

CHAR DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT PROJECT II
চর উন্নয়ন ও বসতি স্থাপন প্রকল্প ২
BANGLADESH

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Haskoning

Royal Dutch Consulting Engineers and Architects

Sheltech

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APPENDIX ITEMS

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Appendix item No 2	: List of CDSF-II Publications
Appendix item No. 3	: Physical Inventory Sheet as at 30 June, 2005
Appendix item No 4	: Budget Control Statement.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	: Administrative Arrangement	RNE	: Royal Netherlands Embassy
AC (L)	: Assistant Commissioner (Land)	RRA	: Rapid Rural Appraisal
ADC (R)	: Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)	SPC	: Sub Polder Committee
ADP	: Annual Development Plan	SRDI	: Soil Resource Development Institute
AWP	: Annual Work Program	TA	: Technical Assistance
BARI	: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	TC-ICZM	: Technical Committee - Integrated Coastal Zone Management
BDT	: Bangladeshi Taka	ToR	: Terms of Reference
BRAC	: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	TR	: Technical Report
BRRI	: Bangladesh Rice Research Institute	TUGs	: Tubewell User Groups
BWDB	: Bangladesh Water Development Board	UDCC	: Upazila Development Coordination Committee
CBD	: Char Baggar Dona	UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
CBT	: Char Bhatirtek	UNO	: Upazila Nirbahi Officer
CM	: Char Majid	UP	: Union Parishad
CDSP	: Char Development and Settlement Project	WFP	: World Food Programme
DAE	: Department of Agricultural Extension	WM	: Water Management
DC	: Deputy Commissioner	WMA	: Water Management Association
DESPP	: Directorate of Estuary Studies Pilot Project	WMC	: Water Management Committee
DPHE	: Department of Public Health Engineering	WMF	: Water Management Federation
EDP	: Estuary Development Project	WMG	: Water Management Group
EM	: Evaluation Mission	WMO	: Water Management Organization
ERD	: External Resource Division		
FA	: Financial Assistance		
FD	: Forest Department		
FY	: Financial Year		
GoB	: Government of Bangladesh		
GoN	: Government of the Netherlands		
GPS	: Global Positioning System		
GNAEP	: Greater Noakhali Aquaculture Extension Project		
GPWM	: Guidelines for Participatory Water Management		
HH	: House Hold		
HYV	: High Yielding Variety		
IA	: Implementing Agency		
ICC	: Inter Agency Coordination Committee		
ICG	: Internal Coordination Group		
ICZM	: Integrated Coastal Zone Management		
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature		
IPSWAM	: Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Management Project		
IWM	: Institute of Water Modelling		
LADC	: Local Area Development Committee		
LGED	: Local Government Engineering Department		
LRP	: Land Reclamation Project		
LRMS	: Land Record Management System		
MAA	: Muhuri Accreted Area		
MoL	: Ministry of Land		
MTR	: Mid Term Review		
MWR	: Ministry of Water Resources		
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization		
N-RAS	: Noakhali Rural Action Society		
NSC	: National Steering Committee		
O&M	: Operation & Maintenance		
PC	: Polder Committee		
PC	: Project Coordinator		
PD	: Project Director		
PDO	: Project Development Office		
PDZ	: Productive Development Zone		
PIC	: Project Implementation Committee		
PMC	: Project Management Committee		
PP	: Project Proforma		
PR	: Progress Report		
PTPS	: Plot-to-Plot Survey		

CDSP-II staff Abbreviations

AAN	: Administrative Assistant Noakhali
AAD	: Administrative Assistant Dhaka
ALSA	: Assistant Land Settlement Adviser
AM	: Accounts Manager
AOD	: Administrative Officer Dhaka
AON	: Administrative Officer Noakhali
CSE	: Computer System Engineer
COTL	: Co Team Leader
DME	: Data Monitoring Engineer
DTL	: Deputy Team Leader
FCB	: Field Coordinator Boyer Char
FC-Bam	: Field Coordinator Bamni
FCE	: Field Coordinator East
FCH	: Field Coordinator Hatiya
FCM	: Field Coordinator Muhuri
FCW	: Field Coordinator West
FEB	: Field Engineer Boyer Char
FEH	: Field Engineer Hatiya
FEM	: Field Engineer Muhuri
FEN	: Field Engineer Noakhali
FFB	: Female Field Coordinator Boyer Char
FFC-Bam	: Female Field Coordinator Bamni
FFE	: Female Field Coordinator East
FFS	: Female Field Coordinator South
GAN	: GIS Analyst
GNA	: Gender and NGO Adviser
IDA	: Institutional Development Adviser
JA	: Junior Accountant
LO	: Logistic Officer
LPA	: Local Level Planning Adviser
LSA	: Land Settlement Adviser
PAC	: Project Assistant Computers
SAA	: Senior Agricultural Adviser
SEA	: Senior Socio Economic Adviser
SLA	: Senior Land Adviser
SQE	: Senior Quality Monitoring Engineer
TE	: Technical Editor
TL & CoTL	: Team Leader & Co Team Leader.

Chapter 1.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background.

PR 12 is the final full six monthly report for CDSP-II phase and reflects the work of the programme over the past six months. At the request of The Second Secretary (Water Sector) The Royal Netherlands Embassy the individual components in this report reflect the 'benefits' achieved in the period.

The following key events are noted as having occurred during the reporting period.

- Water Management Manual presentation 26/06/2005
- Sluice Gate Pilot workshop 22/06/2005.
- Tour to India by Land Settlement personnel in February 2005.

Some of these are elaborated in the following text.

1.2 Approaches and strategies.

No change has taken place.

1.3 Linkages.

Linkage has been established in late May with a new study by IUCN entitled 'Promotion of adaptation to climate change and vulnerability in Bangladesh'. This being a new study which is focusing on Noakhali District and is welcomed by CDSP-II with an assurance of full cooperation, access to all data, archive and experience within CDSP-II. It is vital such a study is fully supported as the effects of; in particular, sea level rise will play such an important role in the area.

An informal meeting of 'Team Leaders' was held in Dhaka in May. This forum was felt by some team leaders to be useful in order to compare and contrast aspects of similar project undertakings and benefit from the experience of others working in the field. Those represented at the first meeting were ICZM, IPSWAM, Small Scale Water Resources Projects and CDSP-II. Further meetings are planned and other similar or linked project team leaders or similar persons are invited.

The linkage with GNAEP Noakhali has continued to prove beneficial to the peoples of the Chars. Recently a new link between the DANIDA roads activity in Lakshmipur and GNAEP to utilise the borrow pits as fish ponds. These ponds were created by the newly constructed roads in Ramgati area of Boyer Char, being aided by the DANIDA RDP 23 project of LGED. CDSP-II was able to assist in the activity by the indication of likely ownership of the land concerned.

Chapter 2

2 Project outline.

2.1 Development objectives and project purposes.

Details are extensively covered in previous reports and documents and the reader is directed towards these.

2.2 Components activities and indicators.

No changes from previous.

2.3 Target Groups.

No change.

2.4 Project areas.

1. Muhuri Accreted Area
2. Noakhali mainland with:
 2. a. Catchments area of Bamni River (polder 59/3C)
 2. b. Char Gangchil-Torabali
 2. c. Char Lakshmi
 2. d. Polder 59/3B (south-eastern side)
 2. e. Char Mora Dona
 2. f. Char Baggar Dona I (LRP area)
 2. g. Char Baggar Dona II (CDSP I area)
 2. h. Char Majid (CDSP I area)
 2. i. Char Bhatirtek (CDSP I area)
 2. j. Boyer Char
3. Hatiya/Nijhum Dwip with:
 3. a. South Hatiya polder
 3. b. Nijhum Dwip / Char Osman
 3. c. Nijhum Dwip / Bandartila
4. Baggar Dona – ‘Up Stream’.

Chapter 3.

3. Activities per Component.

3.1 Strengthening of Institutions.

3.1.1 Introduction

Continued efforts have been made during the period and the rapport with and between the Implementing Agencies are considered to be increasing; examples being the forestry activities linked to DAE, BWDB and MoL.

3.1.2 Establishing an ICZM framework

On going and effective liaison between CDSP-II and PDO-ICZM at both formal and informal levels continues.

3.1.3 Improving land settlement bureaucracy at District & Upazila level

LRMS Software: During this reporting period, the required modification in Land Record Management System (LRMS) software has been undertaken successfully. As required by AC(L)s and TA team, Info Consult Ltd. integrated 9 digital Mouza Maps into LRMS software and added various important features to the software. Now it is working more effectively in Hatiya, Mirsharai and Noakhali Sadar AC Land Offices. In Noakhali Sadar Upazila, using the LRMS software settlement Khatian documents are being produced and distributed among the landless families. Presently the software is working only in the project concerned Upazilas and does not carry the legal status required for the full computerisation of land settlement and Management aspects. So acquiring of legal status and replication in other Upazilas should be one of the important objectives of the CDSP- III programme during the next four years.

Tour to India: In mid February, a study tour for MoL officials to India took place. A four member mission headed by Project co-ordinator, MoL, visited some provincial and village level Land Management Offices in Delhi and outlying areas gathering knowledge and experience related to the modernisation of land record management system of India. In particular how the system fits in their legal system and how the developed LRMS software of CDSP-II should fit in Legal System of Bangladesh. The other members of the mission were, Deputy Commissioner Noakhali, Revenue Deputy Collector of Noakhali and Senior Land Adviser of TA team. Another team, comprising mid level officers of MoL is due to visit India for experienced computerization and general land Management System of Delhi and Bangalore. This mission is scheduled to field in July 2005, subject to a tour report of the first India mission which has yet not been submitted.

Training for MoL Officials: As per Annual work plan 2005, three Training Courses held for MoL officers during this period. The first two for the Union level officers named “Training on settlement case processing & LRMS data entry” held in the month of March and the other for the Upazila level officers named “Jamabandi & Kabuliyat preparation and LRMS orientation course” held in the month of April. The third training course, “Refresher course on Advance Land Management & Settlement System” designed mainly for the district and Upazila level MoL officers completed in

the month of June. All these courses are considered as very successful in respect of attendance, course content and response by the trainees. These training courses will improve and strengthen institutional capacity of MoL officers especially in the field of land settlement.

Construction of land offices:

Construction of Union land office (Horni-Chanandi) in Boyer Char has been completed. Earlier there was an issue of quality control and the standard of work but latter it was resolved by the tripartite initiatives involving project co-ordinator, MoL, TA Team and the Contractor. In the mean time, Deputy Commissioner of Noakhali and Chittagong asked PC, MoL to construct three extra rooms in upstairs of AC (L) Sadar office and repairing work of Ichakhali Union land office in Mirsharai respectively from the RPA budget of MoL part. According to the request of PC, MoL TA team already given their consent but construction work did not start until June 2005.

Changes in the Land Administration: During the reporting period, the Project Co-ordinator (PC) of Ministry of Land and Deputy Commissioner (DC) Noakhali have both been promoted the level of Joint Secretary and they have joined their higher posts. Soon after transfer of previous PC & DC, a new PC and DC joined the vacant posts and took over the CDSP-II issues to achieve its settlement target by 30th June 2005.

3.1.4 Strengthening of planning capacity at District, Upazila & Union level.

Members of three out of four UP attended a two-day training course on ‘People’s Participation and Local Level Planning in UP’. Chairman of these Unions took part in an exposure visit to the ‘Sirajgonj Local Governance Development Funding Project (SLGDFF)’. In addition, the members of households under Char Badam Union attended one-day training on ‘Using and Maintaining Safe Latrine’. They having been in receipt of safe latrine hardware under the remit of LLP (more to these given under 5.5)

The FY 2004-05 is the terminal year of Local Level Planning interventions by CDSP-II in four pilot Unions. The majority of the LLP supported infrastructure development works – re-excavation of canal, construction of earthen road, culvert, latrines, installation of deep tube well, construction of CV house – for past and current year is now completed (for detail see section 3.3.3).

Contribution of LLP activity: - Improvement of planning capacities of UP by involving grassroots people in the process was the main ‘goal’ of LLP interventions. This involved a major change in the attitude of the UP personnel. Major activities undertaken by CDSP-II were organizing training, constructing Union Development Plan involving people and funding to implement some prioritised items.

Implementation was completed smoothly and successfully. Positive changes and benefits have been observed for example, people’s participation or interest to the UP activities enhanced remarkably. Some facts, in this line were mentioned in the Progress Reports earlier. Moreover, the UP personnel recognize that it was easy to undertake development activities by using the planning document. Factional conflicts or disagreements among the members have also reduced due to the inclusiveness of the traditional planning concept.

