

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 8 July – December 2014

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Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

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

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List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AE	Assistant Engineer
AEO	Assistant Extension Officer
<i>Aman</i>	Monsoon season rice
<i>Bahini</i>	Armed gang
BC	Bitumen Carpeted
<i>Boro</i>	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
<i>Ghat</i>	Landing place for boats
GMC	Group Management Committee
HBB	Herring bone bond
HFPF	Health and Family Planning Facilitator
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
<i>Jamabandi</i>	Settlement case
<i>Jotdar</i>	Powerful person having big agricultural farm
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
<i>Khabuliyat</i>	Deed of agreement
<i>Khal</i>	Canal, creek
<i>Khas</i>	Government owned land
<i>Khatian</i>	Record of right
<i>Killa</i>	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
<i>Madrassa</i>	Religious school
MoL	Ministry of Land
<i>Mouza</i>	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 Datum	Public Works Department Datum (local topographical level)
(S) QCE	(Senior) Quality Control Engineer
QC team	TA Quality Control team
<i>Rabi</i>	Crop season from November/ December to March
RDC	Revenue Deputy Collector
RDPP	Revised Development Project Pro-forma
RFLDC	Regional Fisheries & Livestock Development Component (former DANIDA funded Project)
RIMS	Result and Impact Monitoring Survey
RMG	Road Maintenance Group
RPA	Reimbursable Project Aid
<i>Samaj</i>	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	<i>Union Parishad</i>
<i>Upazila</i>	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.

In September a high level delegation from the Netherlands, headed by the Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the project. The Director Water of the Ministry of Water & Environment of the Netherlands along with the Ambassador and three first secretaries of EKN participated in the visit. The delegation visited CDSP III and CDSP IV (Noler Char), including infrastructure development and field level institutions and they attended a khatian distribution at Sadam Bazar. The Country Program Evaluation (CPE) team of IFAD visited the CDSP IV area during 2 days in October.

Main activities and achievements during this half year reporting period were the preparations for implementation of infrastructure development works as planned under the AWPB 2014 - 2015, including tendering of the remaining works. Due to the monsoon season progress of works at BWDB was minor, but despite the dull season DPHE and LGED succeeded to achieve 9 and 11% progress respectively during the reporting period. On a positive note in the reporting period all CDSP IV WMGs have been registered by the BWDB as per Participatory Water Management Rules 2014. In an unexpected development during monsoon in July/ August at Char Nangulia about 3 km length of foreshore and embankment immersed in the Hatya- / Sandwip Channel. The most likely cause of this severe erosion is the formation of a new char in Hatya- / Sandwip Channel in front of this location, diverting the river flow towards the bank.

At the time of publishing the present report all 6 CDSP IV RDPPs had been approved; AWPB 2014 – 2015 already used the RDPP figures. 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 8 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
Total	30,773	20,326	112,394	28,000	155,000

* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

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

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

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

3.2 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Urir Char

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

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

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

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

3.4 Char Ziauddin

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

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

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31 December 2014. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

4.2 Protection from climate change

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

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

4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. Up to 31st December 2014 construction work was completed for all of the groups of sea facing embankment both in Char Nangulia and Noler Char. But the sea dyke from Char Bashar Bazar towards the direction of sluice DS-2 is eroded over about 3 km by transverse current of Hatya-/ Sandwip Channel and a retired embankment will be required to complete the polder. Interior dyke is completed for all groups at Char Nangulia and the contractor is mobilized for the last group at Noler Char. Construction work has just started for the final group of dwarf embankment at Noler Char. The dwarf embankment constructed along Mamur khal is eroded by the transverse tidal flow over about 3 km and a retired embankment will be required at this part.

Revised design (draft) is completed at the new site for sluice DS-3 after a detailed study of Meghna bank erosion by IWM in Noler Char.

As per revised DPP field alignment has been established and detailed estimate will be made and tender procedure will be completed soon for the 3 km retired embankment along Jarirdona and Baggardona/ Bhulua River. Construction work is going on for sluice DS-1 and DS-2 at Char Nangulia and contractor started work for the 3 sluices at Char Ziauddin. 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 31st December 2014 overall physical progress in BWDB activities was 42% against 53% planned. No considerable physical progress was achieved during the reporting period as it was dull season for field work execution.

Implementation activities are discussed in detail below.

Coastal erosion along Meghna River East bank and Hatya- / Sandwip Channel

In December 2013 IWM completed their Assessment of Erosion Vulnerability of the East bank of Meghna River; the study recommended a relocation of DS 3, which was done accordingly. The study also gave an indication of the stability and rate of erosion of the coast from Jarirdona River in the north along Boyer Char and Noler Char up to Caring Char in the South.

As a follow up to the erosion study and in line with discussions and advice of the 2014 Supervision Mission, TA Project Engineers have installed benchmarks along the coast for regular monitoring of the erosion.

Comparison of the 2014 pre- and post-monsoon measurements gives the following results:

Average erosion at Boyer Char was found to be 18m, with minimum erosion at Gabtoli, 21 meter at Tankir and a maximum of 56m near Chatla sluice.

At Noler Char average erosion was found to be 45m with 54 meter at the new DS-3 location and the maximum of 64m near the previous DS-3 location.

At Caring Char erosion was found 65 m near sluice DS-1. At the South-east of Caring Char there is report of erosion but it cannot be monitored as this is reserved area of Bangladesh Army.

In an unexpected development during monsoon in July/ August 2014 at Char Nangulia, at the coastal stretch of 8 km from sluice DS-2 to Bashar Bazar, about 3 km length of foreshore and embankment immersed in the Hatya- / Sandwip Channel. The most likely cause of this severe erosion is the formation of a new char in Hatya- / Sandwip Channel in front of this location, diverting the river flow towards the bank. A revised alignment for construction of a retired embankment is under survey for the eroded part of the embankment. Further development of the erosion is closely monitored by the project.

Monitoring of the erosion in Char Nangulia from DS-2 towards the West up to the eastern outlet of Caring Khal since mid-October 2014 indicates an average erosion of 64m, with minimum erosion at DS-2, and a maximum of 135m at Char Bashar.

Stability of Jarirdona and Baggardona Rivers

During CDSP III a short cut was constructed, diverting the Baggardona River flow through Jarirdona River to the Meghna, followed by the construction of two closures in Hatya River. A considerable improvement of the drainage conditions of the Baggardona river catchment was achieved by the short cut. At the time of designing and constructing the shortcut and closures, it was expected that there would be erosion in Jarirdona and Baggardona Rivers till a new equilibrium was found by the diverted flow. In 2009/ 2010 IWM studied the situation and suggested the construction of an outlet structure at the mouth of Jarirdona, but first observe the development of the rivers. The increase of the tidal prism caused significant morphological changes, in the form of widening and deepening of the river. It can be observed that the river is adjusting itself with the changed situation to reach equilibrium conditions. IWM was asked and contracted to examine the hydraulic parameters to assess the stability of the river at current condition; they started the study in December 2014 and will complete it early 2015.

Construction of peripheral embankment

Construction work was completed for the full RDPP mentioned length of 16.762 km (12.22 km at Char Nangulia and 4.542 km at Noler Char) of sea facing embankment along the Meghna River and Hatya- / Sandwip Channel by June 2014.

Out of 19.585 km interior dyke as per original DPP planning along the Eastern bank of Hatya River, Southern bank of Caring khal and at the North East side of Char Nangulia, construction work is completed for the full 13.828 km in Char Nangulia. In Noler Char construction is completed for 4.882 km and the contractor is mobilized for the residual 0.875 km.

Design, estimate and tender floating is under process for the additional 3 km interior dyke required for the shifting of the location of DS-3 in Noler Char and 10 km retired dyke along Jarirdona and Baggardona River in Char Ziauddin and Boyer Char.

Overall physical progress achieved up to 31st December 2014 is 65% against planned 75%.

No physical progress was added during the reporting period due to dull season.

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 and contractor starts work for the remaining 3.02 km and achieved 6% progress during the reporting period.

Overall physical progress achieved by 31st December 2014 is 79%.

Construction of drainage sluices

For DS-1 (10v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal at Char Nangulia base casting is completed in all portions and construction is going on mainly for the walls and counter-forts. All CC block casting is done and bed

preparation is going on for CC block placement. *Overall physical progress achieved by 31st December 2014 is 58% including 45% progress for gate fabrication. 3% progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

For DS-2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) over Katakhal khal at Char Nangulia base casting is completed in all parts and construction is going on mainly for the wing walls, piers and return walls. All CC block casting is done and bed preparation is going on for CC block placement. *Overall physical progress achieved by 31st December 2014 is 60% including 30% progress for gate fabrication. Due to dull season no considerable progress was achieved during the reporting period except bailing out water from the pit and mobilization to re-start the work.*

For sluice DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal-1 at Noler Char detail design (draft) is done after receiving the IWM study and comments on Meghna bank erosion for a safe location.

For 3 sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggard khal at Char Ziauddin contractor mobilized, started materials collection and earth work and achieved 15% physical progress during the reporting period.

Construction of closures

Construction work was completed for the Mamur khal-1 closure at Char Nangulia in FY 2012-13. During the reporting period a draft design was made for the closure Mamur khal-2 at a new location, 1~1.5 km interior over Mamur khal, to avoid the eroding and vulnerable location. Draft design is also completed for all other five closures, 3 at Noler Char and 2 at Char Nangulia.

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 31st December 2014 initial excavation of Darbesh khal (4.20 km) is completed at Char Nangulia and 1.85 km at Caring Char. Work orders are issued/ contractors are mobilized for initial excavation of 29.50 km drainage khal at Noler Char, 20.4 km at Char Nangulia and 1.75 km at Char Ziauddin and 4.68 km khal was retendered for Char Ziauddin in two packages.

Overall physical progress is 4% against planned 25%. Due to DPP rate constraint excavation could not be started in most of the cases and overall progress is delayed.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

Work order is issued and work will be started soon for the construction of 11 WMG Centres at Char Nangulia by WMG groups. BWDB re-tendered for 3 WMG centres at Noler Char and 2 at Char Ziauddin to be constructed by contractors.

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 will be started accordingly.

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

Since inception Tk. 392.13 lakh was spent for the maintenance of sluices, embankment and drainage khals in the CDSP old areas under CDSP-IV. In the reporting period no maintenance work was done due to dull season.

Up to 31st December 2014 overall physical progress achieved on maintenance of CDSP-I, II and III areas is 33%; it concerns maintenance of drainage sluices, embankments and drainage khals at CDSP old areas.

Maintenance of Gabtali sluice

The 1st phase of Gabtali sluice maintenance at Boyer Char (CDSP-III) was done from maintenance fund (GoB) under CDSP IV in 2012 for Tk. 72.61 lakh.

A more comprehensive protection of the Gabtali sluice for an amount Tk.196.20 lakh was completed by 30th June 2014 from GoB maintenance funds under CDSP IV.

