)
Sweet potato	12.0-14.0	Tuber crop (BARI Mishti alu I)

Seasonal workshops

Three seasonal workshops were organized by DAE following the 3 cropping seasons: Kharif-I, Kharif-II and Rabi as per target of 2012 - 2013. All the DAE project staffs, representatives of related departments such as BADC, BARI, ATI, FD, BWDB, NGOs, Farmer's representatives of all chars and TA team participated in the workshops.

Seasonal report

Six seasonal reports have been published by DAE with the support of TA team, containing the implementation status of project interventions as per target of AWPB 2012-2013. In these reports, the detailed description of all activities of DAE have been documented and presented with supporting pictures.

Surveys and adaptive research

Monitoring of soil salinity was conducted again by the SRDI in April 2013 and the average comparative test results of 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 are given below:

Table 4-10 Salinity monitoring test result (ECe, ds/m)*

Name of char	November 2011	April 2012	December 2012	April 2013
	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil
Char Nangulia	11.2	25.3	5.3	16.1
Noler Char	4.8	28.0	4.2	13.0
Caring Char	6.6	32.2	3.9	15.1
Char Ziauddin	10.6	14.2	2.3	3.1
Urir Char	8.5	16.1	7.1	11.1
Average	8.2	23.2	4.6	11.7

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

Through different studies and research findings and from the test results of CDSP IV it is observed that salinity in char areas is lowest in 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 after implementation of all project intervention such as embankments, canal re-excavation and construction of sluices.

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

Table 4-11 Effect of salinity on crop production

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

Experimental adaptive trial plot

Two adaptive trials are undertaken in Char Ziauddin and Char Nangulia by DAE with the support of TA team in T.aman season at farmers land. These experimental trials are being carried out in line with the recommendation of IFAD supervision mission during their visit in February 2012. All the input and technical support for crop production is provided to the farmers to see best performance of adaptability of particular variety BRRIdhan 40 and BRRIdhan 52 in the area.

Inter-agency coordination

Support from the IRRI-SARCCAB project was continuing up to March, before phasing out from April, 2013. Support was in the form of distribution of fish fingerlings, development of community enterprises and other activities, jointly with CDSP-IV. During the reporting period the project supported the production of 8 lac fish fingerlings, started trial fish culture in 30 ponds, developed 8 community enterprises, distributed 62 drums for seed preservation and established 60 organic composed pits at farmer's homestead areas.

Support to BADC for appointment of seed dealers in project chars

Five seed dealers have been appointed by BADC in different locations with the support of DAE and TA team to make HYV seed available in the project area. About 22-25 tons of HYV aus and T.aman seeds have been distributed during the reporting period.

Support to Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI)

Support was given to BJRI for conducting a trial research project in Boyer char to develop a saline tolerant variety.

Personal, Organization and Management

Recruitment of outsourcing staff: Two Project Officers and six Field Officers have been appointed and were posted in different chars in the month of September 2012. No suitable candidate for the post of Project Agriculturist was found for second time advertisement but the selection process for 3rd time is under process. Recruitment of office staff for one accountant, one driver and one MLSS has been completed. No candidate was found for the position of Computer Operator after two times of advertisement.

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. So far 27,654 households have been identified in the whole project area. The sub-component is implemented at field level by partner NGOs, the so called PNGOs. Four PNGOs were selected to perform the assignment. The selected NGOs with their working areas are given in the table below:

Table 4-12 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 previous reporting period. 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 4-133 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	33	6	5	6	6	18	12	108	27	86	111	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	17	13	11	7	72	13	13	13	39	19	226	59	184	241	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 4-144 Staff training performance

SI #	Name of course	Participants back ground	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants	Training facilitated by	Venue	Remarks
1	Disaster management and climate change	Coordinator and Manager	5 days	26	Pabitra kumar biswas	NRDS	
2	Summer vegetable	Manager & Credit Officer	3 days	88	Freelance agro Ltd	NRDS	
3	Business planning	Manager & Credit Officer	5 days	26	Sajeda Foundation	NRDS	
4	Micro finance management and book keeping	Branch Manager	5 days	13	Sajeda Foundation	NRDS	
5	Book keeping and accounts management	Accountant and Credit Officer	5 days	25	Sajeda Foundation	NRDS	

6	Value chain development	Coordinator	5 days	13	Abdullah al Mamun	SSUS, Charbata	
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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. The table below shows the detailed information on beneficiary training in the reporting period.

Table 4-155 Beneficiary training performance

SI #	Name of course	Participants back-ground	Duration	No. of Participants	Training facilitated by	Venue	Remarks
1	Improved Cooking System	Beneficiary	3 days	40	Salim Chowdhury	CDSP site office	2 batches
2	Poultry rearing	Beneficiary	3 days	1641	PNGO	PNGO branch office	65 batches
3	Cow rearing	Beneficiary	3 days	544	PNGO	PNGO branch office	21 batches
4	Goat rearing	Beneficiary	3 days	926	PNGO	PNGO branch office	37 batches
5	Beef fattening	Beneficiary	3 days	373	PNGO	PNGO branch office	15 batches
6	Summer vegetable cultivation	Beneficiary	3 days	923	PNGO	PNGO branch office	37 batches

Status of PNGO Base line survey

The report on the PNGO baseline survey among all households residing permanently in the area was published in June 2013 as Technical Report No 6.

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. 29 Groups were formed in the reporting period January to June 2013, and a total of 952 groups were formed up to June 2013.

In the reporting period 1,786 members have been admitted to the groups and 24,243 members in total were enrolled up to the June 2013, which is 88% of total identified household. The average number of members of a group is 26.

A management committee for each group is 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. 29 Group management committees were formed within the reporting period and the total number of committees formed up to June 2013 is 952.

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. 1,359,014 was collected during the reporting period and a total of Tk. 44,376,922 up to June 2013. Average savings per member is Tk. 1,830.

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. Second, third onwards loan ceiling is Tk.10,000 above and Micro Enterprise loan ceiling is Tk. 50,000 -200,000. 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. 305,76,000 was disbursed among 1,911 borrowers in the reporting period and total disbursement up to June 2013 was Tk. 223,873,000 to 13,621 borrowers. The average loan size for the month of June 2013 is Tk. 16,000. Out of 24,243 members, 13,621 received loan till reporting period. The total household coverage by loans is 56%.

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.

