

# **Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh**

## **Progress Report No 7 January – June 2014**

**September 2014**

**Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands**

**Implementing Government Agencies:**

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



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# List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

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

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

# 1. Introduction

The fourth phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP IV, started on 1 March 2011, with the mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 9 May 2011, while the Administrative Arrangement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh was signed in Dhaka on 4 January 2012. The Inception Report of CDSP IV was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 31 May 2011. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the DPPs of the six project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The Annual Work Plan and Budget 2014 – 2015 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in April 2014.

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

Main activities and achievements during this half year reporting period were in the implementation of infrastructure development works as planned under the AWPB 2013 - 2014. In particular the progress of 20% in the reporting period by LGED was encouraging, after the problem with failed tenders which occurred in the previous years was solved. After completion of 3 years and 4 months of the total project period of 6 years, overall progress at BWDB is 42%, at LGED 32% and at DPHE 57%.

The results of the latest M&E surveys already show project impact on accessibility, on household assets, on production and consumption from homestead gardening and on production of rice, fish and milk. Treatment of patients in the static and mobile clinics reached the number of 90,000 patients in just over 2 years.

Caring Mouza, which covers almost half of Caring Char will indeed be handed over to the Bangladesh Army, as informed by letter of ERD of 1 January 2014. Discussions with donors were held and revision of all 6 DPPs of CDSP IV, addressing exclusion of Caring Mouza from the project was in an advanced stage by end June 2014.

The third IFAD Supervision Mission visited the project from 15 to 28 February 2014 and produced their report in April. EKN joined in the field program of the mission.

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

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



## 2. Objectives of CDSP IV

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

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

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

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

## 3. Project areas and population

### 3.1 Introduction

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

**Table 3-1 Coverage of area and population**

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

\* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

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

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

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

### 3.2 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

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

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

Nangulia and Noler Chars appeared around the 1970's. Present land levels for Char Nangulia are between 2.75 and 4.75 m PWD and for Noler Char between 2.25 and 3.75 m PWD. Caring Char appeared later and is less developed and inhabited (land levels between 2.00 m and 4.00 m PWD). Nangulia and Noler chars are next to each other, only separated by the Mamur Khal. To the south of these two chars is Caring Char,

only separated from them by the Caring - and Mamur Khals. Nangulia Char is further bordered by polders 59/3B and Char Majid (in the north and west) and by a developing, yet to be named, char. Noler Char is further bordered by the Hatiya river in the west (with on the other side Boyer Char), the Meghna River in the southwest and by Caring Khal in the south and southeast, at the other side of which is Caring Char. Caring Char is for a greater part still an emerging char in the Meghna River, by which it is bordered in the south and east sides.

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

### **3.3 Urir Char**

In the Meghna Estuary, erosion and accretion along the boundaries of the chars or islands are very common morphological processes. Urir Char is a perfect example. Since its emergence in the early 1970s, Urir Char has shown a very dynamic character and developed through erosion, accretion and shifting of several kilometres. During the last 35 years the landmass of Urir Char increased from 12 km<sup>2</sup> to 100 km<sup>2</sup>. At the same time the char shifted about 8 kilometres towards the north.

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

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

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

### **3.4 Char Ziauddin**

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

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

## 4. Implementation status per component

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31 December 2013. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

### 4.2 Protection from climate change

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

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

#### 4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 construction work was completed for most of the groups of embankments (sea dyke, interior dyke and dwarf embankment) and work order was issued for the remaining few groups at Noler Char. A new site was selected for sluice DS-3 after a detailed study of Meghna bank erosion by IWM in Noler Char. As per revised DPP 13 kilometre additional interior dyke construction is needed for the changed location of sluice DS-3 to a safer distance from the Meghna bank erosion in Noler Char. This addition also includes a retired dyke along the Jarirdona and Baggardona River in Char Ziauddin. Work started for sluice DS-1 and DS-2 at Char Nangulia. For an overview of progress and planning of works under BWDB, see **Annex 3**, Table 1. For a summary of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A1, which presents the IFAD format. *Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 overall physical progress in BWDB activities was 42% against 48% planned. Good progress is achieved on the construction of sluices DS-1 and DS-2 at Char Nangulia; this is not reflected in the overall progress of BWDB as above mentioned 13 km additional interior dyke is proposed in RDPP 2014 - 2015.*

Implementation activities are discussed in detail below.

#### Construction of peripheral embankment

Construction work is completed for 16.762 km (12.22 km at Char Nangulia and 4.542 km at Noler Char) of sea facing embankment as per RDPP along the Meghna River. *During the reporting period 3% physical progress was achieved.*

Out of 19.585 km interior dyke as per previous planning along the Eastern bank of Hatiya River, Southern bank of Caring khal and at the North East side of Char Nangulia, construction work is completed for 18.71 km, (13.828 km at Char Nangulia and 4.882 at Noler Char). W.O. is issued and construction to be started for 0.875 km at Noler Char in the coming dry season.

As the location of DS-3 is shifted more interior for safety against Meghna bank erosion 3 km additional interior dyke is required and proposed in RDPP. 10 Km retired dyke is required along Jarirdona and Baggardona River, so in total 13 km additional interior dyke has been proposed in RDPP.

*Overall physical progress achieved up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 is 65%, taking into account the additional interior dyke. However, 4.5% physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

### **Construction of dwarf embankment**

Out of 13.88 km dwarf embankment stated in RDPP along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char construction work was completed for 10.70 km. W.O is issued and construction work is to be started in the dry season for the remaining 3.18 km.

*Overall physical progress achieved by 30<sup>th</sup> June is 79%. During the reporting period tender was floated and work order issued for 3.18 km and work to be started in the next dry period.*

### **Construction of drainage sluices**

For sluice DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal-1, the IWM study on Meghna bank erosion was completed and a new location for DS-3 was selected at a safer interior site following the advice of IFAD Supervision Mission 3 and IWM. Detailed design is completed and estimate is under process.

For 3 sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggardona khal at Char Ziauddin W.O was issued and work is expected to be started in the next construction season.

For DS-1 (10v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal at Char Nangulia apron base casting at RS and CS is completed including two lift wall castings. CC block casting is mostly completed. *Overall physical progress achieved by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 is 55%. 49% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

For DS-2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) over Katakhal khal at Char Nangulia barrel base casting is done and abutments, piers' casting is done partially. Base casting at RS and CS apron is completed, wing walls and return walls casting is done partially. CC block casting mostly completed and placing also completed at floor of loose and lurching apron. *Overall physical progress achieved by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 is 65% where 55% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

### **Construction of closures**

Construction work is completed for the Mamur khal-1 closure at Char Nangulia. A draft design and estimate was done for the Mamur khal-2 closure at the outlet of Caring khal in the Eastern part and it was found to be very costly and risky. It was decided to choose a new location, 1~1.5 km interior over Caring khal, to accommodate within the budget and avoid the risk zone. *Overall physical progress achieved by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 is 17% over planned progress 0%.*

### **Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals**

In the RDPP there is a program for 205.53 km initial excavation of drainage khals in 5 chars. On priority basis as per drainage congestion initial excavation should be done.

Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 initial excavation of Darbesh khal (4.20 km) is completed at Char Nangulia and 1.85 km at Caring Char. Work order is issued for initial excavation of 20.40 km drainage khal at Noler Char and work to be started in the coming dry season. Estimate for 26.35 km length of khal at Urir Char was reviewed following new rate schedule and the tender procedure is under process. Detailed field survey was completed for 35.50 km khal at Char Nangulia, 3.40 km at Caring Char and 24.13 km at Char Ziauddin and design is under process.

*Overall physical progress is 3% against planned 28%. Due to DPP rate constraint excavation could not be started and overall progress is delayed.*

### **Construction of WMG Centre Buildings**

In the RDPP there is a program for construction of 24 WMG Centre at the five chars. Site selection, design and estimate are completed. In the coming dry season work will be started. Work is expected to be done by LCS through respective WMG where feasible.

### **Acquisition/ purchase of land and landed properties or assets**

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

*Land proposal is to be prepared and submitted to DC office soon.*

### **Rehabilitation of affected households**

Selection and listing of affected households during construction of embankment and sluice is done and compensation money distribution should be done in the next dry season.

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

Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 overall physical progress achieved on maintenance of CDSP-I, II and III areas is 32% against planned 41%, it concerns maintenance of drainage sluices, embankments and drainage khals at CDSP old areas.

### **Maintenance of Gabtali sluice**

The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of Gabtali sluice maintenance at Boyer Char (CDSP-III) was done from maintenance funds (GoB) under CDSP-IV in 2012 by Tk. 72.61 lakh. A more comprehensive protection of the Gabtali sluice for contract amount Tk.186.95 lakh was completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014, again from GoB maintenance funds under CDSP-IV. 15% progress for the 2<sup>nd</sup> contract was achieved in the reporting period.

Protection for erosion of Meghna left bank at the mouth of the outlet channel of Gabtali sluice has been started for a contract amount of around Tk. 597 lakh from Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF). CC block casting of several sizes is completed and dumping and placement should be started by the next dry period.

### **Re-excavation of drainage khal/ embankment repairing/ repairing of gates of sluices**

Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 Tk. 101.13 lakh was spent through the WMG groups in CDSP old areas for the re-excavation of drainage khals of which Tk. 30.79 lakh was spent in the reporting period. Maintenance of embankment was done for Tk 4.00 lakh at Boyer Char area. Repairing of gates at CDSP old areas was done for Tk. 18.19 lakh, of which Tk. 8.69 lakh was done in the reporting period.

## **4.2.2 Social forestry by Forest Department**

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

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

During the reporting period the Social Forestry Adviser and one of the two envisaged Social Forestry Coordinators jointly with the FD personnel contributed to the implementation of AWPB 2013 - 2014.

### **Formation of groups for social forestry**

At the core of the social forestry approach is the Social Forestry Groups (SFG). Such groups are formed for every 2 km of roadside plantation, 1-1.5 km of embankment plantation, 10 ha of foreshore plantation and 25 ha of mangrove plantation. Each group has about 20-25 members, with roughly 70% men and 30% women. The formation itself is implemented by a team consisting of staff of the Forest Department. Before the formation of SFGs is taken up, the population of the different chars is informed about the social forestry program through mass meetings and motivational workshops. Formation of 143 SFGs was planned in the year 2013-2014.

In the reporting period 154 meetings have been organized in Nangulia -, Noler -, Caring Char, Char Ziauddin and Urir Char to introduce the social forestry approach and explain about plantation activities, the modalities of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, including beneficiaries. During the reporting period 77 SFGs have been formed following the approved format in consultation with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team. As per practical plantation plan,

a total of 124 SFGs have been formed in the year 2013-2014 out of the planned 143. The cumulative number of SFGs up to 30 June 2014 is 274.

#### **Land lease and benefit sharing workshop**

On the basis of the number of SFGs formed in 2013 - 2014 land lease and benefit sharing agreement workshops were conducted. The process of establishing such agreements between the Forest Department, land owning agencies (for instance Ministry of Land, LGED, BWDB), the SFGs, the Union Parishad and, if applicable, the community based organisation as WMOs, is taken care of. For the long-term sustainability and successful implementation of the social forestry plantation program, the appropriate and proper sharing of benefits among the stakeholders is essential. The agreements create a sense of ownership and ensure the right on government land and usufruct rights on trees and produces that will be derived from the plantation programs, both in the short and in the long run. In addition they stipulate the plantation activities, the modalities of protection, maintenance, management and harvesting.

During the reporting period 77 benefit sharing agreements have been prepared for 77 batches of SFGs. In the reporting period, 50 copies of signed benefit sharing agreements (prepared last year) have also been distributed among the 1250 nos. beneficiaries.

#### **Establishment of nurseries**

For all kinds of plantations the Forest Department is ensuring quality seedlings from their own existing nurseries, from newly established nurseries or from other sources. Nurseries have been established on various locations for 1500 ha mangrove plantations in Urir Char, Char Elahi, Maksumul Hakim, Ghasiar Char, Gabtali sluice and Mamur Khal closure point. In these nurseries 7500 seed beds have been raised, the seed bed size is 40 ft x 4 ft. Also seedlings have been raised for non-mangrove species in poly bags for 48 km roadside -, 21 km embankment-, 30 km canal side -, 40 ha non-mangrove block- and 57 institutional plantations.

#### **Road -, embankment -, killa - and institutional plantations**

FD had a plan for 48 km roadside -, 21 km embankment-, 45 km canal side -, 40 ha non-mangrove block- and 57 institutional plantations in 2013 - 2014. In the reporting period, 40 km roadside, 21 km embankment, 25 km canal side, 40 ha non-mangrove block and 4 institutional plantations have been completed and the plantation works are going on.

#### **Foreshore plantations**

In Nangulia and Noler char, there was a plan of 150 ha of foreshore plantation on dykes in 2013 - 2014. For making the dykes, tender had been floated in 2012. Nine tenders for three packages were dropped. The lowest bidding was 61.88 Taka/ m<sup>3</sup>, which was around 56% higher than the estimated cost. So, the Department decided to re-tender and floated the tender again in January 2013. In this second time no one participated in the tendering. In these circumstances FD also tried to construct the dykes through LCS and formed LCS by SFG members and conducted workshops with them. But finally the SFG/LCS did not agree to construct the dykes with the DPP rate of taka 39.73/m<sup>3</sup>. In this situation FD made the decision to revise the DPP and this was still under process by 30 June 2014.

**An initiative is taken of mangrove plantation in Mamur khal closure point to increase soil stability in the construction area.**

**The use of mangrove to enhance accretion and create infrastructure protection was successful at Gabtoli sluice.**

#### **Mangrove plantations**

Mangrove contributes to improving coastal areas as natural habitat for birds and fishes and for protection against natural hazards like cyclones and tidal waves.

As indicated above in 2013-2014 there was a plan for 1500 ha mangrove plantations in Urir char, char Elahi, Maksumul Hakim, Ghasiar char, Gabtali sluice and Mamur Khal closure point. Preparatory works like nursery establishment and seedling rising is done. From the last week of June, plantation started and it is going on as mangrove plantation time is Mid June- August.

### **Plantation Maintenance**

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora, Gewa and Baen species, was established on 1000 ha in the newly accreted lands adjacent to Caring Char in 2011 - 2012, 1000 ha in 2012 - 2013 and 500 ha in Urir Char in 2012 - 2013. For Urir char, maintenance work has been undertaken to make the plantation a success. But the maintenance work for mangrove (2000 ha) in new Caring Char adjacent to Jahajer Char is postponed as per decision of the PMC. The maintenance work for the strip plantation of 100 km, 14 institutions and 2 Killas plantation established in 2012 - 2013 is completed.

### **Capacity building**

In order to familiarize with the CDSP IV program and in particular with the social forestry methodology and to enhance the capabilities of the SFGs, FD completed two days duration training courses for 124 SFG groups. FD also conducted 124 SFG benefit sharing agreement workshops, each for one day and one day duration follow-up training for 29 SFGs, all within the reporting period. 8 Workshops of one day with LGI, NGO and Public and 8 cross visits were also completed in the reporting period.

## **4.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation**

This component concerns construction of climate-resilient infrastructure by LGED, including (rural) roads, bridges and culverts, cyclone shelters and killas, ghats and markets. In addition, in the water supply and sanitation program, DPHE is providing test tube wells; deep tube wells and single pit latrines (see 4.3.2).

### **4.3.1 Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED**

Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 overall physical progress achieved by LGED was 32% over planned progress 50%, so there is 18% progress backlog. This progress deviation is mainly due to several times tender failure for abnormal quoted rates and price hike of construction materials and labour with respect to LGED schedule rate. This problem was solved in June 2013 by joint assessment of market prices by LGED and TA team. *Progress during 2013 – 2014 was about 20%, which is satisfactory.*

#### **Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)**

Out of 27.60 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP, work is completed or ongoing for 23.11 km (10.40 km in Char Nangulia, 6.64 km in Noler Char and 6.075 km in Char Ziauddin).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 59% where planned 75%. During the reporting period 17% progress was achieved.*

#### **Paved Roads (paved width-2.40m)**

Out of 14.50 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP work is completed or ongoing for 14.25 km (9.55 km in Char Nangulia, 3.80 km in Noler Char and 0.90 km in Char Ziauddin).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 45%, where 83% was planned; this was achieved during the reporting period*

#### **HBB Roads (paved width- 3.70m)**

Out of 37.00 km HBB roads as proposed in RDPP work order is under process for 5.86 km at Noler Char and tender is floated for 5.60 km at Urir Char

*Work will be started for the 5.86 km in the coming dry season in Noler Char where 5.60 km at Urir Char is facing several times tender failure.*

#### **HBB Roads (paved width- 3.00m)**

Out of 74.50 km HBB roads as proposed in RDPP work is completed, ongoing or tender floated for 40.18 km (16.50 km in Char Nangulia, 9.90 km in Noler Char and 8.38 km in Char Ziauddin).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 22%, all achieved during the reporting period against planned 43%. Progress deviation is 21% which is mainly for several tender failures due to price hike of construction materials and labours with respect to LGED schedule rates.*



### **Earthen roads**

Out of 129 km earthen roads as proposed in RDPP work is completed or ongoing for 98.88 km (38.55 km in Char Nangulia, 15.75 km in Noler Char, 14.10 km in Caring Char, 11.78 km in Char Ziauddin and 18.70 km in Urir Char).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 72% where planned 81%. During the reporting period 10% progress was achieved.*

### **Construction of RCC Girder Bridges**

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

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 56% which was achieved during the reporting period where planned was 54%.*

In RDPP seven bridges are proposed, which are 20m or above in length, the other 18 bridges of 10m~15m length are now proposed as box culverts to save costs.

### **Construction of Box Culverts**

In DPP only 18 RCC box culverts were proposed, which was increased to 69 in RDPP as per field requirement and with 18 from the bridge list. Out of these 69 RCC box culverts work is completed or ongoing for 55 (23 in Char Nangulia, 17 in Noler Char, 4 in Caring Char, 5 in Char Ziauddin and 6 in Urir Char).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 53% against planned 91%. 43% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

### **Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert**

In DPP 70 U-drains/ pipe culverts were proposed, which was changed to 123 in RDPP as per field requirement. Out of these 123 U-drains/ pipe culverts work is completed, ongoing or tender floated for 104 (53 in Char Nangulia, 15 in Noler Char, 2 in Caring Char, 14 in Char Ziauddin and 20 in Urir Char).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 56% against planned 67%. 24% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

### **Construction of Cyclone Shelters**

Due to abnormal price hike of constructional materials and labour in the present market the number of cyclone shelters was reduced from 60 to 42 in the revised DPP as construction cost increased with respect to LGED rate schedule. Physical progress achieved is not up to the mark as work was delayed due to several times tender failure for the same reason.