The UPs are more open and transparent to the people. The UP personnel pay more attention to accept people's direct contribution in their activities. This symbolises that the 'snow has started melting'. However, to sustain and institutionalise the observed changes it will require long-term support and mentoring from outside. Ultimately, this will have contributed to the improvement of 'governance', one of the main areas of national development.

3.1.5 Capacity building of NGO's

Separate and detailed progress report of BRAC-CDSP project is directly submitted to the RNE by BRAC. In CDSP Progress Report some information supplied by BRAC Noakhali office is mentioned for reference.

B. Homestead gardening

This is one of main components of BRAC-CDSP. Women members take dominant role in cultivating homestead crops with assistance of male including children. This activity has been continuing since the inception of BRAC-CDSP project. The objectives were to enhance family members' access to nutritious food, employment creation and income generation for female members of beneficiary households.

Initially, concern local NGO selected interested women and they received a three-day training course on vegetable cultivation as starter. They started growing new vegetable varieties with the traditional ones. These women are called Model Farmers (MF).

General Farmers (GF) also took part in a one-day course on vegetable cultivation. Both MFs and GFs collect seeds from the local NGOs. Local NGO staff provides technical advice and helps problem shooting. BRAC sector specialist also pay visit to farmers' filed. This reporting period no new MF and GFs was included with the activities i.e., the number remains the same as mentioned in the preceding report.

In this period, training activity was mainly limited to organizing the following refresher courses.

Course Participant	January – June 2005	
	Target	Achievement
1. Model farmer	700	696
2. Poultry Worker	690	689
3. Horticultural Group	390	385
4. Sasthya Sebika	264	258
5. Traditional Birth Attendant	630	623
6. Mason & Private Producer	150	147
Total	2824	2798

As reported by BRAC, about 448,784 saplings were produced and 146,535 sold during January – June 2005 period with a gross sale proceed of TK. 659,408.

There were a number of achievements in WATSAN sector during this period. 745 latrines erected and four Tube well User Groups were formed. Contribution money from all the groups deposited to the DPHE.

For more information on BRAC-CDSP project, refer to 4.2.4

3.1.6 Establishing & strengthening Field level Institutions

Local Area Development Committees

There are five ‘Local Area Development Committees’ (LADCs) which are all in unprotected areas of CDSP-II: These are Char Gangchil-Torabali, Char Lakshmi, Char Mora Dona, Nijhum Dwip (Bandartila) and Nijhum Dwip (Char Osman).

Compared to the previous reporting period, the frequency of meetings of the LADC is reduced due to the successful completion of infrastructure development activities in Mora Dona, Lakshmi and Gangchil area. Eight meetings were held in this period. The average overall attendance rate is 60%, which is less to the previous reporting period. The attendance rate for women continued to be higher than the male attendees (see table below). Subjects discussed during the meetings were:

- the completion of ongoing construction activities and use the cyclone shelters
- the maintenance of the infrastructures and particularly the use of cyclone shelters
- the demand of more tube-wells and latrines
- water management problems
- land settlement and Khatian distribution issues
- additionally many other topics on non specific matters were discussed.

All the LADCs have supported the ongoing land settlement activities in the reporting period. LADC-Mora Dona has been demanding of CDSP type land settlement in the Ziar Char area. LADC both Nijhum Dwip and Bandartila have been demanding more allocations of latrines and more land settlement in the areas. These two LADCs have discussed in their meeting the progress of development activities i.e. earthen road, culvert/bridges, cyclone shelters, sanitary latrines, water management problems and requested competent authority to handover the constructed cyclone shelters to the LADCs management for proper use and maintenance. LADC-Bandartila demanded to complete the ongoing Cyclone Shelters and to construct the planned CV houses. All the LADCs have supported the Khatian distribution work with the project management.

Two cyclone shelters have been using for non-formal primary education program by NGOs in Char Lakshmi area. All the LADC s raised question in their meeting about the use and maintenance of cyclone shelters properly. LADCs have proposed to form local committees for cyclone shelters management having representatives from mass people as well as from concerned Union Parishad

LADC information for January-June, 2005

Sl. No	Name of LADC	Member			No of meeting held Jan-June 05	Attendance in %		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Average
1	Char Mora Dona	11	8	19	03-	73	50	62
2	Char Lakshmi	14	9	23	-			
3	Gangchil-Torabali	8	4	12	2	63	75	69
4	Bandartila	7	6	13	2	57	66	62
5	Nijhum Dwip/Osman	7	6	13	1	43	50	46

Water Management Organization in Boyer Char:

In Boyer Char, eight SPCs were replaced by ten water management groups (WMG) in the reporting period. Due to formation of water management groups (WMGs) in the working area, the activities of SPCs have been replaced by WMGs since January 2005. As a result, no meetings of SPCs were held in the reporting period. For formation planning of WMO, a workshop was held at the CDSP site office at Mainuddin Bazar on the 10th January 2005. 43 participants (28 male and 15 female) from eight sub polder committees participated the workshop. In that workshop, it was decided to form 10 WMGs, 3 WMAs, and one WMF in the Boyer Char area by accommodating the existing/possible future hydrological situation with the local Samaj arrangement and keeping the SPC members in the WMGs as far as possible. It is to be mentioned that 42 local Samaj were divided into 69 blocks/units to form 10 WMGs by fitting future possible water management and geographical situation. The formation plan is shown as below:

Water Management Organizations (WMO) in Boyer Char

Name of WMG	Date Of Formation	Member			No. Of meeting held (Jan-June.05)	Attendance in % (Percentage)		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Average
Gabtolli Khal WMG-01	08-05-05	11	11	22	01	100	90	95
Gabtolli Khal WMG-02	10-05-05	12	10	22	01	83	90	87
Gabtolli Khal WMG-03	15-05-05	10	10	20	01	80	90	85
Gabtolli Khal	17-05-	14	13	27	01	85	85	85

WMG-04	05							
Tankir Khal WMG-01	24-05- 05	10	10	20	01	90	90	90
Basu Mazir Khal WMG	01-06- 05	12	12	24	01	92	92	92
Tankir Khal WMG-02	06-06- 05	12	10	22	01	92	90	91
Chatla Khal WMG	13-06- 05	14	13	27				
Hatiya Khal WMG	15-06- 05	11	11	22				
Chairman Khal WMG	14-05- 05	11	11	22				
Grand Total		117	111	228				

Accordingly, 100 mass meetings (55 male and 45 female) were conducted during the reporting period to select the representatives from different occupation and locations of the area to form WMGs. Through mass selection process, 228 representatives (male=117 and female=111) were selected to form 10 WMGs making women's representation 50%. In the mass meeting, the following issues were discussed with the people:

- The concept of national water policy (NWPo) and guidelines for participatory water management (GPWM)
- Background and logic to form WMOs in Boyer Char instead of SPCs
- Formation process of water management organizations (WMG, WMA & WMF) by replacing the existing SPCs.
- Rehabilitation of 3000 HHs living outside the proposed embankment.
- Afforestation need in the homestead, embankment, foreshore and rural roads.
- Construction of CDSP site office at Mainuddin Bazar and at Mohammadpur Bazar along with community pond
- Land settlement in the coming extension period of the project

After completion of representatives selections, 10 WMGs were formally declared, formed a 12 member's executive committee for each WMG by arranging one-day orientation for all the WMGs. In the orientation session, the role and responsibilities of WMGs/UP/ BWDB and LGED were discussed. Moreover the files /records/accounts procedures, registration, fund raising and sustainability of WMOs issues were discussed. In the orientation session, each WMG decided the date, time and venue for holding next monthly WMG meeting and decided to deposit monthly savings Tk 20 by each member, taking share at least one by each member with face value is Tk 100 each. In this way, the WMGs started to mobilize and work in the

field. In the first meeting, the WMGs approved their executive committee. They decided to open a bank account to operate savings, share, admission fee and others funds.

LCS work for excavation of a pond at Mainuddin Bazar in Boyer Char has completed successfully by the end of February 2005 with paying their dues in time.

International women's day was observed on 8th March 2005 at the Mainuddin Bazar organised by the WMO and local NGO-Sagarika.

A meeting was held at GNAEP office during the reporting period and the meeting discussed the issue of road construction and pond development by RD-23. A number of consultants attended the meeting and reviewed the field situation and future course of action by concerned agencies.

Water Management Organizations in the Main Land

Institutional Changes:

According to a policy level meeting on water management held on October 16, 2004 on field level institutional framework and registration of WMOs, the following development has been made in the reporting period:

- All existing WMCs have renamed as water management groups (WMGs) except Bamni and Gangchil. WMCs Gangchil and Bamni (area more than 5000 ha) has renamed and reorganized as water management associations (WMAs). In addition, three WMGs in Gangchil and 11 WMGs in Polder 59/3C-Bamni have formed as per GPWM. In this regard, numerous mass meeting have been conducted to select representative for formation of WMGs in the respective area of WMA. After selection of representatives, an orientation session was organized for each WMG and discussed on the role and responsibilities of WMGs. In that session, an executive committee was formed for each WMG. After formation, the groups in the Gangchil and Bamni started to mobilize and work smoothly. One day orientation session were also organized for three WMAs and one WMF at Polder 59/3C-Bamni to reorganize the WMAs and activate them by matching them the concept of GPWM
- A meeting was held on 13th April/05 at the office of the Deputy Chief Extension Officer (DCEO) BWDB, Feni. In that meeting, the registration of WMOs was discussed. Among others, AEO, Noakhali, XOs-Feni, concerned staffs of DCEO office and FCE-CDSP-II attended the meeting.
- A meeting was held on 29th May at the office of the PD, CDSP-II with the Chairmanship of PD himself. Among others Chief Water Management, Deputy Chief Sociologist, XEN, PD office, Mr. Nittyananda Chakravorty, Member, Task Force-GPWM and Mr. Zainal Abedin, IDA, CDSP-II attended the meeting. In that meeting, it was decided to organize a workshop soon on the draft GWWM implementation manual to make it final.
- International Water Day was observed at Char Majid forest premises on the last 22nd March 2005. The WMG members of Char Majid organized the observation occasion. A rally and discussion was held with active participation of concerned BWDB, NGO, Red Crescent and CDSP-II TA team members.
- WMGs/WMA have been holding their monthly, emergency and special meetings to review their activities related to water management in their locality. The issues discussed in those meetings are stated below:
 - Timely opening of the sluice gates in the wet season.

- Constructions of cross bunds at the outfall channel to protect siltation/salinity intrusion in the dry season.
- Doing maintenance work by the WMOs directly
- Observing the water level.
- Removal of cross-dams/fishing traps, plant growth from the canals
- Construction of WMO sheds for new areas (Bamni, Gopal, Montaz and Karim).
- Development of bye-laws of each WMGs/WMAs.
- Orientation and formation of executive committee of each WMGs.
- Fund raising and collection of contribution money.
- Implementation of maintenance plan submitted to BWDB/LGED
- Registration of the WMGs/WMAs.

In the reporting period, the frequency of meetings and attendance are shown in the following table:

WMGs, WMAs and WMF information of mainland (east & west) for January-June, 2005.

Sl. No	Name of WMO	Member			No. of meeting held January-June, 05.	Attendance in %		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Average
1	CBD-I	16	16	32	5	80	63	72
2	CBD-II	19	19	38	5	74	49	62
3	CM	19	19	38	5	69	54	62
4	CBT- Nabagram	11	10	21	8	66	86	76
5	CBT – Kolmi	15	9	24	6	75	81	78
6	WMG-1 Gangchil	12	10	22	2	71	75	73
7	WMG-2 Gangchil	10	10	20	2	70	64	67
8	WMG-3 Gangchil	10	10	20	2	64	60	62
6	WMA- Gangchil	18	9	27	6	70	66	68
7	Montaz	11	9	20	7	84	82	83
8	Gopal	12	9	21	6	65	57	61
9	Karim	10	10	20	5	78	72	75
10	Zillar	13	13	26	8	82	72	77

WMGs, WMAs and WMF information of Polder 59/3C-Bamnid for January-June, 2005.

Sl. No	Name of WMO	Member			No. of meeting held January-June, 05.	Attendance in %		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Average
1	WMA-1-Bamni	Reorganized on 5 th June 2005						
2	WMG-1	10	10	20	2	75	70	73
3	WMG-2	10	10	20	3	80	80	80
4	WMG-3	10	10	20	3	90	70	80
5	WMA-2- Bamni	Reorganized on 14 th June 2005						
6	WMG-1	10	10	20	2	80	80	80
7	WMG-2	10	10	20	2	90	70	80
8	WMG-3	10	10	20	1	70	50	60
9	WMG-4	10	10	20	2	85	90	88
10	WMA-3-Bamni	Reorganized on 15 th June 2005						
11	WMG-1	10	10	20	3	67	53	60
12	WMG-2	10	10	20	2	85	65	75
13	WMG-3	10	10	20	2	70	75	73
14	WMG-4	10	10	20	3	60	57	58
15	WMF-Bamni	11	4	15	1	55	75	65

Water Management Organizations (WMO) in South Hatiya

A rally was organised by the WMGs and WMA-Kaderia on 9th April 2005. The objective of the rally was to create awareness among the local people about sluice, embankment maintenance and sluice operation properly, stops the squatting of embankment and sluice area and familiar the WMOs to the local people and making unity among the members of WMOs.