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 (HFPP) once in a month in each NGO group. The Health and Family Planning Facilitator conducts five health forums in a week. The designated working area is divided among the HFPP based on the number of households. On average a HFPP is supervising 750 households. In the health forum the HFPP creates awareness among the community on family planning, nutrition, hygiene, immunization, on pregnancy related care and on common diseases. 4,680 Health forums were conducted in the reporting period and a total of 10,348 up to June 2013.

Before starting CDSP-IV, the project area people were dependent 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. **20,086 Patients** received treatment during the reporting period and a total of **50,994** up to June 2013.

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.

Refresher training for TBA: There is an arrangement of refresher training for TBA. To review the knowledge and awareness and to update information, day-long refresher training is conducted by the Medical Assistant and Health and Family Planning Facilitator once in each month. A total of 195 TBAs attended the refresher training in the reporting period January to June 2013.

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 HFPP 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 in total 536,555 up to June 2013. Total 27,654 house hold were distributed oral rehydration salt in the period.

To create **awareness among the local influential persons** on the health and family planning program and various health issues, a daylong **orientation** is given to the local elite (imams, school teachers, UP chairmen and members, etc). They are involved with the implementation process and assisting in implementing the project activities. Medical Assistants and HFPP conduct the orientation, following a guide line. Attendance sheet of the participants is maintained in this regard. 335 Local leaders received orientation in the reporting period and a total of 855 up to June 2013.

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 TBAs. 1,519 deliveries were handled by TBAs in the reporting period and 3,626 up to June 2013.

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. In the reporting period 31,755 cycles were distributed and 43,564 cycles of pills were distributed up to June 2013. The number of pill users is increasing day by day.

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 households per day in an afternoon session. At the time of house visits they also monitor the oral pill consumption. 41,733 Households were visited (repeated) in the reporting period and a total of 47,455 up to June 2013.

Health forum visits by MA: MA (medical assistant) of the health and family planning program has been paying visits to the health forum to develop the quality of the forum. During health forum visits they also discuss about health issues and monitor the health forum. 254 health forums were visited in the reporting period and 858 were visited up to June 2013.

Counselling by MA: Medical assistants are counselling male groups or individuals to make them aware on family planning and 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. 153 Group counselling were performed in the reporting period and 211 up to June 2013.

TBA visit by MA: Medical assistants are paying visits to TBA to develop the quality and knowledge. During the visit MAs monitor the activities done by TBA and suggest about possible gaps found instantly. In the reporting period 195 TBAs were visited 6 times, each TBA once in a month, and all 195 TBAs 12 times up to June 2013.

Water and Sanitation Program

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

139 TUGs were formed and TUG formation meetings held in the reporting period and a total of 689 up to June 2013. 86 DTWs were installed and 43 platforms of DTW were constructed in the reporting period. Up to June 2013 a total 358 DTW were installed and 272 platforms constructed. 1825 Latrines were installed in the reporting period and 2325 in total up to June 2013. 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. 984 Superstructures were completed in the reporting period and in total 1361 up to June 2013. 38 Care taker families were trained for DTW repairing and maintenance in the reporting period and 538 up to June 2013 and 56 kit boxes were distributed in the reporting period and 281 up to June 2013 to care taker families.

The WATSAN coordinator of the sub component conducts group orientation on health and hygiene. In the reporting period no meetings were held; 984 meetings were held up to June 2013.

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 of households by agricultural production of beneficiaries through technology transfer using **demonstration plots**. During the reporting period 1,040 farmers received training on fruits and vegetables. All trained farmers received inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc) from the PNGOs. 221 Farmers received orientation and established high value demonstration plots. All received 2,340 saplings as inputs.

13 motivation tours were completed in the reporting period to encourage the farmers to grow crops in a better way; in addition 65 field days were observed to make the farmer more knowledgeable and encourage them to producing more crops and vegetables.

In the reporting period 125 pre-selected beneficiaries were trained on horticulture nursery. Seeds, worth Tk. 325,000, were distributed to produce seedlings among trained nursery owners. 125 nurseries were established in the reporting period and in total 212,279 seedlings were produced in all 125 nurseries.

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 565 meetings with NGO group members were held and 974 up to June 2013.

Orientation meetings with local social leaders: An orientation meeting for local stakeholders such as Union Parishad members, imams, marriage registers and other influential people in the community is annually organised to disseminate information on human rights and legal issues and to constructively engage them to minimize unlawful activities in the society and develop a sustainable society. The orientation is provided to them in the branch office. After the orientation an action plan is prepared, and follow up is given by the LHR coordinators of the component. 311 Persons received orientation in the reporting period and 871 received the same up to June 2013.

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 240 beneficiaries were trained in the PNGO offices, and up to June 2013 980 in total.

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 114 courses were organised and 189 courses up to June 2013, where 3,010 and 4,582 beneficiaries participated respectively.

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. 6 Early marriages were prohibited by law Implementation Committee (LIC) in the reporting period and 82 in total were prohibited up to June 2013.

International Women Rights Day observation: To establish rights of the women in the community and make the people aware in this regard, International Women 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 shouted various slogans and carried play cards bearing messages on the day. In the discussion the participants and discussants delivered speeches to up hold the importance of the day and at the same time to explain the rights of women, especially in the field of education, labour and above all hazardous work imposed on children. The International Women Rights Day was observed in all 13 branches of PNGOs at a time on 8th March 2013.

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 384 marriages occurred and 347 were registered with Kazi (marriage register) office which is 90 %.

Disaster Management and Climate Change

To enhance the implementation process and to involve the union disaster committees, **meetings** were organised by PNGO's Disaster Coordinators with **union disaster committees** and others (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 on 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 9 meetings were held and meetings up to June 2013.

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. 816 Meetings were held in the reporting period and 1,566 meetings were held up to June 2013 in different locations of PNGO groups.

Training on disaster preparedness to selective group members: To raise mass awareness in the project area, selected group members are trained on disaster mitigation and preparedness. The trained members disseminate the issues to the other people in the community. In total 1,948 beneficiaries were trained on disaster management and preparedness in the reporting period.

House strengthening: This program is 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. 117 houses were strengthened in the reporting period.