Protection for erosion of Meghna left bank at the mouth of the outlet channel of Gabtali sluice is going on for a contract amount of Tk. 597 lakh from GoB Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF). CC block casting of several sizes is completed and dumping and placement will be started soon. Till 31st December 2014 physical progress achieved is 70%.

Re-excavation of drainage khals/ embankment repairing/ repairing of gates of sluices

Up to 31st December 2014 Tk. 101.13 lakh was spent through the WMG groups in CDSP old areas for the re-excavation of drainage khals. Maintenance of embankments 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.

The reporting period was dull season so no progress was achieved except one workshop was held at Boyer Char on 24th September 2014 for receiving the request of works and accordingly maintenance work list is prepared for CDSP III in Boyer Char area.

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 2014 - 2015.

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 100 SFGs is planned in the year 2014 - 2015.

In the reporting period 84 meetings have been organized in Nangulia -, Noler -, Caring Char and Char Ziauddin to introduce the social forestry approach and explain about plantation activities, the modalities of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, including beneficiaries. During the reporting period 42 SFGs have been formed following the approved format in consultation with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team. The cumulative number of SFGs up to 31 December 2014 is 316.

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 47 benefit sharing agreements have been prepared for 47 batches of SFGs and 47 copies of signed benefit sharing agreements have been distributed among the 1,175 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 1000 ha mangrove plantations in Urir Char, Char Elahi, Char Pia and Ghasiar Char and others. In these nurseries 5000 seed beds have been raised, the seed bed size is 40 ft x 4 ft. Also seedbeds have been prepared for non-mangrove species in poly bags for 60 km roadside -, 60 ha foreshore -, 20 km canal side -, 10 ha non-mangrove block- and 20 institutional plantations.

Road -, embankment -, killa - and institutional plantations

FD has a plan for 60 km roadside -, 100 ha foreshore -, 20 km canal side -, 10 ha non-mangrove block- and 20 institutional plantations in 2014 - 2015. In the reporting period, preparatory work like raising of seedbeds for all these plantations was going on and the plantations will be done in May-June of 2015.

Foreshore plantations

In Char Nangulia only 60 ha of foreshore plantation on dykes will be done in 2014 – 2015, in deviation of the AWPB 2014 – 2015, where 100 ha in Nangulia and Noler char is planned; this is despite discussions in PMC to do the maximum amount and include Noler Char. For making the dykes, tender documents have been prepared and floated in four packages. Before tendering, FD discussed the issue with the local leaders and in the District Coordination Meeting which is presided by the DC.

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 2014 - 2015 there is a plan for 1000 ha mangrove plantations in Urir Char, Char Elahi, Char Pia, Ghasiar Char and others. Preparatory works like nursery establishment and seedling raising is ongoing.

Plantation Maintenance

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora, Gewa and Baen species, was established on 500 ha in Urir Char in 2012 - 2013, 1500 ha in Ghasiar Char, Char Elahi and Urir Char in 2013 – 2014. For the maintenance of the mentioned mangroves, seedlings have been raised to make the plantation a success. Seedbeds have also been prepared for the maintenance of strip plantations established in 2013 – 2014.

Watcher Recruitment

To make the plantations a success, in the reporting period 61 watchers have been deployed for 48 km roadside -, 21 km embankment -, 35 ha non-mangrove block -, and 30 km canal plantation for the period of two years.

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 for the year 2014 - 2015, FD have made a plan of 74 two days duration training courses and 74 one day duration benefit sharing agreement workshops for 74 SFGs. FD will also conduct one day duration follow-up training for 35 SFGs in 2014 - 2015. Twenty one day duration workshops with LGI, NGO and Public and 12 cross visits will also be done in the year 2014 - 2015. FD is now in the process of SFGs formation and after formation of SFGs FD will conduct those training courses and workshops. In the reporting period FD has formed 42 SFGs.

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 30th June 2014 overall physical progress achieved by LGED was 32% over planned progress 50%, so there was 18% progress backlog. This progress deviation was 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 was good. Now, up to 31st December 2014, overall physical progress achieved by LGED is 40% over the planned progress of 54%; during the reporting period 9% progress was achieved, so the backlog was further reduced, despite the dull season.

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 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 67% where planned 76%. During the reporting period 8% 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 12.05 km (7.55 km in Char Nangulia, 3.80 km in Noler Char and 0.90 km in Char Ziauddin).

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 58%, where 73% was planned; 13% progress was achieved during the reporting period

HBB Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

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

No reportable progress is achieved during the reporting period but work is proceeding at Noler Char.

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 57.53 km (28.80 km in Char Nangulia, 16.48 km in Noler Char, 3.00 km in Caring Char and 9.25 km in Char Ziauddin).

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 31% where planned 58%. Progress achieved during the reporting period is 9%.

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 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 75% where planned 86%. During the reporting period 3% progress was achieved as the season was not suitable for earth work.

Construction of RCC Girder Bridges

Out of 7 RCC Girder Bridges as proposed in RDPP work is mostly completed for 4, 2 in Char Nangulia and the other 2 in Char Ziauddin.

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 57% against planned 71%.

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

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 carried from bridge list. Out of these 69 RCC box culverts work is completed/ ongoing or tender floated for 60 (23 in Char Nangulia, 19 in Noler Char, 5 in Caring Char, 5 in Char Ziauddin and 8 in Urir Char).

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 54% against planned 70%. No noticeable progress was achieved during the reporting period due to dull season.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

In DPP 70 U-drains/ pipe culverts were proposed, which was increased to 123 in RDPP as per field requirement. Out of these 123 U-drains/ pipe culverts work is completed, ongoing or tender floated for 111 (53 in Char Nangulia, 18 in Noler Char, 2 in Caring Char, 16 in Char Ziauddin and 22 in Urir Char).

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 57% against planned 67%. 20% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

Due to abnormal price hike of construction materials and labour in the present market the number of cyclone shelters was reduced from 60 to 42 in the revised DPP.

Out of 42 cyclone shelters cum primary schools proposed in RDPP, work is ongoing/ work order is under process for 26 ((13 in Char Nangulia, 8 in Noler Char, 2 in Char Ziauddin, 2 in Urir Char and 1 in Char Maximul Hakim (Cluster of Chars)) and work order under process or tender floated for 9.

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress was 37% against planned 43%. 12% 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 and Thanarhat Bazar in Noler Char by LCS. Tender was floated for 1 village Market at Char Ziauddin and estimate is under preparation for 1 at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia and 1 in Boyer Char.

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress achieved is 13% against planned 35%, where 6% progress was noticed during the reporting period.

Construction of Union Parishad Complex

Work started for the construction of Chanandi Union Parisad Complex at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia and Horoni Union Parisad Complex at Mainuddin Bazar in Boyer Char.

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress achieved is 63% against planned 66% where 24 % was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Cluster Village

No progress is achieved on cluster village construction at Char Nangulia.

Construction of Killas

There is program for construction of 17 *killas* mentioned in RDPP, 7 at Caring Char, 6 at Urir Char and 4 in surrounding Chars. Work is completed/ ongoing for 5 *killas* at Caring Char.

Up to 31st December 2014 over all physical progress achieved was 26% against planned 39%. No progress was achieved during the past dull season.

Construction of Ghats

Construction of 2 *ghats* is mentioned in RDPP. There is no plan for ghat construction in Annual Work Plan 2014 - 2015.

Construction of bus stand

There is a program for construction of one bus stand at Char Nangulia in RDPP. Work is not yet started as new location in Caring Char is not yet selected.

Widening of bus road

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

Women staff shed

LGED completed the design and estimate for the construction of women accommodation at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia close to CDSP site office and tender floating is under process.

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 1st contract and
- iv) from ch. 3022m- 4813m in the 2nd contract at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.

Total expenditure made for paved road maintenance is Tk. 285.80 lac.

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

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

Total expenditure made for road off pavement maintenance is Tk. 20.16 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 1st 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 2nd 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 3rd 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 4th contract.

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

- x) *Work started for periodic maintenance of paved road RHD - Banshkhali sluice-Kazir shop road ch 00-3022 at Char Majid in CDSP-I area and physical progress achieved is 30% during the reporting period. The contract amount for this part is Tk.181.78 lac.*

Overall expenditure made for maintenance work is Tk. 360.96 lac up to the end of December 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 31st December 2014 overall physical progress for DPHE is 70% against planned 73%, where 16% is achieved during the reporting period.

DPHE activities are discussed below in detail.

Deep hand Tube Wells

Since inception of the project in March 2011, out of 1,154 DTWs as per RDPP sinking and installation is completed for 1079 (Char Nangulia 547, Noler Char 271, Caring Char 170, Char Ziauddin 45, Urir Char 35 and 11 at Teliar Char). Platform construction is completed for 975.

Up to 31st December 2014 overall physical progress of deep tube wells is 93% against planned 79%, where 28% 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 inception of the project in March 2011 to 31st December 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 10,585 (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 9,565 (Char Nangulia: 5,865, Noler Char: 2,700, Caring Char: 0, Char Ziauddin: 1,000 and Urir Char: 0).

Up to 31st December 2014 physical progress achieved is 49% over planned 64%, while no considerable 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 is no plan for PSF construction in AWPB 2014 - 2015.

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 is no plan for RWHS construction in AWPB 2014 - 2015.

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

Work order is under process for 12 public toilets maintenance at Boyer Char from GoB maintenance funds under CDSP IV. A workshop was held at Boyer Char on 24th September 2014 for receiving the requests for maintenance of tube wells and public toilets and accordingly the maintenance plan will be prepared for CDSP-III area.

Field survey is under process for selection of deep tube wells maintenance in CDSP I & II.

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.

The new DC as well as Project Director CDSP IV of MoL part, Mr. Badre Munir Firdaus joined at Noakhali on 1st July 2014, which was already mentioned in Progress Report No 7. During the reporting period, AC (Land) of Subarnachar Upazilla has been transferred and Mr. Saiful Islam joined on November 2014 as a new AC (Land).

Eight auspicious formal Khatian (Title deed of land) distribution sessions were held during August - December 2014 at four different places of Subarnachar and Hatiya Upazillas and around 900 khatians were distributed among the landless families. Senior Secretary of Ministry of Land, Mr. Mohammad Shafiu Alam, Prof. Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member, GED, Planning Commission, Deputy Director General of MoFA, Netherlands Government, Mr. Christiaan Rebergen, H.E. Mr. Gerben de Jong, Ambassador of EKN and DC, Noakhali Mr. Badre Munir Firdaus were among the distinguished guests in those festive programs.

Land Settlement Advisor (LSA) of CDSP IV attended to a round table meeting on 'Rural Land Market in Bangladesh: A situation Analysis' held on 3rd December 2014 at Dhaka by the Sustainable Access to Land Equality Project, which receives financial support from the European Union. LSA explained the unique characteristics of the CDSP land settlement and cited the high land retention rate in CDSP.