All these WMGs and WMAs have been holding monthly meeting regularly. The frequency of meetings and attendance are shown in the following table. Major activities performed by the WMOs in the reporting period as follows:

The WMOs discussed water logging, demarcation of sluices area, illegal occupation of sluice area and embankment by the squatters, tree plantation and its maintenance by the involvement of WMGs on the embankment, complete the remaining construction of road/bridge/culverts/CV house/cyclone shelters, land settlement and fish culture in the Khals.

- WMAs have opened bank account and deposited their own contribution in the account.
- WMAs applied for registration to the competent authority of BWDB.
- WMAs/WMGs have engaged by BWDB in the plantation of coconut trees in the embankment.
- WMOs are working for the eviction of squatters from the embankment.

WMOs (WMGs and WMAs) South Hatiya for January-June, 2005

Sl. No	Name of WMG/WMA	Date of Formation	Executive member in WMG/ WMA			No of meeting held January-June2005	Attendance %		
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Average
A	Burirdona WMA-I	16/10/2003	17	09	26	4	84	72	80
1	WMG, Burirdona-I	14/10/2003	8	4	12	3	79	92	83
2	WMG, Burirdona-2	14/10/2003	8	4	12	2	81	63	75
3	WMG, Burirdona-3	15/10/2003	8	4	12	4	67	81	71
4	WMG, Burirdona-4	15/10/2003	8	5	13	3	88	67	79
5	WMG, Burirdona-5	15/10/2003	10	6	16	1	80	67	75
6	WMG, Burirdona-6	14/10/2003	8	4	12	3	83	83	83
B	Kadira, WMA-2	25/5/04	22	10	32	8	73	79	75
1	Kadira, WMG, 1	23/5/2004	8	4	12	2	75	75	75
2	Kadira, WMG, 2	23/5/2004	7	5	12	1	86	60	75
3	Kadira, WMG, 3	23/5/2004	7	5	12	3	95	73	86
4	Kadira, WMG, 4	25/5/2004	8	4	12	2	63	88	71
5	Kadira, WMG, 5	24/5/2004	8	4	12	2	63	75	67
6	Kadira, WMG, 6	24/5/2004	8	4	12	1	75	100	83
7	Kadira, WMG, 7	25/5/2004	8	4	12	2	50	86	63
8	Kadira, WMG, 8	25/5/2004	8	4	12	1	63	100	75
C	Kalamchar, WMA-3	19/2/2004	20	6	26	7	78	79	78
1	Katachhara, WMG-1	17/2/2004	8	4	12	1	88	75	83
2	Katachhara, WMG-2	17/2/2004	8	4	12	1	63	25	50
3	Katachhara, WMG-3	17/2/2004	8	4	12	1	100	100	100
4	Katachhara, WMG-4	18/2/2004	8	4	12	3	71	100	81
5	Katachhara, WMG-5	18/2/2004	8	4	12	2	81	88	83
6	Katachhara, WMG-6	18/2/2004	8	4	12	2	88	88	88

Other Activities:

Effort has been continuing to activate more the staff of BWDB to support the existing WMOs. At present three Extension Overseers and one Assistant Extension Officer-in charge (in Noakhali) are working with CDSP-II team. Recently, Another two overseers are posted in Noakhali, one for Boyer Char and another for Hatiya at the end of June 2005. Executive Engineer, O & M Division, BWDB, Noakhali with the assistance of CDSP team has been holding a review meeting where all concerned from BWDB, LGED, DAE and CDSP-II concerned participated. Two meetings were held during the reporting period. The meetings reviewed the progress of formation/reconstitution and strengthening of WMOs in the area, changes in the field institutional arrangement, maintenance and operational status, demarcation of sluice area to protect illegal occupants of sluice area, organizing training to the WMOs. The meetings were decided to take necessary measures to address the prevailing water management problems in the field.

CDSP-II initiated and helped the production of ‘**GPWM implementation Manual**’ for Bangladesh Water Development Board. In this regard, a national level workshop was held at the BRAC Centre, Mohakhali Dhaka on 26th June 2005. About 70 participants all from important and concern agencies/departments attended the workshop. This manual will be the guiding instrument of WMO in BWDB.

Registration of WMO:

To avoid the registration complexity of WMOs by Cooperative Department, BWDB has prepared a separate rules-2005 and submitted the same to the ministry of water resources for approval. Thereafter, BWDB has issued a circular to register the existing WMOs on temporary basis until the ministry approves the proposal. As per the circular, WMG by DCEO, WMA by Principal/Chief Extension Officer and WMF by Chief Water Management will be registered. After having the circular from board, PD-BWDB, CDSP-II has issued a letter to the concerned to register the WMOs under CDSP area as per the new rules; accordingly, consultants CDSP-II has taken steps to register the WMOs prevailing in the project area. In the first attempt, five WMGs (Zillar, Montaz, Gopal, Nabagram and Char Majid) have registered by DCEO-Feni and one WMA (Gangchil) has recommended by him to the Principal Extension Officer (PEO)-Comilla for registration. Necessary paper/documents for registration of another four WMGs (Karim, Kolmi, CBD-CBD-II & I) and three WMAs of South Hatiya have submitted to the AEO-BWDB, Noakhali to process and forward for registration.

Maintenance Work by the WMOs:

Once the Noakhali O & M Division, BWDB, Noakhali has initiated to do minor maintenance work by the WMOs directly to support them in raising a fund by WMOs as well as to solve field maintenance problems more properly. Accordingly, a proposal was forwarded to the board of BWDB for approval. Soon after getting approval from the competent authority, XEN, Noakhali O & M Division made a discussion with TA team to set modalities to start some maintenance work to be implemented by the WMOs directly because any modalities or guidelines were not given from the board to execute the work by WMOs. XEN then asked five WMGs and one WMA to submit him a five member’s sub-committee by each WMG/WMA. After having the sub-committee, XEN issued work order at par schedule rate to the

WMOs treating them as D-Class contractor by following the method so far follow for contractor. The amount of work allocated to WMOs is around Tk 24 lac. It is to be mentioned that all the said WMOs completed their assigned work perfectly which reported by concerned Sectional Officer and others concerned. In this regard, a meeting was held at the conference room of BWDB on 4th June 2005 with active participation of all the members of sub-committee from 6 WMOs. XEN, BWDB presided over the meeting. In this meeting, the background of this work, physical and financial progress, present action from BWDB and WMOs, maintenance plan for FY2005-2006 and experiences of all in this regard was reviewed.

LGED also issued work order to one WMG of Bamni for construction an earthen road. LGED decided to provide them payment in line with the rules of LCS. It is reported that the said group completed the work in time maintaining very good quality.

Training and Orientation of WMGs/WMAs:

In the reporting period, three days basic training on participatory water management have provided to the members of executive committee of 10 WMGs by five events for the main land.

One-day orientation has provided to the newly formed 11 WMGs and three WMAs in Polder 59/3C-Bamni, three WMGs and one WMA in Gangchil and 10 WMGs in Boyer Chart on their task and responsibilities, O & M, registration and sustainability aspects. After reconstitution/formation, all the WMGs/WMAs have been functioning well by holding regular meeting and maintaining cooperation with concerned Union Parishad, BWDB, Noakhali and LGED.

One day practical training has provided to the operators working/selected for sluice operation at South Hatiya. Seven operators attended the training. Concerned sectional officer (SO) of both civil and mechanical from BWDB and Field Engineer, CDSP-II conducted the training.

Water management problems identified by the WMOs and remedies suggested as below:

South Hatiya:

- Many illegal occupants living in the sluice area particularly in South Hatiya, BWDB should take action on it.
- Many squatters occupied embankment and destroying the embankment; BWDB should take action on it.
- Outfall channel has silted at Kaderia due to non-flow of water.
- Union Parishad member and Chairman concerned are not cooperating the existing WMOs, need coordination meeting and discussion to mitigate the prevailing problems by the field officials of BWDB.
- Cyclone shelters constructed by CDSP-II are not handed over to the local groups resulted the bad maintenance and misuse of the shelters. LGED and UNO should sit together and solve the problem
- WMA-Burirdona proposed to develop a link canal between Jangalial Khal and Kaderia Khal, which has to be done by BWDB.
- Burirdona outfall channel not yet re-excavated. This will result in drainage congestion in the coming monsoon. BWDB should make a plan on it

Main Land:

- 1200 metre of embankment washed away in the last monsoon and construction of retired embankment is going on in the Charlengta area of Polder 59/3C, Bamni resulted the risk of flood in the coming monsoon. BWDB is already working on this.
- Construction of 13 flap gates in drainage sluice (DS-03) in 59/3C-Bamni is going on. BWDB should complete the work soon
- For construction of retired embankment on the Maismara Khal in P-59/3C would result drainage problem in the next monsoon. BWDB should re-excavate a bypass canal near the retired embankment.
- Lift gates in the CBD-II has broken and not yet been repaired. BWDB has informed the matter and should repair the gates.

3.1.7 Water Management

Support to establish good water management in the project continues. As part of that WMO have been established at different areas with a package of training on water management. Initiation of registration has also been started and is going on. BWDB has finalised Water Management Manual which is the implementation guidelines on achieving water management in the completed projects.

One core issue in establishing water management at the field level is to have proper functioning of infrastructure, i.e., embankment and sluices. In practice, the sluices are not functioning always satisfactory. The leakage makes water management unfavourable in the field. The matter is addressed by the project and a pilot activity on sluice renovation has been made in Char Majid sluice and one sluice in Hatiya. All its existing gates in Char Majid sluice have been renovated with new design and it is now found to be working properly. However, its real functioning can be monitored in coming monsoon months. The Technical Report 15b has detailed this matter and suggested BWDB to consider these suggestions.

3.2 Accumulation and dissemination of knowledge**3.2.1 Introduction**

WARPO recently requested CDSP-II to provide them with information relevant to their current and future activities. CDSP-II in 2003/4 catalogued all data in both hard and soft copy in their possession. This data extends far beyond the information reports etc generated by CDSP-II and is huge in volume. The catalogue has been fully updated on a regular basis and has been sent to WAROP to enable them and any others requiring such data to access the data from CDSP-II. This large resource requires meticulous keeping and updating by a suitable organisation.

3.2.2 Feasibility study Baggar Dona River catchments area

No activity.

3.2.3 Feasibility study Noakhali Khal

No activity.

3.2.4 Study on storage of Fresh Water

A community pond (0.38 ha.) has been excavated in Boyer Char as a pilot pond for drinking water. The people only collect water from it and none would be allowed to pollute its water in anyway. The community are managing the pond.

Boyer char faces severe scarcity for fresh water (saline free) particularly in the dry season and such paucity of water forces the population to drink not only polluted water but also saline water from the rivers and canals. All these cause different diseases of which diarrhoea is most prominent and it causes mortality in the area. Moreover, womenfolk bear the burden of water fetching from distant places and consequently they have to spend a substantial time of their daily chores. It has also implication on poverty of the char people who often suffer from diarrhoea, an effect of lack of fresh water, spend money, lose employment, and nutrition. Thus, the community pond for drinking water would contribute to reduce the poverty, improved living condition, etc.

3.2.5 Water related measurements

Daily water level (WL) readings were collected in nine locations:

- Muhuri (at Feni regulator),
- Bamni sluice,
- Char Bhatirtek,
- Char Majid,
- Bhuiyerhat,
- Char Baggar Dona-I,
- Char Baggar Dona-II,
- South Hatiya
- Nijhum Dwip.

Daily salinity data on open water (sea or river) were collected at the same places, except for Bhuiyerhat. Salinity of water inside (polder) was measured on a weekly basis in three CDSP-I polders plus Char Baggar Dona-I.

Rainfall and ground water level were collected in three CDSP-I polders

- South Hatiya,
- Nijhum Dwip,
- Muhuri,

on a daily basis. The salinity of ground water was measured three times in a month. The measurement of salinity was done every 10th day of the month.