Plinth raising: Also this program is implemented on pilot basis in Caring Char only. The objective is that people will follow the activity and will replicate it. 500 plinths will be raised in Caring char during the project period; 117 plinth raisings were done 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 is 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. 40 people were given training 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 is implemented in the whole project area. 26 Persons will be trained and they will prepare bio digesters and set up the same in the project area. Communication was made with different institutions and persons to conduct the training 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 by end 2012 as per project target. The formation of TUGs, SFGs and LCS is on-going. 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 four chars (in Char Nangulia-11, Noler Char-5, Caring Char-1 and Char Ziauddin-2) as per target.

After formation of WMGs, one day orientations were completed in the whole area soon after formation of the groups. 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 main focus was on Gender aspects, besides other important issues related to tasks and responsibilities of WMGs. TA Team 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) and Gender Field Coordinators (GFC) during the period as their routine task. Monthly meetings were also facilitated effectively by concerned PACs and GFCs. The status and details of WMGs are shown in the following table.

Table 4-166 Status of WMGs in CDSP-IV areas (January - June 2013)

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: WMG	No. of Sham aj	No. of HHs	No. of members in WMG			No of meetings held during the reporting period
					Male	Female	Total	
1	Char Ziauddin	2	16	3265	35	35	70	6 for each WMG
2	Noler Char	5	28	7020	95	72	167	6 for each WMG
3	Caring Char (inside embankment)	1	7	1236	19	17	36	One meeting held-new group
3	Char Nangulia	11	83	13375	187	182	369	6 for each WMG
Total		19	134	23,660	351	308	659	

As can be seen in the table in Char Nangulia all monthly meeting of the 11 WMGs were held, in fact 67 meetings were held in the last six month out of the targeted 66 meetings. The 11 WMGs enrolled 37 new members and dropped 20 absentee members, so in total there was an increase of 17 members in the reporting period. The members increasing effort is continuing.

In Char Ziauddin all monthly meeting of the 2 WMGs were held, 12 as per target. The two WMGs enrolled 11 new members, while 6 absentee members were dropped, so an increase of 5 members in the reporting period.

In Noler Char all planned monthly meetings of the 5 WMGs were held, so 30 meetings were held in the last six months. One WMG enrolled 11 new members; there were no dropouts, so an increase of 11 members in the reporting period.

In Caring Char after formation and orientation of the new WMG in May 2013, one meeting was held during the period.

The following issues were discussed in the regular monthly meetings of the WMGs:

- Annual General Meeting (AGM)
- Re-constituting of Management Committee
- Drainage congestion due to rain and full moon time & high tidal surge: they solved localised drainage problems by local initiatives
- WMGs increased savings & share collection
- Enrolment of new members

- Law and order situation
- LCS mobilization and work execution
- PTPS for land settlement
- Boundary dispute
- Construction of infrastructure
- Compensation to affected people
- National day observing.

With the support of WMGs 24 Local Facilitators (LF) established 48 Farmer Field School (FFS) up to April, 2013 in association with RFLDC - Danida. RFLDC–Danida supplied duck chicks, HYV Vegetable seed/ seedlings and rice seeds among the beneficiaries through FFS.

Basic training on role and responsibility of WMGs by BWDB

Representatives of 11 WMGs (Male - 155 and Female – 154, total = 309 participants) received two days training in Char Nangulia. Similar 5 events were organized in Noler Char, one in Caring Char and two in Char Ziauddin. 18 of these events were organised by BWDB with the support of TA Team and one event was organized at Caring Char directly by the TA Team.

The following issues were discussed in those trainings: regular monthly meetings, savings & share collection, bank accounts; enrolment of new members; WMG bye-law; registration, formation of WMA, site selection of WMG office; planning and site selection of infrastructure; identification of water logged areas and re-excavation of small drainage channels/ branch khal etc. In addition, conflict resolution, WMGs initiatives, construction of infrastructure; compensation to people affected, accelerating the agencies' activities, PNGO activities, primary school strengthening at community level etc.

A workshop was held on 23rd April, 2013 for reconstituted WMG management committee and future formation of WMA in Char Nangulia with the president, secretary and cashier of 11 WMGs (Male - 27 and Female – 4, total = 31 participants).

In addition, WMGs supported the formation and mobilization of six new LCS.

Under assistance of SHISUK by SARCCAB (an IFAD funded project), WMGs established seven Community Enterprise Schemes (one in Char Nangulia, four in Noler Char and two in Boyer Char) for developing fish fingerlings. And also one pilot fish culture scheme at Chobbih Dag samaj in Nangulia for community fish culture with 11 WMGs in Char Nangulia as shareholders.

Local Initiatives in Water Management

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

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. 10 WMGs removed cross dam from drainage canal and removed other small obstacles from different locations to solve the water logging caused by monsoon raining. Small canal was excavated for easy water flowing in Chairman Khal-WMG.
4. Gabtoli sluice and another two sluices were opened timely before rainy season, operated by the concerned of WMG/ WMA in consultation with BWDB and TA concerned.
5. Earth filled for the protection of culvert at Chairman Khal, Gabtoli Khal-3 and GK-4.
6. All (10) WMGs of Boyer Char accomplished yearly audit by concerned cooperative official.
7. WMA removes illegal interference from road and embankment side.
8. WMA followed the submitted land transfer process to DC Noakhali and UNO-Hatiya office for the land already occupied by the 8 WMGs for their offices.
9. Conducted a workshop with WMA representatives at Boyer Char for improving and strengthening.
10. Maintenance work done for re-excavation of 10 drainage Khals by LCS, led by WMGs and for 5 cyclone shelters by contractors.

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

1. WMGs constructed cross dams at the mouth of the outfall channel of Polder 59/3B to protect against silt and salinity intrusion in the dry season. Five WMGs did it.
2. WMGs maintained linkages with government agencies: BWDB, LGED, Danida and with other projects.
3. Prepared O & M plan for FY 2013 - 2014 and submitted to BWDB and TA Team.
4. Yearly audits were accomplished by all WMGs/ WMAs.
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 FS consultant Koen de Wilde for ongoing FS at Cluster of Chars.

Local Area Development Committee (LADC)

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

TA Team facilitated the emergency campaigning works undertaken by administrative of Urir Char UP, with assistance of Red Crescent Volunteers and PNGO (SDI) workers before the cyclone named 'Mohashen' occurred on 16th May 2013. LADC members co-operated to the effected people to take shelter in the safe area at Urir Char. People were demanding to construct more Cyclone Shelter quickly at Urir Char although two are now under construction by CDSP-IV.