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 8,208 families, while 1,115 settlement cases are at different stages of the settlement process.

A new stalemate situation has developed in the CDSP III area regarding a court order passed on 24/11/2014 by the Lakshampur Joint District Judge vide case no. 4/2009 due to union council demarcation dispute. According to the court order status quo has been imposed in all land matters in CDSP III area. So, all sorts of residual work have been stopped there. Earlier In the month of September 2014 a committee, headed by AC (Land), Hatiya was formed in the District Project Management Committee (DPMC) meeting to inquire the present stalemate situation over CDSP III residual work. The committee has not yet submitted its report.

Earlier it was revealed that there is no additional demand for land settlement in the area. Despite the awkward situation some progress has been achieved in the area.

The stage wise activities, total target for 2014 – 2015, 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

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for 2014 - 2015 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	1000	0	0	393
Jamabondi preparation	1885	0	0	1181
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	1885	0	0	1181
District Committee	2272	218	0	1563
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2630	847	11	1090
Registration	2698	902	6	1127
Khatian Preparation	2883	1003	3	1144
Khatian Distribution	3842	1180	65	2023

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 under:

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

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for 2014 - 2015 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	14,000	6,500	2,414	6,670
Jamabondi preparation	14,000	5,500	371	2,623
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	14,000	5,500	456	2,620
District Committee		5,500	656	2,620
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	14,000	5,500	843	2,012
Registration		5,500	829	1,946
Khatian Preparation	14,000	5,500	680	1,688
Khatian distribution	14,000	5,500	899	1,604

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

For the 2014 - 2015 survey season, 7 teams (each team consisting of one Sardar Amin, one Badar Amin and one chainman), have been appointed and fielded in different mouzas of Hatiya and Subornachar Upazilas for conducting the PTPS activities. The methodology followed is the "Plain Table Cadastral Survey", keeping in conformity with the directives of the Ministry of Land and the provisions of the approved RDPP. Before fielding the survey staff, a half day orientation was held, which was conducted by the TA Team on 01-12-2014. The survey teams started their activities in the field from 02-12-2014. Initially the teams started their work at Maizchara in Caring Char (1 team), Urir Char in Nangulia (3 teams) and Char Noman in Nangulia (3 teams).

The target for the survey and mapping in 2014 - 2015 is 14,329 acres. It is to be mentioned here that 11,113 acres PTPS was completed in 2011 – 2012, 9,484 acres in 2012 – 2013 and 11,758 acres in 2013 - 2014. So now in total 32,355 acres PTPS have been completed, which was 75% of the total target of 43,107.24 acres. Here it is to be mentioned that in the revised DPP two more mouzas (Maizchara and Char Kali) have been included with primarily estimated 2,641.21 acres of land. So now the total survey and mapping target is fixed at 45,748.45 acres. The remaining un-surveyed area will be covered under PTPS in the current 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	Total Sheets prepared	Status of Approval			
		Sent to AC(L)	Sent to DC by AC (L)	Approved by DC	Pending with AC(L)
Hatiya	24	24	14	14	10
Subarnachar	9	9	9	9	
Total	33	33	23	23	10

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

Upazila	Number of Sheets	No. of House-holds	Preparation of Notices for publication	Publication of Notices
Hatiya	-	-	688	4978
Subarnachar	6	1322	1322	-
Total	6	1322	2010	4978

Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities*i. Approval of revised DPP by Ministry of Land*

After approval of the revised DPP, Ministry of Land sent it to all concerned on 15/9/2014. According to the RDPP total cost of the MoL part of the project were enhanced with Tk. 53.00 lakh due to price contingency. Earlier total project cost was Tk. 530.00 lakh, now it is Tk. 583.00 lakh. In the revised DPP two new mouzas have been included for settlement activities. One is Maizchara and the other is Char Kali. Both are situated in Hatiya Upazilla. These two mouzas were identified within the polder area of CDSP IV when PTPS was conducted in that area last year. In Subarnachar Upazilla a part of Dakkhin Char Mazid mouza was also identified as a polder area of CDSP IV. But this was not included in RDPP for further inquiry and investigation by the district administration.

ii. Settlement activities resumed in Subarnachar Upazilla

Due to a court case related to boundary dispute between Noakhali and Lakshmipur district, settlement activities were almost stagnant for several months in a part of Subarnachar Upazilla. To address and resolve this issue some initiatives were taken by TA team. As a result a committee was formed at the District Project management Committee (DPMC) meeting 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 relevant court case, on 5th May 2014 Government Pleader gave a written legal opinion that, "...There is no legal bar for continuing settlement activities at Char Mizan and Char Ziauddin mouza." After getting this legal opinion from GP, in the next DPMC meeting held on 13 July 2014 a decision was taken to move forward with settlement activities in that case ridden area. Accordingly landless hearing sessions had resumed there and after compliance of all steps of the settlement process distribution of 245 khatians (Title deed) among landless families was achieved during the months of October to December 2014. Settlement activities in Baggar Char mouza were not possible because the land is directly related to mentioned court case. District administration is earnestly moving with the case for early disposal. TA team is also in close contact with the proceedings of the case.

iii. Meetings of the Monitoring and Management Committees

During the reporting period 4 PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of MoL) meetings (On 17/7/2014, 30/09/2014, 20/11/2014 & 18/12/2014) were held at the Ministry of Land. The last meeting was directly presided over by the Senior Secretary of MoL and he reviewed physical and financial progress of the project. During the reporting period DPMC (District Project Management Committee) meeting has been turned into a regular monthly meeting. A total of six meetings were held on the following dates: 13/07/2014, 11/08/2014, 14/09/2014, 14/10/2014, 11/11/2014 & 14/12/2014. In those meetings project progress was reviewed thoroughly and many contemporary important issues were discussed and disposed. Land Settlement Advisor and ALSA of TA Team attended those meetings.

Implementation of LRMS

For up-grading and modernization of the existing LRMS software, two software firms already visited project offices and gathered hands on experience on the existing software. They identified the modification areas

and requirements of the software with the help of TA team and others concerned. Thereafter they submitted physical and financial proposals on up-grading and modernization of the existing software. To review and justify the proposals PD (Project Director) office formed an expert committee consisting of software engineers and computer science university professors. On 9th June 2014 the 1st meeting of this committee was held. PD office is now expecting to complete the work in the next reporting period.

Training, Seminar and Study Tour

The following training programs/ seminars/ workshops have been conducted on land settlement and management during the reporting period.

- A round table meeting on 'Rural Land Market in Bangladesh: A situation Analysis' held on 3rd December 2014 at Dhaka by the Sustainable Access to Land Equality Project, which receives financial support from the European Union. On behalf of the TA team Land Settlement Adviser participated the meeting and presented the land matters of CDSP IV there.
- The district administration of Noakhali and Lakshimpur conducted two day long seminars on "Vulnerability of land, climate change and land zoning" with the help of Ministry of Land on 26th and 27th December 2014 at the respective DC offices. Land Settlement Advisor attended these seminars as a resource person.
- On 7th December 2014 a training session was arranged by the Noakhali district administration for the Upazilla and Union level government land officials. Land Settlement Advisor joined there as a resource person on agricultural and non-agricultural khas land management policy. He discussed the CDSP practices and comparative studies in the program.

4.5 Livelihood support

4.5.1 Agricultural support by DAE

The unprotected coastal chars are vulnerable to regular flooding and have saline soils. Only one rice crop is possible in the T. Aman season, when heavy rains temporarily decrease the salinity of the higher layers of the soil. In the winter (Rabi), an additional crop is possible at some places. The agriculture benchmark survey revealed that the overall cropping intensity in the CDSP IV project area is 127%, which is very low compared to the national average of 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 the initial years of the project, i.e. 2011 to 2013 formation of FF started with an average number of 30 members in a group and 90 FFs had been formed. A total of 2,700 farmers were involved in these 90 FFs with 38% of female representatives. In 2013 - 2014 a strengthening of Farmers Forums was launched and 30 more farmers (30+30=60) were included in each FF group with 42% female, hence a total of 5,400 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

Name of Char	Total
Char Ziauddin	7
Char Nangulia	37
Noler Char	25
Caring Char	15
Urir Char	6
Total	90

DAE field officers with the support of TA team have undertaken a strengthening program of FF groups to develop institutional capacity, record keeping and refresh their individual tasks and responsibilities. In these meetings, detailed discussions were held on objectives of FF formation, stakeholder's participation, GPFO, AWPB 2014 - 2015, involvement of NGOs and project interventions by DAE.

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

In 2014 - 2015, three TOT training courses of project staff and field staff (FO & SAAO) of DAE and Agriculture Coordinators of PNGOs working in the project area are planned to be organized in the N-RAS training centre at Noakhali to share the goal of farmer's participation and objectives and interventions of CDSP IV. A detailed technical training module was developed and agricultural experts of various organizations, BADC, DAE, SRDI, BRRI, BARI, BWDB, ATI and Private Entrepreneurs will contribute to the trainings as resource person, with the support of TA team. Duration of the training is 7 days.

Guidelines for Farmers Organizations

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

Technology dissemination

One day technical training

DAE with the support of TA team conducted 64 batches for Rabi (Char Ziauddin 8, Char Nangulia 29 and Noler Char 27) of one day technical training at field level for FF members as per target of AWPB 2014 - 2015. To conduct this program season wise, three separate training modules have been developed. The contents of training were covering the Rabi season. Hand outs of topics were provided to the participants. A total of 3,000 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 Rabi season were conducted by DAE for 8 FF groups as per target of AWPB 2014 - 2015 at N-RAS training centre, Noakhali. Participants in each batch were 20. So a total of 160 participants attended the training. Officers of related departments such as DAE, BARI, SRDI, BADC, BWDB, ATI and TA team were the resource persons on their respective subjects. A practical hands-on training was organized in the field of BADC agro service centre and at a private farm. Hand outs of topics were provided to the participants.

Motivational tours

During the period 6 events (batches) of motivational tours were organized with 15 farmers in each group. So a total of 90 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 2014 - 2015, 90 demonstrations have been established at farmer's field in the 5 chars during Rabi cropping season. Out of these 30 are high value crops (HVC) and 60 are low value crops (LVC). These demo crops of Rabi are in vegetative and seedling stage.

Organizing field days

Four events of field days were organized during Kharif-II 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 BRRI dhan 52 (yielded 6.0 tons/ha), two short duration varieties BRRI dhan 57 (yielded 4.0 tons/ha) and BRRI dhan 11 (4.8 tons/ha). Regarding hybrid vegetables in Kharif I season, it was found that the farmers harvested 2-3 times higher yields than from their existing traditional varieties. About 240 farmers and FF representatives attended these technology transfer meetings. All the farmers have shown their interest to cultivate these HYVs. Some saline tolerant, short duration and submergence varieties were introduced, adaptable 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)
Kharif I		
Aus	BRRI dhan 27 (HYV)	4.2-4.8
	BRRI dhan 48, BRRI dhan 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
Kharif II		
T. Aman	BRRI dhan 40, 41,51,53,54	3.2-4.4
	BRRI dhan 52	4.5-6.0
	BRRI dhan 57	4.0
	BINA dhan 11	4.8

Seasonal workshops

Three seasonal workshops are planned to be organized by DAE following the 3 cropping seasons: Kharif-I, Kharif-II and Rabi as per target of 2014 - 2015. All the DAE staffs, representatives of related departments such as BADC, BARI, BRRI, BINA, SRDI, ATI, NGOs and Farmers representatives of all chars will be invited to participate in these workshops.