Out of 42 cyclone shelters cum primary schools proposed in RDPP work is ongoing for 20 (10 in Char Nangulia, 7 in Noler Char, 1 in Char Ziauddin and 2 in Urir Char).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress was 25% against planned 40%. 18% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

### **Construction of Public Markets**

Out of 7 village markets as per RDPP, work started at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia by LCS. LCS group formation is done and work will start at Thanarhat bazaar in Noler Char by the coming dry season.

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress achieved is 7% against planned 57%.*

The 50% progress deviation is due to work delayed for DPP revision. DPP revision was needed as construction cost increased due to price hike of construction materials and labour in the present market.

### **Construction of Union Parishad Complex**

Work started for the construction of Chanandi Union Parishad Complex at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia and 72% physical progress was achieved. Work order was issued for the construction of Horni Union Parishad Complex at Moyinuddin bazar in Boyer Char as well, but the contractor failed to do the work and decision is taken for re-tender.

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress achieved is 39% against planned 60%.*

### **Construction of Cluster Village**

There was no plan for cluster village in Annual Work Plan 2013-2014.

### **Construction of Killas**

For construction of 17 killas mentioned in RDPP, work started for 5 at Caring Char, estimate is under process for the remaining 2 at Caring Char, 6 at Urir Char and 4 at other, adjacent chars.

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 over all physical progress achieved was 26% against planned 31%.*

### **Construction of Ghats**

Construction of 2 ghats is mentioned in RDPP. There was no plan for ghat construction in Annual Work Plan 2013-2014.

### **Construction of bus stand**

There is a program for one bus stand at Char Nangulia in RDPP. Work is not yet started as the tentative new location is in Caring Char and this is in hanging situation.

### **Widening of bus road**

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

### **Women staff shed**

Site selection done for the construction of one women staff shed at Char Nangulia.

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

From the road pavement maintenance and periodic maintenance of road items under CDSP-IV work is completed for the following sections:

- i) Char Jabbar–Steamer Ghat– Boyer char road from ch 00- 5500m
- ii) Hatiya Bazar-Moyinuddin Bazar-Tankir bus-stand road ch. 00-5000m at Boyer char in CDSP-III area.
- iii) RHD (Totar Bazar)-Shantirhat-Kazir Dokan road from ch. 00-3000m in 1<sup>st</sup> contract and
- iv) from ch. 3022m- 4813m in the 2<sup>nd</sup> contract at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.

*Total expenditure made for paved road maintenance is Tk. 238.80 lac.*

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

- v) RHD - Banskhali sluice-Kazir shop road ch 00-3022 at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.

*Total expenditure made for road off pavement maintenance is Tk. 13.76 lac.*

From the repair and maintenance of other buildings and structures items:

- vi) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school is completed at A) Ali Bazar, B) Hatiya Bazar, C) Nabinagar, D) Mainuddin Bazar in Boyer char, CDSP-III area by 1<sup>st</sup> contract
- vii) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school is completed at A) Tankir Bazar, B) Mohammadpur bazaar in Boyer char, CDSP- III area by the 2<sup>nd</sup> contract.
- viii) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school is completed at A) Jalil Commander Bazar, B) Nabipur Bazar, C) Didar Bazaar and D) Dasdag Bazar in Boyer char, CDSP-III area by the 3<sup>rd</sup> contract.
- ix) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school is ongoing and 70% progress achieved at A) South Char Clerk, B) Noapara and C) South Char Laxmi- Polder 59/3B in CDSP-II area at Subarnachar by the 4<sup>th</sup> contract.

*Total expenditure made for building maintenance is Tk. 55.00 lac.*

*Overall expenditure made for maintenance work is Tk. 307.56 lac up to the end of June 2014.*

### **4.3.2 Water supply and sanitation by DPHE**

One deep tube well is provided for 15 to 20 households and one for each cyclone shelter will also be installed. Test tube wells are sunk to get advance information on the aquifers of the project area. One latrine is given to each individual household. Ponds with sand filter (PSF) schemes will be installed where

water supply from deep tube wells is not feasible. However it is hoped that sufficient functioning tube wells can be sunk.

For an overview of progress and planning of works under DPHE see **Annex 3**, Table 3. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A4, which presents the IFAD format.

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 overall physical progress for DPHE is 57% against planned 77%, where 17% is achieved during the reporting period.*

DPHE activities are discussed below in detail.

### **Deep hand Tube Wells**

Since starting of the project out of 1,160 DTWs as per RDPP sinking and installation is completed for 802 (Char Nangulia 431, Noler Char 215, Caring Char 91, Char Ziauddin 35 and Urir Char 30). Platform construction is completed for 680. There is 26% deviation with the planned progress of 91%. Progress is delayed due to fund constraint during the reporting period.

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 overall physical progress of deep tube wells is 65% against planned 91%, where 9% was achieved during the reporting period.*

### **Test Tube Wells**

Sinking and installation of 6 test deep tube wells as mentioned in RDPP was done, 3 at Char Ziauddin and 3 at Char Nangulia including platform construction.

*Total progress achieved is 100%, as per plan.*

### **Single pit latrines**

Since March 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 construction is completed of 11,570 single pit latrines (Char Nangulia: 6,870, Noler Char: 2,700, Caring Char: 0, Char Ziauddin: 1,000 and Urir Char: 1,000), including by LCS 200 at Char Nangulia, 100 at Noler Char and 100 at Char Ziauddin. Distribution and carrying is completed for 10,124 (6,439 at Char Nangulia, 2,685 at Noler Char, 1,000 at Char Ziauddin and 0 at Urir Char). So far, installation is completed for 8,815 (Char Nangulia: 5,615, Noler Char: 2,200, Caring Char: 0, Char Ziauddin: 1,000 and Urir Char: 0).

*Up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 physical progress achieved is 49% over planned 46%, where 19% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

### **Pond with sand filter**

If required, 2 ponds with sand filter as per RDPP will be installed where ground water is found unusable due to salinity or other reasons at Char Nangulia. There was no plan for PSF construction in AWPB 2013 - 2014.

### **Rain water harvesting schemes**

If required, 2 rain water harvesting schemes as per RDPP will be installed where ground water is found unusable due to salinity or other reasons at Char Ziauddin. There was no plan for RWHS construction in AWPB 2013 - 2014.

### **O&M of infrastructure of CDSP I, II and III**

Work order has been delayed for 12 public toilets maintenance at Boyer Char from GoB maintenance funds due to fund constraint. Field survey is under process for selection of deep tube wells maintenance in CDSP-I, II & III areas.

## **4.4 Land settlement and titling by MoL**

As per DPP of CDSP IV (Land part), the Ministry of Land is involved in the following activities of the project:

- i. Completion of the residual settlement activities of CDSP-III
- ii. Settlement of the landless households in government khas lands of CDSP-IV areas of Hatiya and Subarnachar Upazilas of Noakhali District and
- iii. Modernization of the Land Records Management System (LRMS).

The Deputy Commissioner Noakhali acts as the Project Director of the Land part of the project on behalf of the Ministry of Land. The Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) acts as the additional Project Director. RDC and UNOs act as the Deputy Project Directors while the AC (Land)'s act as the Assistant Project Directors of the project in their respective Upazillas.

TL and LSA met the then new DC on 20 January and presented CDSP in a workshop organised by MoL at DC conference hall on 28 January.

TA Team attended the monthly District Development Coordination Committee (DDCC) meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2014 and presented CDSP-IV activities, progress and issues to the participants of DDCC. Thereafter a follow up Seminar was organized by the MoL component at DCs conference hall on 29<sup>th</sup> May. The subject of the seminar was "Extending services of all government line agencies into CDSP IV areas".

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

### **Completion of the settlement cases of CDSP III**

Out of the target of settlement of 10,027 households under CDSP III, selection of 9,323 landless families has been completed and khatians (records of right) have been delivered to 8,143 families, while 1,180 settlement cases are at different stages of the settlement process.

Field level visits and inquiries revealed that there is no additional demand for land settlement in the area. In CDSP III phase and beginning of CDSP-IV all pending hearings for landless selection have already been completed. So the planned hearing and landless selection of 1000 households as a residual work of CDSP III in CDSP IV phase can only partly be implemented. Reasons behind this are as follows:

1. At the time of inception of CDSP IV the original settlement target of 9,500 of CDSP III was enhanced to 10,027 by 527 LLF, considering newly settled cluster village people, which did not materialize.
2. During the rehabilitation of 872 landless families in the cluster village and twin houses it was reckoned that all 872 LLF would be given homestead land by separate settlement cases. But later it was seen that arable and homestead land was covered in a single settlement case for many families. So the number of settlement cases has been reduced accordingly.
3. Some people that were listed during PTPS operation sold their land illegally and left the area. Obviously these people are not interested to take settlement from the government.

Considering this real situation it is understood that optimum achievement (8,143 khatian distribution) of residual work of CDSP III has been done. Nevertheless, some activities like kabuliat execution, registration and target of Khatian distribution which are now in the pipeline will be achieved proportionately.

The stage wise activities for completion, total target for 2013 – 2014, the progress during the reporting period and the overall progress are stated as follows:

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

<b>Stages of work</b>	<b>Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)</b>	<b>Target for 2013 - 2014 (HHs)</b>	<b>Progress during the period (HHs)</b>	<b>Overall progress (HHs)</b>
Hearing & landless selection	1000	200	-	393
Jamabondi preparation	1885	400	-	1181
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	1885	400	-	1181
District Committee	2272	500	-	1563

Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2630	1375	-	1079
Registration	2698	1375	-	1121
Khatian Preparation	2883	1375	112	1141
Khatian distribution	3842	1375	-	1958

### Land Settlement in CDSP IV areas

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

**Table 4-2 Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP IV areas**

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for 2013 - 2014 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	14,000	7,500	1,831	4,256
Jamabondi preparation	14,000	7,000	-	2,252
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	14,000	7,000	-	2,164
District Committee		7,000	-	1,964
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	14,000	6,000	-	1,169
Registration		6,000	829	1,117
Khatian Preparation	14,000	6,000	720	1,008
Khatian distribution	14,000	6,000	417	705

### Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

For the 2013 - 2014 survey season, 9 teams (each team consisting of one Sardar Amin, one Badar Amin and one chainman) were appointed and fielded in different mouzas of Hatiya and Subornachar upazilas for conducting the PTPS activities. The teams worked till 15<sup>th</sup> June 2014 up to the end of current survey season. The methodology followed was the "Plain Table Cadastral Survey", keeping in conformity with the directives of the Ministry of Land and the provisions of the approved RDPP.

Of the target for the survey and mapping in 2013 - 2014 of 14,175 acres, 11,758 acres (30 sheets) have been completed by 30th June 2014. It is to be mentioned here that PTPS was completed in 2011 – 2012 for 11,113 acres and in 2012 – 2013 for 9,484 acres. So now in total 32,355 acres PTPS have been completed, which is 75% of the total target of 43,107.24 acres.

This year (2013 - 2014) fresh PTPS have been conducted in Chanondi, Char Rahman, Char Rashid, Char Kali and partly Maizchara mouzas under Hatiya Upazilla and Char Khandaker, Char Bayzid, Purba Char Mozid, Char Mojammel and Char Noman mouzas under Subornachar Upazilla. Due to court cases PTPS in Char Noman mouza has been stopped in the middle of the survey operation. In Baggar Char mouza PTPS could not be resumed because of boundary dispute cases. Modification for technical corrections of 3 sheets of Char Azmol mouza and two sheets of Sagordi mouza have been completed during the reporting period.

It is mentionable that many court cases were filed during PTPS in Char Noman for which PTPS was stopped there. The petitioners are claiming that some lands of the Char Noman mouza have already been settled by the government in favour of them. Reviewing this situation, PTPS operation was stopped in the middle of the survey operation. But later on after hearing, the court did not sanction any injunction over the PTPS operation there. Now PTPS can be carried out there in the next survey season.

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

**Table 4-3 Approval of PTPS Sheets by Collector (Deputy Commissioner)**

Upazila	Mouza & JL. No.	Total Sheets prepared	Status of Approval			
			Sent to AC(L)	Sent to DC by AC (L).	Approved by DC	Pending with DC / AC(L)
Hatiya	No. 71, Char Kabir	1	1	-	-	-
	No. 70 Char Jamil	1	1	-	-	-
	No.3, Char Amanat	3	3	-	-	-
	No.4 Char Azmol	3	-	-	-	-
	No. 5 Sagordi	9	9	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	-	-	-

**Table 4-4 Consolidation of field data and preparation of public notices**

Upazila	JL. No	Mouza	No. of House-holds	Preparation of Notices for publication	Pending for Preparation of Notices
Hatiya	71	Char Kabir (Noler Char)	430	430	-
	70	Char Jamil (Nangulia)	289	289	-
	3	Char Amanat	1474	840	-
	4	Char Azmol	1277	589	1277 (Under review)
	5	Sagordi	2785	2785	
<b>Total</b>			<b>6255</b>	<b>4933</b>	

**Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities***i. Changes in Project Personnel and other aspects*

During the reporting period of 6 months the incumbent of the post of Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali has been changed. He is also the Project Director of CDSP IV (Land Part). After the transfer of Mr. Khondoker Mostafizur Rahman, on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 Mr. Badre Munir Firdaus joined as a new DC as well as new PD. After the joining of new DC, TA team met with him and gave a full orientation. The AC (Land) of Subarnachar Upazilla has also been changed during last six months. Mr. Khondaker Rezaul Karim joined on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2014 in lieu of Mr. Sajahan Ali, after his transfer. Now all the CDSP-IV related administrative posts are fulfilled.

Two Khatian (Title deeds) distribution events were held in this period. One was held on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2014 at the time of IFAD appraisal mission along with EKN visitors and another one on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2014 when the Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong Division visited Noakhali. Distinguished guests distributed title deeds (Khatian) among the landless people of the project.

Noakhali District administration has chalked out a comprehensive plan to accelerate land settlement activities in the remaining project period.

*ii. DPP revised and approved by Ministry of Land*

A DPP revision meeting, called DPEC, was held on 8th June 2014, chaired by Senior Secretary, MoL. The meeting decided to exclude Caring Char mouza from RDPP as per government decision. IFAD has endorsed the changes of the project area by their letter issued on 23rd March 2014.

*iii. Two new mouzas identified in CDSP IV polder area during PTPS*

Recently, during PTPS operation, two new mouzas (Char Kali and Maizchara) under Hatiya Upazilla were identified adjacent to Caring Char mouza, where the development activities of CDSP IV by all agencies and NGOs are going on as usual. In Subarnachar Upazilla a part of Dakkhin Char Mazid mouza was also identified as a polder area of CDSP IV. So these three areas need to be included in the RDPP. In support of this, TA Team sent a proposal to PD, MoL. District Administration is actively considering this proposal.

*iv. Demarcation line between Caring Char mouza and other mouzas has been established:*

In the middle of 2013 Bangladesh Army took control of entire Caring Char mouza and established a camp there. Around 3 thousand landless families are currently living in the mouza. On 9<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2013 a demarcation line between Caring Char mouza and adjacent mouzas has been drawn on the ground by a team consisting of Army, AC Land office and CDSP surveyors. 55 temporary mouza boundary pillars have been installed there along the mouza demarcation line. In the meantime Army have issued two letters dated 24<sup>th</sup> February 2014 and 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014 demanding more lands (mouza) adjacent to Caring Char mouza. A high level meeting regarding this issue would be held soon.

*v. Rehabilitation of Caring Char people issue*

Bangladesh Army has issued a letter, dated 20 March 2014 to Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali urging quick rehabilitation of Caring Char mouza people to any other places. In this letter they suggested 'Moulovir Char' as a suitable area for rehabilitation. District Administration now examines the feasibility of the Army proposal.

*vi. Progress on Boundary dispute issue*

There is a boundary dispute issue between Noakhali and Lakshimpur district and civil litigations at other parts which result in stagnation of settlement activities at Subarnachar Upazilla. Observing this situation by IFAD supervision mission (15-28 February 2014) a remark was made at the Aide Memoire: "Field visits and discussions indicate that land settlement activities have been stopped in Subarnachar Upazilla due to a court case on district boundary issue between Noakhali and Lakhimpur district. So called shrimp land and title suit related to court cases is also hampering the on-going PTP survey and settlement activities. The PCD and PD should follow-up the situation closely and get the case settled as soon as possible in order to move on the project activities. Since PTP survey and landless hearings are the basis of land settlement documentation for approval of land titling by authorities, these activities need to be expedited."

To address and handle these court case related issues, a committee was formed at the District Project management Committee (DPMC) meeting held on 10 April 2014. This committee examined and reviewed the whole situation with Government Pleaders (GP) and visited many times and observed the relevant court proceedings. After threadbare discussion and studying the case on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2014 Government Pleader has given his written legal opinion that "...There is no legal bar for continuing settlement activities at Char Mizan and Char Ziauddin mouza." After getting this opinion a positive decision may be taken in the next DPMC meeting.

*vii. Meetings of the Monitoring and Management Committees*

During the reporting period 3 PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of MoL) meetings (On 30/01/2014, 27/03/2014, & 18/05/2014) were held at the Ministry of Land. Also 2 DPMC (District Project Management Committee) meetings (On 20/01/2014 & 10/04/2014) were held at district level. In these meetings project progress was reviewed thoroughly and many contemporary important decisions were taken regarding project activities. Land Settlement Advisor attended these meetings.

### **Implementation of LRMS**

During last six months two software firms visited project offices and gathered hands on experience on the existing software. They identified the requirements with the help of TA team and project personnel. Thereafter they submitted physical and financial proposals on up-gradation and modernization of the existing software. To review and justify the submitted proposals and to chalk out procurement procedures, PD (Project Director) office has formed an expert committee consisting software engineers and computer science university professors. On 9<sup>th</sup> June 2014 this committee held a meeting and took necessary decisions regarding procurement of the modernized LRMS software.