In Caring Char, all monthly meeting of LADCs were held. The average attendance in those meetings was 72%. In Urir Char 16 meetings were held in the last six month out of the target of 18. Average attendance in those meetings was 75%.

The table below presents the status and details of the LADCs:

Table 4-177 Status of LADC during January - June 2013

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 meetings of LADCs are as follows:

Role and responsibilities of LADC, law and order situation, Cyclone period issues (Mohashen), localized drainage congestion, boundary dispute between Sandwip and Companigonj, construction of infrastructure, site selection of infrastructure, accelerating the agencies interventions, PNGO activities, army in Caring Char and progress of LGED infrastructure activities etc in Urir Char.

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 continued with two local sub groups to initiate community based fish culture through a combined initiative of group members.

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

General

A Labour Contracting Society (LCS) is a group of adult persons having homogeneity in respect to gender, physical strength, skill and socio-economic status, who come from the house-hold of landless labourers, share croppers and who depend on manual labour as their main source of income.

The number of members in an LCS depends on the nature of the works to be carried out within a given time frame.

LCS can work on all activities related to earthen road construction, rehabilitation, canal re-excavation, maintenance including tree plantation, road carpeting, pipe casting, latrines production, culvert installation and market development as independent male or female or as mix of males and females group.

The main objective of LCS is involving local people in construction work (see also the Inception report). Char wise LCS information is stated in the following table:

Table 4-188 Status of LCS January - June 2013

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	3.5km	218	50	268	Female-1
2	Noler Char	5	5	2.8km & 100 sets latrines	163	68	231	Female-1 1 DPHE
3	Char Nangulia	8	8	3 km	128	104	232	Female-3 2 DPHE
4	Char Ziauddin	2	2	1km & 100 sets latrines	60	6	66	1 DPHE
Total		20	20	10.3km & 200 sets latrines	569	228	797	

As per above table four small size LCS were formed during the reporting period (Char Nangulia-2, Noler Char-1, Char Ziauddin-1) for construction of single pit latrines by implementation of DPHE. Among them one LCS in Char Ziauddin and another at Noler Char has produced 100 sets of latrines each and these were distributed to the beneficiaries. The two in Nangulia were not mobilized during the reporting period.

The LCS guidelines of LGED were followed for implementation of the LCS program in CDSP IV. PCD and TL agreed to monitor directly the payment to LCS to smoothen their payments. Gradually more LCS will be formed and mobilized even for market development as per IFAD supervision recommendation. 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 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 of Purbo Char Bata UP, Char Clark UP and Mohammadpur UP in the CDSP IV areas.

On 28 June 2013 TA Team including ST Consultant and DDC Feasibility Study Team for Sharing of FS studies held a meeting with UP chairman and members of Mohammadpur UP regarding the FS in Maksumul Hakim, now called Cluster of Chars.

TA Team facilitated the emergency campaigning work undertaken by UP, Red Crescent and PNGOs volunteers in CDSP-IV area during cyclonic ‘Mohashen’ surge, occurring on 16th May 2013.

On 13 June 2013 TA Team, Zilla and Upazilla administration with assistance of Purbo Char Bata UP concerned organized a big mass meeting at Baker Bazar (Abu Taher Bazar) on land settlement under Subarnochar Upazilla. Local Upazila & UP Chairman, ADC (Rev), UNO, and AC-Land attended the meeting.

4.6.3 Gender Action Plan

This part of the report aims to make an assessment of the progress of gender and social related activities in CDSP-IV during the last six months, January to June, 2013.

Since gender inequality poses a major impediment to development, the project aims to mainstream gender issues and concerns through active participation of men and women in all stages and cycles of the project through establishing various field level institutions. To achieve the above mentioned the attempts and the activities so far and the progress on social and gender aspects are furnished below.

During the reporting period three gender induction orientations were organised (see Annex-7). Gender issues were discussed in the 18 events so far organised by BWDB with the support of TA Team on “Role and responsibility of WMO”.

Progress

For the purpose of increasing participation of women in WMGs, separate group meetings/ group discussions with women and mixed groups were organized. As a result, women’s participation in WMG meeting and other water management activities increased.

Table 4-19 Distribution of membership in WMGs/ LADC by gender

Name of Char	No. of Samaj	No. of HHs	No. of members in WMGs / LADCs		Total	% of Female members	Comments
			Male	Female			
Char Nangulia	83	13,375	187	182	369	49.4	According to GPWM the participation of women in WMG is supposed to be 50%of the total members
Char Ziauddin	16	3,265	35	35	70	50.0	
Noler Char	35	7,020	129	91	220	41.4	
Caring Char	22	6,270	32	24	56	42.9	LADC
Urir Char	21	2,510	65	23	88	26.4	LADC
Total	177	32,440	448	355	803	44.2	

Participation of women in Managing Committees of WMGs is another indicator of women’s interest to come forward and take some responsibilities of WMG. The membership in WMG committees also increased during the reporting period. The following table shows the progress.

Table 4-200 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees by gender

Name of Char	No. of WMG/ LADC	Membership in Managing Committee		Total Members	% of female members	Comments
		Male	Female			
Char Nangulia	11	73	59	132	44.7	According to GPWM female membership in Managing Committee of WMG is supposed to be at least 30
Char Ziauddin	2	14	10	24	41.7	

Noler Char	6	43	29	72	40.3	percent
Caring Char	3	6	3	9	33.3	
Urir Char	3	11	1	12	11.1	Women does not feel free to participate in outside activities due to social barrier
Total	25	147	102	249	41	It is 11% more than GPWM

In the reporting period BWDB with support of TA Team organised a course on Role and Responsibility of WMG members for each WMG, 18 courses in total. Below table presents the attendance of women in these courses.

Table 4-211 Participation of members of WMGs in Courses on Role and Responsibility

Name of Char	Duration	No. of batches	No. of participants in Training Courses on Role and Responsibility of members			Percentage of female participants
			Male	Female	Total	
Char Nangulia	2 days	11	155	154	309	49.8
Char Ziauddin	2 days	2	34	35	69	50.7
Noler Char	2 days	5	113	86	199	43.2
Total		18	302	275	577	47.7

In all monthly meetings of WMGs and LADC, gender issues are discussed as one of the points on the agenda. The attendance of women members of WMG in monthly meetings is increasing gradually.