As usual like previous report, an hourly measurement of water level was collected at Bhuiyerhat (downstream part of Baggar Dona River) on request of IWM. Also in Bamni sluice water level was collected on an hourly basis. All data collected from the field on a monthly basis, being processed and stored in the access database. The water level data of Bamni sluice and Bhuiyer hat gauge station are being supplied to IWM.

In June 2003, four additional gauges were installed within polder of CBD-I, CBD-II, CM and CBT as part of MTR recommendations. This was done to ascertain the water

levels within polders in rainy season. The daily water level with salinity measurement was also recorded from July to October as usual.

Tubewell water salinity in CDSP-I area was surveyed in April 2005.

3.2.6 Soil related measurements

For monitoring changes in soil salinity level, SRDI collected soil samples from three fields representing high, medium and low salinity regimes in each of the ten chars (7 chars of CDSP-II and three chars of CDSP-I). Samples were collected during February, April and June from two layers, 0-10 and 10-30cm. Soil salinity was measured directly in 1:1 soil-water suspension.

Dynamics of soil salinity in the coastal region differs as was perceived before. A clear idea can be obtained through a survey among the old settlers. Their reports may be substantiated by field measurement of soil salinity. A study has been initiated jointly by SAA and SEA. SEA will conduct the survey while SAA will collect and analyse about 50 soil samples along two predetermined transect lines across the coastal areas of Noakhali Sadar and Ramgati Upazila of Lakshmipur. The initial sampling and survey are done during March 2005.

3.2.7 Pilot activities in the area of land & water engineering

Monitoring erosion on the western bank of Boyer Char continues. Regular data is collected after two-week interval. The erosion near Tankir khal continues at a high and worrying rate. BWDB was supplied with this information and it was proposed to move the alignment of the proposed embankment.

Erosion is also seen in the southern bank of Polder 59/3C (Char Langta). It is being monitored by the project. This erosion has started last year during the flood and about 1.5 km CERP embankment has been washed out. BWDB is taking protective measures in this area.

3.2.8 Study on potential of costal agriculture

The proceedings of the workshop held on 23 November 2004 has been produced and circulated. DAE has started translating the Technical Report 12, Vol. 2 for publication as the Technology Source Book in Bangla. A launching workshop on the activities planned for Kharif-I, 2005 was held on 17 April 2005 and another workshop was held on 30th May 2005 to discuss about the Kharif-II, 2005 programmes and to finalize the strategies for improved service delivery by DAE. The annual seminar was held on 7th June 2005 to discuss the topic entitled *Managing soil salinity for sustainable crop production in saline ecosystem of southeast coastal chars* presented by S. A. Sattar.

3.2.9 Monitoring of developments in the CDSP-I polders

The monitoring programme in CDSP-I polders continued in the reporting period for all but infrastructures components.

Land Settlement

The Land Monitoring Survey 2004-05 has been completed and an Internal Resource Report is expected to be prepared by July 2005. It is a sample survey with a sample size of 10% population (452 out of 4550). The sample survey covered a wide range of

variables with special emphasis on land possession and retention by the land recipients. The survey also explored some other related issues like land management by the land recipients and their economic conditions i.e. livelihoods.

An abstract of the findings of the Internal Resources Report will be incorporated in the final report of the project that is expected to be published in July 2005.

Agriculture

Changes in soil salinity were recorded during February, April and June in the three CDSP-I (see section 3.2.6) polders. Adoption of HYV Aman rice varieties introduced earlier was monitored during the Kharif-II season through transect survey along eight pre-determined transect lines in the three (2 lines in CBD-II, 3 lines each in CM and CBT) project sites. Similar surveys have been done in the CDSP-II areas except MAA. The result can be seen in section 3.3.4.

Fishery

Greater Noakhali Aquaculture Extension Project (GNAEP) has extended its activities in CDSP areas. It has formed 52 groups of which 13 groups are newly formed. Besides 140 female headed households, 1913 households are getting benefits from GNAEP programme. A close interaction between CDSP and GNAEP still continues for accelerating the pace of implementation and CDSP provides GNAEP with all sorts of software supports whenever needs.

A tripartite meeting with CDSP II, GNAEP and RDP-23 was held to start GNAEP work in Boyer char and a field visit was made in June to explore the potential of fish culture with the actual land possessors.

Despite the initial concerns CDSP-II had, as to possible negative socioeconomic effects the relationship with GNAEP may have had, CDSP-II is now totally convinced by the open handed and positive work done by GNAEP. The benefits this successful collaboration can gain for the peoples of the Chars. Continuous interaction and exchange of information are going on between the concerned GNAEP and CDSP-II teams in respect to fishery activities in CDSP-I areas.

3.2.10 Cost benefit analysis

Formal Technical reporting by both CDSP-II and CDP experts is being produced and will be published before September 2005.

3.2.11 Sharing Knowledge: Land Settlement CDSP

Land settlement programme allots land among the landless people who are the poorest of the poor and are living in a vulnerable coastal chars facing all sorts of odds in a coastal environment. The land settlement activities of CDSP II aims at bringing change in the perilous living conditions to a decent living conditions in line of long term development objectives of CDSP II. Many benefits go to the landless families, when a settlement programme completes successfully. These are as follows:

- a) Empower landless people through ensuring the official land title over *khas* land

- b) Provide social security to the landless people by providing them with land title
- c) Free the landless people from the clutches of the *jotedars*
- d) Free the landless poor from paying Tk. 300 for an acre of land for every crop harvest as crop compensation. This is an income of the government but it reduces the landless people who earn very little for livelihood
- e) Free the landless people from a section unscrupulous land officials who exploit them in the name of crop compensation for which they extract money from the landless
- f) With land title they can get bank loan keeping land as collateral and this would let them free themselves from the clutches of the moneylenders who charge high interest rate.
- g) Official land title would encourage the land recipients to invest for improving land quality for higher production and with higher production their poverty would reduce considerably and living standard would be better
- h) Similarly, official land title would encourage the land recipients to invest for improving homestead gardening for higher production and higher production would raise their income, hence reduce their poverty. Moreover, it would provide nutrition for the family members
- i) With official land title, the settlers would be encouraged to improve their housing conditions and it would improve their living environment. With improved living environment their health hazard would be reduced
- j) It would ease the social strife for which lack of land title is the root cause.
- k) Moreover, it would help the landless people to break their dependency on the village leaders with whom being compelled they entangle themselves in a patron-client relationship and to keep the relationship they have pay a lot to their. Through breaking the patron-client, relationship the landless people would also be able to stop drainage of their resources, which they have to pay to their patrons both for land title and other social conflict.

Training of land administration

- a) It would enhance the capacity of the land administration and therefore expedite the land settlement process which ultimately benefits the landless people who getting the title would be able to increase their income in different ways as said above.
- b) It would ensure the transparency of the land settlement and the commitment of the land settlement official and these would ultimately benefit the landless people who as result would increase their income as stated above.

3.2.12 Sluice Mechanical Component Improvement Pilot.

The fabrication of sluice components in the BWDB ME workshop reported to have started in the previous report PR11 has been concluded and additional fabrication order was placed with the ME for a new sluice in South Hatiya.

Both sluices gates have been installed; the original in Char Majid, a reconstruction/repair activity and in South Hatiya where the new concept sluice is being installed into a new sluice. Both sluices are functioning extremely well and they have been inspected at regular intervals up to the time of drafting this progress

report. Of particular importance is the positive reaction to the 'new' sluice by the peoples of the area.

The Technical Report 15a has been published and it reviewed the background and reasons for the pilot with construction concepts and designs. The more important Technical Report is TR15b which has reviewed, and comment on the design / installation and functioning of the new sluices. This is written by the former Director General of BWDB a notable expert in water structure design. Included in this TR is a detailed analysis on the magnitude of the 'sluice problem' in Bangladesh. It is published in end of June 2005.

The IPSWAM team visited Noakhali to inspect the sluice at Char Majid having been given the drawings and background on the activity previously. They were satisfied with the sluice after inspecting the installation and have ordered sluices of the same design from the BWDB ME workshop.

This activity is considered by CDSP-II and others as very important and the reader is directed to the TR15a and TR15b for the fuller picture of the activity.

3.3 Direct improvement of economic and social situation

3.3.1 Introduction

The improvement in the social harmony within Boyer Char reported previously has maintained to the advantage of all. However the problem of the non demarcation of the boundary between Noakhali and Lakshmipur persists. A team from GoB visited the area in May 2005 to establish the boundary on the ground; they were not allowed to proceed by the peoples of the area. These objections are, but not proven, to be instigated from outside Boyer Char for reasons which may not be for the long term benefit of the peoples of the area.

3.3.2 Official settlement of households on Khas lands

a. Progress about the land settlement process

Change of PC, MoL and DC, Noakhali and rightly taken over the issues of land settlement by them the overall land settlement progress is encouraging and satisfactory. PC, MoL attends the Agricultural Khas Land Management and settlement committee meeting of Noakhali district, held in the month of April and addressed many issues and local problems of land settlement before the meeting. DC, Noakhali properly took his cognitions over these issues and gave clear-cut decisions to UNO and AC (L) s to overcome complexities prevailing in many areas of land settlement process. Following that move, land settlement progress reached 83% of district approval against its original target. In Mirsharai (Muhuri accreted area) at last, it appears that land settlement target may be achieved within the stipulated time (30th September 2005), while in Companiganj the progress is almost stalemate due to some unavoidable situation, which are described in the subsequent sections;

Gangchil:

The settlement target in Gangchil is 800 landless families; 805 landless families were selected, and 619 settlement cases were opened. In the reporting period as per decision of the District agricultural Khas land management & settlement committee meeting a three-member inquiry committee comprising UNO, AC (L) and Senior Land Advisor was formed to look into the matter of 126 settlement cases, weather these can be approved or not. After inquiry, a report was submitted and the inquiry committee recommended preceding 27 cases, as those are not related with civil cases or other ambiguity. The committee also suggested amending shrimp land schedule,

which was earlier, declared by the Ministry of land in violation of MoL PP's provision. It is noted that about 200 acres of Gangchil land under CDSP-II was recently declared as shrimp land. Another 198 acres are involved with the civil court litigation, and for these reason progress in Gangchil is poor. In the mean time among earlier approved 158 settlement cases by the district committee 70 cases have been registered to the landless families. The rest cases are in the pipeline for Lease deed execution, registration and Khatian distribution. Upazila Agricultural Khas land management and settlement committee meeting held in the month of May, considering field scrutiny report newly selected 40 landless families to allot Khas land and also decided to go for further field inquiry to identify clean cases, whom Khas land can be allotted without confronting any dispute.

Mora Dona:

Settlement target in Mora Dona is almost achieved by the end of June 2005. Considering 1200 landless family as the settlement target, more than targeted families, already 1217 settlement cases have been initiated and out of which District committee has approved 939 settlement cases for the allotment of the title deed. In the reporting period, maximum efforts were given to the field of Kabuliyat Execution, Registration and Khatian preparation activities rather than Jamabondi preparation stage; and as a result, Khatian distribution programme has completed. Deputy Commissioner Noakhali, ADC (Revenue) and other senior officers from the district administration were regularly attended many periodical Khatians handing over ceremonies. According to the previous decision of the Upazila committee field inquiry was done, and about 50 cases were detected entangled with the MoL's shrimp land schedule and other 70 cases under different land litigation problem. District Agricultural Khas Land Management & Settlement Committee meeting held in the month of April 2005 formed a three-member committee comprising RDC, A.C (Land), and Senior Land Advisor, CDSP-II to look into the matter of shrimp land entangled settlement cases. The committee, after detail consulting related papers and field inquiry, opined that, unless disposal of the High Court cases as well as the correction of the shrimp land schedule by the Ministry of Land, these 50 cases could not be possible to proceed further. The land related with the remaining 70 cases found already been allotted to the other people by the government before CDSP-II, so these cases also could not be proceeded without cancelling the earlier cases.

CBD-I:

Jamabondi approval stage is almost completed in Char Baggar Dona-I area. Now Kabuliyat execution, Kabuliyat registration, Khatian preparation and Khatian handover activities are going on. Very recently, government has come to know that at least three civil-case verdicts have made obstacle for 86 CBD-I settlement cases to complete its formalities. Collecting information from many sources, TA Team already have supplied the detail case particulars to the concerned authority in written to file appeal cases in favour of government to the higher courts. In the mean time, government has decided to proceed with these 86 cases, leaving case-related plots out of allotment. According to this decision, these 86 cases are now in the Jamabondi preparation stage. The District Committee for title deed has approved already 895 cases out of targeted 918. It is anticipated that, the part of the residual including Khatian distribution will be completed within September 2005.