### **Training, Seminar and Study Tour**

As per annual training schedule, the following training programme/ seminar/ workshop have been conducted on land settlement, management and internalization of CDSP IV project:

- The district administration conducted a two days (28.01.2014 to 29.01.2014) training program for officers and support staff, who are associated with the implementation of CDSP IV in Hatiya and Subarnachar upazilas besides the district Land office. The training included all the subjects relating to the conduct and management of the land settlement activities in the concerned mouzas of the two Upazilas. The experts of the TA Team and the senior officials of the district administration acted as trainers of the program.
- A seminar was arranged on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2014 by the district administration on expansion of the government line agencies activities into CDSP IV areas. Representatives of all the six implementing agencies of CDSP IV and other relevant departments were present at the seminar. Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali and PD, CDSP IV MoL (Part) presided over the seminar while ADC Revenue presented the key note paper by a power point presentation.
- In line with the provision of RDPP during the reporting period an overseas study tour program was implemented successfully. Project Director's office (Land Part) arranged this study tour program from 15/06/2014 to 23/06/2014. 10 persons, consisting of project personnel and concerned officials of the Land Ministry visited Beijing and Shanghai of China. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Land, Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam, led the team. Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in China helped and facilitated the tour program in China. DC, ADC (Revenue), concerned UNO & AC Lands and LSA of TA team were among the study tour team members.

## **4.5 Livelihood support**

### **4.5.1 Agricultural support by DAE**

The unprotected coastal chars are vulnerable to regular flooding and have saline soils. Only one rice crop is possible in the T. Aman season, when heavy rains temporarily decrease the salinity of the higher layers of the soil. In the winter (Rabi), an additional crop is possible at some places. The agriculture benchmark survey revealed that the overall cropping intensity in the CDSP IV project area is 127%, which is very low compared to the national average of 191%. Crop yield is also low at 1.5-2.0 tons per hectare. The salinity will gradually decline over the years when the area is protected. Introduction of high yielding crop varieties is an important element of the extension development strategy in CDSP IV.

Agricultural support in CDSP IV has the following sub- components:

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

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

### **Strengthening and development of extension services**

In line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy of 1996, formation of Farmers Forums (FF) is a core approach of extension services. In initial year's i.e. 2011-2012 to 2012-2013 formation of FF started with an average number of 30 members in a group and 90 FF has been formed. A total of 2700 farmers were involved in the 90 FFs with 38% of female representatives. In 2013-2014 a strengthening of Farmers



Forum was launched and 30 more farmers (30+30=60) were included in each FF group with 42% female, hence a total of 5400 farmers are involved in 90 FFs. Remaining farmers of the project are reached through activities such as demonstration plots and field days.

The char wise distribution of the FFs as follows:

**Table 4-5 Char wise distribution of Farmers Forums**

<b>Name of Char</b>	<b>Total</b>
Char Ziauddin	7
Char Nangulia	37
Noler Char	25
Caring Char	15
Urir Char	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>

DAE field officers with the support of TA team have undertaken a strengthening program of FF groups to develop institutional capacity, record keeping and refresh their individual tasks and responsibilities. In these meetings, detailed discussions were held on objectives of FF formation, stakeholder's participation, GPFO, AWPB 2013-2014, involvement of NGOs and project interventions by DAE.

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

In 2013-2014, five TOT training courses of project staff and field staffs (FO & SAAO) of DAE and Agriculture Coordinators of PNGOs working in the project area were organized in the N-RAS training centre Noakhali to share the goal of farmer's participation and objectives and interventions of CDSP-IV. A detailed technical training module was developed and trainings were contributed as resource person by agricultural experts of various organizations e.g. BADC, DAE, SRDI, BRRI, BARI, BWDB, ATI and Private Entrepreneurs with the support of TA team. Duration of the training was 14 days.

#### **Guidelines for Farmers Organizations**

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

#### **Technology dissemination**

##### **One day technical training**

DAE with the support of TA team conducted 219 batches (Char Ziauddin 22, Char Nangulia 95, Noler Char 58, Caring Char 23 and Urir Char 21) of one day technical training at field level for FF members as per target of AWPB 2013-2014. To conduct this program season wise, three separate training modules have been developed. The contents of training were covered on three seasons: Kharif- I, Kharif- II and Rabi. Hand outs of topics were provided to the participants. A total of 6,570 farmers participated in the training. Training contents covered production, processing and post-harvest technology of Rabi crop.

##### **Four days technical training (residential)**

Four days technical trainings (residential) on three seasons were conducted by DAE for 16 FF groups as per target of AWPB 2013-2014 at N-RAS training centre, Noakhali. Participants in each batch were 20. So a total of 320 participants attended the training. Officers of related departments such as DAE, BARI, SRDI, BADC, BWDB, ATI and TA team were the resource persons on their respective subjects. A practical hands-on training was organized in the field of BADC agro service centre and a private farm. Hand outs of topics were provided to the participants.

##### **Motivational tours**

During the period 12 events (batches) as per planned of motivational tours were organized as per plan with 15 farmers in each group. So a total of 180 FF members participated from all the chars.

The participants visited the following places:

- CDSP areas of earlier phases
- BADC agro service centre at Noakhali
- BADC horticulture centre at Comilla/Feni
- BADC seed processing centre at Feni
- Farmer’s fields and private agro-farms of Noakhali, Feni and Comilla.

### Demonstration plots

As per AWPB 2013-2014, 170 demonstrations have been established at farmer’s field in the 5 chars during three cropping seasons. Out of these 60 are high value crops (HVC) and 110 are low value crops (LVC). These demo crops of Kharif-I are in vegetative and harvesting stage and Kharif-II in seedling stage.

### Organizing field days

12 Events of field days were organized during three seasons for showing the success of adaptability and technology dissemination through demonstration among the farmers of the area. Some new crops and varieties were introduced in the area such as BRRIdhan 27, BRRIdhan 42, BRRIdhan 43 BRRIdhan 48, Hybrid summer vegetables in Kharif I season, BRRIdhan 40, BRRIdhan 41, BRRIdhan 51, BRRIdhan 52, BRRIdhan 53 and BRRIdhan 54 in T.aman season (kharif-II). It was found that the farmers harvested 2-3 times higher yields than from their existing traditional varieties. About 600 farmers and FF representatives attended these technology transfer meetings. All the farmers have shown their interest to cultivate these HYV, newly introduced crops and some saline tolerant varieties from next cropping seasons onwards. The variety wise performance is given as under.

**Table 4-6 Yield performance of different crops and varieties**

Name of crop	Variety	Yield range (T/ha)
<b>Kharif I</b>		
Aus	BRRIdhan 27 (HYV)	4.2-4.8
	BRRIdhan 48, BRRIdhan 42, 43 (HYV)	3.0-3.10
Cucumber	Alavi, Aline (Hybrid)	18-20
Okra	Hi soft, (Hybrid), LIV	7-10
Bitter Gourd	Papya, Tia (Hybrid)	7-14
<b>Kharif II</b>		
T. Aman	BRRIdhan 40, 41,51,53,54	3.2-4.4
	BRRIdhan 52	4.5-5.2

### Seasonal workshops

Three seasonal workshops were organized by DAE following the 3 cropping seasons: Kharif-I, Kharif-II and Rabi as per target of 2013 - 2014. All the DAE staffs, representatives of related departments such as BADC, BARI, BRRIdhan, BINA, SRDI, ATI, NGOs, and Farmers representatives of all chars participated in the workshops.

### Seasonal reports

Eleven seasonal reports have been published up to May, 2014 by DAE with the support of TA team, containing the implementation status of project interventions. In these reports, the detailed description of all activities of DAE have been documented and presented with supporting pictures.

### Surveys and adaptive research

Monitoring of soil salinity was conducted by the DAE field officers in April 2014 and the average comparative test results of 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 are given below:

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

Name of char	November 2011	April 2012	December 2012	April 2013	November 2013	April 2014
	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil
Char	11.2	25.3	5.3	16.1	2.0	7.2

Nangulia						
Noler Char	4.8	28.0	4.2	13.0	4.0	9.8
Caring Char	6.6	32.2	3.9	15.1	4.5	11.0
Char Ziauddin	10.6	14.2	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.8
Urir Char	8.5	16.1	7.1	11.1	4.6	10.3
<b>Average</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>

\*E<sub>Ce</sub>, ds/m= Electrical conductivity, desi siemen/ meter. Top soil=0-10 cm,

Through different studies and research findings and from the test results of CDSP IV it is observed that salinity in char areas is lowest in November-December and highest in April. From the above test results it is revealed that average salinity levels show a declining trend from the previous years. However it will take more time to draw a conclusion on the salinity trend in the future after implementation of all project interventions such as embankments, canal re-excavation and construction of sluices.

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

**Table 4-8 Effect of salinity on crop production**

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

#### **Experimental adaptive trial plot**

Two adaptive trials were undertaken in Char Ziauddin and Noler Char by DAE with the support of TA team in T.aman season at farmers land. These experimental trials are being carried out in line with the recommendation of IFAD supervision mission during their visit in February 2012. All the input and technical support for crop production is provided to the farmers to see best performance of adaptability of particular variety BRRIdhan 40 and BRRIdhan 52 in the area. In Char Ziauddin BRRIdhan 52 yielded 6.0 tons /ha and BRRIdhan 40 yielded 4.2 tons/ha in Noler Char.

#### **Publication of Coastal Technology Resource Book**

A coastal technology Farmers resource book namely “Coastal Agriculture under Unfavourable Ecosystem” was published in October 2013, with an aim to accumulate all adaptable potential technologies appropriate for the coastal farmers. The contents of the book highlight updated research findings of production, processing of post-harvest technologies, IPM, ICM, Impact of Climate Change in Coastal areas etc., which will be useful for the farmers and concerned professionals.

#### **Inter-agency coordination**

##### **Support to BADC for appointment of seed dealers in project chars**

Five seed dealers have been appointed by BADC in different locations of the project with the support of DAE and TA team to make HYV seed available in the project area. They are selling HY varieties to the farmers in the project area. About 36 tons of HYV T.aman seeds have been sold during the season.

##### **Support to Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI)**

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

### Personal, Organization and Management

Recruitment of outsourcing staff: Two Project Officers and six Field Officers have been appointed and were posted in different chars in the month of September 2012. Recently one post of Field Officer has fallen vacant from May, 2014; recruitment of the post is under process. A DAE Project Agriculturist has been appointed in August, 2013. Recruitment of office staff, concerning one accountant, one driver and one MLSS has been completed. No candidate was found for the position of Computer Operator after two times of advertisement.

Md. Shah Alam Project Director, DAE and Md. Amirul Islam UAO Subornachar Upazilla visited Malaysia for study tour from 28<sup>th</sup> June to 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2014.

#### Emerging Cucumber in coastal chars

*Cucumber is a traditional crop (Shosa) of coastal areas, usually grown in the homestead area and it is found in Char Nangulia and Urir Char since their pre-settlement period. They have been cultivating with low yielding local varieties.*

*After introduction of hybrid varieties (Alavi, Aline, Green line) project intervention farmers started producing it during summer, (Kharif-I) by Sorjan method adapting Integrated Pest Management (sex pheromone) and harvesting 12-15 t/ha, 3-4 times more yield than the local variety. In the Periodic Agriculture Survey 2014, it was found that it is intensively produced in Char Nangulia, and Urir Char, covering more than 1000 ha. United Leasing Company has been distributed Tk 15-18 million to support the farmers of Char Nangulia as agriculture loan for cultivation of Cucumber. It became a commercial crop for farmers with pre marketing*



*assurance of the product. They prepared seed bed for seeding in March-April. It takes about 35-40 days for harvesting the crop in the months of May-August. Almost all the farmers produced cucumber through Sorjan technology method by making dyke and seeding on the pit. In furrow sometimes they are practiced with short duration fish culture. Farmers are happy with their additional income of high value crop. Average yield 12-15 ton/a, the average price is found Tk 15-20/kg but Tk 30-35 during Ramadan (in local market) and marketing this Cucumber to Comilla, Dhaka and Chittagong.*

#### 4.5.2 Social and livelihood support

The focus of the Social and Livelihoods Support (SLS) component of the project is on social and economic development of households in the five chars, especially women and children. Approximately 28,000 households live in these five chars. So far 27,654 households have been identified in the whole project area. The sub-component is implemented at field level by partner NGOs, the so called PNGOs. Four PNGOs were selected to perform the assignment. The selected NGOs with their working areas are given in the table below:

**Table 4-9 PNGOs assigned areas**

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

### Human resources and management set up of the NGO component

Each PNGO has deployed a program coordinator to supervise its activities in the various branches. The higher management of the PNGOs are providing management support and at the same time the TA team is providing both technical and management support. In each branch there are a Branch Manager, six Credit Officers, an Accountant and an Assist Accountant cum office assistant, Coordinators for Legal and Human rights, for Watsan, for Agriculture and for Paramedics and three Health and Family Planning Facilitators. The Branch Manager is responsible for coordination of all the activities of the social and livelihoods component in the branch. The Credit officers take care of the base line survey, group area demarcation, group formation, group meetings, borrower selection, loan disbursement, savings and loan instalment collection and other project activity related issues. The Accountant and Assist Accountant are responsible for the microfinance and financial transactions in the branch and they prepare the financial reports. Coordinators and other staff are responsible for implementation of the sector programs.

The recruitment of human resources in the project was completed in 2012. Staffs were recruited as per design and need of the project. Among recruited staff the male female ratio is 4:1. The status of the staff is given in the table below:

**Table 4-10 Status of staff of PNGOs**

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

### Capacity building of staff and volunteers

To fulfil the objectives of the project, staff capacity development is a priority need. The TA team formulated a series of trainings and refreshers for the staff and beneficiaries of the project. The trainings started from May 2012 and are continuing till date.

### Capacity building and skill development of beneficiaries

To get the beneficiaries involved in income generating activities and at the same time to increase knowledge and awareness in different income generating sectors, trainings and refresher courses are offered for the project participants. The participants have already taken loans from the PNGOs to utilize the training knowledge. The training on IGA is continuing and all beneficiaries will get training on various portfolios during the project period. In the reporting period 3,878 beneficiaries received training on various IGA and up to June 2014 15,778 beneficiaries received IGA training. The table below shows the detailed information on beneficiary training in the reporting period.

**Table 4-11 Beneficiary training performance**

SI #	Name of course	Participants back-ground	Duration	No. of Participants in the reporting period	No. of Participants up to reporting period	Training facilitated by	Venue
1	Poultry rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	1,261	5987	PNGO	PNGO branch office

2	Cow rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	688	3865	PNGO	PNGO branch office
3	Goat rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	314	1636	PNGO	PNGO branch office
4	Beef fattening	Beneficiaries	3 days	684	1082	PNGO	PNGO branch office
5	Summer Vegetable cultivation	Beneficiaries	3 days	729	1652	PNGO	PNGO branch office
6	Winter Vegetable cultivation	Beneficiaries	3 days	0	1354	PNGO	PNGO branch office
7	Fish culture	Beneficiaries	3 days	202	202	PNGO	PNGO branch office
	Total			3,878	15,778		

### Status of PNGO Base line survey

The report on the PNGO baseline survey among all households residing permanently in the area was published in June 2013 as Technical Report No 6. If any new settler migrates to the project area, base information is collected, using the base line survey form, and the settler is included in one of the PNGO credit groups. Till the reporting period 27,654 households were registered in the project area.

### Sub components of the Social and Livelihood Support component

The Social and Livelihood Support component is divided into the following sub components:

- a. Group Formation, Micro finance and Capacity Building;
- b. Health and Family Planning;
- c. Water and Sanitation;
- d. Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development;
- e. Legal and Human Rights;
- f. Disaster Management and Climate Change.

The performance of the sub components is briefly described below.

#### **Group Formation, Micro finance and Capacity Building**

**Group formation and member admission:** The activities of the component are implemented by the PNGOs. The group is the platform of all activities of the SLS component. All trainings, refreshers, savings and credit, health forum, disaster awareness, legal and human rights education & awareness, contraceptive distribution for family planning and other services are provided through the groups. All households living in the project area are or will be members of the groups to receive the services. All female members of local level institutions such as WMG, SFG, FF, and TUG are members of a PNGO group. All group members are female, with one member from each household. 12 Groups were formed in the reporting period January to June 2014, and a total of 974 groups were formed up to June 2014.

In the reporting period 947 members have been admitted to the groups and 25,759 members in total were enrolled up the June 2014, which is 93% of the total number of identified households. The average number of members of a group is 26.

**A management committee for each group** is formed after the group is finalized. To accelerate the formation of the management committee, the credit officer calls a meeting to discuss the duties and responsibilities of the management committee and proposes to the members to select or elect the members of the management committee. The members of the group will decide the system on how the committee will be formed. Generally five members form a management committee, with the positions of president, secretary, cashier and members. In a group there are small groups with a small group leader.

These small group leaders become a member of the group management committee. The group leader is elected / selected, considering education, knowledge and leadership quality. 12 Group management committees were formed within the reporting period and the total number of committees formed up to June 2014 is 974.

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

**PNGOs are collecting savings** from the enrolled members on a weekly basis in the group meeting. Each member deposits savings as per her own economical capacity to the respective NGO credit officer. Each member has a pass book for savings and loan record. The collected savings are deposited to the PNGOs bank account. PNGOs pay the interest of savings every financial year. Small savings form a capital for the poor people and help them to face a crisis moment; sometimes beneficiaries purchase assets like a cow, a goat or poultry birds by (part of the) savings they deposited with the PNGOs. The members can withdraw savings partially at any time through a prescribed form provided by the PNGO. Tk. 10,428,061 was collected during the reporting period and a total of Tk. 58,047,845 up to June 2014. Average savings per member is Tk. 2,253.

Micro finance beneficiaries need not have any equity capital for receiving a loan from the PNGOs. To generate income and create employment for the beneficiaries, PNGOs are **disbursing loans** as per beneficiary's choice and skill. PNGOs are providing relevant training on different income generating activities. After three weeks of member enrolment she becomes eligible for a loan. Initially the amount of loan ranges from Tk. 5,000 to 10,000. Second, third onwards loan ceiling is Tk.10,000 above and Micro Enterprise loan ceiling is Tk. 50,000 -200,000. Following the **loan proposal process**, the PNGOs disburse loans, based on demand. The loan applicant first proposes for a loan to her small group leader. The small group evaluates the proposal and recommends it for loan to the group management committee. Subsequently, the management committee evaluates the proposal and finally recommends it for loan to the PNGO. The respective credit officer submits the proposal to the Branch Manager. After proper checking the loan is approved and disbursed. 8,281 Loans were disbursed in the reporting period, amounting to Tk. 139,237,000 and in total 32,958 loans were disbursed up to June 2014 among 14,719 borrowers, amounting to Tk. 444,617,000. The average loan size in the reporting period was Tk. 16,814. Out of 25,759 members, 14,719 received a loan till the reporting period. The total member coverage by loans is 57% and house hold coverage by loan is 53%.