Table 4-222 Attendance of members in monthly meetings of WMGs/ LADC by gender

Name of Chars	No. of meetings held	Attendance			% of female members	Comments
		Male	Female	Total		
Char Nangulia	67 in 11 WMG	733	726	1459	49.8	Attendance of female members in the monthly meeting is encouraging
Char Ziauddin	12 in 2 WMG	149	152	301	50.5	
Noler Char	30 in 5 WMG	413	328	741	44.3	
Caring Char	1 in 1 WMG	17	15	32	46.9	
	18 in 3 LADC	141	101	242	41.7	
Urir Char	16 in 3 LADC	275	15	290	5.2	Conservativeness is reflected in the attendance of women in monthly meetings
Total	144 in 25 WMG/LADC	1728	1337	3065	43.6	

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

Table 4-233 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender

Name of Chars	No. of FFs	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	37	715	395	1110	36	According to the Gender Action Plan female membership in Farmers Forum is supposed to be at least 33 %
Char Ziauddin	7	162	48	210	23	
Noler Char	25	410	340	750	45	

Caring Char	15	298	152	450	34	It is 3% more than the plan
Urir Char	6	150	30	180	17	
Total	90	1735	965	2700	36	

Table 4-244 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of Farmers Forum by gender

Name of Chars	No. of FFs	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	37	259	148	407	36	The participation of women in Managing Committee of FFs is the lowest in Urir Char and the highest in Noler Char
Char Ziauddin	7	55	22	77	29	
Noler Char	25	154	121	275	44	
Caring Char	15	116	49	165	30	
Urir Char	6	52	14	66	21	
Total	90	636	354	990	36	

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

Table 4-255 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Groups (SFG) by gender

Name of Chars	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	47	752	423	1175	36	According to Gender Action Plan female membership in SFGs is supposed to be at least 33%
Noler char	19	320	155	475	33	
Char Ziauddin	05	77	48	125	38	
Caring Char	-	-	-	-	-	
Urir char	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	71	1149	626	1775	35	It is 2% more than the Plan

Table 4-266 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of SFGs by gender

Name of Chars	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	47	249	174	423	41	According to Guideline of SF female membership in Managing Committee of SFG is supposed to be one third of the committee members
Noler cha	19	102	69	171	40	
Char Ziauddin	05	27	18	45	40	
Caring Char	-	-	-	-	-	
Urir char	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	71	378	261	639	41	It is 8% 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. Till 30 June 2013 16 LCSs were mobilized for LGED road work and 2 for construction of single pit latrines through DPHE.

Table 4-277 Participation of landless people of the project area in LCS by gender

Name of Char	No. of LCS Groups				No. of Participants				% of Female members	Comments
	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed			
							Male	Fem		

								ale			
Char Nangulia	3	3	2	8	116	92	12	12	232	45	
Char Ziauddin	1	0	1	2	55	0	8	3	66	5	
Noler Char	3	1	1	5	160	61	3	7	231	29	
Caring Char	4	1	0	5	218	50	0	0	268	19	
Urir Char	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	11	5	4	20	549	203	23	22	797	28	

Other gender related progress during the reporting period worth mentioning:

- In the Water Management Association of Boyer Char, women have been elected as Secretary and Cashier
- In Nangulia women have been elected as Secretary of two WMGs
- In specific, 8 women were elected as member of the management committee out of 12 members in North Kata Khali WMG
- Dowry and other women repression has been reduced in the project area due to frequent discussion in the meetings of all FLIs.
- All marriages are being registered in the project area due to continuous gender campaign
- Forty under aged / child marriages have been stopped by the PNGOs working in the project
- In Noler Char 150 (12%) widow women out of 1245 have been selected as landless through land hearing.

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 for the reporting period:

- Annual outcome survey data analysis and reporting
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 2nd round
- 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?

A total of 600 sample 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. During the reporting period the final report on this first outcome survey of CDSP-IV (Technical Report No. 5) has been produced after analysing the data collected during November - December 2012. Some major findings are shown below:

Table 4-288 Major findings of Annual Outcome Survey

Indicators	Baseline status (Oct-Nov 2011)	Outcome survey results (CDSP-IV)	Remarks
Agriculture as principle occupation of household head	37%	45%	Increase
Day labour as principle occupation of household head	31%	29%	Decrease
Straw made roof of main house	82%	66%	Decrease
Tin made roof of main house	16%	34%	Increase
Average distance of drinking water source in dry season	345 m	154 m	Reduced
Average value of hh assets	35,162 Tk	43,797 Tk	24% increase
Annual hh income	71,951 Tk	89,800 Tk	25% increase
Cropping intensity	105%	119%	13% increase
Rice production (MT/ha)	1.9	2.0	5% increase
Income from homestead gardening (Vegetables)	3,742 Tk	6,155 Tk	64% increase
HH faced acute food crisis	82%	66%	20% reduced

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

During the reporting period the 2nd cycle PME has been conducted by the MEOs. A total of 64 session were conducted, using the PME tool FGD: 28 sessions for NGO groups and 36 PME sessions for Tube well Users Groups (TUG) in different chars of the CDSP IV area. Average percentage of participants in the sessions was 75% of NGO groups and 84% of TUGs. The major findings of the PME sessions are presented below.

PME of NGO Groups

After joining the NGO groups **production and consumption of homestead vegetable gardening** have both increased 19%. 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) 98% of the households are rearing poultry (chicken and duck); 71% of HHs rear cow and 22% rear goat. b) Fourteen % of households reported 26%

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. 95% 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 9% have their own enterprise and 1% newly started after joining with NGO group. 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 8% of participants mentioned that the period of food shortage has been reduced and 10% 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 6% of the participants mentioned that they are using **sanitary latrine**. From the FGD it has also come out that 100% of them are aware about the health and hygiene related information, but only 17% of them follow the instructions properly. According to the discussions it is due to the insufficient follow up visits of NGO workers. Around 18% participants mention that **water transmitted diseases** have decreased due to safe drinking water but they are not yet getting full benefit as they are still using unhygienic latrines and do not yet follow the health and hygiene related issues.