Bandartila – Nijhum Dwip:

In Bandartila – Nijhum Dwip the possible progress of Land settlement target has been already achieved. Land settlement target in Nijhum Dwip and Bandartila is 630 households and 673 landless families have been selected, 609 Settlement cases approved in the Upazila Committee and District committee for the title deed. About 600 cases, Kabuliats have been executed and registration completed 585 cases. It is expected that the remainder of the work including Khatian distribution will be done within September 2005. During the reporting period in February 2005, Deputy Commissioner of Noakhali attended two separate Khatian distribution ceremonies in Bandartila and Nijhum Dwip and handed over Khatians to the landless families.

South Hatiya:

In South Hatiya, substantial progress has been achieved in all stages of settlement process. Out of targeted 2300 families; during the reporting period, Jamabondi of 2252 settlement cases have been approved by the both Upazila and District Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Committees. It is assumed that Kabuliyat execution; Kabuliyat registration and Khatian handover programme will be completed soon. Even at the ending time of the project period there is a local demand from landless people that at least a single round of landless family selection hearing sessions may be arranged for absentee land occupiers who did not participate in the earlier hearings. This is as because it appears that the excitement caused by the populace of the remote Hatiya people seeing land settlement cases coming to fruition created a demand for more land to be settled, as previously there was either disbelief that such a process would be possible. Considering these feelings of the Hatiya people, a compact field hearing sessions were arranged in the month of May and June 2005 and selected more 100 landless families for settle land. In future CDSP-II project should be considered as a vital medium for the continuation of the land settlement process until it is clear that sustainability is achieved in three to four years. A withdrawal at this early stage would cause the success to flounder.

Muhuri Accreted Area (MAA):

In the year of 2001 plot-to-plot survey was done in Muhuri Accreted Area (MAA). Except a small part but a disputed area between Sonagazi and Mirsharai Upazilas, other areas were identified as Khas land (1,537 acres) available for official settlement. When Upazila Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Committee started hearing-sessions for selection of landless families, many of the land occupants claimed these lands as ancestral land while the government records shows these are actually Khas land. Moreover, people of the area were not willing to treat themselves as landless. After that for several months' government suspended the function of Upazila and District Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Committees and Union Parishad election was also held in the year of 2002. In 2003 boundary issue between Sonagazi and Mirsharai Upazilas stirred up badly and all these events seriously affected the land settlement progress in Muhuri. On the other hand, a group of the land occupants in MAA filed a writ petition to the High Court division claiming most of the CDSP-II areas as their ancestral land and failed to obtain any order in favour of them. After loosing the court case, the land occupants came back to the Upazila Committee and sought the landless application form. In

December 2004 Upazila Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Committee especially arranged a three-day long hearing session for selection landless family and selected about 1050 landless to allot Khas land there. This situation changed the whole scenario abruptly and it seemed that the settlement target here could be achieved within the stipulated time. But in the mean time, in the last week of June 2005, some people started claiming some land of CDSP-II there as a shrimp land and managed to get status quo over the on going settlement process from Ministry of Land and Divisional Commissioner office, Chittagong. This affected the overall progress of land settlement in MAA. For this reason, at the end of June 820 landless family settlements out of targeted 1000 settlement cases have been achieved.

Boyer Char:

During the reporting period, several initiatives were taken to resolve the boundary issue of Boyer Char between Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts. According to the request from TA Team, Embassy and Ministry of Land (MoL), Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DGLRS) quickly sent a traverse survey party in Boyer Char in the month of April 2005 to demarcate on-the-ground district boundary line between Noakhali and Lakshmipur. After completion of ground work by the survey team, Directorate of Land Records fixed a date on 28th May 2005 for convey and show the district boundary line on the ground in front of district and Upazila level administrative officers of Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Hatiya and Ramgati respectively. However, on the very date of showing demarcation line, people from Ramgati created obstacles to put the demarcation line and therefore the attempt to resolve the boundary issue was abandoned. Now the matter is under consideration of Project Co-ordinators office of Ministry of Land and Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DGLRS), for further steps to resolve.

Consolidation of the Landless information and processing of Plot-to-Plot survey data of Boyer char has already been done in soft copies. As per PTPS, the total surveyed area of Boyer Char is 13567.35 acres and 9544 households were found. Shifting of the map information from the field book and inking of the Mouza maps of Boyer Char that was started in June/04 and completed in December 2004. After finishing inking and drawing Mouza maps, 28 out of 31 sheets of double copy maps were sent to AC (Land) office, Hatiya for approval of Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali. AC (Land) and UNO, Hatiya forwarded these maps to DC Office in the month of May 2005 and now it is pending in the office of Deputy Commissioner for final approval. After getting approval by DC, Noakhali, the maps will be digitised and will be distributed in several concerned land offices for settlement purposes. Before getting started settlement operation in Boyer Char during CDSP-III phase, a survey work may be needed to draw the actual position of proposed embankment in the approved Boyer Char map sheets. After finalise district boundary line, some map sheets may also have to be needed to get approval from Lakshmipur district administration.

Court cases:

During the reporting period, the Deputy Commissioner Noakhali was requested to take necessary steps against three civil court cases of CBD-I area by filing appeal petition. However, there was no visible action found from the district administration since June 2005. In the mean time, a few new cases have been filed against the land settlement activities under CDSP-II while some of them have also been disposed of.

At present seventy-six (76) court cases are pending in different courts (ref list of court cases). Civil court cases often block the land settlement activities as the court puts injunction order against the land settlement process. Usually those are filed by the 'land grabbers' to jeopardise the settlement programme.

Survey of Nolir Char:

During this reporting period, an outlining of boundary survey in Nolir Char consists of Char Amanat, Char Azmol, Char Rashid, Char Rahman, Patar Char, Char Carring etc. under Hatiya Upazila has been carried out. Nolir Char is a newly accreted vast land located in the eastern side of Boyer Char and its area about three times larger than that of Boyer Char. Mass habitation starts here from the year of 2000 and now about 50,000 river-eroded landless people living in this char without any humanitarian support. This char may be the appropriate location for further intervention of future development works. It is also noted that, the land of the char is absolutely Khas and it is the high time, as well as ideal for the operation of landless settlement programme. Preparation of outlining map and consolidation of field survey data may be completed during CDSP-III phase.

General comment:

By the end of June 2005, 83% of the original settlement target has been achieved. The remaining 17% could not be achieved because of shrimp land declaration, civil court cases, lack of proper monitoring from Project Co-ordinator's office and dilatory decision making process from the local administration side. However, a part of the remaining 17% is expected to be achieved by the end of September 2005.

It should be noted that mere approval of settlement cases by the district committee does not complete the settlement process. Other activities such as lease-deed execution, registration and record of rights (*Khatian*) distribution are necessary, particularly handing over of the *Khatians* is the conclusive document of the settled land that establishes land rights of the recipient over the government Khas land. It is expected that the remaining works of the approved cases would continue until by September 2005.

Progress Khas Land Settlement: 30 June,2005

CDSP-II

Upazila	Polder/ Area	Available Khas Land (Acre)	Landless Settlemen t Target HHs.	Landless Selected HHs.	Settlement case started Nos.	Jamabondi prepared Nos.	Jamabondi Approval		Kabuliyat Execution Nos.	Kabuliyat Registrati on Nos.	Khatian Prepara tion Nos.	Khatian Handover Nos.
							Upazila level Nos.	Distict level Nos.				
Noakhali Sadar	Mora Dona	1813.47	1200	1490	1217	1080	1080	939	939	739	650	558
	CBD-I	2264.50	918	945	943	943	927	895	750	560	450	225
Compani gonj	Gangchil South Elahi	1234.00	800	805	619	158	158	158	158	70	58	0
Hatiya	South Hatiya	2364.00	2300	2252	2252	2252	2252	2252	1510	1460	1305	1135
	Nijhum Dwip	392.23	260	174	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	Bandartila	550.00	370	499	499	499	499	499	480	475	400	390
Mirsharai & Sonagazi	MAA	1500.00	1000	1051	1051	1051	1051	820	397	393	155	36
Total		10118	6848	7216	6691	6093	6077	5673	4344	3807	3128	2454
% in respect with target				105.37	97.71	88.97	88.74	82.84	63.43	55.59	45.68	35.84

Statement of court cases filed against CDSP -II {Land claims}

SL. NO.	T.S. NO	Name of the plaintiffs
1	T.S.51/2000	Md. Sana ullah and 20 others
2	T.S47/2000	Hazi Nurur Rahman and 21 others
3	T.S.56/2000	Nurun Nabi and 15 others
4	T.S.77/2000	Md. sk. Fartid and 9 others
5	T.S.53/2000	Rahmatullah and 12 others
6	T.S.66/2000	Abdul Malek s/o A.Majid Char Clerk and 27 Others
7	T.S336/2000	Md. Shabuddin and 14 Others
8	T.S.364/2000	Md.Yusuf and 15 Others
9	T.S.337/2000	Mofizuddin and 16 Others
10	T.S.342/2000	Hazi Haris Ahmed and 4 others
11	T.S.344/2000	Tazol Hoque and 10 Others
12	T.S.350/2000	Abdul Azim and 7 Others
13	T.S.352/2000	Selimuddin and 26 Others
14	T.S.357/2000	Nur mohammed and 10 Others
15	T.S.381/2000	Tofail Ahmed and 6 Others
16	T.S.362/2000	Abul Kalam and 22 Others
17	T.S.363/2000	Abdul Motaleb and 17 others
18	T.S.349/2000	Md. Mostafa and 13 others
19	T.S.369/2000	Manik Mian and 8 others
20	T.S.375/2000	Mostafa Mian and 22 others
21	T.S.392/2000	Mojobul hoque and 12 others
22	TS 132/2001	Karimul Mowla & others.
23	T.S.411/2000	Sayedul Hoque
24	T S 20/2001	Md. Yousuf & Others
25	T S 327/97	Abdul Hamid
26	T S 343/97	Abdul Hamid
27	T S 726/97	Nozir Ahmed & Others
28	T S 480/2000	Jahanara Begum
29	T S 38/2000	Makhan Ch. Dhupi
30	T S 258/96	South Char Majid
31	T S 251/2000	Md. Siraj Miah and one
32	TS 82/2001	Jadu miah
33	TS 465/2001	Jaynal Abdin
34	TS 364/2001	Nizamuddin & others
35	TS 459/2000	Abdul Alim & others
36	TS 23/2003	Mahfuzul Haque
37	TS12/2001	Mowla Khatun @ Kulsum Khatun
38	TS 28/2003	Md. Yasin
39	TS 12/2004	Mozammel Haque & Others
40	TS 41/2001	Master Shamsuddin
41	TS 2/2003	Abdul Shahid

SL NO.	T.S. NO	Name of the plaintiffs
42	TS 11/2003	Md. Abul Kashem
43	TS 9/2003	Joynal Abedin
44	TS 95/2001	Safayet Hossain
45	TS 12/2002	Sirajul Islam
46	TS 6/2001	Ruhul Amin
47	TS 125/2001	Nurul Huda & others
48	Ptn. No. 63/2003	Regarding CV house site at Muktaria.
49	Ptn.No. 29/2003	Mahfuzul Hoque
50	Ptn.No. 51/2003	Harun-ur Rashid
51	Ptn.No.. 02/2004	Against construction of road in Mouza Macperson.
52	Ptn.No. 38/2003	Against construction of khal at Jahajmara
53	Ptn.No. 61/2003	Against Mohammedpur CV House.
54	T S 38/2001	Ansarul Hoq.
55	T S 56/2001	Md. Rashed & Others
56	TS 67/2001	Shafique Uddin & others
57	TS 56/2001	Md. Rashed & Others
58	TS 67/2001	Shafique Uddin & others
59	TS 38/2001	Ansarul Hoq.
60	TS 9/2001	Abdul Mannan
61	TS 11/2001	Munshi A. Jalil
62	TS 34/2001	Nurul Islam
63	TS 35/2001	Madinul Haq.
64	TS 57/2003	Haji Kamal Pasha
65	TS 06/2003	Jahanara Begum
66	Misc. A/No.91/01	Md. Faruk & Others
68	TA 169/2003	Md. Newazuddin. Against the order in TS No. 1/2003 .
69	TS 125/1993	Md.Abu Taher & Others
70	TS 243/2003	Abul Kashem & Others
71	TS 488/91	Anwara Begum & Others
72	TS 136/93	Anwarul Azim
73	489/91	Nuruzaman
74	TS 7/05	Abdul Hai
75	TS 21/05	Sekandar ahossain
76	TS 223/04	Abul Basar & Others

3.3.3 Construction of infrastructure

Introductory comment.