Seasonal reports

A total of twenty one seasonal reports have been published up to September, 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 is documented and presented with supporting pictures.

Surveys and adaptive research

Monitoring of soil salinity was again conducted by the DAE field officers in November 2014 and the average comparative test results of are given below:

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

Name of char	November 2011	April 2012	December 2012	April 2013	November 2013	April 2014	November 2014
	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil	Top soil
Char Nangulia	11.2	25.3	5.3	16.1	2.0	7.2	1.7
Noler Char	4.8	28.0	4.2	13.0	4.0	9.8	3.7

Caring Char	6.6	32.2	3.9	15.1	4.5	11.0	4.0
Char Ziauddin	10.6	14.2	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.8	1.1
Urir Char	8.5	16.1	7.1	11.1	4.6	10.3	2.3
Average	8.2	23.2	4.6	11.7	3.3	8.2	2.6

*E_{Ce}, 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 _{Ce} ; 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

Periodic Agriculture Survey (PAS) findings

A Periodic Agriculture Survey (PAS) was conducted in January, 2014 to assess the status of technology implementation after two cropping seasons. The PAS report was published by DAE in July 2014 as "Periodic Agriculture Survey Report 2014".

Survey data revealed that since the benchmark survey the single cropped area has decreased with 37%, subsequently the double cropped area has increased significantly from 29% to 44% but the triple cropped area remains almost the same as it was found in the Agriculture Benchmark Survey (ABS 2012).

In ABS the cropping intensity was 127% on average: 148 % in Char Ziauddin, 132% in Char Nangulia, 123% in Noler Char, 111% in Caring Char and 125% in Urir Char.

The average cropping intensity in all chars has increased in PAS by 35%, from 127% (ABS) to 162%. The maximum cropping intensity found in PAS is 206% in Char Ziauddin (increased 58%) followed by 172% (+ 49%) in Noler Char and 164% (+ 53%) in Caring Char. But very little improvement was observed in Char Nangulia (+ 5%) and Urir Char (+ 7%), and hence the cropping intensity of these two chars stands at 137% and 132% respectively.

In Char Nangulia low lying areas could not be brought under double cropped area due to water logging during heavy rainfall, so the farmers are practising fish culture and traditional Talmakna in very specific areas.

The reasons for little improvement in Urir char may be that this char is still unprotected and frequent saline intrusion occurs during high tide, hence double cropped areas did not increase significantly.

In general Char Nangulia and Urir char are having larger areas compared to other chars (about 10,000 ha), so the increase in double cropped area does not give significant impact on the cropping intensity.

On average 72% of the HHs are using their own seed (unknown quality) and the rest 28% are collecting seed from seed dealers (quality seed). In Char Ziauddin and Caring Char the maximum of 40% of HHs

have been collecting HYV quality seeds through BADC appointed seed dealers followed by 26% HH in Char Nangulia, 20% HH in Caring Char and 14 % HH in Noler Char.

In Kharif-I, Shaita, a local rice variety, is covering major area of 36% followed by a HYV BRR1 dhan 27 (saline tolerant) with 20% of cropped area. Among the Aus HYV rice, the maximum average yield of 3.5 ton/ha was found in BRR1 dhan 27 followed by BR-14 at 3.3 t/ha in place of Shaita 1.8 t/ha.

In Kharif-II, local varieties have covered yet the maximum of HH at 71% in all chars but there is a significant increase of 29% by HYV. Among T. Aman HYV rice, the average yield of 4.2 ton/ha was found in BRR1 dhan 52 followed by BRR1 dhan 40 at 4.0 t/ha and the minimum of 2.4 ton/ha in BRR1 dhan 41. Hence, BRR1 dhan 40 and BRR1 dhan 52 were found highest acceptability by the HH in all the chars.

Among the Rabi crops, there are significant changes after project intervention in practicing HYV/ hybrid varieties, having more yield in Cucumber (Alavi, Green line), Tomato (Roma VF & Tripti-2), Bitter gourd (Papiya, Tia), Bottle gourd (BARI Lau 4), and Sweet potato (Tripti & kamala sundari).

Experimental adaptive trial plot

Two adaptive trials were undertaken in Char Nangulia by DAE with the support of TA team in T.aman season at farmers land. These experimental trials are being carried out in line with the recommendation of the 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 two recently released short duration varieties BRR1 dhan 57 and BINA dhan 11 in the area. In Char Nangulia (Subarnachar part) BRR1 dhan 57 yielded 4.0 tons /ha and BRR1 dhan 11 yielded 4.8 tons /ha in Char Nangulia (Hatiya part).

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 is 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.

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

During the reporting period Mr. Pranab Bhattacharjee replaced the previous Project Director CDSP IV Md. Shah Alam on November 5, 2014. Immediately after his joining an introductory meeting was held with TA team and he was apprised on the status of CDSP IV, AWPB 2014 - 2015 and its implementation.

Recruitment of outsourcing staff: All project staffs such as One Project Agriculturist, Two Project Officers and six Field Officers have been appointed and were posted in different chars. 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.

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 staffs 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 3:1. In the month of October 2014 two new subcomponents were started. For this purpose, TA team recruited one NSS for Fisheries and another for Poultry & Livestock. Moreover PNGOs recruited 6 coordinators for Fisheries and 6 coordinators for the Poultry & Livestock programs to cover the five chars through 13 branches. The status of the staffs under PNGOs 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	Credit Officer	LHR Coordinator	WATSAN Coordinator	Agriculture Coordinator	Paramedics	HFPP	Support staff	Fisheries coordinator	Poultry Livestock coordinator	Sub-Total	Female	Male	Total		
Brac	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	3	26	6	6	6	6	18	10	3	3	99	25	79	104	25
SSUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	3	3	3	13	3	3	3	3	9	3	1	1	48	15	37	52	29

DUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	11	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	33	8	29	37	23
SDI	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	11	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	35	9	31	40	24
Grand Total	4	4	2	4	4	18	13	11	10	61	13	13	13	13	39	17	6	6	215	57	176	233	25

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 involve beneficiaries 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 to group members of PNGOs. The participants have already taken loans from the PNGOs to utilize the loan as per learning's from the training. The training on IGAs is continuing and all beneficiaries will receive training on various courses during the remaining project period too. In the reporting period 1,706 beneficiaries received training on various IGAs, which become cumulative 17,484 up to December 2014. The table below shows the detailed information on beneficiary training in the reporting period.

Table 4-11 Status of beneficiary training

SI #	Name of course	Participants back-ground	Duration	No. of Participants in the reporting period	Total no. of Participants	Training facilitated by	Venue
1	Poultry rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	468	6,455	PNGO	PNGO branch office
2	Cow rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	122	3,987	PNGO	PNGO branch office
3	Goat rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	0	1,636	PNGO	PNGO branch office
4	Beef fattening	Beneficiaries	3 days	149	1,231	PNGO	PNGO branch office
5	Summer Vegetable cultivation	Beneficiaries	3 days	0	1,652	PNGO	PNGO branch office
6	Winter Vegetable cultivation	Beneficiaries	3 days	147	1,501	PNGO	PNGO branch office
7	Fish culture	Beneficiaries	3 days	820	1022	PNGO	PNGO branch office
	Total			1,706	17,484		

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.
- g. Fisheries (**started since October 2014**)
- h. Poultry & Livestock (**started since October 2014**)

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. 10 Groups were formed in the reporting period and a total of 984 groups were formed up to December 2014.

In the reporting period 269 members have enrolled and in total 26,028 members were enrolled up to December 2014, which is 94% of the households. The average size of an NGO group is 26 members.

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. 10 Group management committees were formed within the reporting period and the total number of committees formed is 984.

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. The credit officers collect the savings and loan instalments in the weekly meetings.

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. 97,96,437 was collected during the reporting period and **total savings is Tk. 678,44,282** up to December 2014. Average savings per member is Tk. 2,607.

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. During the period 6,454 loans were disbursed amounting Tk. 872,42,000 and in total 39,412 loans were disbursed up to December 2014, amounting to **Tk. 531,859,000 among 14,734 borrowers**. The average loan size in the reporting period was Tk. 13,495. The total member coverage by loans is 80%.

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. 1,706 members received income generating training in the reporting period and 17,484 up to December 2014.

Death benefit: If any micro credit group member dies, the nominee of her family will get a financial benefit from the project amounting to Tk 2,550. In addition PNGOs are providing an equal amount of money from their organization's fund. In the reporting period 44 families have received death benefit from the project and 216 up to December 2014.

Health and Family Planning program

In the project area there is **no family planning and health service from the government except immunization in a few locations**. Village doctors and medicine sellers are providing health services to the char dwellers. This facility is not sufficient for them. For health services people have to go 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 local demand. In this situation, CDSP-IV has established **13 clinics in branch offices and organizes mobile clinics as per need in each samaj**. The medical assistants and health and family planning facilitators are providing both preventive and curative services in the project area and distribute oral contraceptive pills among the eligible couples and are distributing ORS, anti-worm tablets and micro-nutrients to all beneficiaries' families. The PNGOs are also providing medicines at a cheaper rate.

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. During the reporting period 4,589 health forums were conducted and a total of 23,484 forums were conducted up to December 2014.

Before starting CDSP IV, the project area people were dependent on medicine sellers for services. Now **clinics** are serving 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 remaining other three days 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. **15,059 Patients** received treatment during the reporting period and in total **102,554 beneficiaries received treatment** up to December 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.

To reduce diarrhoea in the project area, the Health and Family Planning Facilitators are working for awareness raising on safe drinking water, net and cleanliness and at the same time rehydration salt is distributed in the area for remedy of diarrhoeal diseases. **Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS)** is distributed among the households in the area. Each household receives ORS twice in a year. The Medical Assistant and HFPF of the program are distributing the same, maintaining a master roll where receiver signature is taken. 122,854 packets of ORS have been distributed among the households in the reporting period and in total 887,881 were distributed up to December 2014 to 27,654 households.

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 HFPF conduct the orientation as per CDSP IV guide line. Attendance sheet of the participants is maintained in this regard. 260 local leaders received orientation in the reporting period and a total of 1,227 up to December 2014.

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. 1,214 deliveries were handled by TBAs in the reporting period which is 6,178 up to December 2014.