**Member involvement in income generating activities:** In the project all beneficiaries will receive training on the farm- or non-farm portfolio; 90 percent of the beneficiaries will be trained on farm and the remaining ones non-farm. PNGOs are providing loan as per need to implement the income generating activities. 3,878 Members received income generating training in the reporting period and 15,778 up to June 2014.

**Death benefit:** If a micro credit group member dies during the project period the nominee of his family will get a financial benefit from the project of BDT 2,500. In addition PNGOs are providing an equal amount of money from their organization's fund. In the reporting period 58 families have received death benefit from the project and 172 up to June 2014.

### **Health and Family Planning program**

In the project area there is **no family planning and health service from the government**. Village doctors and medicine sellers are providing health services to the char dwellers. This facility is not sufficient for them. For health services people are going to the mainland. Due to lack of a smooth communication system this is difficult, time consuming and expensive. Some family planning methods including condom, oral pill and injection are available in a few medicine shops, but these shopkeepers do not have any training on contraceptive service delivery and are unable to meet the demand. In this situation CDSP-IV has established **13 clinics in branch offices, in combination with a mobile clinic in each branch area**.

The medical assistants and health and family planning facilitators are providing both preventive and curative services in the project area and arrange to distribute oral contraceptive pills among the eligible couples and distributing ORS, anti-worm tablets and micro-nutrients to all beneficiaries' families. The PNGOs are also providing medicines on cost.

**Health forum** is an important tool to make the participants aware through imparting health education on various issues. Health forum is conducted by the Health and Family Planning Facilitators (HFPP) once in a month in each NGO group. The Health and Family Planning Facilitator conducts five health forums in a week. The designated working area is divided among the HFPPs based on the number of households. On average a HFPP is supervising 750 households. In the health forum the HFPP creates awareness among the community on family planning, nutrition, hygiene, immunization, on pregnancy related care and on common diseases. 4,317 Health forums were conducted in the reporting period and a total of 18,895 up to June 2014.

Before starting CDSP IV, the project area people were dependent on medicine sellers for services. Now a **clinic** is working in each branch office and providing first aid and general treatment to patients. Clinic services are provided in two ways by a **static and a mobile clinic**: A static clinic is conducted three days in a week at the branch office through a fixed schedule and the other three days a mobile clinic is conducted in the community level to cover the whole area and beneficiaries. The medical Assistants are attending the patients and providing the treatment. Presently medicines are provided from the PNGOs at reasonable cost. The static and mobile clinic schedule is circulated by the credit officer and other NGO staff in advance. The schedule is also provided to the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA); they are helping in organizing the mobile clinic and ensure timely presence of the patients. Medical Assistants are maintaining a patient register. **10,864 Patients** received treatment during the reporting period and a total of **87,495** up to June 2014.

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

**Refresher training for TBA:** There is an arrangement of refresher training for TBA. To review the knowledge and awareness and to update information, day-long refresher training is conducted by the Medical Assistant and Health and Family Planning Facilitator once in each month. All 195 TBAs attended the refresher trainings in the reporting period January to June 2014.

**To reduce diarrhoea** in the project area, the Health and Family Planning Facilitators are making the people aware regarding safe drinking water, net and cleanliness and at the same time rehydration salt is distributed in the area for remedy of diarrhoeal diseases. **Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS)** is distributed among the households in the area. Each household receives ORS twice in a year. The Medical Assistant and HFPP of the program are distributing the same, maintaining a master roll where receiver signature is taken. 228,472 packets of ORS have been distributed among the households in the reporting period and in total 765,027 up to December 2013. 27,654 households received oral rehydration salt in the reporting period.

To create **awareness among the local influential persons** on the health and family planning program and various health issues, a daylong **orientation** is given to the local elite (imams, school teachers, UP chairmen and members, etc). They are involved with the implementation process and assisting in implementing the project activities. Medical Assistants and HFPP conduct the orientation, following a guide line. Attendance sheet of the participants is maintained in this regard. 112 Local leaders received orientation in the reporting period and a total of 967 up to December 2013.

**Delivery handling by TBA:** The TBA (traditional birth attendant) is working with the households assigned to them. They maintain a list of pregnant women, new born children, eligible couples etc. They provide awareness, especially to pregnant women. TBAs normally refer pregnant women with a complicated situation to doctors or to the hospitals. Most of the deliveries in the project area are handled by the TBAs. 1,338 deliveries were handled by TBAs in the reporting period and 4,964 up to December 2013.

**Contraceptive distribution:** Reduction of the birth rate in the project area is one of the objectives of the Health and Family Planning program. To attain the objective oral contraceptive pills are distributed among



the eligible couples in the project area. In the reporting period 36,203 cycles were distributed and 79,767 cycles of pills were distributed up to December 2013. The number of pill users is increasing day by day.

**House visits by HFPP:** To educate and create awareness among the project participants, HFPP is paying visits to households as per plan. Normally a HFPP visits five households per day in an afternoon session. At the time of house visits they also monitor the oral pill consumption. 13,070 Households were visited (repeated) in the reporting period and a total of 60,525 (repeated) up to December 2013.

**Health forum visits by MA:** MA (medical assistant) of the health and family planning program has been paying visits to the health forum to develop the quality of the forum. During health forum visits they also discuss about health issues and monitor the health forum. 325 health forums were visited in the reporting period and 1183 were visited up to December 2013.

**Counselling by MA:** Medical assistants are discussing with male groups or individuals to make them aware on family planning and to convince them to adopt family planning methods; if the husband of the couple is convinced, the female can easily use the family planning method. 355 Group counsellings were performed in the reporting period and 916 up to June 2014.

**TBA visits by MA:** Medical assistants are paying visits to TBAs to develop the quality and knowledge. During the visit MAs monitor the activities done by TBAs and suggest about possible gaps found instantly. In the reporting period 195 TBAs were visited 6 times, each TBA once in a month, and all 195 TBAs were visited 24 times up to June 2014.

**Patient referral system:** Medical Assistants of the clinics usually refer the patients, which they cannot diagnose or are unable to give proper treatment, to the doctors of Upazila and district general hospitals. In the reporting period 344 patients were referred and up to the reporting period 1,402 patients were referred.

**Circumcision by Medical Assistant (MA):** Usually the people in the project area perform circumcision by local unskilled people. After intervention of the project, the people are performing the same by the Medical Assistant of the clinic. In the reporting period 30 babies were circumcised and 159 up to June 2014.

**Medicine sale by PNGOs:** For the convenience of the beneficiaries, project management decided to create a revolving fund for medicines of BDT 10,000 for each PNGO branch. Medicines are purchased and sold among the beneficiaries with minimum profit made by PNGOs. In the reporting period medicines worth BDT 511,523 were sold and BDT 1,175,990 up to June 2014.

**Treatment of pregnant women:** Medical Assistants provide treatment and services to pregnant women. Normally Traditional Birth Attendants refer the pregnant women to the clinic. In the reporting period 1,223 pregnant women received treatment and up to June 2014 4,026.

**Financial support to extreme poor pregnant women:** Extreme poor pregnant women, who are supposed to be taken to a hospital or clinic at the mainland for delivery, receive Tk.1000 as small financial support for transport cost. In the reporting period 5 women was given support and 11 up to June 2014.

**Iron tablet distribution among pregnant women and lactating mothers:** Pregnant women and lactating mothers in the project area are suffering severely from iron deficiency. To reduce this iron deficiency, iron tablets are distributed among pregnant women and lactating mothers. In the reporting period 145 pregnant women and 56 lactating mothers were served iron tablets.

### **Water and Sanitation Program**

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

212 Tube well User Groups were formed in the reporting period and 1,194 TUGs up to June 2014. 1,240 Meetings with TUG on Health and hygiene were held in the reporting period and 3,365 up to June 2014. 185 DTWs were installed in the reporting period and 802 up to June 2014. 124 platforms of DTWs were constructed in the reporting period and 680 platforms were constructed up to June 2014. 5,899 Latrines were installed in the reporting period and 8,815 in total up to June 2014. After completion of latrine installation the groups are taking steps to establish the superstructure of the latrines. The superstructure of the latrine ensures women safety, following social and religious norms. 4,524 Superstructures were

completed in the reporting period and in total 6,787 up to June 2014. 634 Care taker families were trained for DTW repairing and maintenance in the reporting period and 1,372 up to June 2014 and 327 kit boxes were distributed to care taker families in the reporting period and 708 up to June 2014.

#### **Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development**

CDSP IV is implementing a Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development program to reduce malnutrition and to increase the income of households by agricultural production of beneficiaries through technology transfer, using **demonstration plots**. During the reporting period 1,300 farmers received training on fruits and vegetables and 6,240 farmers were trained up to June 2014. All trained farmers received inputs (seeds, sapling, fertilizer, etc) from the PNGOs. In the reporting period 832 Farmers received orientation on established high value demonstration plots and 3,003 high value demonstration plots were established up to June 2014 (Including 26 vermi compost, 26 vertical garden, 1,300 mixed fruits orchards, 949 quick composts, 546 pheromone traps. During the reporting period 4,550 fruits sapling were distributed and 20,690 fruits saplings were distributed up to June 2014.

**Motivation Tours:** 26 Motivation tours were completed up to June 2014 to encourage the farmers to grow crops in a better way; in addition 101 field days were observed to make the farmers more knowledgeable and encourage them to producing more crops and vegetables.

**Active nursery:** 125 Nurseries were developed in the project area, of which 124 are actively involved with seedling production. In the reporting period 158,012 seedlings were sold for an amount of BDT 1,343,379.

**Value Chain Development:** CDSP IV is implementing a value chain development program to increase the income of the farmers through agricultural production and linkage with wholesale markets. During the reporting period 650 growers and market actors received orientation on the value chain development program. 520 Oriented growers received inputs (seeds, hand sprayer, mustard oil cake, pheromone trap, plastic case and measuring balance with stone) from the PNGOs.

#### **Legal and Human Rights**

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

**Meetings with group members:** The LHR coordinators are conducting meetings with NGO group members. The purpose of the meetings is to make the people aware of LHR and social issues. The meeting is held after the credit group meeting is over. In the reporting period 700 meetings with NGO group members were held and 2,276 up to June 2014.

**Orientation meetings with local social leaders:** An orientation meeting for local stakeholders such as Union Parishad members, imams, marriage registers and other influential people in the community is annually organised to disseminate information on human rights and legal issues and to constructively engage them to minimize unlawful activities in the society and develop a sustainable society. The orientation is provided to them in the branch office. After the orientation an action plan is prepared, and follow up is given by the LHR coordinators of the component. 175 Persons received orientation in the reporting period and 1,046 received the same up to June 2014.

**Training of beneficiaries on legal and human rights:** To raise mass awareness among the PNGOs group members is one of the objectives of the LHR program. The program adopted various activities to perform the same. One of them is training to selective beneficiaries. 20% of the beneficiaries receive training on legal and human rights on seven basic laws. This 20 % is member of the group management committee, they act as **law implementation committee** and they will disseminate the message and take action against any violation of human rights. In the reporting period 450 beneficiaries were trained in the PNGO offices, and up to June 2014 1,949 in total.

**Legal courses for beneficiaries:** Courses on LHR are conducted by the LHR promoters in each and every group in the project. The duration of the course is 22 days. In the reporting period 85 courses were organised and 324 courses up to June 2014, where 2,142 and 7,967 beneficiaries participated respectively.

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

**Early marriage prohibition in the project area:** After completion of the LHR course in the PNGO group, a committee is formed with five members, headed by the best performer in the LHR course; the committee is called the **law implementation committee**. The task of the committee is to make linkage with all local level institutions including Union Parishad. They collect information on violation of law, like early marriage, dowry and oppression of women. Soon after hearing the information on mentioned event they try to solve the problem with the local people. Thus they are prohibiting early marriages in the project area. 7 Early marriages were prohibited by law Implementation Committee (LIC) in the reporting period and 77 in total were prohibited up to June 2014.

**Marriage registration:** The rate of marriage registration in the project area is very low compared to the main land. People in the area are not well aware to perform the same. In our LHR program special emphasis is given to registration of marriages. The staffs of the program collect the information and undertake necessary measures in this regard. It is observed that the rate of marriage registration is increasing gradually. In the reporting period 339 out of 372 marriages were registered and up to June 1,360 out of 1,433 were registered with Kazi (marriage register) office.

### **Disaster Management and Climate Change**

To enhance the implementation process and to involve the union disaster committees, **meetings** are organised by PNGO's Disaster Coordinators with **union disaster committees** and others (e.g. Red Crescent) stakeholders. Total participants of the meeting so far were 955. The discussion matters of the meetings were various issues of disaster and finding ways to build cooperation with each other and on how to coordinate activities. Action plans were prepared on issues discussed in the meeting and follow up is given by coordinators. During the reporting period 13 meetings were held and 39 meetings up to June 2014.

To make the group members aware about **disaster preparedness and mitigation**, the staffs of the sub-component have been conducting meetings with group members. Gradually meetings will be held in all groups. 749 Meetings were held in the reporting period and 3,077 meetings were held up to June 2014 in different locations of PNGO groups.

**Training on disaster preparedness to selective group members:** To raise mass awareness in the project area, selected group members are trained on disaster mitigation and preparedness. The trained members disseminate the issues to the other people in the community. During the reporting period no meetings were held. In total 1950 beneficiaries were trained on disaster management and preparedness up to reporting period. Refresher trainings of the trained persons were held in the reporting period. 923 Persons attended the refresher training in the reporting period.

**House strengthening:** This program is implemented on pilot basis. The objective is that people will observe the activity and replicate it for their own house. 500 Houses will be strengthened in Caring Char during the project period. 117 Houses were strengthened in the reporting period. Up to the reporting period 234 houses were strengthened.

**Plinth raising:** Also this program is implemented on pilot basis in Caring Char only. The objective is that people will follow the activity and will replicate it. 500 plinths will be raised in Caring char during the project period; 117 plinth raisings were done in the reporting period and 234 up to the reporting period.

**Training on improved cooking system:** To mitigate the crisis of fuel wood and to protect the environment from pollution, this program is implemented in the whole project area. 260 Persons were trained and the trained persons are making improved cooking systems and set up the same in the area. In the reporting period 745 cooking systems were established by the beneficiaries in the 13 branch areas and up to June 2104 910.

**Training on bio-digester:** To keep environmental balance, mitigate the crisis of fuel wood and to protect the environment from pollution, this program was planned to be implemented in the whole project area.

However, from an assessment, it is evident that the status of the family farms is not (yet) fit for such program. The number of cattle is very low and the land is not yet protected. The program may be taken up in the later years of the project.

## **4.6 Institutional development**

### **4.6.1 Field level institutions**

Six implementing agencies and four PNGOs, with support from the Technical Assistance team, are working for strengthening and capacity building of field level institutions (FLIs), established to involve them in planning and implementation of project interventions such as infrastructure development, social forestry, agriculture extension and livelihood and in operation and maintenance after the project is completed. The groups formed are Water Management Groups (WMG); Water Management Associations (WMA); Tube well User Groups (TUG); Farmer Forums (FF); Social Forestry Groups (SFG); Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) and Women Credit and Savings Groups. In **Annex 9** a complete overview of FLIs is presented.

The formation of WMGs, LADCs and FFs was completed by end 2012 as per project target. The formation of WMA in Char Nangulia was completed in September 2013 and the formation meeting of WMA in Noler Char was organised on 18<sup>th</sup> June, but ultimately postponed due to confusion and conflicts on voter list of WMA. The formation of TUGs, SFGs and LCS is on-going. For the status of the formation of the Social Forestry Groups please refer to paragraph 4.2.2, for Farmers Forums please refer to paragraph 4.5.1 and for the status of women credit and savings groups and TUGs by PNGOs, please refer to paragraph 4.5.2 above. In addition TA Team continued support to the WMOs in the CDSP-I, II & III areas.

#### **Formation of Water Management Association (WMA)**

During the reporting period one WMA formation for Noler Char was organized and orientation provided to the members selected for WMA, but formation was postponed due to a dispute raised on selection of voters on WMA formation. The formation will be organized in the next reporting period after resolving the said disputes.

WMA was formed in Char Nangulia in September 2013 as first WMA in CDSP IV in which 11 new members enrolled during the reporting period which makes a 44 members association with 4 representatives (Male 30 and Female 14) from each of the 11 WMGs. The Nangulia WMA met four times out of target 6 during this time at Kaladur Bazar CDSP-IV site office. Since its formation the WMA met 8 times and discussed the following issues: water management problems, registration of WMGs, and increase of membership in all WMGs, tube wells, participatory water management rules-2014, land settlement / PTPS and infrastructure development.

#### **Formation of Water Management Groups (WMG)**

After transfer of the Assistant Extension Officer (AEO) to Dhaka last year the activities of the WMOs lacked involvement of BWDB and no posting of a new AEO or overseer in CDSP IV was done.

During the reporting period the TA Team only continued the strengthening and capacity building related activities of WMGs and WMA in four chars (in Char Nangulia-11 WMG & 1 WMA, Noler Char-5, Caring Char-1 and Char Ziauddin-2) as per target.

**WMG Registration from Department of Cooperatives:** All 11 WMGs in Char Nangulia have been registered during this period from the Department of Cooperative (DoC). For another 9 WMGs in Noler Char and Char Ziauddin all preparatory works related to registration were completed during this period which includes: bye law preparation and sharing in WMG meeting, printing of final bye law, resolution of WMG, form collection and filling up, map preparation showing WMG jurisdiction, members list, households information, bank statement collection, showing savings and shares. But registration of these 9 WMGs ultimately was stopped due to circulation of new Participatory Water Management Rules-2014 which ask to proceed registration from BWDB only.

Since formation of WMGs, one day induction orientation, one day Gender Orientation and two days basic training on role and responsibilities of WMG, training on accounts management and record keeping to the Chairman, Secretary and Cashier only were conducted for all 19 WMGs. TA Team also organized a WMO yearly performance monitoring workshop during this period with the participation of 19 WMGs from 3 Chars. TA Team coordinated and facilitated those orientations, trainings and workshops.

Maintaining of books, registers and formats by WMGs were closely monitored and guided by the concerned Project Area Coordinators (PAC) and Gender Field Coordinators (GFC) during this period too as their routine task. Monthly meetings were also facilitated effectively by concerned PACs and GFCs. The status and details of WMGs and WMA are shown in the following table.