The comparative results between the 1st cycle PME (conducted during July - September 2012) and the 2nd cycle PME are shown below:

Table 4-29 PME Results first and second cycle

PME result of NGO Groups		
Indicators	1 st Cycle (22 sessions)	2 nd Cycle (28 sessions)
HH Production of homestead gardening has increased after joining with NGO group	8%	19%
HH Consumption from homestead gardening has increased after joining with NGO group	5%	19%
Sell from homestead gardening	0	15%
HH with Chicken & Duck	80%	98%
HH with Cow	46%	51%
HH with Goat	20%	22%
HH Receive H&FP support from project	86%	95%
Enterprise owned by women members	8%	9%
Reduced the months of food shortage	1%	8%
Quality of food improved	3%	10%
PME result of TUG Groups		
Indicators	1 st Cycle (28 sessions)	2 nd Cycle (36 sessions)
Knowledge on Health and hygiene	60%	100%
Use of Knowledge	7%	17%
Use Sanitary latrine	3%	6%
Decrease of water borne diseases	16%	18%

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.

M&E team of CDSP-IV conducted KAP surveys during January – February 2013 with a sample of 310 farmers listed as beneficiaries of the four partner NGOs. In this connection a questionnaire on different activities has been developed with the help of concerned of TA team (Project Agriculturalist, NGO Sector Specialists). The trainee farmers have been identified from the list of training participants recorded by the PNGOs on a random basis. The areas where KAP surveys were conducted are:

- Technical training on field crops (Members of Farmers Forum)
- Technical training on IGA (homestead crops, Poultry Rearing, Cow Rearing, Goat Rearing)
- Training on Legal and Human Rights
- Health and Family Planning.

The overall result of the KAP surveys shows that the level of knowledge on different trainings received by the members is not always up to the mark. So the trainings need to be fine-tuned to better serve the purpose. The attitude and practice levels show that training contents and delivery method were good. The PNGOs should be careful about selection of the members in case of cow and goat rearing training. Of course for those who don't have animals the training is useless. Also cow and goat rearing is often looked after by the male members of the family.

It is recommended to conduct refresher courses or some sort of discussion in the groups to enhance the knowledge of the trainees. Detailed scores of KAP surveys are shown below:

Table 4-30 Results of KAP Surveys

Area of training	Knowledge level (%)			Attitude level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	No Comments	Positive	Negative	Practiced	Not practiced	No Scope
Field crops and homestead gardening for Farmers Forum members	50	49	01	13	87	00	63	37	00
Homestead gardening for NGO group members	40	56	04	00	100	00	54	48	01
Poultry rearing for NGO group members	50	47	03	08	92	00	25	67	08
Goat rearing for NGO group members	53	45	02	01	99	00	19	67	14
	46	50	04	01	99	01	18	74	08

Cow rearing for NGO group members									
Legal and Human Rights	65	33	02	37	63	00	04	66	30
Health and Family Planning	44	54	02	09	41	00	57	19	24

4.7.2 Knowledge Management

During the reporting period the project has developed a Knowledge Management Strategy with the help of the Country Programme and Knowledge Management Officer of IFAD, who worked in the project during February 2013. In the strategy paper detailed knowledge management and communication tools and activities are described. To measure the progress of KM activities a matrix is included in the KM strategy paper. The KM activities will take place from coming planning year (2013-2014) onwards, as per strategy paper.

4.7.3 Training

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

4.7.4 Feasibility studies new chars

During CDSP IV, three feasibility studies are undertaken with the aim to identify and preliminary formulate future programs for interventions in coastal char areas. In these studies the involvement of the present six implementing agencies is ensured through PMC. The overall study area is limited to the central and most dynamic part of the coastal zone, delineated roughly by Sandwip Island in the east and Bhola Island, possibly Tetulia River under Pathuakali in the west. Tendering of the first Feasibility Study concerning Maksumul Hakim, later called Cluster of Chars, was completed in February 2013. The DDC/ IWM Consortium were contracted for the study. In the reporting period the Inception Report and the draft Interim Report of the study were produced. A short term expatriate institutional consultant, previous CTA of CDSP III, Mr Koen de Wilde, visited CDSP in June/ July during 2 weeks to guide the study process.

4.7.5 Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts

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

Linkage with IRRI - SARCCAB

- Cooperation and coordination continued under the MoU with SARCCAB. Meetings and several discussions were held with the Manager of IRRI-SARCCAB and Executive Director, SHISUK on the activities implemented in the CDSP IV area and the closing of their activities as per 30 June 2013.

Linkage with RFLDC - DANIDA

- RFLDC continued support in CDSP-IV area until the phasing out of their present project phase by 30 June 2013. They gave follow up on the season long learning (SLL), established in the previous reporting period. They paid all dues to the trained LFs.
- CDSP-IV procured some old furniture from RFLDC for the field offices and their speedboat. TA Team attended the RFLDC closing workshop in Noakhali in June 2013.

Linkage with the Jute Research Institute

The researchers of JRI completed their demonstrations in Boyer Char.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

During the reporting period the second Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) meeting was held on 3^d April 2013 at the conference room of the MoWR. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Shaikh Altaf Ali, Senior Secretary, MoWR. Main subjects of the meeting were the issue of handing over of Caring Char Mouza to the Bangladesh Army and the progress of the project activities.

Five Project Management Coordination (PMC) meetings, the 17th to 21st, were held during the reporting period, three in Dhaka and two 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.

During the reporting period various coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD, including debriefings of short term consultancies.

The second IFAD supervision mission, comprising six members visited the project during 15-22 March 2013. The mission presented its findings in a wrap up meeting at the MoWR and circulated a comprehensive report on its findings.

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 30 June 2013 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

The international institutional adviser, Mr Koen de Wilde, previous CTA of CDSP III, made his fourth mission to CDSP IV during 2 weeks in June – July 2013. He supported the first Feasibility Study for future char development programmes.

5.4 Reporting

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

- Progress Report No 4, July - December 2012, February 2013
- Knowledge Management and Communications, Assessment and Plan, IFAD Mission, February 2013
- Second IFAD Supervision Mission Report, March 2013
- AWPB 2013 – 2014, April 2013
- Technical Report No 5, Annual Outcome Survey, April 2013
- Technical Report No 6, Baseline Survey of the Social and Livelihoods Support Component, June 2013
- Feasibility Study Cluster of Chars, Inception Report, April 2013.

6. Project Finances

6.1 Introduction

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

In line with the approved budget of AWPB 2012 – 2013 IFAD has reimbursed US\$ 4.6 Million to the Safe Account.