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 98,081 cycles were distributed and a total of 177,848 cycles of pills were distributed up to December 2014. The number of pill users is increasing day by day.

House visits by HFPF: To educate and create awareness among the project participants, HFPF is paying visits to households as per plan. Normally a HFPF visits five households per day in an afternoon session. At the time of house visits they also monitor the oral pill consumption. 26,609 Households were visited (repeated) in the reporting period and a total of 87,134 (repeated) up to December 2014.

Health forum visits by MA: MAs (medical assistant) of the health and family planning program have been paying visits to the health forums to develop the quality of the forum. During health forum visits they also discuss about health issues and monitor the health forum. 897 health forums were visited in the reporting period and in total 2,080 up to December 2014.

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. 454 Group counselling were performed in the reporting period which is 1,370 up to December 2014.

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

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 238 patients were referred and in total 1,640 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 December 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 PNGOs sold medicines worth BDT 553,411 and cumulative it became BDT 17, 29,401 up to December 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 1,408 pregnant women received treatment and total recipients are 5,434.

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 2 women received financial support and in total 13 received support up to December 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. Save the Children has been distributing iron tablets to pregnant women and lactating mothers from 2013 onwards, but coverage of the mentioned organization is not up to the mark. Because of this CDSP IV also started distributing the same from June 2014 onwards. In the reporting period 345 pregnant women and 327 lactating mothers were served iron tablets and 490 pregnant women and 383 lactating mothers were given tablets up to December 2014. The total number of recipients up to December 2014 is 873.

Water and Sanitation Program

The WATSAN component of CDSP-IV is under implementation at field level through the PNGOs. TA team provided orientation and training to 13 PNGOs coordinators to enhance their capability to carry out the community mobilization and promotion of water and sanitation activities effectively.

1,154 TUGs were formed up to December 2014 (40 TUGs dropped from Caring char mouza due to Army interventions). 1,117 meetings were held by TUGs on health and hygiene in the reporting period which is 5,082 up to December 2014. 277 DTWs were installed in the reporting period and 1,079 up to December 2014. 295 Platforms were constructed in the reporting period and in total 975 platforms were constructed up to December 2014. 750 latrines were installed in the reporting period and in total 9,565 up to December 2014. After completion of latrine installation, the groups construct the superstructure by their own cost. 2,414 superstructures were completed in the reporting period and in total 9,201 up to December 2014. 523 Care taker families received training for DTW repairing and maintenance in the reporting period and total recipients are 1,895 up to December 2014. PNGOs distributed 316 kit boxes to care taker families in the reporting period and total distribution is 1,024 up to December 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 1,440 farmers received training on fruits and vegetables and total recipients are 7,680. All trained farmers received inputs (seeds, saplings, fertilizer, etc) from the PNGOs. In the reporting period 1,040 farmers received orientation on high value demonstration plots and a total 4,043 high value demonstration plots were established up to December 2014 (26 vermi compost, 1,365 mixed fruits orchards, 2,652 on vegetable/seeds/mustard oil cake). During the reporting period 3,474 fruit saplings were distributed and in total 24,165 saplings up to December 2014.

Motivation Tours: 26 Motivation tours were completed up to December 2014 to encourage the farmers to grow crops in a better way; in addition 122 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 114 are actively involved with seedling production. In the reporting period 393,351 seedlings were sold for an amount of BDT 32,16,055.

Value Chain Development: CDSP IV SLS component is implementing a value chain development program to increase the income of the farmers through agricultural production and linkage with wholesale markets. All the actors are working together and identifying problems and opportunities for collective sales and purchase. During the reporting period 650 growers and market actors received orientation on the value chain development program out of which 300 growers and market actors attended to refresher training. 520 Growers received inputs (seeds, hand sprayer, mustard oil cake, pheromone trap, plastic case and measuring balance with stone) from the PNGOs up to December 2014.

Rain water harvesting scheme: In the coastal area rabi season crop production is very risky because of major constraints such as i) drought ii) scarcity of water iii) soil salinity and iv) natural hazard. The social and livelihood component planned to establish eight rain water harvesting schemes as an experimental trail for dry season irrigation. Each scheme covers 15 decimal lands for drip irrigation of pit vegetables in rabi season and early cultivation of cucumber in Kharif 1 season. Four earthen rain water harvesting schemes were established (Char Nangulia 3 and Char Ziauddin 1) and the remaining four ring made rain water harvesting schemes will be established in February 2015.

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 on LHR and social issues. The meeting is held after the credit group meeting is over. In the reporting period 862 meetings with NGO group members were held and 3,138 up to December 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 at branch level in the branch office. After the orientation an action plan is prepared, and follow up is given by the LHR coordinators of the component. 25 Persons received orientation in the reporting period and 885 up to December 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 525 selected beneficiaries received training by 21 events from PNGOs and total recipients are 2,474 by 99 events.

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 38 courses were organised for 913 beneficiaries and 362 courses up to December 2014 for 8,880 beneficiaries. For completing 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 **law implementation committee (LIC)** is formed with nine members, headed by the best performer in the LHR course. 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. LIC stopped five early marriages in the reporting period and 71 were prohibited up to December 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 256 marriages were registered including few dues of previous period and up to December 1,616 out of 1,660 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 other (e.g. Red Crescent) stakeholders. Total participants of the meetings 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 no meetings were held and 39 meetings up to December 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. 810 Meetings were held in the reporting period and 3,887 meetings were held up to December 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. In total 1,948 members received training out of target 1,950 on disaster management and preparedness till reporting period. During the period 703 beneficiaries attended the refresher training and remaining to be completed in the next period.

House strengthening: This program is implemented on pilot basis. The objective is to strengthen a few houses, so that people will observe the activity and replicate it for their own house. This strengthening activity initially targeted Caring Char only, but later a few schemes were implemented in Noler Char due to exclusion of Caring mouza from the project. There was no activity in the reporting period; 234 houses were strengthened out of target 500 till December 2014.

Plinth raising: This program is implemented on pilot basis in Caring Char only. The objective is to raise the house platform so that it survives during flooding/ tidal surge. The idea is that people will follow the activity and will replicate it. There was no work during the reporting period; 234 plinths were raised 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 activity is implemented in the whole project area. Project provided training to 260 persons on improved cooking systems and is continuing campaign & motivation to increase users gradually in the project area. In the reporting period 648 cooking systems were established in the 13 branches and a total 1,558 are established so far.

Poultry and Livestock Component

CDSP IV started the poultry and livestock component in the project area in October 2014. Earlier RFLDC - Danida implemented the program and worked in CDSP areas till 2012, but after phasing out of RFLDC, lack of services from government or non-government side was reported by beneficiaries and field level institutions, so they have been demanding such services from CDSP IV. The 2nd IFAD supervision mission recommended including poultry and livestock services in CDSP IV areas at least on a minimum scale. Accordingly the issue was discussed and approved in the PMC meetings of CDSP IV. Thereafter, a short term mission (by Dr. Harvey Demaine) on 'development of the fisheries and livestock systems in the chars of CDSP IV was fielded (see Mission Report No 7), which detailed the possible interventions on poultry and livestock in CDSP IV during the remaining project time. This mission report and IFAD supervision mission's recommendations are briefly as follows:

- To explore options to develop poultry workers (PWs) and to conduct an assessment on the existing system.
- To visit Sunamgonj IFAD project for experiences in establishing vaccination and artificial inseminations services.

- Provide support to PWs or village group leaders for vaccinations for generating income through the creation of revolving funds and regular procurement of inputs.
- Conduct a series of planning dialogues with district & upazila livestock officials, private sector animal health care companies, CBO Association and concerned of NGOs.
- Create provision of seasonal loans for goat and cow rearing.
- Arrange cross visits to WMGs/ RFLDC-CBOs in CDSP-II/III areas.
- Modify poultry and cattle rearing training curriculum to better fit with the specific needs of the chars.

To implement the above recommendations, TA Team of CDSP IV appointed one NGO Sector Specialist (NSS) for Poultry & Livestock in November 2014, having experience with RFLDC-Danida. In the meantime concerned PNGOs recruited six coordinators for poultry & livestock program in October 2014 (each coordinator works for two NGO branches). Thereafter the said NSS after her joining completed the activities during the reporting period as follows:

Baseline Survey on Poultry and Livestock

- A survey questionnaire was prepared jointly with TA Team to conduct the baseline survey on poultry and livestock program
- Prepared a simple guide line in Bangla as a supportive document to carry out the survey by the concerned coordinators of PNGOs
- Provided one day orientation to the coordinators and others concerned on conduction of the survey, using questionnaire and guide line
- Supported and monitored base line survey closely at field level
- Prepared a compilation format to be used for analysis of data so far collected through base line survey; finally TA concerned compiled data and preserved for future action
- A plan was prepared to provide five days basic training to the recruited coordinators
- NSS made several discussions with DLS concerned at district and upazila level to extend government services into the CDSP IV areas.

Findings of the Baseline Survey on Poultry and Livestock

Major findings of the baseline survey are stated as follows in text as well in the tables:

Poultry rearing status

In the rural areas in Bangladesh most of the households rear chicken and duck, using open system. All these rearing birds are called domestic birds or Poultry'. Traditional poultry rearing gives supplementary income to HHs and is an important source of protein in the form of eggs and meat without much of additional investment.

Below table shows that 22,471 households in the study area, which is almost 100%, rear poultry. The survey reveals that the total number of domestic chickens is 237,553 and of ducks it is 122,082. The average number of domestic birds for each household is 11 chicken and 6 ducks. Number of households without any poultry vaccination program is 20,922, which shows that 93% is out of service, or only 7% of the HHs receives vaccination services from different sources.

Table 4-12 Poultry in CDSP IV areas

Name of NGO:	Number of Total members (H/H)	Total number of poultry										
		0-16 days Chickens	Older birds	Total number of chicken	%	Average	Ducks	Average	%	Total poultry	Number of H/H without poultry vaccination	%
BRAC	9760	43623	48326	91949	62	9.4	56317	5.8	38	148266	9053	93
SSUS	5015	26231	26572	52803	72	10.5	20454	4.1	28	73257	4711	94
DUS	4096	23189	20860	44049	68	10.8	20319	5	32	64368	3614	88
SDI	3600	17132	31620	48752	66	13.5	24992	6.9	34	73744	3544	98
Total=	22471	110175	127378	237553	66	10.6	122082	5.4	34	359635	20922	93

98.6% Of the HHs is rearing poultry in open system and 1.4% only in semi scavenging system. 98.7% Of HHs use locally available feed and 1.3% use commercial poultry feed. The average yearly income per household from meat (Chicken & duck) is TK. 2375 and from eggs it is TK. 835.