**Table 4-12 Status of WMGs and WMA in CDSP- IV areas (January – June 2014)**

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: WMG	No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of members in WMG/ WMA			No of meetings held during the reporting period
					Male	Female	Total	
1	Char Ziauddin	2	16	3,090	36	38	74	6 for each WMG 1 member increased
2	Noler Char	5	28	7,020	105	75	180	6 for each WMG
3	Caring Char (inside em-bankment)	1	7	1,236	20	19	39	6 meetings held 3 members increased
3	Char Nangulia	11	83	13,785	227	198	425	6 for each WMG
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>23,660</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>718</b>	
<b>Char Nangulia</b>		<b>WMA</b>	83	13,785	30	14	44	6 meetings held during this period

As can be seen in the table in **Char Nangulia** all monthly meetings of the 11 WMGs were held, in fact 66 meetings were held in the last six months as per target. The 11 WMGs enrolled 35 new members as representative from SFGs, FFs and TUGs in the reporting period. The members increasing effort is continuing. 11 New members enrolled in WMA during this period, one from each WMG (male 8 and female 3) as per decision taken in the WMA meeting.

The **AGMs** of all these 11 WMGs were held during this period as per target. The main subjects discussed and presented in the AGMs were as follows: Financial statement, next year budget, new member enrolment, annual work plan & budget, reconstitution of management committee.

In **Char Ziauddin** all monthly meeting of the 2 WMGs were held as per target. The two WMGs enrolled 4 new members, while 1 absentee member was dropped, so an increase of 3 members in the reporting period. **AGM** of all these WMGs were completed during this period as per target.

In Noler Char all planned monthly meetings of the 5 WMGs were held, so 30 meetings were held in the last six months. One member dropped from WMG, Hoar Khal due to long absence from meeting and group activities. **AGMs** of all these 5 WMGs were held during this period as per target.

In **Caring Char** after formation of a new WMG in May 2013, 6 meetings were held during the period. **AGM** of this WMG was not held during this period.

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

- Annual General Meeting (AGM)
- Regular attendance of members
- Drainage congestion due to rain and full moon time and high tidal surge: they solved localised drainage problems by local initiatives
- Increase of savings and share collection
- Enrolment of new members

- LCS formation: 2 for each WMG and mobilization and work execution, latrines distribution
- Construction of remaining length of dwarf embankment in Noler Char
- Re-excavation of canals, latrines and tube wells installation
- Formation of more LCS for market development, earth work, WMG centres and latrines production
- PTPS for land settlement and boundary dispute between Subarnachar and Hatiya
- Construction of infrastructure in the area, future operation and maintenance
- National day observation
- New participatory water management rules-2014, registration, bye law etc.

**Participation of FLIs in discussion with 3<sup>rd</sup> IFAD Supervision Mission, Swiss Development Cooperation visitor and Blue Gold Project Team:** Members of FLIs (WMG, FF and SFG) participated in a few special meetings with the above mentioned visiting teams during the reporting period on their role responsibility, sustainability, registration, linkages, LCS, membership size etc. They shared their experiences and needs in the participatory area as well others areas of interventions.

**Participation of WMOs in Information Dissemination Meeting (IDM):** Information dissemination meetings (IDM) focusing on the land settlement activities in CDSP-IV were held during the reporting period, see paragraph 4.4, concerned WMGs mainly organised those meetings.

### **WMOs in CDSP III**

10 WMGs and 1 WMA were established in CDSP III area i.e. in Boyer Char, where the following activities were taken by WMGs during the period:

1. All 10 WMGs met 55 times out of target 60 for monthly meetings during the period which is average 5.5/WMG. Average attendance in those meetings is 52% (male 50%, female 60%)
2. All WMGs removed cross dams and fishing traps from their respective canals to remove water logging in the area.
3. WMG Gabtoli-2 and WMG-Chairman Khal repaired earthen road by their own initiative
4. WMA and WMG-Tankir Khal-2 removed few illegal occupants from road/embankment side.
5. WMA leaders met Blue Gold Team (10-6-2014) and SDC visitor (24-6-2014) at CDSP III site office and shared their experiences, learning's and achievements.
6. **WMA** met three times during the period and reviewed overall progress and problems in the CDSP-III area.
7. WMA has been leading all operation, maintenance, social services and linkage and coordination with LGIs, other projects and implementing agencies independently.
8. The issues discussed in the WMA and 10 WMGs meetings are: AGM, regular attendance, enrolment of new members, fund raising, drainage, re-excavation of khal, erosion in Tankir and Chatla area and operation/ opening of sluices during monsoon, maintenance of sluices and other structures.
9. LGED repaired four cyclone shelters during the period

**Problems:** River erosion is continuing in Tankir-ghat area, erosion is also considerable in the Jarirdona right bank, the guide dyke eroded in Gabtoli khal near Mohammadpur Bazar, pipe culvert was broken in the Didar Bazar-Chatla road, non-functioning latrines in cluster villages and public toilets to be repaired soon as per requirement.

### **WMOs in CDSP II**

In CDSP-II areas 39 WMGs, 7 WMA and 2 WMF were established. Most of the WMOs are still active with little support from TA Team and almost no support from BWDB. The AEO-BWDB was supporting these group activities particularly AGM, monthly meeting, audit by the department of cooperatives, maintenance work and operation of sluices. But since his transfer in the beginning of August 2013 follow up and cooperation of BWDB has drastically reduced.

Four WMGs (Zillar, Montaz, Korim, Gopal) in **Polder 59/3B** held 21 meetings out of 24 in this period and they were found active in water management activities. Average attendance of the monthly meetings was

almost 60%. During this period they all built cross dams to prevent silt intrusion and removed those as well as debris from the canals before monsoon. They all formed an ad-hoc committee for re-constitution of the management committee in the next reporting period as per bye-law. Korim-WMG especially cleaned debris and silt from Zirabo khal. This group has been cultivating fish in an about 6.5 acres pond as they were all trained as CBO by RFLDC (Danida) in the past.

In **Polder 59/3C-Bamni**: 11 WMG, 3 WMA and 1 WMF were established during CDSP-II. During the reporting period, WMA-1 met six times, WMA-2 five times and WMA-3 six times. Three WMAs re-excavated 3.1km canals receiving work order from BWDB. Cooperative audits for 3 WMAs have been completed during the period.

Water management problems reported by the WMAs are as follows:

- Sea dyke in the southern part is severely eroding since 2009.
- No flood protection is effective in this polder due to the washed away BWDB new 15 vent regulator, so the area is open to the sea.
- Main canal Algir khal and the whole canal system became silted up, which created drainage congestion in this area, which then caused huge crop damage.
- WMA-Gangchil operated smoothly the 12-vents regulator, met 3 times in the reporting period, constructed a cross dam at the mouth of outfall channel which they removed before monsoon, completed audit by DoC and cleaned debris/jungles from the drainage canals by their own initiative.

In **South Hatiya**: 20 WMGs, 3 WMAs and 1 WMF exist. The three WMAs met 12 times which is mostly regular. No follow up from TA or BWDB side last six months. The embankment and canal are illegally occupied by local squatters, as was reported by local people and WMOs. WMOs are frequently demanding the maintenance of cyclone shelters, re-excavation of canals and maintenance of earthen and paved roads, constructed during CDSP-II.

The WMOs continued savings collection and deposition in the bank account through regular monthly meetings.

#### **WMOs in CDSP I**

Four WMGs were established in CDSP-I areas (Char Majid, Char Baggardona-II, Nobagram and Kolmi). The following activities were taken by WMGs:

1. WMGs removed cross dams at the mouth of the outfall channel in Nobagram and Kolmi.
2. WMGs continued maintaining linkages with government agencies: BWDB and LGED.
3. WMG-Kolmi re-excavated 3.8 km canal and Nobogram re-excavated 1.8 km canal receiving the work order issued from BWDB.
4. Yearly audits were accomplished by all WMGs.
5. Monthly meetings were held by the WMGs (CM-four times, CBD-II 6 times, Nobagram-4 times out of 6, Kolmi-4 times out of 6) with average attendance 72%.
6. No water congestion reported during the period except in Nobagram. Sluices were repaired by BWDB in Kolmi, CBD-II and in CBD-I.
7. WMG-CM met 4 times this period and reviewed O&M status in their area.

#### **Local Area Development Committee (LADC)**

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

TA Team initiated to strengthen these LADCs to make them sustainable FLIs like WMOs as per recommendations in the Mission Report No 5. For this purpose, necessary training, follow-up, update of LADC guideline and increased membership in LADCs were completed in January 2014. After reconstitution a one day orientation was provided to the members of three LADCs and their role and responsibilities regarding the development of a sustainable organization.

In Caring Char, all monthly meetings of two LADCs were held. The average attendance in those meetings was 78%. In Majib Bazar LADC activities were almost suspended due to the Army intervention in Caring Mouza.

In Urir Char 16 meetings were held in the last six months out of the target of 18. Average attendance in those meetings was 66%.

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

**Table 4-13 Status of LADC during January - June 2014**

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LADC		No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of members in LADC			Remarks
		Target	Achieved			Male	Female	Total	
1	Caring Char	3	3	22	6,270	37	33	70	14 new members in 2 LADC, 1 LADC suspended, 6 meetings held for each LADC
2	Urir Char	3	3	21	2,510	65	18	83	5 members dropped due to absence, local boundary conflicts. 16 meetings held
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>153</b>	

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

Role and responsibilities of LADC, construction of planned cyclone shelters in Caring Char as soon as possible, law and order situation, localized drainage congestion, boundary dispute between Sandwip and Companigonj, lack of progress in construction of infrastructure, site selection of infrastructure, accelerating the agencies interventions, PNGO activities, army in Caring Mouza, tube well installation in Caring Char, LCS for latrines, land settlement in Caring Char, value chain development, reconstitution of LADCs through increasing member in general as well as in management committee.

**Additional activities in Urir - and Caring Char:**

- TA Team together with IAs worked for rural roads, box culverts, bridges, U-drains, Ghats, cyclone shelters and tube wells.
- TA Team with the support of LADC continued assistance in planning for plinth raising and house strengthening related activities and selection of beneficiaries by the concerned of PNGOs.
- Completion of the road from Batankhali to Caring khal, development of market at Batankhali, more roads in Caring Char, LCS for market development, bus stand at Batankhali or location near embankment, bridge at Caring khal were also discussed in the Caring LADC meeting.
- LADC - Caring Char continued with two local sub groups for community based fish culture through a combined initiative of group members.

**Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)**

A Labour Contracting Society (LCS) is a group of adult persons, male or female, having homogeneity in respect to gender, physical strength, skill and socio-economic status, who come from the house-hold of landless labourers, share croppers and who depend on manual labour as their main source of income. The main objective of LCS is involving local people in construction work (see also the Inception report). The number of members in an LCS depends on the nature of the works to be carried out within a given time frame.

WMGs facilitated as affiliating institution the formation and mobilization of new LCS in all areas. TA Team set a target to form 18 new LCS in the jurisdiction of 19 WMGs so that each WMG can supply two LCS.



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

Char wise LCS information is stated in the following table:

**Table 4-14 Status of LCS January - June 2014**

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LCS		Length of work	No. of members in LCS			Remarks
		Target	Achieved		Male	Female	Total	
1	Caring Char	9	9	4.5 km road	272	86	358	Male-7 Female-2
2	Noler Char	13	13	2.85 km & 500 sets latrines	265	111	376	Female-2 Male-6 Mixed-5
3	Char Nangulia	16	16	3km & 200 sets latrines	260	131	391	Male-4 Female-7 Mixed-5
4	Char Ziauddin	2	2	1km & 100 sets latrines	63	3	66	Male-1 Mixed-1
5.	Urir Char	2	2	1.2 km	95	-	95	Male-2
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11.5km &amp; 800 sets latrines</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>Male-20 Female-11 Mixed-11</b>

In the reporting period 16 more LCSs were formed: 7 male, 6 female and 3 mixed groups. For market development 4 LCS (male-3, female-1) were formed in Noler Char, to be mobilized in the next period. In Nangulia for Zanata Bazar development 3 LCS (male-2 and female-1) are working and will continue in the next reporting period too.

It was decided in the 31<sup>st</sup> PMC meeting to form and engage LCSs in construction of WMG/LADC centres where concerned WMG/LADC will work as affiliating institution as per GPWM/PWM Rules-2014.

#### Agency wise LCSs

There are 31 LCS for LGED work and 11 for DPHE work (latrine production).

The LGED LCS guideline is being followed for implementation of the LCS program in CDSP IV. PMC through concerned XENs monitors directly the payment to LCS to smoothen their payments. Gradually more LCS will be formed and mobilization of LCS in market development as per IFAD supervision recommendation is progressing well, all 7 markets will be developed through LCS. The staffs of LGED still need to be activated more for LCS purpose at field level. TA Team continued these efforts through one LCS Facilitator.

#### Problems so far reported

- LGED concerned press only the LCSF of TA Team to prepare LCS bill instead of their SAE.
- Delayed bills create suffering to the LCSs.
- Post work checking in some cases not done immediate after completion of work.
- Time extension of LCS work to be done timely with agency initiative.

#### 4.6.2 Local government institutions

During the reporting period TA Team continued the informal discussions and interactions with the UP Chairmen and members concerned. DTL (I&I) along with PAC-Z and PE-Z visited Boyer Char Tahshil office and Horni Union Parishad office, met new administrative Chairman and members and shared the future maintenance plan for Boyer Char along with BWDB, LGED and DPHE.

Local UP Chairman of Char Jublee attended a MoL organised seminar and shared his experience for CDSP IV activities. Informal discussion was held with the Chairman and concerned UP member of Char

Clerk and East Char Bata on ongoing CDSP IV related activities like land settlement and boundary disputes etc.

#### 4.6.3 Gender Action Plan

This part of the report aims to make an assessment of the progress of gender and social related activities in CDSP IV during the last six months, January to June, 2014.

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

During the reporting period the training provided to Savings & Credit Groups (SCG) of PNGOs, comprised by women only, were mainly on fruits and summer vegetable cultivation and on poultry, livestock and beef fattening (see details in Annex-8).

#### Progress

For the purpose of increasing participation of women in all FLIs, they were organized in separate group meetings and group discussions and in individual contacts with women and mixed groups. As a result, relationship improved between women and man, and participation of women increased in FLIs, and in agricultural and others IGA activities.

**Table 4-15 Distribution of membership in WMGs/ LADC and their MC by gender**

Name of Char	Name of FLIs	No of FLIs	Total Member	No of Female Member	No of Member in MC	% of Female in MC	Remarks
Char Nangulia	WMG	11	425	198	132	42%	According to GPWM the participation of women in MC to be at least 30% of the total members
Noler Char	WMG	05	105	75	60	38%	
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	74	38	24	42%	
Caring Char	WMG	01	39	19	12	33%	
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	44	14	12	33%	
Caring Char	LADC	03	70	33	27	37%	
Urir Char	LADC	03	83	18	36	33%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>39%</b>	

Participation of women in management committees, in leadership development and in group management and increased overall mobility of women are playing an important role in minimizing the social conflicts.

**Table 4-16 Attendance of members in monthly meetings of WMGs/ LADC by gender**

Name of Char	Name of FLI	Number of FLIs	Number of meeting held	Attendance			% of female Attendance	Re- marks
				Male	Female	Total		
Char Nangulia	WMG	11	66	692	623	1315	52%	
Noler char	WMG	05	30	379	302	681	67%	

Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	12	128	140	268	61%	
Caring Char	WMG	01	06	84	60	144	53%	
Caring Char	LADC	03	12	120	113	233	75%	
Urir Char	LADC	03	16	253	56	309	61%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1656</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>2950</b>	<b>58%</b>	

Women members' attendance increased on average in the monthly meetings of FLIs, who received training from IAs, TA Team and PNGOs.

#### Land settlement

Women members of FLIs as well as women beneficiaries participated in the land settlement related activities i.e. hearing sessions, khatian receiving, PTPS and other events. Women raised their voice in audiences on land disputes and were answered by the facilitators. 417 Khatians (Land title) were distributed among the beneficiaries with the rights of wives ensured, due to inclusion in land ownership.

#### Farmers Forum

Women are becoming knowledgeable on technical-know how in agriculture through receiving training, orientation, demonstration and day observation and they are involved in market value chain for their own production. They have been working for post-harvest activities such as threshing/ winnowing/ grading/ curing and storing. They are skilled in seed preservation. They are involved in weeding and harvesting on a limited scale too. In addition women are involved in homestead vegetable and food production, which created employment opportunities.

**Table 4-17 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender**

Name of Chars	No. of FFs	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	37	1319	901	2210	41%, decreased 5%	According to the Gender Action Plan female membership in Farmers Forum is supposed to be at least 33 %, present average is 42%.
Char Ziauddin	07	274	146	420	35%, increased 12%	
Noler Char	25	839	661	1500	44%, increased 1%	
Caring Char	15	396	504	900	56%, decreased 2%	
Urir Char	06	310	50	360	14%, increased 2%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3138</b>	<b>2262</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>42%</b>	

On average 42% women participate in the FF as general member. Women participation is highest in Caring Char with 56% and lowest in Urir Char with 14% due to the bad law and order situation. In the management committees of FFs Char wise participation of women is as follows:

Char Nangulia: 40%, Noler Char: 42%, Caring Char: 39%, Char Ziauddin: 30% and Urir Char: 2%. Overall women participation in agricultural activities is gradually increasing.

#### Social Forestry Group (SFG)

Women members' participation in SFG and social forestry activities can be understood from the following table.

**Table 4-18 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Groups (SFG) by gender**

Name of Chars	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	Female members %	Comments
Char Nangulia	135	2044	1331	3375	39%	According to Gender Action Plan female membership in SFGs is supposed to be at least 33%
Noler char	57	824	596	1420	42%	

Char Ziauddin	13	199	126	325	39%	
Caring Char	44	705	400	1105	36%	
Urir char	25	524	101	625	16%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>4296</b>	<b>2554</b>	<b>6850</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>2% increase</b>

Women are involved in road site tree plantation, pit preparation, fencing, watcher, maintenance etc. Women are skilled and getting benefits from social forestry activities. Membership in SFGs increased during the reporting period as follows: Char Nangulia 616 due to formation of 52 new SFGs, Noler Char 434 for 20 new SFG, and Char Ziauddin 78 for 8 new SFGs, Urir Char 101 for 25 new SFGs and Caring Char 20 for 2 new SFGs.