The concluding phase of CDSP-II requires that all infrastructure components are concluded. With the project, having been extended by one year and there is no sound engineering reason for construction work not to have been finished by June 2004 this should be the present position. However, despite considerable and increasing pressure having been placed on the LGED over the past three years the desired conclusion of all their activities by the end of June 2005 seems unlikely. The outcome will become clear towards the end of August 2005 when the deadline dates have passed and final inspections made. These deadline dates being

- ❖ 30th June 2005 all requests for reimbursement must be dated on or before the 30th June 2005. Later dates will not be accepted.
- ❖ 15th August 2005 all requests for reimbursement dated by or before 30th June 2005 must be received by CDSP-II at their Sonapur office by 15th August 2005. Late arrivals will not be accepted.
- ❖ 15th August 2005. Requests for previous reimbursements which have failed to meet the quality control standards or the documentation is lacking and as such are not transparent will have had certain or all items marked 'pending' hence requiring attention by the Implementing Agency before reimbursement can be approved. 15th August 2005 is the last day on which such recovery work and notification that the work has been done and is ready for inspection, in writing to CDSP-II in Sonapur will be accepted. Again, no late submissions are accepted.

The reason for these dead lines being the need for the CDSP-II quality control team to make full inspections of the works being claimed, failure to meet these deadlines will mean that reimbursement approval by the present CDSP-II consultants will not be possible.

The following table gives the details of the progress of infrastructure of all the IAs. This will be reviewed finally and will be reported in the final progress report PR-13.

Name of area: MAA (1):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Peripheral embankment	11.58 km	100	BWDB	
Sluices	2 Nos.	100		
Irrigation inlets	2 Nos.	100		
Foreshore afforestation	0.43 Unit	85		On-going
Repair of sluices	1 No.	85		Ichhakhali
Drainage/Irrigation khals	16.50 km	100		
Pavement of old embankment	4.00 km	100		
Crest improvement on old embankment	5.00 km	100		
Rural road (WFP)	15.00 km	100	LGED	
Bridge cum culvert	2 Nos.	5		Work stopped.
Culvert	19 Nos.	100		
Cyclone shelter	4 Nos.	100		
Pond Excavation (WFP)	4 Nos.	100		
Cluster village complex (GOB)	4 Nos.	49		2- 98%, 2 - not started.
Test Tube Wells	7 Nos.	100	DPHE	

Name of the area: Bamni catchments area, area 59/3C (2.a):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Main khal	30.00 km	100	BWDB	
Secondary khal (WFP)	25 km	100		
Sluice approach road	8.40 km	100		
Box Culvert	4 Nos.	100		
Bridge	4 Nos.	100		
Sandwip ferry ghat road	4 Km.	100	LGED	
Re-sectioning of rural road (WFP)	18.78 Km.	100		
Cyclone Shelter at Char Langta	1 No.	100		

Name of the area: Char Gangchil-Torabali (2.b):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Low embankment	4.62 km	100	LGED	
Pipe culvert (on low Embankment)	4 nos.	100		
Rural road (WFP)	6.00 km	100		
Pipe Culvert	2 Nos.	100		
Box Culvert	3 Nos.	100		
Cyclone shelter	1 No.	100		
Test Tube Wells	2 Nos.	100	DPHE	
Users Tube Wells	9 Nos.	100		
Latrine	130 nos.	100		

Name of the area: Char Lakshmi (2.c):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Rural road (WFP)	7.00 km	100	LGED	
Box Culvert	3 Nos.	100		
Cyclone shelter	3 Nos.	100		
Test Tube wells	3 Nos.	100	DPHE	
Users Tube Wells	47 Nos.	100		
Latrine	390 Nos.	100		

Name of the area: Area 59/3B, southeast (2.d):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Sluices	2 Nos.	100	BWDB	
Lift gates	7 Nos.	100		
Khal	54.00 km	100		
Box Culvert	13 Nos.	100		
Pipe culvert	2 Nos.	100		
Rural road (WFP)	5.00 km	100	LGED	
Sheds for WMCs	1 No.	100		

Name of the area: Char Mora Dona (2.e):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Rural road (WFP)	7.00 km.	100	LGED	
Box Culvert	2 Nos.	100		
Pipe Culvert	3 Nos.	100		
Cyclone shelter	2 Nos.	100		
Test Tube wells	3 Nos.	100		
Users Tube Wells	92 Nos.	100	DPHE	
Latrine	620 Nos.	100		

Name of the area: Char Baggar Dona I (2.f):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Shed for WMC	1 No.	100	LGED	
Box/Pipe Culverts	3 Nos.	100	BWDB	

Name of the area: Char Baggar Dona II (2.g):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Repair of C.V. house	196 Nos.	100	LGED	
Shed WMC	1 No	100		
Repair of tube wells	71 Nos.	100	DPHE	

Name of the area: Char Majid (2.h):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Re-excavation of Secondary/Tertiary khal	4.00 km	100	BWDB	
Culvert near old CEP sluice	1 No.	100		
Repair of C.V. House	367 Nos.	100	LGED	
Pipe culvert	3 Nos.	100		
Shed for WMC	1 No.	100		
Repair of tube well	62 Nos.	100	DPHE	

Name of the area: Char Bhatirtek (2.i):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Re-excavation of Secondary/Tertiary khal	9.30 Km	100	BWDB	
Repair of c.v. House	215 Nos.	100	LGED	
Pipe culvert	1 No.	100		
Sheds for WMCs	3 Nos.	100		
Repair of tube wells	87 Nos.	100	DPHE	

Name of the area: Boyer Char (2.j):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Rural road	8.22 km	100	LGED	
Cyclone shelter	2 Nos.	100		
HBB Road	8.22 Km.	100		
5-V Box culvert	1 No.	100		
20 m span bridge	1 No.	100		
Deep Tube Wells (Test)	6 Nos.	100	DPHE	

Name of the area: South Hatiya (3.a):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Sea dyke: 15.50 Km. to 17.60 Km	2.10 km	100	BWDB	
Interior dyke: 0 to 15.50 & 17.60 to 20.90 Km.	18.70 Km.	100		
Sluice	3 Nos.	100		
Drainage cum Flushing sluice	6 Nos.	100		
Reshaping old sluice	1 No	100		
Khal	22.00 km	100		
Improvement of guest house	1 No.	100		
Foreshore afforestation	0.57 Unit	90		On-going
Rural road	38.00 km	100	LGED	
Carpeting of link road to old embankment	1.30 km	100		
Bridge / culvert	20 Nos.	100		
Cyclone shelter	7 Nos.	98		6 – 100% & 1 – 95%
Pond (WFP)	6 Nos.	100		
Cluster village complex (GOB)	6 Nos.	50	MoL	3 – 100% & 3 – not started.
Test Tube Wells	5 Nos.	100	DPHE	
Users Tube Wells	102 Nos.	100		
Latrine	500 Nos.	100		

Name of the area: Nijhum Dwip/Char Osman (3.b):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Rural road (WFP)	12.00 km	100	LGED	
Foot bridge	1 No.	100		
Culvert	5 Nos.	100		
Cyclone shelter	1 No.	100		
Test Tube wells	4 Nos.	100	DPHE	
Users Tube Wells	30 Nos.	100		
Latrine	200 nos.	100		

Name of the area: Nijhum Dwip/Bandartila (3.c):

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Rural road (WFP)	10.00 km	100	LGED	
Bridge/culvert	4 Nos.	100		
Cyclone shelter	4 nos.	95		2 – 100% & 2 - 88% (avg.)
Test Tube wells	3 Nos.	100	DPHE	
Users Tube Wells	7 Nos.	100		
Latrine	200 Nos.	100		

Works under local level planning programme:

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks	
Description of works	Quantity				
Char Darbesh:					
Rural road (WFP)	6.2 Km.	100	LGED		
Resectioning of Rural road (WFP)	33.63 Km.	100			
Re-excavation of Drainage Channel (WFP)	14.79 Km.	100			
Play ground	3 Nos.	100			
Latrine	450 Nos.	100			
U – drain	17 Nos.	100			
Box Culvert	2 Nos.	100			
Repair of Mandir	1 No.	100			
Supply of pipe	50 Nos.	100			
Shaherkhali:					
Rural road (WFP)	20 Km.	100			
Re-sectioning of rural road (WFP)	24.95 Km.	100			
U drain	10 Nos.	84		8 – 100%, 2 – 50%; on-going.	
Box Culvert	2 Nos.	70		On going.	
Pucca road	1.30 Km.	100			
Re-excavation of Drainage Channel (WFP)	4.05 Km.	100			
Supply of pipe	95 Nos.	100			
Latrine	265 Nos.	85		On going	
Char Badam:					
Rural road (WFP)	24.62 Km.	100			
Play Ground	3 Nos.	100			
Re-excavation of Drainage Channel (WFP)	12.87 Km.	100			
Box culvert	2 Nos.	100			
CV House	1 No	100			
Girls' common room in Madrasha.	250 Sft.	100			
Improvement of Bazar	1 No.	100	LGED		
Latrine	154 Nos.	100			
Jahajmara:					
Rural road (WFP)	12 Km.	100			
Re-sect. of rural road (WFP)	18 Km.	100			

Re-excavation of Khal (WFP)	16 Km.	100	
Box culvert	3 Nos.	100	
Killa construction (WFP)	3 Nos.	100	
Play ground	1 No.	100	
Low Embankment (WFP)	1 Km.	100	
Supply of pipes	120 Nos.	100	
Improvement of Bazar	1 No.	100	
Construction of stair	1 No.	100	
Latrine	370 Nos.	100	
Deep Tube Wells	8 Nos.	100	

Other works:

Planned works for the whole period		Progress in % up to June 2005	Agency	Remarks
Description of works	Quantity			
Office for AC (L) in Companiganj, Noakhali Sadar and Hatiya	3 Nos.	100	LGED/MoL	
1 st floor of office building at Sonapur BWDB compound.	1 No.	100	BWDB	
Land office in Boyer Char	1 No.	90	MoL	On-going

Benefit achieved due to construction of infrastructure-

It helps in protecting lives and property of coastal people from the devastation of the tidal surges. Generating direct employment for construction work it contributes to income generation of the local labour. It facilitates the communication and linkage of the locality with the outside world and hence the mobility of the people. More mobility means more opportunity for earning income. With increased income the char people improve their living standard.

It would increase the plying of different types of vehicles in the locality particularly rickshaw and van and hence new employment for the poor people and new income sources for the small entrepreneurs (vehicle owners).

It would contribute to increase agricultural production in particular and other sectors in general by providing protection to the char land from the intrusion of saline water both during the tidal surges and daily routine tide. As a result, it would help increase the employment opportunity of the char people in agricultural sector and hence increase income and living standard in the long run. Moreover, it would also help increase the income from the agricultural sector for the marginal and small farmers, the predominant section of the char population and the sharecroppers for achieving improved living condition in the coastal char areas. Similarly, income from other sectors like fishery, kitchen gardening, poultry due to protection from tidal surges, would be increased in the long run and the living standard consequently.

Water supply and sanitation

Commensurate with the Millennium Development Goals Bangladesh wants to achieve universal coverage of sanitary latrine and safe drinking water by 2015. The sanitation and safe drinking water program of CDSP will contribute in this respect. Sanitary latrine will play an important role in keeping clean environment and it would ensure decent living environment.

Cyclone shelters

Primary function is to help in protecting of life the coastal population from the devastation of the tidal surges. In addition, cyclone shelters have multi-purpose uses of which school building is the most important. As a result, it contributes to the achievement of universal literacy and increased enrolment in the project areas. Since education improves the human resource quality the cyclone shelters being used for schoolhouse contribute to improve the human resource quality that is the major objective of the project.

3.3.4 Productive Developments.

A. Field Crops

A1. Agricultural extension

Agricultural extension activities are carried out in all the seven CDSP-II chars. The activities at MAA have been squeezed due to various problems related to land settlement, expansion of shrimp ponds etc. A short account of all activities completed during the reporting period (Kharif-II season) is given in Table 1. During the reporting period 135 demo plots were established to show farmers the performance of HYV Aman rice.

A2. Monitoring

See sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.9

A3. Input supply

In order to support these field activities about 2.5 tons of seed of various HYV Aman rice were distributed among the farmers.

Table 1. Agricultural extension activities in CDSP-II chars in Kharif-I seasons 2005.