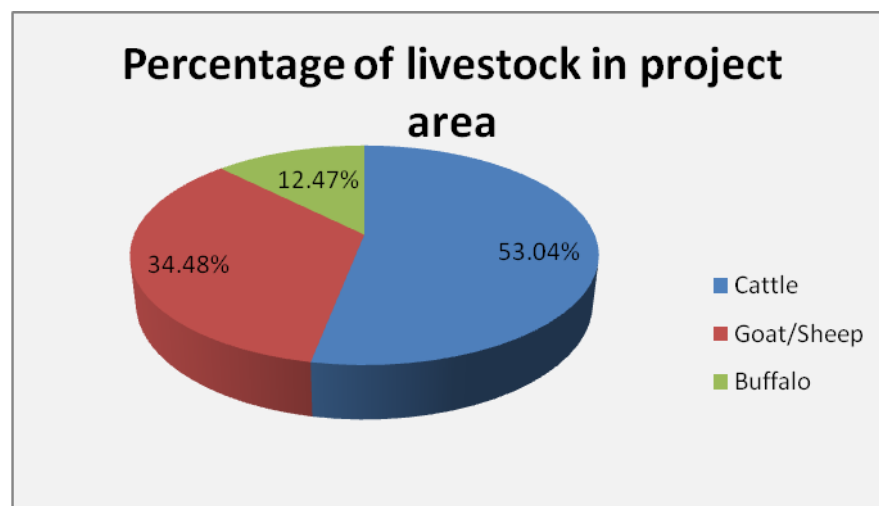
Livestock rearing status

In rural char areas livestock is an essential part for income generation. They all need to cultivate a small piece of land where they use cow dung as the best known fertilizer. From the livestock sources they collect necessary milk and meat as a protein source. They also use cowdung as fuel for cooking and livestock reproduces can be sold in the market at a very high price. Cattle hide is one of the major economic and export commodities of the country.

Below table and figure show that the total number of cattle is 32,020, of buffalo it is 7,527 and of goat/sheep it is 20,814 with an average number of 3 animals per households. 78% Of the livestock holding households are without vaccination program.

Table 4-13 Livestock in CDSP IV areas

Name of NGO:	Number of Total members (H/H)	Total number of livestock											
		Goat/ sheep	Average	%	Cattle	Average	%	Buffalo	Average	%	Total Livestock	H/H no without vaccination program(livestock)	%
BRAC	9760	4267	0.43	26	12035	1.2	73	137	0.01	0.8	16439	7683	79
SSUS	5015	1808	0.36	23	5914	1.2	76	19	0.003	0.2	7741	3882	77
DUS	4096	1122	0.27	17	5377	1.3	82	41	0.01	0.6	6540	3106	76
SDI	3600	13617	3.78	46	8694	2.4	29	7330	2.04	24.7	29641	2877	80
Total=	22471	20814	0.93	35	32020	1.4	53	7527	0.33	12.5	60361	17548	78



Total percentage of local breeding system in cattle is 97.5% and a very low percentage of 2.5% of artificial insemination (AI) is practised in the project area. About 18% of fodder cultivator and 18% of beef fattener is available in the study area.

At present most of the households in the project area rear poultry and livestock as IGA activities and for food purpose. These large numbers of poultry and livestock do not receive adequate vaccination services as the program was not included in CDSP IV. In addition other services like veterinary care, grazing lands, feed grain, reliable water sources, better communication for marketing, breeding technologies

and access to financial services are all lacking in the project area. As a result, spread of poultry disease, lack of vaccination and de-worming are found major constraints in this sector for char dwellers, resulting in high level of mortality and low productivity in poultry and livestock. These problems need to be specified in consultation with FLIs and local beneficiaries and appropriate measures need to be identified to solve them with proper technical support. Vaccination is one of the major programs to be implemented under the Poultry and Livestock Sub component of CDSP IV.

Fisheries Component

Bangladesh is one of the richest countries of the world in respect of water resources. The country has vast water bodies in the form of rivers, canals, estuaries, haors, beels, lakes and ponds. Bangladesh is fortunate to have 12.9 lakh of ponds and tanks covering an area of about 1.5 lakh hectares. These resources offer great opportunities for development of the fisheries sector to meet up the requirements of valuable protein rich food in the coastal areas too.

The fisheries sector is second to agriculture in the over-all national economy of Bangladesh. It plays an important role in the development of the agro-dependent economical condition, nutrition, employment generation, protein intake, poverty alleviation and foreign exchange earnings and also in the improvement of socio-economic condition of poor people. It is generally agreed that 80% of the locally produced animal protein food supply in Bangladesh comes from fisheries sources.

Pond culture in Bangladesh is mainly major carp oriented farming practice. Some exotic fish species such as silver carp, grass carp, common carp and thai sharputi have been introduced to our country for their aquaculture potentiality. Use of high yielding, fast growing fish with proper species combination and stocking density along with appropriate production technologies may help us to boost up the fish production in CDSP IV areas. Practice of poly culture as well as monoculture on a scientific basis by the fish farmers is of great importance in these areas too.

Similar to the Poultry and Livestock Component CDSP IV started the fisheries component in the project area in October 2014. Earlier RFLDC-Danida implemented the program and worked in CDSP areas till 2012. But after phasing out of RFLDC, lack of services from government and non-government side was reported by FLIs and project beneficiaries and they have been demanding such services from CDSP IV as well. The IFAD supervision mission also recommended including fisheries activities in CDSP IV at least in a minimum scale. Accordingly, the issue was discussed and approved in the PMC meetings of CDSP IV. Thereafter, a short term mission (Dr. Harvey Demaine) on 'development of the fisheries and livestock systems in the Chars of CDSP IV, was fielded (see Mission Report No 7), which detailed the possible interventions on fisheries in CDSP IV during the remaining project time. The mission recommended the activities as follows:

- Conduct a series of planning dialogues/ workshops with the key stakeholder related to fisheries in order to setup the recommended service delivery systems in fisheries. The stakeholders include district and upazila fisheries officers, local private fish farms, South Noakhali CBO Associations and existing nursery operators.
- Develop in-house coordinators to extend fisheries services
- Modification of training curriculum in the farmers training including fisheries aspects
- Encourage training in aquaculture
- Create provision of seasonal loans for aquaculture.

To implement the above recommendations and meet up local needs, the TA Team of CDSP IV appointed one NGO Sector Specialist (NSS) for Fisheries in November 2014, having experience with RFLDC - Danida. In the meantime, concerned PNGOs recruited six coordinators for fisheries program since October 2014 (each coordinator will work for two NGO branches). Thereafter the said NSS after his joining completed the activities during the reporting period as follows:

Baseline Survey on Fisheries

- A survey questionnaire was prepared jointly with TA Team to conduct the baseline survey on fisheries program
- Prepared a simple guide line in Bangla as a supportive document to carry out survey by the concern coordinator of PNGOs.

- Provided one day orientation to the coordinators and others concern on conduction of survey using questionnaire and guide line.
- Supported and monitored base line survey closely at field level.
- Prepared a compilation format using for analysis data so far collected through base line survey. Finally TA concern compiled data and preserved for future action.
- A plan was prepared to provide three days basic training to the recruited coordinators.

Findings of Baseline survey: The following data have been found in the baseline survey carried out in the month of December 2014:

- Total area of water bodies = 2,651,888 acres
- Total number of perennial ponds = 6,010
- Average perennial pond number per branch is = 501
- Total number of seasonal ponds = 11819
- Average seasonal pond number per branch is = 985.

So, there is a great potentiality of fish culture in these areas. From the baseline survey it is found that maximum beneficiaries completely depend on natural fish food. Very few fish farmers use supplemental feed, but if they culture fish by using supplementary feed, the fish production will increase two times. The project will start fisheries related activities from January 2015 so that the ponds available in the project area would be used for income generation of beneficiaries.

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 18th June, but ultimately postponed due to confusion and conflicts on voter list of WMA. The formation of TUGs was already completed during the reporting period, while formation of SFGs and LCS is still 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)

One WMA was formed in Char Nangulia in September 2013 as first WMA in CDSP IV, which has 44 members with 4 representatives (Male 30 and Female 14) from each of the 11 WMGs. The Nangulia WMA met six times out of target 6 during this time at Kaladur Bazar CDSP IV site office. Average attendance in those meetings was 56%. Since its formation the WMA met 14 times and discussed the following issues: water management problems, registration of WMGs, increase of membership in all WMGs, tube wells, implementation of participatory water management rules 2014, land settlement / PTPS, infrastructure development, WMG centres construction by WMGs themselves, fish/poultry/livestock culture, embankment erosion in Char Basher area, closure-2 at Mamur khal, joint management committee for DS-I operation and future lake development after closing of Mamur Khal and Caring Khal.

Formation of Water Management Groups (WMG)

After transfer of the Assistant Extension Officer (AEO) to Dhaka in 2013 the activities of the WMOs lacked involvement of BWDB and no posting of a new AEO or overseer in CDSP IV was done yet. During the reporting period the TA Team 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: As per agreement between PCD CDSP IV and Chief Water Management BWDB all 19 WMGs (11 in Char Nangulia, 5 in Noler Char, 2 in Char Ziauddin and 1 in Caring Char) have been registered during this period by the BWDB as per Participatory Water Management Rules 2014. DCEO, BWDB, Feni issued the registration. In this regard, an orientation on PWM Rules-2014 and registration certificate distribution session was organised in Nangulia for WMA members on 30th December 2014, where the Extension Officer of BWDB from Chandpur attended and distributed the registration certificates. Registration of WMOs (WMGs and WMA) in CDSP-III, II and I areas is also under process.

Since formation of WMGs and WMA, induction orientation, gender orientation and basic training on role and responsibilities of WMGs, training on accounts management and record keeping to the Chairman, Secretary and Cashier etc. were conducted for all 19 WMGs.

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. TA Team mainly facilitated the preparation of registration of 19 WMGs in CDSP IV areas. 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 4-14 Status of WMGs and WMA in CDSP- IV areas (July – December 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	13	2,180	38	37	75	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 embankment)	1	7	1,236	20	19	39	6 meetings held
3	Char Nangulia	11	83	13,837	237	193	430	6 for each WMG 5 member increased
Total		19	134	24,273	400	324	724	
Char Nangulia		WMA	83	13,837	30	14	44	6 meetings held

As can be seen in the table in **Char Nangulia** almost all monthly meetings of the 11 WMGs were held, in fact 64 meetings were held in the last six months out of target 66. Average attendance in those meetings was 62%. The WMGs enrolled 19 new members as representatives from SFGs, FFs and TUGs in the reporting period but also dropped out 14 members for their long absence in WMO meetings/ activities. The effort is continuing to increase the enrolment of new members.

In **Noler Char** all monthly meetings of 5 WMGs were held i.e. 30 meetings as per target. Average attendance of these meetings was 59%. All WMGs prepared list of possible beneficiaries for enrolling them as new members in the next period.

In **Char Ziauddin** all monthly meeting of the 2 WMGs were held as per target. Average attendance in the monthly meetings was 62%. One WMG enrolled 3 new members, while 2 absentee members from another WMG were dropped, so an increase of 1 member in the reporting period

In **Caring Char** a WMG was formed in May 2013, 6 meetings were held during the period. **AGM** of this WMG will be held in the next reporting period.