**Table 4-19 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of SFGs by gender**

Name of Chars	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% Female in MC	Comments
Char Nangulia	135	725	490	1215	40%	According to the Guideline of SFG female membership in the Managing Committee of SFGs is supposed to be 33%
Noler Char	57	319	194	513	38%	
Char Ziauddin	13	74	43	117	37%	
Caring Char	44	250	146	396	37%	
Urir char	25	155	70	225	31%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1523</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>2466</b>	<b>38 %</b>	<b>2% decrease</b>

#### Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

As per target, 33% of LCS work is to be done by female LCS member. In the period January to June 2014 16 LCSs were mobilized for LGED road & market and for construction of single pit latrines through DPHE.

**Table 4-20 Participation of landless people of the project area in LCS by gender**

Name of Char	No. of LCS Groups				No. of Member				% of Female members	Re-remarks	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed				Total
							Male	Female			
Char Nangulia	04	07	05	16	220	111	40	20	391	34%	
Char Ziauddin	01	0	01	02	54	0	06	05	65	8%	
Noler Char	06	02	05	13	230	96	35	15	376	30%	
Caring Char	07	02	0	09	272	86	0	0	358	37%	
Urir Char	02	0	0	02	95	0	0	0	95	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>26%</b>	

Women are involved in earth work, road maintenance, single pit latrine, market development, re-excavation of khals. They are getting benefits directly through their house hold income, resulting in daily meals, food diversity and family contribution to in particular the school going children.

#### Gender development in SLS component

Women are receiving health services from the 13 static and mobile clinics as per local need. They receive contraceptives, pills, ORS, anti-worm tablets and micro-nutrients from NGO offices. Women's knowledge and awareness is increasing in health care, nutrition, vegetable usage, washing before eating, child health care etc. Pregnant mothers are getting support on child and mother health care, resulting in reduced

mother and child death rate. Women members of SCG deposit savings and receive loans and receive training on income generating activities.

#### **Various gender issues**

- CDSP IV participated in a Gender workshop at Brac-CDM Savar, organized by the Gender and Water Alliance (GWAB) project Bangladesh. Four professionals of CDSP IV participated in the 5-days workshop.
- 3 Batches Gender orientation training were completed during the reporting period (see Annex 8).
- 450 Women received training on Human Rights, Land, and Family laws. They stopped 54 early marriages at their own Samaj level.
- 6,482 Women received IGA training on Poultry rearing, Cow rearing, Beef fattening and summer Vegetable cultivation and farm management.
- 79% Women participated in the day observations, (Disaster management day, Environment day, Women rights day, World Health day). They attended in the rally and in the discussion sessions.

### **4.7 Knowledge Management**

#### **4.7.1 Monitoring & Evaluation**

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

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

The M&E system consists of four elements:

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

#### **RIMS survey preparation**

IFAD did the baseline RIMS survey before project start-up through a local company, but suggested that the project self might do the mid-term one. To prepare for this the M&E Advisor prepared a draft methodology for submission to IFAD. The mid-term RIMS is planned for November – December 2014, to ensure availability of the results at the Mid-term Supervision Mission in first quarter 2015. It will at the same time be the annual outcome survey for 2014, so compatibility with both, the baseline RIMS and the annual outcome survey is essential.

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

- Second annual outcome survey-2013 data collection and data entry
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 4<sup>th</sup> round
- Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> round.

#### **Annual Outcome Survey**

The objectives of the annual outcome survey are as follows:

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

### Methodology of Outcome survey

A total of 600 sample households were randomly selected from the four different phases of CDSP (CDSP-I, II, III and IV). From CDSP-I and II 200 and from CDSP-III (Boyer Char) another 200 households were selected randomly. From the CDSP-IV area 200 household were selected randomly from the 1400 sample households of the baseline survey conducted during October - November 2011. These 600 sample households are the panel sample for the annual outcome survey round the project period. In order to fulfil the survey objectives, a household survey questionnaire was carefully prepared for the baseline survey. For the annual outcome survey the questionnaire was slightly modified. Data have been collected from the field through hired enumerators supervised by two M&E Officers of CDSP IV. The enumerators were trained on the survey questionnaire. Data analysis has been done using MS Access 2007.

### First Outcome Survey (2012)

The first outcome survey of CDSP-IV (Technical Report No 5) was produced in April 2013 after analysing the data collected during November - December 2012.

### Second Outcome Survey (2013)

The second outcome survey of CDSP-IV (Technical Report No 7) was produced in April 2014 after analysing the data collected during November - December 2013.

Below the major findings of the surveys are presented, with comparison between baseline and both outcome surveys.

**Table 4-21 Major findings of Annual Outcome Surveys**

Indicators	Baseline status ( Oct-Nov 2011)	1 <sup>st</sup> Outcome survey results- (Oct-Nov 2012)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Outcome survey results- (Oct-Nov 2013)	Change compared to 1 <sup>st</sup> Outcome survey	Change compared to Baseline survey
Agriculture as principle occupation of household head	37%	45%	45%	No change	8% Increase
Day labour as principle occupation of household head	31%	29%	29%	No change	2% Decrease
Straw made roof of main house	82%	66%	55%	11% reduced	27% Decrease
Tin made roof of main house	16%	34%	43%	9% increased	27% Increase
Average distance of drinking water source	345 m	154 m	112 m	27% reduced	68% Reduced
Average value of HH assets (BDT)	35,162	43,797	61,485	47% increased	24% increase
Annual HH income (BDT)	71,951	89,800	107,771	20% increased	25% increase
Cropping intensity	105%	119%	138%	16% increased	13% increase
Rice production (MT/ha)	1.9	2.0	2.1	5% increased	5% increase
Fish production (MT/ha)	0.42	0.59	0.99	40% increased	135% increased
Milk production (kg/cow)	0.6	0.86	1.38	43% increased	130% increased
Income from homestead gardening (Vegetables) BDT	3,742	6,155	7,721	25% increased	64% increase
HH faced acute food crisis	82%	66%	66%	No change	20% reduced

### Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

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

1. To provide valuable feedback to project management, implementing agencies and partner NGOs on the implementation of activities and delivery of outputs

2. To give project management an initial indication of the effectiveness of components in terms of economic empowerment and poverty reduction and also
3. To generate feedback from project participants on a range of topics

During the reporting period the 4<sup>th</sup> cycle PME has been conducted by the MEOs. A total of 65 sessions were conducted using PME tool FGD, 26 sessions for NGO groups and 39 PME sessions for Tube well User Groups (TUG) in different chars of the CDSP IV area. Average percentage of participants in the sessions was 70% for NGO groups and 78% for TUGs. Major findings of the PME sessions are presented below.

### **PME of NGO Groups**

After joining with the NGO group **production and consumption of homestead vegetable gardening** have increased both with 71%. The participants' feedback regarding vegetable gardening was as follows a) Before joining with CDSP they cultivate one or two type of local variety vegetable; now after getting training and follow up support they use HYV and more variety of vegetables. b) Due to that production of vegetables has increased remarkably. c) At the same time consumption and sales of vegetable also increased.

Regarding **poultry and cattle rearing** the observations are a) 99% Of the households are rearing poultry (chicken and duck); 65% of HHs rear cow and 28% rear goat. b) Twenty eight percent of households reported an increase of production of chicken and duck after joining the NGO group. c) Not getting proper training, diseases and lack of vaccination are the major problems for poultry and livestock rearing.

**Health and family planning support** from NGOs is remarkable. 96% Of NGO group participants received health and family planning support from NGO. Oral saline, de-worming tablets and contraceptive pills are the main inputs they received from NGOs.

**Enterprises owned by women members** of the household are increasing gradually: 33% have their own enterprise and of these 25% newly started after joining with NGO. Training and capital are the problems to take initiative in this regard. Intensive IGA training, follow up and immediate disbursement of loan against the enterprise are changing the situation.

Compared to the last 3 cycles of PME sessions remarkable changes are observed during this cycle related to **food security and improved quality of food** for the family members. Twenty eight percent participants mentioned that the period of food shortage has been reduced and 26% mentioned that the quality of food has increased.

The comparative results between 1<sup>st</sup> cycle (conducted during July-September 2012), 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle (March-May 2013), 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle (September-November 2013) and 4<sup>th</sup> Cycle (March-May 2014) are shown below.

### **PME of TUG groups**

From the FGD with the TUGs it has come out that they are happy with the **tube wells installed** by the project. Because earlier they had to collect drinking water far away (more than 450 meters according to baseline survey, 2011) from their home, while now it is on average within 112 meters (Outcome Survey 2013) from their home. Time is saved for collecting drinking water so that women are getting more time to do other family work and now they also use safe water for washing. Only 27% of the participants mentioned that they are using **sanitary latrine**. The latrine installation program is still ongoing. From the FGD it is also clear that 99% of them are aware about the health and hygiene related information and 42% of them follow the instructions properly. According to the discussions this is due to the insufficient follow up visits of NGO workers. Around 43% participants mention that **water transmitted diseases** have decreased due to safe drinking water but that they are not yet getting full benefit as they are still using unhygienic latrines and not yet follow the health and hygiene related issues in full.

The comparative results between 1<sup>st</sup> cycle (conducted during July-September 2012), 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle (March-May 2013), 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle (September-November 2013) and 4<sup>th</sup> Cycle (March-May 2014) are shown below.

**Table 4-22 PME Results first, second, third and fourth cycle**

<b>PME result of NGO Groups</b>				
Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle (22 sessions)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cycle (28 sessions)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Cycle (26 Sessions)	4 <sup>th</sup> Cycle (26 Sessions)
HH Production of homestead gardening has increased after joining with NGO group	8%	19%	31%	71%
HH Consumption from homestead gardening has increased after joining with NGO group	5%	19%	31%	71%
Sell from homestead gardening	0	15%	19%	47%
HH with Chicken & Duck	80%	98%	99%	99%
HH with Cow	46%	51%	58%	65%
HH with Goat	20%	22%	22%	28%
HH Receive H&FP support from project	86%	95%	95%	96%
Enterprise owned by women members	8%	9%	11%	33%
Reduced months of food shortage	1%	8%	11%	28%
Quality of food improved	3%	10%	10%	26%

<b>PME result of Tube well User Groups (TUG)</b>				
Indicators	1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle (22 sessions)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cycle (28 sessions)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Cycle (26 Sessions)	4 <sup>th</sup> Cycle (39 Sessions)
Knowledge on Health and hygiene	60%	100%	99%	99%
Use of Knowledge	7%	17%	21%	42%
Use Sanitary latrine	3%	6%	16%	27%
Decrease of water borne diseases	16%	18%	21%	43%

**Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey**

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

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

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

M&E team of CDSP-IV started KAP surveys on six monthly basis from January 2013 onwards. Each round about 350 to 400 sample farmers, randomly selected from the list of training participants provided by the four partner NGOs, are interviewed. In this connection questionnaires on different activities have been developed with the help of concerned of TA team (Project Agriculturalist, NGO Sector Specialists). The areas where KAP surveys were conducted are:

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



M&E team of CDSP IV conducted the first KAP survey during the period of January – February 2013 with a sample of 310 farmers. A short report was prepared on this survey and distributed to concerned NGOs and TA team members. Also a power point presentation on the findings was presented during the NGO coordination meeting.

During the reporting period (January to June 2014) the third KAP survey was conducted by the M&E team with a sample of 456 farmers listed as beneficiaries of partner NGOs. Data analysis was completed and a report will be produced in the third quarter of 2014. As part of knowledge sharing events a power point presentation on the findings will be shared with the concerned during the upcoming NGO coordination meeting.

The comparative results between the 1st, 2nd and 3rd cycle KAP surveys show that the knowledge level of farmers has increased remarkably in all cases of field training except for the training on Legal and Human Rights (LHR). In case of IGA (Goat rearing and cow rearing) and LHR the practice levels are still poor. The poor knowledge and practice about the LHR training was considered due to the training contents and duration. Feedback was given to the NGO to revise the training content of LHR training. In this respect along with NGO Sector Specialist the NGOs have revised the training contents, mainly reducing the laws to 5 instead of 7. These two laws are on constitutional and criminal issues which are less useful at household level. In case of cow and goat rearing: this is traditionally looked after by the male members of the family and it also needs more investment. So it will take time to practise all the training knowledge in case of cow and goat rearing. This was discussed during the NGO coordination meeting and it was decided to provide microcredit to the cow and goat rearing trainees immediately after completion of the training. In all other cases the attitude and practice level show that training contents and delivery method was good. It is recommended to conduct refresher courses or some sort of discussion in the group to maintain and enhance the knowledge of the trainees. Detailed scores of the KAP surveys are shown below.

**Table 4-23 Results of KAP Surveys**

<b>A. Field crops and homestead gardening for Farmers Forum members</b>						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	50	49	1	63	37	-
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	21	57	22	78	21	-
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	13	48	39	84	12	2

<b>B. Homestead gardening for NGO group members</b>						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	40	56	4	54	48	1
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	17	68	16	77	21	2
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	10	60	30	70	28	2

<b>C. Poultry rearing for NGO group members</b>						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	50	47	3	25	67	8
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	34	47	19	38	50	12
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	18	63	19	51	45	04

<b>D. Goat rearing for NGO group members</b>						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	53	45	2	19	67	14
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	33	56	11	24	62	14
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	20	57	23	30	65	5

<b>E. Cow rearing for NGO group members</b>						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	46	50	4	18	74	8
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	30	60	10	34	51	15
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	25	59	19	41	48	11

<b>F. Legal and human rights for NGO group members</b>						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	65	33	2	4	66	30
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	55	38	7	6	51	43
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	36	36	27	7	23	71

<b>G. Health and family planning for NGO group members</b>						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No responses
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	44	54	2	57	19	24
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	19	62	19	63	13	24
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	12	53	35	66	13	21

#### **4.7.2 Knowledge Management**

CDSP IV has developed a Knowledge Management Strategy with the help of the Country Programme and Knowledge Management Officer of IFAD, who worked in the project during February 2013. In the strategy paper knowledge management and communication tools and activities are described clearly. To measure progress of KM activities a matrix is part of the KM strategy paper. An important first step of the strategy is the formation of a group called **Community of Practice (CoP)**. A nineteen members group has been formed as CoP, including representatives from the six implementing agencies, NGOs and TA team.

As part of knowledge management activities the project has done the following during this reporting period;

1. Farmer's resource book: A coastal farmer's resource book "Coastal Agriculture under Unfavourable Ecosystem" was produced. 500 Copies were printed and distributed among all CDSP stakeholders; copies were also distributed among BARI, IDE, SRDA and NSTU.
2. Annual Outcome Survey Report: Second Outcome Survey report has been published "Annual Outcome Survey 2013" Technical Report No. 7 and it was distributed to all concerned.

3. Periodical Agriculture Survey (PAS): Under DAE component a Periodical Agriculture Survey was conducted during January 2014, data collection, analysis and draft report were completed during the reporting period. The final report will be published in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2014.
4. Seasonal Report on Agriculture Extension: Six seasonal reports on agriculture have been published and distributed to all concerned.
5. Day Observance: Three international days were observed by the project during this reporting period. These are “International Women’s Day” on March 8, 2014, “World Health Day” on April 7, 2014 and “World Environment Day” on June 5 2014. The main activities of day observances are a rally (with banner, poster, festoon etc.) and a discussion meeting. Beside these three International Days, CDSP IV also observed a special day “Disaster Preparedness Day” on April 03, 2014.
6. Increasing outreach and visibility of CDSP activities among the broader and outer circle audience, XEN BWDB CDSP IV has taken initiative to telecast the progress and success of project activities to national and private television channels. During the reporting period with the support from Executive Engineer BWDB, PDs, PCD and TA team, activities of different project components were captured by the news and media team of Bangladesh Television. Short interviews with concerned of project, beneficiaries and local people on project outcome and impact were recorded by BTV Team. It is expected that these will go on air during July 2014 in eight different episodes.
7. Bill Board: During the reporting period CDSP IV established 26 bill boards in different locations of the project area. Thirteen bill boards with an important message about disaster preparedness and risk reduction and another 13 with a message on legal aid and human rights.
8. Fenaflex: One hundred thirty Fenaflexes were prepared and hanged in different CDSP IV field offices with messages on food nutrition and family planning.
9. CDSP Folder: Five hundred pictorial folders showing the logo of GoB, GoN and IFAD were printed during this reporting period.
10. Brochures: In addition to the three earlier CDSP IV brochures:
  - “CDSP IV at a glance”
  - “Protection from climate change on coastal chars”
  - “Land settlement in coastal chars”Five new CDSP IV brochures have been drafted during the reporting period:
  - “People’s participation in institutional development”
  - “Agriculture development program”
  - “Social forestry program in coastal chars”
  - “Social and livelihood development in coastal chars”
  - “Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management of CDSP IV”
11. Workshops/ Seminars
  - An in house day-long workshop on “Strategy and Plan for Knowledge Management in CDSP IV” was held on January 2, 2014 in the CDSP IV conference room. All senior and mid-level staff of CDSP IV joined the workshop which was facilitated by M&E and KM Adviser.
  - Another day long knowledge sharing workshop was held at Boyer Char on April 7, 2014. The workshop title was “Annual evaluation and result sharing and further initiatives to strengthen the WMG activities”. Representatives of all WMGs and LADCs (3 from each) of Char Ziauddin, Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char participated in the workshop. Representatives from TA team and BWDB also participated in the workshop. The M&E and KM Adviser presented the findings of the Annual Evaluation of WMGs, conducted during January - February 2014. Based on the findings participants have made future plans for strengthening WMGs.

### **4.7.3 Training**

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

Trainings included: IGA on poultry rearing, cow rearing, beef fattening, fruits and summer vegetable cultivation, other trainings are: TBA refresher, social forestry in mitigation climate change, SFG benefit

sharing agreement, SFG cross visit, Value chain, disaster preparedness and mitigation, elite workshop, TBA refreshers, LHR awareness and class, family laws/ marriage register, CTF-tube well, climate change, technical training on robi-1, improved cooking system, role and responsibility of WMOs, workshop on SF mitigation for CC, land settlement and management, WMA formation orientation and financial management etc.

LGED, MoL and DAE organised study tours abroad during the reporting period.