Activity	Name of char							Total
	MD	CL	GT	SH	BT	CO	MAA	
1. Demo plots:								
- Full demo	12	1	1	5	2	2	2	25
- Motivation demo	7	4	2	5	2	3	2	25
- Test	6	4	2	4	3	1	0	20
2. Training								
- Farmer training	14	2	2	11	1	2	3	35
- IPM training	10	1	1	8	1	1	3	25
- DAE staff training								4
3. Transect survey*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
4. Field Day	13			10			2	25
4. Crop-cut	67			37			6	110
5. Motivation tour	5			4			1	10
6. Raising seedling	7000			10000				17000
7. Seed supply (kg)	1745	368	355	1375	241	270	381	4735
8. Fertilizer (kg)								
- Urea	2532	280	240	1092	448	44	424	5460
- TSP/DAP	1899	210	180	819	336	4	318	4095
- MP	1266	140	120	546	224	33	212	2730
9. Inoculum	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
						22		
						2		
						0		
10. Workshop/Seminar								1
- Seasonal workshop								2
- Annual workshop								1
- Seminar								1

* CDSP-I areas (CBD-II 2 lines + CBT 3 lines + CM 3 lines) = 8 lines

* CDSP-II areas (3 lines each in MD, CL, GT, 2 lines each in BT and CO and 5 lines in SH)=22 lines

Benefits of agricultural interventions

Agricultural sector activities aim at bringing about direct improvement in the economic situation and livelihood of the settlers. The improvement in agricultural production depends considerably on the availability of appropriate technologies, their dissemination and adoption. The input supply help the farmers adopt the new technologies at a faster pace. The demonstration, training and motivation tour activities created direct impact on the adoption of new technologies.

The adoption rate of HYV during Aman season varies from 4.0 to 27.1% with an average of 11.2% and the same during Aus season varies from 24.0 to 74.6% with a mean of 46.5%. The mean coverage of Rabi crops has increased from 14.7% during 2000 to 42.8% in 2004. Crop diversification has taken place and some potential cash crops like, okra, watermelon and cucumber are getting popular. Moreover,

some valued crops like mungbean and soybean are replacing the low priced crops such as greengram and linseed.

The overall cropping intensity has increased by another 7 in CDSP-I areas and 29% in the CDSP-II areas. This increased land use and changes in cropping pattern has increased employment, and income particularly of women and children in harvesting okra, chillies and mungbean.

The farmer forums are the means not the end in itself. However, as a mean it has achieved its objective by mobilising the farmers in adopting different technologies.

A4. Social forestry

Tree plantation programme along the internal roads of all the project sites have been finalized. This will be implemented during the coming full monsoon (July-August, 2005)

B Fisheries

Refer section 3.2.9

3.3.5 Environmental issues.

Social Forestry Adviser has produced a Technical Note (Technical Note-7) on Social Forestry, environment and maintenance issues after visiting different field areas. He has highlighted one important environmental issue like deer's fodder scarcity in Nijhum Dwip and recommended a few measures for immediate action. These are:

- Pruning of twigs/plucks leaves from top of Keora trees
- Procurement of Keora leaves and other available fodders from nearby areas
- Planting Napier grass in suitable areas in cooperation with livestock Department.

Encroachment in to forest of Nijhum Dwip has come to an appalling stage and the Social Forestry Adviser has recommended for immediate actions to check the encroachment.

3.3.6 Gender Aspects

During January – June 2005 there has been significant move both structurally and functionally with a view to make the *Sakhi Samity* (SS) independent of CDSP interventions. The SSs are 'unofficial' women groups formed by the female members of the SPC, PC, WMC, WMA, WMG, WMF after Gender Training with a view to create a forum of their own. However, these groups have been continuing existence without having a clear goal and activities.

Current status of these groups in Boyer Char is narrated in the following lines. Female members of the above-mentioned organizations from all over Boyer Char were organized in two groups. However, it was awful for many of them to attend meeting by walking for many hours. In order to overcome this constraint, it was decided by the members to reconstitute the groups with members from nearby areas.

This was done successfully. New members were included. Now there are 20 members in each group and they live close to each other.

The immediate outcome of these groups is: attendance increased dramatically, meeting started on time and one group (*Banolata Samity*) formed full-fledged committee. This group will start saving and looking forward to undertake economic activities of their own in future. In the mean time, one of local NGOs has agreed to take responsibility of this group. That means, this group will function independent of CDSP. The LPA and current in-charge of Gender Advisor along with FFC Boyer Char attended and facilitated all the meetings in Boyer Char.

The two groups in Hatiya organized seven meetings at the same time. The FFC Hatiya attended and facilitated the meetings. About 115 members attended these meetings. Fate of the '*Shakhi Samity*' of Hatiya would depend on the success of the group formed in Boyer Char.

Benefit of Gender activities: In CDSP-II Gender activity was aimed to mainstreaming it within the organization, implementing agencies and beneficiaries. Various activities have so far undertaken to achieve the goal. Apparently, Gender sensitivity of CDSP and implementing agency staff improved significantly. In the decision making process of CDSP gender concerns is given weight as needed. This may be viewed as the initial step to institutionalize the system to deal gender issue.

On the other hand, the beneficiaries at all levels accrued many benefits. All beneficiary members and many local people irrespective of women and men became aware of gender sensitivity. The benefit of taking part in different forum has created a chance for the women to get out of seclusion and voice their opinion in the concern organization. Many rural institutions not only included women but also more open to women's opinion and concerns.

Beneficiary women had a chance to have their own income from different economic activities specifically agriculture and became owner of resources through land settlement.

During land settlement, it is ensured that poor, single, deserted and distressed women get settlement with less hazard and harassment.

The attitude of male UP personnel to their female counterpart changed positively. At the same time, the women members of UPs are more conscious of their responsibilities and rights in the office.

Community as a whole is more aware of women's rights and gender issue as a result of 'gender' activities especially, observance of Women's Day' in the remote areas.

In general, mobility of women has increased tremendously in the char areas in their day to day activities.

All the many small improvements that initiated through CDSP-II gender activity would finally lead to improve gender relations. This should contribute ultimately to establish a developed society with just relationships among its members.

A Land Settlement

The strategy to attach priority on female-headed household in the land settlement process is regarded as unique and the main attraction to the community people. Female members of WMOs, SPCs, LADCs and UPs have been involved in landless selection sessions. The landless representative (more often a female) looks after the interest of women during land settlement.

During the period January – June 2005, about 7375 acres of land was given as settlement to 5673 landless families. An estimated 12-15% of the Khatian recipient family are female headed. In all Khatian documents, the name of the female member (wife) is written down along side the husband. The presumed benefit of this system of naming among others is that: abandonment of wife by husband will be reduced. In case it happens women can't be deserted from her place. Moreover, male person alone can't sell the land.

B. Infrastructure

Like in other fields female members of WMOs, SPCs and LADCs play active role in physical planning of the polders. They also contribute in the operation and maintenance (O & M) planning and repair and maintenance of Tube wells. During reporting period, a number of deep tube wells and single pit latrines were installed in the project areas including four UPs under LLP working area. They provide honest feedback about the lacking if any, in the quality of infrastructure in their areas.

C. Institution

Women's participation in local institutions is a priority in CDSP-II. All LADC, SPC, PC in CDSP II working area are reorganized into WMOs. In the new arrangement in WMG 50% members are women while in WMA and WMF women members ranges between 30-40%. Like in the past, women members' meeting attendance had a higher rate (for more see 3.1.6). Records of women members' attendance to different types of meetings are given in the box below:

Name of Area	WMO	LADC
Noakhali (Main land)	153	33
South Hatiya	110	NA
Boyer Char	111	NA
Bamni	114	NA

D. Agriculture

The role of women as farmer is recognized and their involvement in agricultural extension have increased during the reporting period. Involvement of farmers including women, in extension activities during this period is outlined below:

1. Noakhali Sadar

- Farmer Forum – The number of Farmers’ Forum remains the same (14) as the previous report.
- Field Demonstration – Total 215 numbers of HYV rice; nine were female farmers.
- Group Discussion- Total 42 meetings of 14 groups were held; 488 male and 184 female participants attended the events.
- Seed distribution- Of 4735 kg of HYV rice seeds female farmers’ share was 198 and that of male farmers was 4536 kg.
- Field day- A 25 Field day observed; 625 male and 125 female took part.
- Farmers’ Training- 37 batches received training. Total participant was 1000 (888 male, 222 female).
- IPM Training- Training on Integrated Pest Management was given to 750 farmers. Of them 600 was male and 150 female.
- Fertilizer Distribution- More than 41 tons of fertilizer was distributed. The male farmers received roughly 37 tons and female farmers’ share was about four tons.

2. Hatiya

- Farmer Forum - 25 total member: 783, male- 658, Female – 125
- Farmer Forum Meeting: 22 meetings were organized; 71 women and 414 male farmers attended the meeting.
- Demo farmer: Total demonstration was 28; 9 block demonstrations, 10 motivational and 9 test sites. Total farmer involved was 36 - four female and 32 male.
- Seed Distribution: 408 Kg of seeds was distributed; female farmers’ share was 26 kg only.
- Field Day: 10 field days were organized.
- Training: 421 farmers took part in training courses in 14 batches. Of the participants, 353 were male and 68 female. In addition to these, training course on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was organized. In these, 300 farmers (262 male 62 female) took part.
- Fertilizers distribution: Total quantity distribute was 4494 kg; male and female farmers’ share was 4020 and 474 respectively.
- Motivational Tours: Four trips were organized; 130 male and female farmers took part in the tour.

Chapter 4.

4. Project Organisation.

4.1 Introduction

The six Implementing Agencies remain the same.

4.2 The parties involved and their responsibilities.

4.2.1 Implementing agencies

Ministry of Water Resources is the lead and sponsoring institution.

Six other govt. implementing agencies are:

- a) Bangladesh Water Development Board (designated as lead agency)
- b) Ministry of Land
- c) Local Government Engineering Department
- d) Department of Public Health Engineering
- e) Department of Agricultural Extension
- f) Forest Department (FD)

4.2.2 Local Government Bodies

The close relationship continues with the CDSP, implementing agencies and UPs. The UPs made more direct (not via CDSP) communication with concern IAs to complete the planned activities of FY 2004-05. LPA and engineers have visited the UPs and work sites many times during the reporting period. Training course and exposure visit (for details see 5.5) organized for UP personnel has a discernable and positive influence on them.

4.2.3 Field level institutions

The project is working continuously to strengthen the capacity building of the WMOs to make them sustainable. The activities are formation of the organizational setups, ground work for group formation, training, fund raising by the WMOs and maintaining proper record and books. The maintenance plan so far prepared by the WMGs/WMAs/WMF has been implemented partly by BWDB.

Benefits directly accruing to the populations

1. Promotion of institutional environment:

- WMO discuss with local people, prepare a participatory maintenance plan with local needs and priorities and submit it to BWDB, LGED and Union Parishad
- WMO maintain contact with local people, UP and concerned agencies and working to solve the O & M problems as sustainable organization
- Role of WMOs recognized by GoB agencies like BWDB, LGED, DAE, DPHE as well as the NGOs working in the areas.

2. Social Improvement

- Involvement of poorest segment of people in forming WMO
- Involvement of socially unprivileged section including 50% women in the WMO
- Ensured at least 30-50% representation of women in the executive committee of WMO
- Local leadership and specially women's leadership developed
- WMOs are now socially recognized by LGI, and other community based organizations.

3. Improvement of economic condition:

- Agricultural productivity increased due to proper water management
- Savings, share and fund raising by WMOs has created access to the financial activities
- WMOs in many cases engaged for maintenance work, done work properly and earned profit through which they raised a fund

4. Living Condition Improvement

- Due to awareness on WATSAN, health and hygienic condition has significantly improved.
- Due to increase of income and employment of the members of WMOs, they are enjoying better living status.
- Due to awareness development, people are working for education facilities for their children and in some cases established non-formal education centre by local initiatives.

5. Accumulation & Dissemination of Knowledge.

- WMOs are playing very vital role in disseminating information on WATSAN, natural calamities, agriculture, social forestry aspect and particularly the importance of participation in all water management activities

In order to achieve long-term development objective of bringing about an improvement in the economic situation and in the living conditions of the population in the coastal chars CDSP has been striving to promote an institutional environment that sustains CDSP II and similar interventions. The formation of the field level institutions is a part of the promotion of institutional environment so that people's participation is ensured at all stages of the project cycles.

6. Training for Water Management Organizations

Improve the human resource quality and human capital, ensure better operation and maintenance of water management infrastructures and enhance knowledge that helps people explore the livelihood opportunity

4.2.4 NGO's

The BRAC-CDSP project involves five local NGOs. BRAC has selected these organizations. The local NGOs are: YPSA (Muhuri), Sagarika (Char Majid, part of Char Mora Dona and Char Lakshmi), UPOMA (Char Baggar Dona and part of

Char Mora Dona), DUS (South Hatiya, Bandartila and Nijhum Dwip) and N-RAS (CBT and adjacent area). These local NGOs are the cutting edge of the project.

This report highlighted major achievements of the BRAC-CDSP project briefly under section 3.1.5.