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

- Regular attendance of members in the monthly meeting
- Enrolment of new members
- Increase of savings and share collection
- Registration of WMGs by BWDB as per participatory water management rules-2014, bye laws etc.
- Drainage congestion due to rain and full moon time and high tidal surge: they solved localised drainage problems by local initiatives
- Re-excavation of canals, installation of latrines and tube wells in the respective areas of WMGs
- Erosion of Polder area in Char Nangulia, construction of closure-2 at Mamur Khal
- Formation of more LCS for market development, earth work, and latrines production
- PTPS for land settlement and boundary dispute between Subarnachar and Hatiya

It was decided in the PMC meetings to form and engage WMGs in LCS set-up in construction of WMG/ LADC centres. Accordingly, BWDB issued work order to 11 WMGs in Char Nangulia for construction of their respective meeting centres in the reporting period and issued work order accordingly. Construction of 5 more centres will be started in Char Ziauddin and Noler Char in the next reporting period.

FLIs participated in discussions with IFAD Country Program Evaluation Mission on 28th October and with the mission of the Director General of Foreign Affairs of Netherlands along with His Excellency Ambassador of EKN Dhaka with a few senior officials from the Netherlands and EKN on 10th September. Members of FLIs (WMG, WMA, FF, LCS and SFG) participated in a few special meetings with the visiting teams, and discussed and explained their role, responsibility, sustainability, linkages, coordination, LCS, membership and group size etc. They shared their experiences and needs with the visiting missions.

WMOs in CDSP III

10 WMGs and 1 WMA were established in CDSP III area i.e. in Boyer Char under CDSP-III. The following activities were taken by WMGs/ WMA during the reporting period:

1. All 10 WMGs met 55 times for monthly meetings during the period which is on average 5.5/ WMG. Average attendance in those meetings was 57% (male 53%, female 62%). 21 New members enrolled in the 10 WMGs during the period
2. All WMGs continued removing cross dams and fishing traps with the support of LGI from their respective canals to remove water logging in the area.
3. WMG Gabtoli-3 and WMG-Chairman Khal repaired earthen road by their own initiative to protect bridge
4. WMA leaders and WMG members met the above mentioned team headed by Director General, MoFA, Netherlands at Tankey-2 WMG office. A team of international development enterprise (IDE) visited Tankey-2 WMG office on 29th October and exchanged views with the members of WMG- and shared their experiences, learning's and achievements.
5. **WMA Boyer Char** met three times during the period and reviewed overall progress and problems in the CDSP III area.
6. Twenty WMA members attended the workshop held at Boyer Char on 24th September for O&M in Boyer Char in FY 2014-15, where concerned of BWDB, LGED, DPHE, TA Team and UP Chairman/ members also attended. All concerned actively participated and jointly prepared a comprehensive maintenance plan which was later distributed to all concerned.
7. WMA has been leading all operation, maintenance, social services and linkage and coordination with LGIs, other projects and implementing agencies independently in Boyer Char.
8. The issues discussed in the WMA and 10 WMGs meetings are: AGM for 3 WMGs, regular attendance, enrolment of new members, fund raising, drainage problems, re-excavation of khal,

erosion in Tankir and Chatla area and operation/ opening of sluices during monsoon, maintenance of sluices and other structures etc.

9. Construction of new UP Complex has already been started during the period at Mainuddin Bazar CDSP III site office compound
10. WMA and WMGs facilitated the formation of 4 LCS for market development in Mohammadpur Bazar under CDSP IV.

Major Problems in Boyer Char

- River erosion is continuing in Tankir-ghat and Chatla-ghat area, erosion is also continuing in the Jarirdona right bank.
- The guide dyke in Gabtoli khal near Mohammadpur Bazar eroded and a box culvert is in threat, and communication disrupted for local people to market and road
- Community ponds and pond with sand filters are not functioning well.

WMOs in CDSP II

In CDSP-II areas 39 WMGs, 7 WMA and 2 WMF were established under CDSP-II. 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, 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. WMG, CBD-1 met 6 times in the reporting period and organized a special meeting for Management Committee

Four WMG's (Zillar, Montaz, Korim, Gopal) in **Polder 59/3B** held 21 meetings in this period. Average attendance in those monthly meetings was 62%. During this period, i.e. post monsoon, these WMGs were found active in water management activities. They all built cross dams at outfall channel of sluices to prevent silt intrusion, removed cross dam from canals, removed debris from canals and completed reconstitution of Management Committee by election. All these WMGs already prepared a maintenance plan for FY 2014-15 and they prepared documents and papers to submit application for BWDB registration.

In **Polder 59/3C-Bamni** 11 WMG, 3 WMA and 1 WMF were established during CDSP-II. During the reporting period, WMA-1 met 5 times, WMA-2 met 5 times and WMA-3 met six times for monthly meeting. Average attendance in those meetings was 65%. The WMA-1 re-excavated Chowrasta khal by their own initiative during the period. WMAs completed cooperative audits and reconstituted their management committees during the period. Water management problems reported by the WMAs are as follows:

- Sea dyke in the southern part is severely eroding since 2009 and more area eroded during the period.
- The retired embankment so far constructed before-3-4 years is now very close to river, WMOs are asking for new retired embankment to safe the area from flood, saline and siltation affect.
- No flood protection is effective in this Polder due to the washing away of BWDB constructed new 15 vent regulator, so the area is open to the sea. No progress reported from BWDB or WMOs in this regard.
- Main canal Algir khal and the whole canal system became silted up, which created drainage congestion in this area and caused huge crop damage.

WMA-Gangchil operates smoothly the 12-vents regulator, met 6 times in the reporting period with average attendance 58%, constructed a cross dam at the mouth of outfall channel in the post monsoon, completed AGM and reconstituted the Management Committee through election, completed audit by DoC, prepared maintenance plan for FY 2014-15 and is working for registration from BWDB.

In **South Hatiya** 20 WMGs, 3 WMAs and 1 WMF exist. The three WMAs met 8 times which is mostly regular. No follow up from TA or BWDB side last six months except telephonic contact. The embankment, sluices and canals and cyclone shelters in many cases 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 which were all constructed during CDSP-II. The WMOs continued savings collection and deposition in the bank account through meetings.

WMOs in CDSP I

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

1. WMOs removed cross dams at the mouth of the outfall channel in Kolmi.
2. WMOs continued maintaining linkages with government agencies particularly with BWDB and LGED.
3. Yearly audits were accomplished by all WMOs.
4. All WMOs completed yearly AGM and reconstituted Management Committees during the period.
5. Monthly meetings were held by the WMOs (CM-four times, CBD-II 6 times, Nobagram-4 times out of 6, Kolmi-4 times out of 6) with average attendance 72% for others and 86% for CM.
6. No water congestion reported during the period except in Nobagram. Sluices were repaired by BWDB in Kolmi, CBD-II and in CBD-I in the last period.
7. All WMOs reviewed O&M status and requirement in their area and prepared a draft maintenance plan for FY 2014-15.

Local Area Development Committee (LADC)

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

TA Team continued support to strengthen these LADCs to make them sustainable field institutions like WMOs as per recommendations of the Mission Report No 5. For this purpose, necessary training, follow-up, update of LADC guideline and increasing membership in LADCs were done during the reporting period.

In **Caring Char**, all monthly meetings of two LADCs were held. The average attendance in those meetings was 72%. In Majib Bazar LADC activities were almost suspended due to the Army intervention in Caring Mouza.

In **Urir Char** 15 meetings were held in the last six months out of the target 18. Average attendance in those meetings was 67%.

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

Table 4-15 Status of LADC during July - December 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	6 meetings held for each LADC
2	Urir Char	3	3	21	2,510	65	18	83	16 meetings held out of 18
Total		6	6	43	8,780	102	51	153	

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, local drainage congestion in Urir Char, boundary dispute between Sandwip and Companigonj, lack of progress in construction of infrastructure, site selection of infrastructure, accelerating the agencies interventions, PNGO activities, tube well installation in Caring Char, LCS for latrines production and land settlement. In Caring Char frustration is continuing among

people for Army interventions and resettlement. Local people met the Senior Secretary, MoL during his visit to Caring Char on 25th December 2014.

Additional issues discussed in the LADCs meeting at Urir Char

- Around 1500 additional single pit latrines would be required in Urir Char to cover 100% sanitation in that area.
- Around 20 additional deep tube wells would also be required in Urir Char to ensure drinking water to all
- Local people have been demanding to plan and start land settlement at Urir Char, they claim that they have been possessing plot position long time without proper land title.
- No participation in frequent tenders in the Companigonj part for U-drain, cyclone shelter and box culvert, lack of supervision from LGED in Companigonj portion.
- Local people demanding additional 30 km earthen road in Urir Char
- Local people demanding re-excavation of 30 km canal as soon as possible to address existing drainage problem.
- LADCs demanding re-plantation of trees along the roads, which mostly damaged as planted last year by FD.
- **The law and order situation has already improved, which is encouraging for all concerned to implement planned activities.**

Additional issues discussed in the LADCs meeting at Caring Char

- Additional deep tube wells would also be required in Caring Char to ensure drinking water to all
- Local people have been demanding to plan and start construction of bus stand and market development at Batankhali bazaar as soon as possible
- Local people demanding additional earthen road in Caring Char to complete a full communication network there.
- Local people demanding re-excavation canals as soon as possible to address existing drainage problems. They mentioned that only Mohiuddin khal was re-excavated from CDSP IV.
- LADC - Caring Char continued with two local sub groups for community based fish culture through a combined initiative of group members.
- Chairman of Batankhali LADC died in the reporting period for his suffering in duodenal disease, in his place vice-chairman of LADC has been leading meetings and other activities.

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 or 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 4-16 Status of LCS July - December 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 rd; 500 sets latrines; 1 market	265	111	376	Female-2 Male-6 Mixed-5
3	Char Nangulia	16	16	3km rd; 500 sets latrines; 1 market	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
6.	Boyer Char	4	4	1 Market Dev.	47	21	68	Male-3 Female-1
Total		46	46	11.5 km rd; 1100 sets latrines; 3 markets	955	331	1286	Male-23 Female-12 Mixed-11

In the reporting period 4 more LCSs were formed: 3 male and 1 female groups for market development in Boyer Char under CDSP IV.

Agency wise LCSs

There are 35 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. Most of the 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 only.

Problems so far reported

- LGED concerned still pressing TA Team concerned 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 Upazila Chairmen, UP Chairmen and members concerned. Upazila Chairman of Hatiya attended the special visiting team headed by Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands on 10th September 2014 during their visit to Boyer Char and Noler Char.

An informal discussion was held with the Chairman and concerned UP member of Char Clerk, Mohammadpur and East Char Bata about ongoing CDSP IV related activities like land settlement, PTPS, Nangulia erosion and boundary disputes etc.