#### **4.7.4 Feasibility studies new chars**

During CDSP IV, feasibility studies are undertaken with the aim to identify and preliminary formulate future programs for interventions in coastal char areas. In these studies the involvement of the present six implementing agencies is ensured through PMC. The overall study area is limited to the central and most dynamic part of the coastal zone, delineated roughly by Sandwip Island in the east and Bhola Island, possibly Tetulia River under Pathuakali in the west. The first Feasibility Study concerning Maksumul Hakim, later called Cluster of Chars, was completed as draft in the previous reporting period. In this connection a stakeholder's consultation workshop was held at Noakhali NICE guest house conference hall on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2014 where all representatives from IAs, WMOs and LGIs participated. Based on the review and recommendations of this workshop, the final version of the feasibility study report was completed and circulated in April 2014 to all IAs, NGOs, IFAD and EKN. The DDC/ IWM Consortium completed the final main report along with 6 annexures and the TA Team completed the land settlement, social and livelihood component, governance, local government institutions, field level institutions, social impact and gender issues along with an Integrated Main Report.

During the reporting period, TA Team concerned visited Char Zahiruddin on 22/01/2014 and Teliur char on 22/02/2014. Findings were presented and reviewed in the PMC meetings. The findings of those visits include severe erosion in both chars for the last few years, which makes them unsuitable for future development. As a result it was decided in the PMC not to start any feasibility study in these two chars. Furthermore PMC recommended exploring more feasible chars near Dhal Char and Char Kolatoli. Accordingly TA Team visited Moulavir-Ghasiar Char and Char Mozammel on 9/06/2014 and they discussed with the local people of Char Mozammel. The findings of that visit reported that Char Mozammel is full of river eroded poor people and it may be suitable for future CDSP type of interventions. On the other hand Moulavirchar was found almost eroded for the last few years and merged with Ghasiarchar; Ghasiarchar was found full of forest and no inhabitants were found in that char except for buffalo rearing. These findings were also reported to the PMC and Char Mozammel may be included in the next feasibility study.

#### **4.7.5 Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts**

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

##### **Linkage with RFLDC – DANIDA/ Integrated Farm Management Component**

No activities with RFLDC-Danida as the project has already been closed and the waiting is for the new project Integrated Farm Management Component.

##### **Linkage with the Jute Research Institute**

The researchers of Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) are continuing their demonstrations in Boyer Char. TA Team of CDSP IV attended a mass meeting at Boyer Char on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2014 for cooperation of local people in that research.

##### **Linkage with Save the Children**

Discussion is still going on with Save the Children Bangladesh, who are implementing a project called Ma-Moni, to extend their activities in CDSP IV areas.

## 5. Project organization

### 5.1 Project coordination

During the reporting period a wrap up meeting of the 3<sup>rd</sup> IFAD supervision mission was held on 27<sup>th</sup> February with the participation of the members of Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) including respective representatives from EKN and IFAD at the conference room of the MoWR. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Zafar Ahmed Khan, Secretary, MoWR.

Six Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings, the 26<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> were held during the reporting period, two in Dhaka and four in Noakhali. The meetings reviewed among others agency wise progress, problems and bottlenecks, fund flow & management, re-imburement, social and livelihood progress by NGOs, feasibility study, training, DPP revision, handing over of Caring Mouza to Bangladesh Army, new participatory water management (PWM) rules 2014 and maintenance in CDSP-I, II and III areas. Composition of the PMC is given in **Annex 5** of this report.

During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD.

The third IFAD Supervision Mission visited the project from 15 to 28 February 2014 and produced their report in April. The First Secretaries Water and MVO and the Controller of EKN joined in the field program of the mission. The wrap up meeting with IMSC at MoWR was held as indicated above.

TL and M&E Advisor on 5 March attended a workshop at EKN on impact and the theory of change in the context of the impact evaluation of the Dutch food security (FS) programme in Bangladesh.

A briefing meeting with Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) was held at Noakhali on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2014. The GWA Team led by Executive Director Joke Muylwijk visited the project area on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

The Divisional Commissioner of Chittagong during his visit to Noakhali paid a short visit to CDSP IV on 21 April. He attended a khatian distribution ceremony in Char Nangulia, jointly with DC and other MoL representatives and TA team.

PCD and TL had several discussions with Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 TL and consultants, to exchange ideas on future CDSP planning and how to align with the Delta Plan.

A Blue Gold team, led by Team Leader and comprising six engineering component members visited CDSP-IV and CDSP-III areas on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2014. They visited ongoing infrastructures, livelihood activities, social forestry, foreshore plantation and met WMG in CDSP-IV & WMA in CDSP-III.

The First Secretary of the Embassy of Switzerland, also programme manager of SDC, visited CDSP from 23 to 24 June. He visited CDSP-II, III and IV areas and in particular a market in the Char Ziauddin area, where a discussion was held with the market committee. He also met with WMG/ WMA and exchanged views and ideas with TA Team on future involvement of SDC in CDSP areas.

### 5.2 The governmental implementing agencies

CDSP IV is implemented by six implementing agencies: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Ministry of Land (MoL), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and the Forest Department (FD). For a description of their staffing for CDSP IV reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 5.2.

### 5.3 The Technical Assistance team

In **Annex 6** the CDSP IV staffing per 30 June 2014 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

#### **5.4 Reporting**

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

- CDSP IV Progress Report No 6 , July - December 2014, February 2014
- IFAD 3<sup>rd</sup> Supervision Mission Report, IFAD, April 2014
- Feasibility Study: Cluster of Chars, Final Report, DDC/IWM, TA Team Contribution (Appendix-1) and Integrated Main Report, April 2014
- Annual Work Plan and Budget 2014-2015; Volume 1 Main Text and Volume 2 Financial Tables, April 2014
- CDSP-IV draft Brochures (Agriculture Development Programme, Social Forestry Programme in Coastal Chars, Social and Livelihood Development in Coastal Chars, Peoples Participation in Institutional Development and Monitoring, Evaluation & Knowledge Management), February 2014
- DAE Seasonal Report, 6 volumes.
- Technical Report 7, Annual Outcome Survey 2013, April 2014.

## 6. Project Finances

### 6.1 Introduction

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

In line with the approved budget of AWPB 2013 – 2014 IFAD has reimbursed US\$ 7.83 Million to the Safe Account.

### 6.2 Project cost

Overall project cost are estimated at Tk. 5,833.98 Million (US\$ 83.34 Million), including the contribution of beneficiaries at US\$ 0.811 Million, but excluding the micro-credit to be provided by the selected NGOs. The total project cost deviate from the DPP amount of US\$ 83.47 million, as the TA contract amount is lower than the estimated amount of the appraisal report, on which the DPP is based. The project is financed by IFAD (56.75% of total costs), the Government of the Netherlands (25.83%), and the Government of Bangladesh (16.44%) and from the contribution of the population in the project areas (0.97%). The detailed cost of the Project in Bangladeshi Taka and US Dollar for the six year period is furnished in Annex 10 of the Inception Report. A Component wise Summary of the total cost of the Project for the six year period is presented in Table 6-1 below.

**Table 6-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost**

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Change	1999.70	28.56
02	Internal Infrastructure	2581.38	36.88
03	Land Settlement and Titling	53.00	00.76
04	Support to livelihood	447.32	06.39
05	TA and Management Support	695.81	09.94
06	Beneficiary contribution	56.77	00.81
	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>5833.98</b>	<b>83.34</b>

A summary of the total cost of the project and percentages of financing for the six year period is presented in Table 6-2 below.

**Table 6-2 Project cost and percentages of financing**

Slab	Financer	Tk million	US\$ million	Percentage
01	IFAD	3311.00	47.30	56.76
02	GoN	1506.88	21.53	25.83
03	GoB	959.33	13.70	16.44
04	Beneficiary contribution	56.77	00.81	00.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5833.98</b>	<b>83.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The detailed Component wise Cost of the Project and the Financing Plan of the Project are shown in Annex 11 and 12 of the Inception Report respectively.

### 6.3 Annual Budget 2013 - 2014

The budget for the period and the cumulative budget July 2013 – June 2014 are presented in Table 6-3 below, the financing plan in Table 6-4 below. The detailed, agency wise budget is presented in Annex A of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2013 - 2014.

**Table 6-3 Budget 2013 – 2014 (Figures in Million)**

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2013 – 2014		Cumulative Budget up to 2013 – 2014	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	Protection from Climate Change	506.74	7.24	1,408.97	20.13
02	Internal Infrastructure	841.82	12.03	1,629.26	23.28
03	Land Settlement and Titling	16.67	0.24	50.86	0.72
04	Support to livelihood	81.52	1.16	232.70	3.32
05	TA and Management Support	87.21	1.25	307.01	4.39
06	Beneficiary contribution	0.44	0.01	3.82	0.06
	<b>Total budget</b>	<b>1,534.38</b>	<b>21.92</b>	<b>3,632.62</b>	<b>51.90</b>

**Table 6-4 Budget Financing Plan 2013 – 2014 (Figures in Million)**

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2013 – 2014		Cumulative Budget up to 2013 – 2014	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	IFAD	1,005.04	14.36	2,352.11	33.60
02	GoN	243.74	3.48	659.18	9.41
03	GoB	285.16	4.07	617.49	8.83
04	Beneficiary contribution	0.44	0.01	3.82	0.06
	<b>Total budget</b>	<b>1,534.38</b>	<b>21.92</b>	<b>3,632.62</b>	<b>51.90</b>

#### Contribution of IFAD

Of the contribution from IFAD for the six year project period of TK. 3,311 Million (US\$ 47.30 Million) a sum of TK 1,005.04 Million (US\$ 14.36 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2013 – 2014 against which a sum of TK 457.72 Million (US\$ 5.94 Million) has been spent in the financial year.

#### Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the six year project period is TK.1506.88 Million (US\$ 21.53.Million). A sum of TK 243.74.Million (US \$ 3.48 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2013 – 2014 against which TK 193.39 Million (US\$ 2.51 Million) has been spent in the financial year.

#### Contribution of GoB

The contribution from the Government of Bangladesh for the six year project period is TK. 959.33 Million (US\$ 13.70 Million). A sum of TK 285.16 Million (US\$ 4.07 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2013 – 2014 against which TK 103.23 Million (US\$ 1.34 Million) has been spent in the financial year.

### 6.4 Procurement Plan 2013 - 2014

Procurement of goods and services follow the Public Procurement Regulations (PPR) of 2008, provided they are consistent with IFAD Procurement Guidelines. During the financial year 2013 – 2014 procurement of works and goods would be made to the tune of TK. 1,172.45 Million (US \$16.75 Million). The component wise summary Procurement Plan is presented in Table 6-5 below.



**Table 6-5 Summary Procurement Plan 2013 – 2014**

<b>Slab</b>	<b>Cost Components</b>	<b>Tk million</b>	<b>US\$ million</b>
01	Protection from Climate Change	383.35	5.48
02	Internal Infrastructure	772.99	11.04
03	Land Settlement and Titling	7.38	0.11
04	Support to livelihood	8.73	0.12
	<b>Total Procurement Plan</b>	<b>1,172.45</b>	<b>16.75</b>

The detailed Procurement Plan is presented in Annex B of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2013 - 2014.

### **6.5 Funds received from IFAD**

No withdrawal application was submitted to IFAD during the reported period, so no funds were received during the period. However, expenses of the period were met from US\$ 7.83 Million (BDT 609.02 Million) transferred by IFAD in December 2013 to the SAFE Account, maintained with Bangladesh Bank, against fund requisition.

### **6.6 Distribution of IFAD Funds to Implementing Agencies**

Funds have been distributed among IAs during the reporting period as indicated in Table 6-7 below. An amount of US\$ 7.83 Million (BDT 609.02 Million) has been transferred by IFAD to the SAFE Account, maintained with Bangladesh Bank, against fund requisition. The funds have been distributed among IAs during the reporting period as indicated in Table 6-6 below.

**Table 6-6 Status of IFAD Funds per Implementing Agency**

Slab	Components	IA	Total AWPB for 2013 – 2014		Requisitioned		Received		Authorized amount by MOF	Advanced BDT (Million)	Balance BDT (Million)
			BDT	US\$	BDT	US\$	BDT (Million)	US \$			
1	<b>Protection from Climate Change</b>										
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	250.76	3.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	130.00	70.00
b	Social Forestry	FD	127.05	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.43	39.43	0.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>377.81</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>239.43</b>	<b>169.43</b>	70.00
2	<b>Internal Infrastructure</b>										
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	568.03	8.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	606.10	300.00	306.10
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	35.73	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	30.00	35.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>603.76</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>671.10</b>	<b>330.00</b>	<b>341.10</b>
3	<b>Land Settlement and Titling</b>	MoL	<b>12.70</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.25</b>
4	<b>Support to Livelihood</b>										
	Agriculture Development	DAE	<b>10.76</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,005.03</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>933.83</b>	<b>516.48</b>	<b>417.35</b>

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

### 6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

The expenditures from IFAD funds in the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 against the approved ADP budget allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2013-2014 are as detailed in Table 6-7 below.

**Table 6-7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds (Figures in Tk Million)**

Slab	Component	IA	AWPB		Funds Received		Expenditure incurred Cumulative
			For 2013 - 2014	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative	
1	<b>Protection from Climate Changes</b>						
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	250.76	800.79	90.00	554.48	382.99
b	Social Forestry	FD	127.05	265.63	25.63	164.02	79.99
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>377.81</b>	<b>1,066.42</b>	<b>115.63</b>	<b>718.50</b>	<b>462.98</b>
2	<b>Internal Infrastructure</b>						
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	568.03	923.50	280.00	856.31	417.60
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	35.73	313.89	10.00	69.54	57.05
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>603.76</b>	<b>1,237.39</b>	<b>290.00</b>	<b>925.85</b>	<b>474.65</b>
3	<b>Land Settlement and titling</b>	MoL	<b>12.70</b>	<b>35.19</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>18.37</b>	<b>8.74</b>
4	<b>Support to Livelihood</b>			-			
	Agriculture Development	DAE	<b>10.76</b>	<b>43.95</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>30.69</b>	<b>28.90</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,005.03</b>	<b>2,382.95</b>	<b>408.63</b>	<b>1,693.41</b>	<b>975.27</b>

### 6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 against the approved ADP budget/ allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2013 - 2014 are as detailed in Table 6-8 below.

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

Slab	Component	IAs	ADP		Funds Received Cumulative by 30 June 2014	Expenditures Incurred Cumulative by 30 June 2014
			For 2013-2014	Cumulative		
1	<b>Protection from Climate Changes</b>					
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	50.00	214.30	113.32	113.32
B	Social Forestry	FD	3.10	7.60	5.44	5.44
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>53.10</b>	<b>221.90</b>	<b>118.76</b>	<b>118.76</b>
2	<b>Internal Infrastructure</b>					

A	Protection from climate change	LGED	50.00	148.60	148.60	148.60
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	10.00	34.70	14.79	14.79
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>60.00</b>	<b>183.30</b>	<b>163.39</b>	<b>163.39</b>
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	3.70	11.90	8.81	8.81
4	<b>Support to Livelihood</b>					
	Agriculture Development	DAE	0.50	4.90	2.51	2.51
	<b>Total</b>		<b>117.30</b>	<b>422.00</b>	<b>293.47</b>	<b>293.47</b>

## 6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

### 6.9.1 Expenditures from GoN funds for infrastructure development

So far BDT Million 48.98 has been spent from GoN funds for infrastructure for BWDB, BDT Million 6.88 for DPHE and BDT Million 53.27 for LGED. The total amount spent for infrastructure development from GoN funds so far is BDT Million 109.13.

### 6.9.2 Expenditures from GoN funds for TA

Expenditures for Technical Assistance in the period 1 January 2014 – 30th June 2014 amounted to Euro 664,150 while total expenditures up to 30th June 2014 are Euro 4,151,497. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 30th June 2014 is presented in **Annex 7**.

## 7. Assumptions and risks

In reference to the elaborate risk assessment in Chapter 7 of the Inception Report, the following assumptions/ risks are mentioned in the AWPB 2013 – 2014 in particular. Their status is as follows:

■ *Sufficient quality staffing of the implementing agencies*

It is assumed that agencies will provide staffing for CDSP IV according to their respective DPPs. In particular BWDB has to deploy more field staff for supervision (SDE and SAE/SO), formalize the position of the present Assistant Extension Officer, and arrange required extension overseers (XO), to ensure that farmer participation is more than just a TA activity. Quality of agencies staff needs continued attention. *At BWDB the only available Assistant Extension Officer was promoted and left CDSP and no Extension Overseers were appointed.*

■ *Timeliness of availability of funds*

It is assumed that sufficient funds are made available to implement the planned project activities. Implementing Agencies have familiarised themselves sufficiently with IFAD reimbursement procedures, so no fund shortage is expected in 2013 – 2014. GOB funding has to match with RPA funding. *At the time of submission of RADP the political situation in the country was uncertain. As a consequence BWDB and DPHE reduced their budget compared to ADP and AWPB 2014 – 2015. Actual progress was better than expected, so fund shortage at BEDB and DPHE occurred during the last months of the financial year.*

■ *Law and order situation in the project areas*

It is assumed that the project areas are sufficiently safe for access of project staff and for contractors, hired to execute the works. It is expected that the security situation will continue to improve in 2013 – 2014, but support from the government administration is required. *Only at Urir Char the law and order situation is an issue, hampering progress of implementation.*

■ *Weather conditions and natural calamities*

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

■ *Political support and stability*

Continued support from local politicians and bureaucracy is essential for implementation of the project. The plan of the higher authorities to hand over Caring Char to the Bangladesh Army is a serious set-back for the people of Caring Char and for the project. *The handing over of Caring Mouza is indeed a reality, but the remaining area of Caring Char will remain in the project.*

■ *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering may help. LGED tenders issued so far have failed in many cases, due to no response or high prices of submitted bids. *The situation re LGED tendering has improved considerably as TA Team and LGED jointly assessed market prices and IFAD agreed on the process. Availability and transport of materials is an issue at Urir Char.*

■ *Successful selection of NGOs and quality staffing*

Selection of good quality local NGOs and their staffing is a condition for successful implementation of the livelihood support program. Performance of PNGO's is satisfactory, but continued proper supervision of staff by PNGO management is required. *The involvement of higher PNGO staff is still a must.*

- *Cooperation of all institutions and functioning coordination mechanisms*

It is assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC and IMSC continue to be adequate. *This certainly is the case; regular IMSC and PMC meetings are held and functionality and attendance are high.*