In fact, BRAC is responsible to RNE. However, an informal but good relationship between BRAC and CDSP-II exists. It has been discussed by the MTR subsequently, by the Formulation Mission fielded in June 2004. Both the missions suggested improving this.

In the mean time, BRAC submitted project proposal for July 2005 – June 2010 period to work in the Boyer Char area. An agreement between BRAC and RNE has already been signed.

Benefits: Capacity building of NGOs will impact at two levels - the local NGOs and the community people or beneficiaries. Added capacity of local NGOs will equip these organizations (i) to continue capacity building of community people and (ii) ensure improved and appropriate service delivery. In this way, the NGOs would be able play a long-term role to the development of the community.

Similarly, the farmers will continue planting new/improved technologies and practices for a long period of time. It is likely they would get an added income from agriculture and other income generating activities. Thus, there would a long term impact of the livelihood of poor farm families.

4.2.5 Team of advisors

The team has remained the same with the addition of a short term advisor Mukhles uz zaman on “Development and Sluice Improvement Programme in CDSP-II and Other Areas”.

The following reports from experts, expatriate and management missions were produced following their missions and engagements:-

- a. Progress Report No. 11 (July 1st - December 31st, 2004), January, 2005
- b. One Mission Report (No. 47) as follows:
 - Backstopping Mission, P.J. Zijlstra (CDP), J.R. Moll (Royal Haskoning) Ms. Salma A. Shafi (SCPL), March 2005
- c. Technical Report No. 15b, Mukhles uz zaman, June 2005
- d. One Technical Note (No. 7) Related to
 - Field Visit on Social Forestry, Environment and Maintenance issue during January-June 2005, Mohammad Nazrul Islam, Social Forest Advisor.
- e. Two Tour Reports as follows:
 - Tour Report to Hatiya, S.P. Pearson, Team Leader, CDSP-II, 21-24 February 2005
 - Tour Report to Hatiya, S. P. Pearson, Team Leader CDSP-II, June 2005.
- f. One Internal Resource Report (No 16):
 - Strengthening pest Management in Coastal Chars Under CDSP-II, June 2005, Dr. Sheikh A. Sattar, Senior Agricultural Advisor. CDSP-II.

4.3 Coordination Mechanisms

4.3.1 At District level

Project Management Committee: This Committee did not meeting during the reporting period.

The meeting of District Development and Coordination Committee, chaired by the Honourable Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs took place regularly. One or more CDSP consultants attend the meetings.

4.3.2 At National level

ICC: Inter-agency Coordination Committee did not meet during the reporting period.

TC-ICZM:

No meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee for ICZM took place during the reporting period.

4.4 Reports and publications

All CDSP-II publications up to June 2005 are shown in the Appendix item no. 2. The following publications and documents were published in the reporting period:-

- a. Progress Report No. 11 (July 1st - December 31st, 2004), January, 2005
- b. One Mission Report (No. 47) as follows:
 - Backstopping Mission, P.J. Zijlstra (CDP), J.R. Moll (Royal Haskoning) Ms. Salma A. Shafi (SCPL), March 2005
- c. Technical Report No. 15b, Mukhles uz zaman, June 2005
- d. One Technical Note (No. 7) Related to
 - Field Visit on Social Forestry, Environment and Maintenance issue during January-June 2005, Mohammad Nazrul Islam, Social Forest Advisor.
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 - Tour Report to Hatiya, S. P. Pearson, Team Leader CDSP-II, June 2005.
- f. One Internal Resource Report (No 16):
 - Strengthening pest Management in Coastal Chars Under CDSP-II, June 2005, Dr. Sheikh A. Sattar, Senior Agricultural Advisor. CDSP-II.

4.5 Review and evaluation missions

No activity during the period.

Chapter 5.

Required Resources and Time Frame

5.1 Introduction

The planned activities of all IAs are expected to be successfully concluded with some exception might be with LGED. These being:-

1. Two cyclone shelters in South Hatiya.
2. Two culverts (5-vents each) in Muhuri.

Besides four deep tubewells may likely to be incomplete by DPHE.

The above works are referred to in detail in the Team Leader CDSP-II tour report June 2005. Final assessment will be made in the Final Progress Report PR-13.

5.2 Personnel

5.2.1 From GoB

Agency	Total Posts	Vacant	Remarks
BWDB	41	7	
LGED	12	-	
MoL	23	-	
DAE	57	-	
DPHE	2	2	

5.2.2 The team of advisors

The following changes of the member of the CDSP-II team are as follows:

Name	Position	Left on	Joined on
Mr. Belal Uddin Biswas	FCH	28-02-2005	-
Mr. Zafar Alam	SLA	02-03-2005	-
Mr. M.B. Sohel	JA	31-05-2005	-
Mr. Abul Kalam Azad	Speedboat driver	15-06-2005	-

A full list of the CDSP-II team is given in Appendix item No. 1.

5.2.3 NGO staff

No major change in NGO staff position was reported. Total NGO staff involvement in this project remains 90 inclusive of all positions. The five local NGO have employed about 77 staff persons in the activity.

5.3 Materials and investments

The project inventory has been updated during the later part of 2004 and is enclosed as Appendix Item 3.

5.3.1 Materials and equipment

A GoB

GoB expenditure as supplied by the concerned IAs are as follows-

BWDB	Tk: 142,500,000
DAE	Tk 533,350
FD	Tk Not applicable
DPHE	Tk 200,000
LGED	Tk 7,700,000
MoL	Tk 8,221,000

B GON

All project related expenditure is made from the Technical Assistance funds. The significant expenditure from Technical Assistance funds were for fabrication of two Sluice gates as pilot at Taka 3,011,256 and two site offices at Boyer Char with excavation of pond at Taka 3,493,131.

Appendix Item 3 gives the inventory list of the project.

5.3.2 Project offices

AON made his schedule visit to the project site offices (CM, CBT and Muhuri) on 18.04.05 and 19.04.05 for security and administrative reasons during this reporting period. Report on Hatiya office and site office has been taken over telephone. No problems related to security or staff well being had been seen there within this reporting period.

Visit reports of AON were given to the TL and CoTL and recorded.

The construction works of site office and sub-site office in Boyer Char has been completed. In the mean time two persons from the project existing staff has been posted there to guard the site offices.

5.4 Operational support

All operational costs related to the works of the project and consultants-such as the project running cost, O&M of equipment, vehicles, speedboats, field operation etc, are paid out of the Technical Assistance budget.

5.5 Training

Training organizing in CDSP-II saw a rejuvenating start especially between February-June after a long break. Attempt was made to 'cover' all the scheduled courses in the Annual Work Plan 2005 within the available time. More than 1100

participants (762 male and 372 female) attended the training and workshops. In addition, many thousand women and men gathered in the celebration of Women's Day 2005 in the Boyer Char.

Inclusion of wide variety of training topics was necessary to address the training needs of diverse participant groups such as beneficiary, CDSP and GoB staff, implementing agency staff, GoB officials, UP personnel etc.

Following adjustment and modifications of the training topics (listed in the AWP 2005) was required.

1. Quite a few topics were renamed for clarity, to making these specific, meaningful and appropriate to the intended trainee groups.
2. Some topics became 'obsolete' so to say, because the intended beneficiary groups don't exist anymore. For example, courses listed targeting the members of recently defunct SPC and PC of Boyer Char need no attention; as Water Management Organizations (WMO) replaced these.
3. The course 'Hygienic Use and Maintenance of Safe Latrine'; was added aiming to the receivers of latrine under the remit of LLP.

The LPA and current in-charge of training component worked closely with other components to organize the courses. In some cases, concerned component organized the courses.

Relevant persons from CDSP and IAs took part in presenting the courses. Consultant was hired to present Gender and Development course. District level officials from Noakhali were involved in presenting the course on "People's Participation and Local Level Planning in UP Management" along with LPA and IDA. Senior and top level officials of GoB presented the course on 'Advanced Land Management and Settlement System' while a workshop on Sluice was present by an Ex-DG of BWDB. Wide varieties of methods were adopted to enhance learning.

Broadly, all listed courses were covered within the reporting period. Training were imparted in batches; Gender for beneficiary in 2 batches, Basic course on Water Management in 5 batches, the course for UP personnel in 2 batches, Orientation to the new WMOs in 25 batches. These are shown in the table below:

Information on Training Courses Organized during January – June 2005 by CDSP-II

Name of the Training Course	Duration (Day)	Participant		Name of CDSP component
		Male	Female	
01. Problem and Objective Analysis	02	21	02	Staff of CDSP and IA
02. Women's Day 2005 Celebration	01	Many thousand		General
03. Gender and Development	03	30	16	Institution development
04. People's Participation & LLP in UP	02	30	09	Local level Planning
05. Study Tour on Land Settlement	07	04	00	Land Settlement
06. Training Course on LRMS* Software	02	18	01	Land settlement
07. Jamabandi and Kabuliat Preparation	01	19	00	Land Settlement
08. Refresher on Advanced LMS system	02	14	01	Land settlement
09. Basic Training on Participatory WM	03	74	41	Institution Development
10. Orientation to newly formed WMO	25	315	288	Institution Development
11. Practical Training on Sluice Operation	01	07	00	Institution Development
12. Exposure Visit for UP Chairmen	04	06	00	Local Level Planning
13. Study Tour on Land Settlement	08	04	00	Land Settlement
14. Using and Maintaining Safe Latrine	01	113	01	Local Level Planning
15. Workshop on Sluice	02	42	08	Officials of the office of the Chief Engineer (Design) BWDB
16. National. Workshop on GPWM Manual	01	65	05	BWDB; CDSP sponsored

Impact of training activity on the project goal: To put briefly, many different kinds of training courses organized to address the training needs of a diverse groups of participant including community people. Through these events knowledge improved, new skill developed and traditional attitude replaced by advanced ones. All these will contribute to have a positive impact on their performance at present and in future.

5.6 Timeframe

The GoB financial year concludes in June and as such, the operational part of the project concluded at the end of June 2005. There will as agreed be three months during which the reimbursement issues will conclude and this phase of CDSP will be brought to a conclusion. Refer also to 5.1 where areas of completion concern are expressed.

5.7 Risks

Risk factors remain unchanged but the resolution of the ‘boundary issue’ in Boyer Char must be resolved by GoB. This has a potential to become a major problem if outside influence used the issue to frustrate land settlement in the area. The TL has brought this to the attention of the Divisional Commissioner in Chittagong and to the DC’s concerned. The CDSP-II team must IN NO WAY play a part in the matter even by implication or that will be used against the team and the project work, GoB, in particular MoL are the bodies to put an end to the matter.

Chapter 6

6. BUDGETS

6.1 Introduction

Upon learning of the required hand over to another consultancy consortium the Team Leader CDSP-II and the Co Team Leader CDSP-II have started the process of review of the expenditures, financial controls and inventory in preparation for a concluding audit, this is well in hand.

6.2 Contribution of Government of Bangladesh

GoB expenditure as supplied by the concerned IAs are as follows-

BWDB	Tk: 142,500,000
DAE	Tk 533,350
FD	Tk Not applicable
DPHE	Tk 200,000
LGED	Tk 7,700,000
MoL	Tk 8,221,000

6.3 Financial Assistance Funds of Government of the Netherlands

In total an amount of Taka 502,754,488 was recommended by the consultants to be reimbursed against a total claim of Taka 519,367,335. The distribution of recommended amount among the agencies was as follows:

* BWDB	Taka 294,654,760.00
* LGED	Taka 154,112,815.00
* LGED/MOL	Taka 18,270,400.00
* DPHE	Taka 27,463,915.00
* DAE	Taka 8,252,598.00

Total Taka 502,754,488.00

In addition to that reimbursement claim amounting to Tk. 9,866,818.00 has been received within June 2005. Recommendation for reimbursement will follow.

The recommended amount comes to Euro 10,136,179 at a rate of 49.60 Taka in one Euro, against a total available amount of Euro 10,346,188 (Dfl. 22.8 million of the grant agreement on CDSP-II).

6.4 Technical Assistance Funds of Government of the Netherlands

The significant expenditure from Technical Assistance funds was for fabrication of two Sluice gates as pilot at Taka 3,011,256 and two site offices at Boyer Char with excavation of pond at Taka 3,493,131. The budget statement is attached in Appendix item 4.

6.5 Contribution in wheat of World Food Programme

Total allocation as per plan was 9,063 MT wheat and actual allocation made was 6,583 Mt of which 5,263 MT was used in the actual work.

BWDB did not accept wheat during 2002 – 2003 and 2003 – 2004 as such total utilization is less than allocation. Due to this 15 km drainage khal could not be excavated in MAA under BWDB.