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

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) was 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) was 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 TK214.15 Million (US\$ 3.06 Million) was 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 climate change	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 among 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)
			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	185.00	123.80
b	Social Forestry	FD	96.36	1.38	48.18	0.69	43.43	0.53	34.10	31.10	3.00
	Sub-Total		434.78	6.21	212.79	3.04	191.79	2.35	343.10	216.10	127.10
2	Internal Infrastructure										
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	324.62	4.64	162.31	2.32	146.29	1.79	133.00	91.50	41.50
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	47.73	0.68	23.86	0.34	21.51	0.26	13.50	9.99	3.51
	Sub-Total		372.35	5.32	186.17	2.66	167.80	2.05	146.50	101.49	45.01
3	Land Settlement and Titling	MoL	12.29	0.18	6.14	0.09	5.53	0.07	3.30	-	3.30
4	Support to Livelihood										
	Agriculture Development	DAE	13.92	0.20	11.56	0.17	10.42	0.13	120.00	116.50	3.50
	Total		833.34	11.91	416.67	5.95	375.55	4.6	486.00	434.09	51.91

- Note that the excess funds concern the foreign exchange rate gain over the budgeted conversion rate of BDT 70 against 1 USD

6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

The expenditures from IFAD funds in the period 1st July 2012 to 30th June 2013 against the approved ADP budget allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2012-2013 are as detailed in Table 6-8 below.

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

Slab	Component	IA	AWPB		Funds Received		Expenditure incurred Cumulative
			For 2012 - 2013	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative	
1	Protection from Climate Changes						
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	338.42	550.03	148.36	275.31	325.86
b	Social Forestry	FD	96.36	138.58	43.43	67.64	45.19
	Sub-Total		434.78	688.61	191.79	342.95	371.05
2	Internal Infrastructure						
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	324.42	355.47	146.29	260.64	158.30
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	47.73	278.16	21.51	39.32	33.20
	Sub-Total		372.15	633.63	167.80	299.96	191.52
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	12.29	22.49	5.53	11.38	5.50
4	Support to Livelihood			-			
	Agriculture Development	DAE	13.92	33.19	10.42	21.47	19.29
	Total		833.14	1,377.92	375.54	675.76	587.36

6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1st July 2012 to 30th June 2013 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		Funds Received Cumulative by 30 June 2013	Expenditures Incurred Cumulative by 30 June 2013
			For 2012-2013	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes					
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	84.30	164.30	80.69	80.69
B	Social Forestry	FD	2.70	4.50	3.58	3.58
	Sub-Total		87.00	168.80	84.27	84.27
2	Internal Infrastructure					
A	Protection	LGED	62.20	92.20	67.90	67.90

	from climate change					
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	13.00	24.70	7.53	7.53
	Sub-Total		75.20	116.90	75.43	75.43
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	3.70	8.20	2.70	2.70
4	Support to Livelihood					
	Agriculture Development	DAE	1.50	4.40	2.21	2.21
	Total		167.40	298.30	164.70	164.70

6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

From GoN funding so far only TA expenditures were made. Expenditures in the period 1 January 2012 – 30th June 2013 amounted to Euro 702,715, while total expenditures up to 30th June 2013 are Euro 2,733,357. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 30th June 2013 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. 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 Caring Char Mouza 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 Mohasen, which occurred on 16 May 2013; fortunately it passed outside the project area.

- *Political support and stability*

It is assumed that the present support from local politicians and bureaucracy will continue. Support stands at a reasonable level.

- *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*

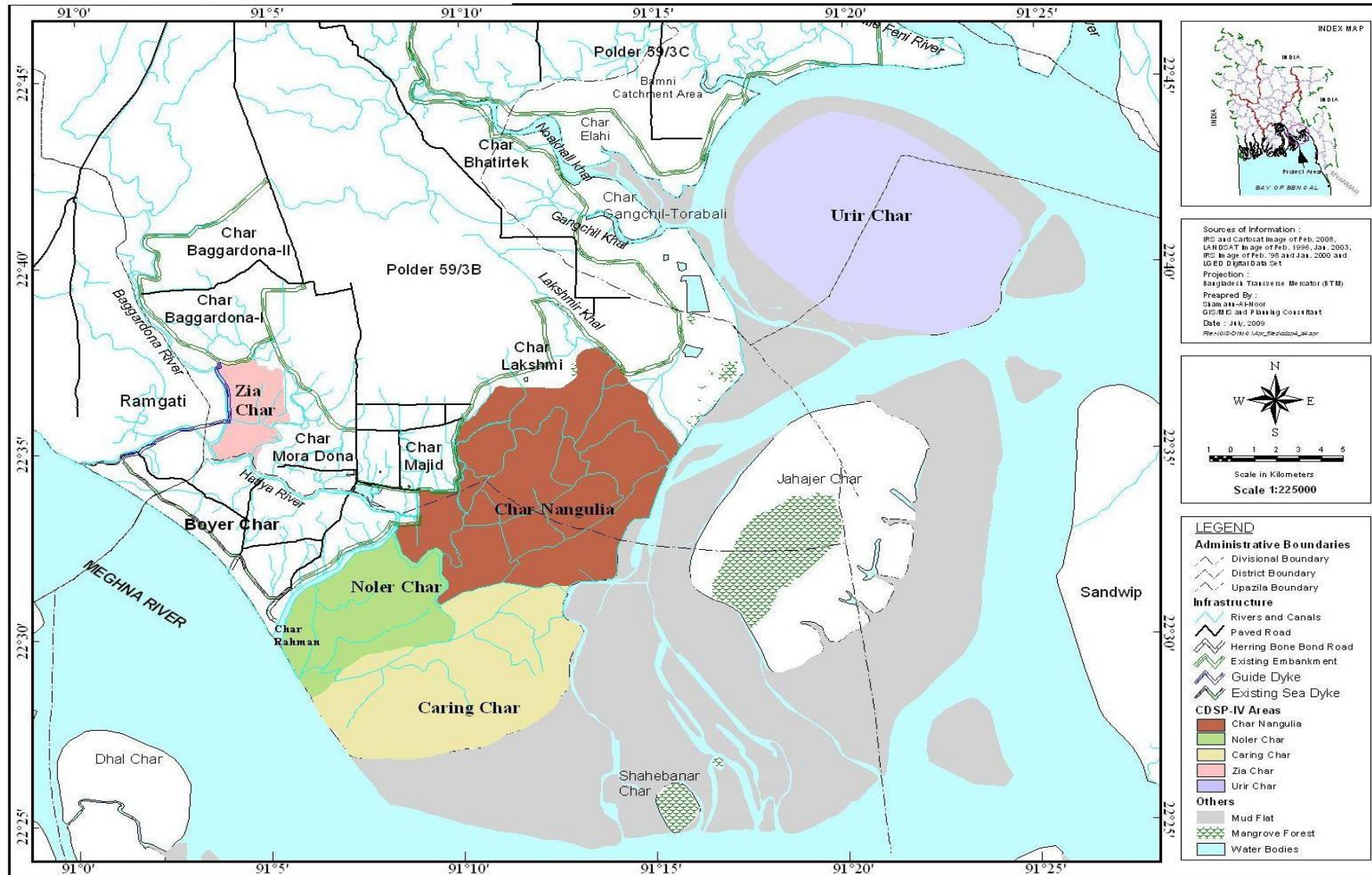
It is assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC continues to be adequate. This was the case; regular PMC meetings are held and attendance is high.