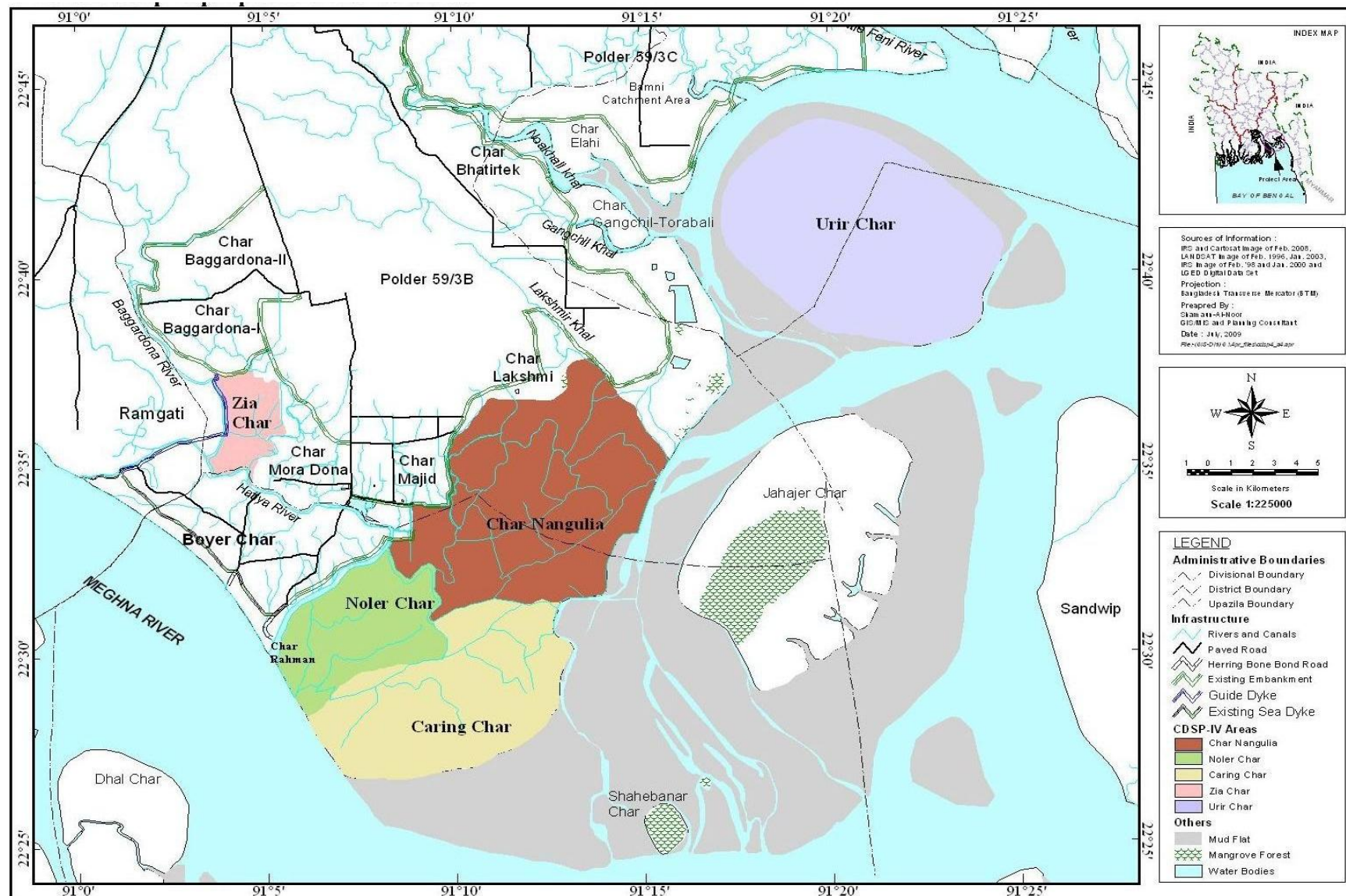
## Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Goal</b> Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduction of 25% in number of children stunted and number under-weight</li> <li>▪ 50% increase in household assets</li> <li>▪ No. hhs with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced from 46% to 23%.</li> </ul>	<p>Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)</p>	<p>Real price of rice does not rise relative to wages</p>
<p><b>Purpose</b> Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 28,000 households in coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production</li> <li>▪ 28,000 hhs with more livestock</li> <li>▪ 40,000 people* in income earning occupations</li> <li>▪ 21,000 hh with access to improved water supply and sanitation</li> </ul>	<p>Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&amp;E unit.</p>	<p>No major natural disasters Economic growth and stability  Law and order in char areas</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p>	<p><i>Immediate outcomes in italics</i></p>		
<p>1. Water resources managed effectively to protect land from tidal and storm surges, improve drainage, and enhance accretion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10,000 ha of land empoldered</li> <li>▪ 41 km of embankment and 17.5 km of foreshore protected by plantation</li> <li>▪ 31 water management and 490 social forestry groups</li> <li>▪ <i>80% WMG rated effective/ sustainable</i></li> <li>▪ <i>70% empoldered land has reduced soil salinity and flooding</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Field surveys of soil salinity and drainage.</li> <li>▪ Project reports from BWDB and FD</li> <li>▪ Participatory monitoring of community organisations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sufficient allocations for O&amp;M by the Government.</li> <li>▪ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation</li> </ul>
<p>2. Climate resilient infrastructure for communications, markets, cyclone protection, potable water and hygienic sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 160 km road constructed</li> <li>▪ 25 bridges &amp; 72 culverts built</li> <li>▪ 9 markets constructed</li> <li>▪ Reduction in transport costs</li> <li>▪ 60 cyclone shelters &amp; 24 livestock refuges constructed.</li> <li>▪ <i>No. people* using cyclone shelters</i></li> <li>▪ <i>No. children* at school in shelters</i></li> <li>▪ 1380 water supply points operational &amp; no. of hh supplied.</li> <li>▪ 26,735 hygienic latrines operational</li> <li>▪ 17,600 women earning from LCS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project reports from LGED</li> <li>▪ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys</li> <li>▪ Project reports from DPHE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sufficient allocations for O&amp;M by Government.</li> <li>▪ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Secure land title granted to 20,000 households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 26,000 target group hh getting secure title to land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project reports from MoL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vested interests &amp; elites do not disrupt land settlement.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Improved livelihoods and household resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5,600 farmers* attending agric. extension events</li> <li>▪ <i>20,000. farmers* report adoption of improved agricultural technologies</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys</li> <li>▪ KAP surveys</li> <li>▪ Project reports from DAE and NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DAE able to post staff to implement agricultural development programme.</li> </ul>

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



## Annex 2. Map of CDSP IV areas



## Annex 3. Status of Infrastructure Development

Table 1 BWDB

Table 2 LGED

Table 3 DPHE

## Annex 4. Annual Plan and Achievements (IFAD Format)

Summary by Expenditure Account

Summary by Component

A1 BWDB

A2 Forest Department

A3 LGED

A4 DPHE

A5 DAE

A6 MoL

Summary Physical Plan and Achievement by Component

## Annex 5. Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP IV

1. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman  
Project Coordinating Director, CDSP-IV  
BWDB, Dhaka.
2. Mr. Badri Munir Firdaus  
Project Director, CDSP-IV/  
Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali
3. Mr. M. A. Halim Khan  
Project Director, CDSP-IV  
DPHE, Dhaka.
4. Mr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim  
Project Director, CDSP-IV  
LGED, Dhaka.
5. Mr. Md. Shah Alam  
Project Director, CDSP-IV  
DAE, Noakhali.
6. Mr. Md. Sanaullah Patwary  
Project Director, CDSP-IV and DFO  
FD, Noakhali.
7. Mr. Jan W. K. van der Wal  
Team Leader, CDSP-IV  
Member Secretary PMC
8. Mr. Md. Sadequl Islam  
Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihood), CDSP-IV.

Six PMC meetings (26 th – 31 st) were held during the reporting period, 2 in Dhaka and 4 in Noakhali.

## Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 30 June 2014

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
1	Mr. Jan W.K. van der Wal	Team Leader	1/3/2011
2	Mr. Md. Zainal Abedin	Deputy Team Leader (Institutions & Infrastructure)	1/3/2011
3	Mr. Md. Sadequl Islam	Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods)	3/4/2011
4	Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim	Land Settlement Adviser	15/9/2013
5	Mr. Mihir Kumar Chakroborty	Senior Quality Control Engineer	1/3/2011
6	Mr. Md. Bazlul Karim	Agricultural Adviser	7/7/2011
7	Mr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	Quality Control / Design Engineer	2/5/2011
8	Mr. Sajjad Ahmed Khan	Financial Adviser	<b>1/1/2014</b>
9	Mr. Kazi Giasuddin	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	12/7/2011
10	Ms. Irin Sultana	Gender and Social Adviser	15/9/2013
11	Mr. Md. Robiul Islam	Social Forestry Adviser	2/5/2011
12	Mr. Yahiya Shawon	Accounts Officer	12/4/2012
13	Md. Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Adviser	3/4/2011
14	Md. Maksudur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator (Char Nangulia)	1/3/2011
15	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator (Urir Char)	2/5/2011
16	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator (Char Ziauddin)	2/5/2011
17	Md. Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator (Noler Char, Caring Char)	26/5/2011
18	Md. Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	2/5/2011
19	Md. Zulfiker Ali	NGO Sector Specialist Micro Finance	4/5/2011
20	Md. Abul Bashar	NGO Sector Specialist LHR & Disaster Management	9/5/2011
21	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist WATSAN	2/5/2011
22	Md. Antaz Uddin	NGO Sector Specialist Health & Family Planning	1/6/2011
23	Zulfiquer Azeez	Project Engineer (West)	7/4/2011
24	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (East)	1/3/2011
25	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer (Urir Char)	18/9/2011
26	Shajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer (Char Ziauddin)	14/11/2011
27	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	2/5/2011
28	Ms. Raka Monaem	Office Manager & Accounts Officer (Dhaka)	1/3/2011
29	Md. Liakhat Ali	Agriculture cum Forestry Coordinator	21/7/2013
30	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	2/5/2011
31	Md. Mizanur Rahman	MIS & Computer Specialist	<b>20/1/2014</b>
32	M.A. Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
33	Ms. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
34	Md. Sanaullah	Account Assistant (NPO)	15/5/2013
35	Ms. Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	1/3/2011
36	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15/6/2011
37	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Data Collector (PCD Office)	15/6/2011
38	Ms. Fatema Begum	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
39	Ms. Nahid Farhana Akter	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Date of Joining</b>
40	Fazlur Rahman	Field Engineer (Extra)	<b>1/1/2014</b>
41	Aminul Islam	Field Engineer (Extra)	<b>23/1/2014</b>
42	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/2011
43	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/2011
44	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011
45	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/4/2013
46	Abu Taher	Surveyor (Engineering)	<b>Left 31/5/2014</b>
47	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011
48	Md. Kamal uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/2011
49	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	3/4/2011
50	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	2/5/2011
51	Md. Shodiul Islam	LCS Facilitator	1/1/2012
52	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	1/3/2011
53	Md. Gaiz Alam	Driver	1/3/2011
54	Md. Aminul Haque	Driver	3/4/2011
55	Abdul Latif	Driver	2/5/2011
56	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	2/5/2011
57	Md. Akter Hossain	Driver	15/9/2011
58	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver, DPO	1/3/2011
59	Md. Jahiruddin Shobuj	Peon	1/3/2011
60	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon	3/4/2011
61	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	12/7/2011
62	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	1/4/2011
63	Md. Jewel	Guard, Boyer Char	1/11/2012
64	Bino Fernandez	Guard, Noakhali	3/4/2011
65	Mosharref Hossain (Manik)	Cook/ Manager, TL & Guest- house	1/3/2011
66	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook, Char Nangulia	1/3/2011
67	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urir Char	2/5/2011
68	Md. Waziullah	Cook, Char Majid (CM)	15/9/2011
69	Mohammad Kabir	Speedboat Helper (Boyer Char)	2/5/2011
70	Md. Jahir Uddin	Peon cum cook	1/2/2012
71	Md. Kamal Hossain	Surveyor, Engineering	18/7/2012
72	Bashir Ahmed	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15/4/2013
73	Md Abu Taher	Surveyor Engineering	18/4/2013
74	Abul Kalam Azad	Speedboat Shipper	1/1/2013
75	Md. Shah Alam	Cleaner/Peon	<b>18/05/2014</b>
76	Khalequzzaman	Day guard (DPO)	9/10/2012

## Annex 7. Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 30 June 2014

Euro

Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim Jan.-June 2014	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	1,473,089	243,138	1,716,227	1,832,111
2	Technical/ administrative Staff	661,680	277,293	54,862	332,155	329,525
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	241,924	51,348	293,272	446,168
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	83,855	3,286	87,141	232,759
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	134,853	38,971	173,824	296,676
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	20,489	3,617	24,106	105,644
7	Contracted services	73,000	323	3,376	3,698	69,302
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	206,533	50,266	256,799	377,401
9	Office Construction	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>2,488,360</i>	<i>448,864</i>	<i>2,937,223</i>	<i>3,689,586</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	1,375	8,428	9,803	321,537
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>2,489,735</i>	<i>457,292</i>	<i>2,937,223</i>	<i>3,689,586</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	997,614	206,858	1,204,472	2,072,528
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&amp;L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>997,614</i>	<i>206,858</i>	<i>1,204,472</i>	<i>2,593,528</i>
<b>Total TA contract</b>		<b>10,756,149</b>	<b>3,487,349</b>	<b>664,150</b>	<b>4,151,497</b>	<b>6,604,651</b>

## Annex 8. Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs January – June 2014

SI No.	Title of Training	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Microcredit & IGA training on Poultry Rearing	PNGO	3 days	50	0	1261	1261
2.	Microcredit & IGA training on Cow Rearing	PNGO	3 days	28	0	688	688
3.	Microcredit & IGA training on Beef fattening	PNGO	3 days	27	0	684	684
4.	IGA training on Summer Vegetable cultivation	PNGO	3 days	29	0	729	729
5.	Training on Fruits & Summer Vegetable Cultivation	PNGO	1 day	156	0	3120	3120
6.	Training on TBA Refresher	PNGO	1 day	78	0	195	195
7.	Training on Social Forestry in Mitigation Climate Change	FD	2 days	77	1149	776	1925
8.	Workshop with SFG on benefit sharing agreement	FD	1 day	77	1149	776	1925
9.	SFG Cross visit	FD	1day	8	317	83	400
10.	Annual refreshers training on Disaster & Climate change	PNGOs	1 day	38	0	923	923
11.	Union Disaster Committee Meeting	NGOs	1 day	13	324	0	324
12.	Field Day Observation	NGOs	1 day	36	0	720	720
13.	Motivation Tour	NGOs	1 day	13	0	143	143
14.	Training of Trainers (ToT)	DAE	14 days	05	44	06	50
15.	LADC Development Orientation	TA team	1 day	03	44	11	55
16.	Orientation of Rural Elite	PNGOs	1 day	13	193	66	259
17.	Orientation on Imam, Kazi & Local Elite on LHR	NGOs	1 day	07	130	40	170
18.	Monthly Staff meeting	PNGOs	1 day	78	59	184	243
19.	Quarterly Coordination meeting	PNGOs	1 day	02	01	21	22
20.	Awareness training on Human Rights, Land & Family Laws (LHR)	PNGOs	5 days	19	0	450	450
21.	HRLS Class	NGOs	-	85	0	2142	2142
22.	Training on Gender Development	TA Team	1 day	3	37	33	70
23.	CTF Training on Hygiene & DTW repairing	NGOs	3 days	32	0	634	634
24.	Refresher Training on Accounts Management & Record Keeping WMG	TA Team	1day	02	40	7	47
25.	Refresher Training on Financial Management to Accountants of IAs.	TA Team	2 days	01	12	0	12
26.	Technical Training on Kharif 1 & 2	DAE	4 day	08	84	76	160
27.	Annual General Meeting with WMG	TA Team	1 day	18	285	259	544
28.	Technical Training on Kharif-1 & 2	DAE	1 day	110	1915	1415	3330
29.	Day observation on Disaster Management day	PNGOs	1 day	13	450	4060	4510
30.	Day observation on Environment day	PNGOs	1 day	13	200	1740	1940
31.	Day observation on Women Rights day	PNGOs	1 day	13	440	3948	4388



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32.	Land Settlement and Management	MoL	2 Days	1	49	1	50
33.	Day observation on World Health day	PNGOs	1 day	13	275	1675	1950
34.	LCS Training	LGED	1 day	7	145	58	203
35.	Workshop on Annual Assessment of WMO performance and future planning	TA Team	1 day	1	33	3	36
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1077</b>	<b>7375</b>	<b>26927</b>	<b>34302</b>

## Annex 9. Overview of Field Level Institutions 30 June 2014

SL	Name of Area/ Polder/ WMG/ LADC	No of FF	No of SFG	No of NGO group	No of TUG	No of LCS	No of poultry worker/ LF	Remarks
<b>Char Nangulia</b>								
1	Char Azmal Dorbesh- WMG	4	15	37	53	2	2	
2	North Nangulia- WMG	3	2	44	53	1	2	
3	South Nangulia-WMG	5	9	71	70	4	2	
4	Char Jamil Bhuiyan-WMG	3	14	41	50	2	2	
5	Char Bashar-WMG(Nonar Khal)	3	19	19	55	1	2	
6	North Katakhal-01, WMG	3	6	40	48	1	2	
7	South Khatkhali-01, WMG	3	15	30	38	3	2	
8	North Katakhal-02, WMG	4	7	45	50	1	2	
9	South Khatkhali-02, WMG	3	17	29	42	1	2	
10	Char Noman, WMG(Boro Khal)	3	24	31	49	0	2	
11	Char Lakshmi- WMG	3	7	33	43	0	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Noler Char</b>								
1	Howar Khal-01, WMG	5	5	45	79	2	2	
2	Rahamat pur Khal, WMG	5	8	50	59	3	2	
3	Chanandi Khal- WMG	5	2	31	32	3	2	
4	Milon Khal- WMG	4	2	37	47	3	2	
5	Alamin Khal- WMG	6	3	42	53	2	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Caring Char</b>								
1	Bathankhali LADC	3	12	43	75	2	2	
2	Shahabani Bazar- LADC	4	8	48	42	4	2	
3	Mujib Bazar- LADC	5	18	38	39	1	1	
4	Caring Khal WMG	3	4	49	46	2	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Char Ziauddin</b>								
1	Char Bagga Khal –WMG	3	3	33	13	1	2	
2	Motobi Khal- WMG	4	4	47	32	1	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Urir Char</b>								
1	LADC-01	2	0	28	08	0	1	
2	LADC-02	2	0	26	25	1	1	
3	LADC-03	2	0	30	15	1	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	