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%. 	Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)	Real price of rice does not rise relative to wages
<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 	Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.	<p>No major natural disasters</p> <p>Economic growth and stability</p> <p>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. Md. Sanaullah Patwary per 25/4/2013
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.

Five PMC meetings (17th – 21st) were held during the reporting period, 3 in Dhaka and 2 in Noakhali.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 30 June 2013

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. Sadequ 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 – 1/4/2013
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

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
40	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/11
41	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011
42	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/4/2013
43	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011
44	Md. Kamal uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/2011
45	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	3/4/2011
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	3/4/2011
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	3/4/2011
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
67	Bashir Ahmed	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15/04/2013
68	Md Abu Taher	Surveyor Engineering	18/4/2013
69	Abul Kalam Azad	Speedboat Shipper	1/1/2013

Annex 7. Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 30 June 2013

Euro						
Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim Jan.-June 2013	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	948,445	247,987	1,196,432	2,351,906
2	Technical/ administrative Staff	661,680	172,960	50,910	223,870	437,810
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	141,423	49,142	190,564	548,876
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	74,595	6,890	81,485	238,415
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	41,401	42,045	83,446	387,054
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	12,517	5,256	17,773	111,977
7	Contracted services	73,000	283	40	323	72,677
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	121,727	44,549	166,276	467,924
9	Office Construction	50,000	38,161	10,737	48,899	1,101
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>1,551,512</i>	<i>457,556</i>	<i>2,009,068</i>	<i>4,617,740</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	0	0	0	331,340
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>1,551,512</i>	<i>457,556</i>	<i>2,009,068</i>	<i>4,949,081</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	479,131	245,159	724,290	2,552,711
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>479,131</i>	<i>245,159</i>	<i>724,290</i>	<i>3,073,711</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	2,030,642	702,715	2,733,357	8,022,791

Annex 8. Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs January – June 2013

SI No.	Title of Training	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants			
					Male	Female	Total	
01	Improve Cooking System to the NGO members	TA Team (Outsource)	3 days	2	05	35	40	
02	Role & Responsibilities of WMO in Participatory Water Management	BWDB / TA Team	2 days	18	313	279	592	
03	IGA training on Poultry Rearing	PNGO	3 days	65	0	1641	1641	
04	IGA training on Cow Rearing	PNGO	3 days	21	0	544	544	
05	IGA training on Cow Rearing (Beef Fattening)	PNGO	3 days	15	0	373	373	
06	IGA training on Goat Rearing	PNGO	3 days	37	0	926	926	
07	IGA training on Vegetable cultivation	PNGO	3 days	37	0	923	923	
08	Training on TBA Refresher	PNGO	1 day	78	0	1014	1014	
09	Farmers Forum Training on seasonal crops	DAE / TA Team	1 day	350	6510	3990	10500	
10	Residential Training of farmers forum	DAE / TA Team	4 days	33	383	277	660	
11	IGA Training on Summer Vegetable Cultivation (Staff)	TA by Freelance Agro Ltd.	3 days	03	65	03	68	
12	Training on Disaster & Climate change	TA Team	5 days	01	24	02	26	
13	Training on Social Forestry in Mitigation Climate Change	FD / TA Team	2 days	76	1231	669	1900	
14	Refresher Training of SFG	FD / TA Team	1 day	40	614	386	1000	
15	Workshop on Benefit sharing agreement	FD / TA Team	1 day	110	1730	1020	2750	
16	Training on Disaster preparedness	PNGOs	1 day	78	0	1948	1948	
17	Training on Land Record Management System	MoL / TA Team	5 days	01	19	01	20	
18	Training on Khash Land Management & Settlement under CDSP-IV	MoL / TA Team	2 days	01	39	01	40	
19	Workshop on Newly Reconstitute Management Committee	TA Team	1 day	01	23	10	33	
20	Elite Workshop on Health issues	PNGOs	1 day	17	298	37	335	
21	Training of Trainers (TOT)	DAE	14 days	3	27	3	30	
22	Training on Fixable Pavement Construction Technology (Supervision & quality Control)	LGED	5 days	01	30	0	30	
23	Orientation Plan on Gender	TA Team	1 day	04	57	51	108	
24	Awareness training on Human Rights, Land & Family Laws (LHR)	PNGOs	5 day	10	0	325	325	
25	Care Taker Family (CTF) training	PNGOs	3 days	03	0	58	58	
26	Hands on Training in Accounting to IAs	TA Team	2 days	05	10	0	10	
27	Induction orientation training to WMG	TA Team	1 day	01	17	15	32	
28	Training on Fruit & Vegetables	NGOs	1 day	52	0	1040	1040	
29	Training on Awareness Building on Family Laws for Marriage Register (LHR)	PNGOs	1 day	13	261	374	645	
30	Training on Nursery Development (NGOs)	TA Team	6 days	05	0	125	125	
31	Business Planning (NGOs)	TA Team/ Sajeda Foundation	5 days	01	26	0	26	
32	Micro Finance Management and Book Keeping (NGOs)	do	5 days	01	13	0	13	
33	Book Keeping and Accounts Management (NGOs)	do	5 days	01	25	0	13	
34	Concrete Production & Building Construction for Work Assistant & SAE	LGED / TA Team	5 days	02	57	0	57	
35	Flexible Pavement Construction Technology for Work Assistant & SAE	LGED / TA Team	5 days	02	58	0	58	
36	Induction Orientation on Gender Development	LADC member	1 day	03	54	23	77	
Total					1,087	11,889	16,093	27,980