A special meeting was held on 24th September 2014 at the office of Upazila Chairman, Companigonj, Noakhali, which was chaired by the Chairman himself. Among others TA Team concerned, one ACF and 2 Range Officers from FD, six LADC leaders from Urir Char and One UP-Chairman attended the meeting. The meeting mainly resolved the conflicts prevailing between FD and local people on mangrove

plantations in Urir Char. The participants agreed in the meeting to extend cooperation for all CDSP activities.

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, July to December 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. These 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 winter vegetable cultivation and on fisheries, 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 4-17 Distribution of membership in WMGs/ LADC and their MC by gender

Name of Char	Name of FLIs	No of FLIs	Total members	No of female members	Total members in MC	No of female members in MC	% of female in MC	Remarks
Char Nangulia	WMG	11	430	193	132	56	42%	According to GPWM the participation of women in MC to be at least 30% of the members
Noler Char	WMG	05	180	75	60	23	38%	
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	75	37	24	10	42%	
Caring Char	WMG	01	39	19	12	4	33%	
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	44	14	12	4	33%	
Caring Char	LADC	02	50	25	24	8	37%	
Urir Char	LADC	03	83	18	36	12	33%	
Total		25	901	381	300	117	39%	

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 social conflicts.

Table 4-18 Attendance of members in monthly meetings of WMGs/ LADC by gender

Name of Char	Type of FLI	Number of FLIs	Number of meetings held	Attendance			% of female attendance
				Male	Female	Total	
Char	WMG	11	66	792	644	1436	56%

Nangulia							
Noler char	WVG	05	30	373	266	639	59%
Char Ziauddin	WVG	02	12	141	139	280	63%
Caring Char	WVG	01	06	74	71	145	62%
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	06	112	41	153	49%
Caring Char	LADC	02	12	116	99	215	66%
Urir Char	LADC	03	15	242	53	295	49%
Total		25	147	1850	1313	3163	57%

Women members' attendance in the monthly meetings of FLIs, who received training from IAs, TA Team and PNGOs, on average remained almost the same as in the previous reporting period.

Land settlement

MoL distributed 899 khatians among landless in the reporting period out of which 27 were received by women headed households with 100% ownership. Of the remaining khatians wives received 50% and husbands received 50% land ownership. FLIs as well as women beneficiaries participated in the land settlement related activities i.e. in hearing sessions, khatian receiving, PTPS and other land events. Women raised their voice in audiences on land disputes and land ownership. It is assumed that as a result of land ownership violence and divorce are reduced and women are involved more in family decision making and increased leadership and honour in their society.

Farmers Forum

The women members of FF are becoming knowledgeable on technical know-how, through receiving training, orientation, demonstration etc. Most of the women are engaged in vegetable cultivation, poultry and livestock rearing. They are involved in marketing of their own production. They are skilled in seed preservation, weeding and harvesting on a limited scale too.

Table 4-19 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%	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%	
Noler Char	25	839	661	1500	44%	
Caring Char	15	396	504	900	56%	
Urir Char	06	310	50	360	14%	
Total	90	3138	2262	5400	42%	

On average 42% women participate in the FFs as general member, there were no changes in the reporting period. 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 4-20 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Groups (SFG) by gender

Name of Chars	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	159	2406	1569	3975	39%	According to Gender Action Plan female membership in SFGs is supposed to be at least 33% but the average is now 38%
Noler char	73	1068	752	1820	41%	
Char Ziauddin	13	199	126	325	39%	
Caring Char	46	736	419	1155	36%	
Urir char	25	524	101	625	16%	
Total	316	4933	2967	7900	38%	1% increase

Women are involved in road site tree plantation, pit preparation, fencing, watcher, maintenance etc. Women are skilled and getting benefits from social forestry activities. Average membership in SFGs increased during the reporting period with 1%. Below table presents their membership in the MCs of SFGs.

Table 4-21 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees of SFGs by gender

Name of Char	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female in MC	Comments
Char Nangulia	159	846	585	1431	41%	According to the Guideline of SFG female membership in the Managing Committee of SFGs is supposed to be 33% but average is 39%.
Noler Char	73	402	255	657	39%	
Char Ziauddin	13	74	43	117	37%	
Caring Char	46	260	154	414	37%	
Urir char	25	155	70	225	31%	
Total	316	1737	1107	2844	39%	1% decrease

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

As per target, 33% of LCS work is to be done by female LCS members. During July - December 2014 four new LCSs were formed for market development in Boyer Char.

Table 4-22 Participation of landless people of the project area in LCS by gender

Name of Char	No of LCS Groups				No of Members				% of Female members	Remarks	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed				Total
							Male	Female			
Char Nangulia	04	07	05	16	220	111	40	20	391	As per GAP women in LCS is at least 33% which as per progress is now 34%	
Char Ziauddin	01	0	01	02	54	0	06	05	65		
Noler Char	06	02	05	13	230	96	35	15	376		
Caring Char	07	02	0	09	272	86	0	0	358		
Urir Char	02	0	0	02	95	0	0	0	95		
Boyer Char	03	01	0	04	47	21	0	0	0		
Total	23	12	11	46	918	314	81	40	1285		34%

One of the four newly formed LCS in Boyer Char is a female LCS with 21 members. Female LCS are working in market development, earth work, road maintenance, single pit latrine construction. They are adding income directly to their house hold income and contributing in daily meal, food diversity, family rights and role in school going for children.

Gender development in SLS component

PNGOs have established Savings and Credit groups in the project area comprised by women only. Through these groups women are depositing savings, taking loans for IGA and are receiving training on income generating activities.

Women are receiving health services from the 13 static and mobile clinics as per requirement. Women receive easily contraceptives pills and micro nutrients from PNGOs offices. They are made aware about health care, nutrition, vegetable use, child health care by health forum meetings and orientations. Pregnant women are getting ante- and post natal-care. Mother and child death rate were reduced.

Early marriage, dowry and illegal divorce is decreasing in the char area and marriage registration increased. Families are using safe drinking water and sanitary latrines. As a result water borne diseases are reducing. Women are cultivating fruits and vegetables in their homestead for healthy life.

Various gender issues

- A gender workshop was held at BRAC-CDM Gajipur, organized by Gender and Water Alliance Program (GWAPB). Three professionals of CDSP-IV participated in that five day workshop.
- A gender workshop was held on climate change and water quality – impact on coastal women and their livelihoods organized by Bangladesh Women and Water Network at Noakhali. Concerned TA professionals and representatives of FLIs from CDSP-I, II, III and IV areas attended the workshop.
- A workshop on Gender development and Gender Action Plan (GAP) of CDSP-IV, facilitated by GWAPB, was organized at Noakhali during the period. 34 Professionals from TA and implementing agencies attended the workshop.
- A workshop was held on ‘Gender development and experience sharing’ for WMA-Char Nangulia. Chairman and Secretary of Tankir-2-WMG facilitated the workshop as resource persons.
- As indicated above, one female LCS with 21 members was formed at Boyer Char for market development.
- 525 Women received training on Human Rights, Land, and Family laws during the reporting period. They were able stop 9 early marriages at their own samaj level.
- 1,706 Women received IGA training on poultry rearing; cow rearing, beef fattening, winter vegetable cultivation and farm management.
- 277 TUGs were established during the period and 523 female members received training as Care Taker Family (CTF).

4.7 Knowledge Management

4.7.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

The M&E system consists of four elements:

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

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

- Mid-term RIMS Survey 2014
- Third annual outcome survey-2014
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 5th round
- Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey 4th round.

Mid-term RIMS survey 2014

All IFAD projects have to report on two key “anchor indicators”:

- Reduced malnutrition as measured through the extent of stunting and wasting among children less than five years old and
- A composite asset index.

IFAD has a standard methodology for collection of this information involving a sample survey. The so called Result and Impact Management System (RIMS) is used by IFAD to report on its project level achievements using a comparable set of indicators of results. The RIMS will be used by the project management team to help improve project performance.

It was planned that impact assessment surveys would be conducted three times during the life of the project in order to measure changes over time: The Baseline Survey before the start of the project, the present Mid Term Review Survey half way the project and the third and final survey at project completion.

The CDSP IV RIMS baseline survey was conducted by IFAD as part of the project design process to provide information on the poverty level in the project area in 2009.

For the results of the mid-term RIMS we refer to the survey report, which will be issued early 2015. In below table major findings on the two key indicators are presented.

Household assets

Asset holding is an important indicator of economic well-being of rural households. A long list of family assets was examined including furniture, electrical and electronic goods, gold, agricultural and fishing instruments, transports, trees and poultry and livestock. To enable comparison with the baseline data only limited assets are shown in below table. The longer list will be presented in the 2014 Outcome Survey. Percentage of asset holding by households has increased for most of the assets compared to the base line survey 2009, except boat/ engine boat and radio. Remarkable changes have taken place in case of mobile phone (14% to 88%), solar panel (0% to 31%), chair/ table (33% to 60%) and tin/ wooden trunk (20% to 54%).

Assets	Baseline RIMS 2009		Mid-term RIMS 2014	
	Number of HH	Percentage	Number of HH	Percentage
Electricity	-	-	-	-
Solar panel	-	-	336	31
Television	9	1	14	1.3
Refrigerator	-	-	-	-
Fan	5	0.7	30	2.8
Mobile Phone	125	14	949	88
Radio	111	12.3	6	0.56
Almirah/ Wardrobe	19	2.1	172	15.9
Chair/ Table	294	33	643	60
Tin/ Wooden Trunk	184	20	581	54
Bicycle	17	2	107	10
Motor Cycle/ Scooter	-	-	33	3

Car/ Truck	-	-	-	-
Rickshaw/ Van	7	0.8	15	1.4
Boat/ Engine Boat	30	3.3	21	1.9
Fishing Net	392	44	472	44

Anthropometric measurement of children below 5 years

The data from baseline and present survey in below table show that more than half (52%) of children under five years are short for their age, or stunted (-2SD), suffering from chronic malnutrition, plausibly as a result of either inadequate feeding or repeated illness or both. The stunting rate of the project area (52%) is more than the national average for rural areas (45%). The difference between boys and girls is not statistically significant, with the estimates for both boys and girls being within the 95% confidence interval. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition is higher among boys than the girls.

Present data show a decreasing rate of wasting/ acute malnutrition both for boys and girls below 5 years of age. The average wasting is 14% which is 4% lower than the national average for rural areas (18%) and for the baseline data (18%). There was no variation in the prevalence of wasting during the baseline between boys and girls but a little difference was observed during present survey.

In comparison between baseline and present data remarkable changes (57% to 43%) have been observed on underweight of children under five years. There are variations in the proportion of the underweight between boys and girls, both in baseline and present. The present status of underweight children is similar to the national average (43%).

Table 4-24 Percentage of under-five children classified as malnourished according to three indicators by sex

	Baseline 2009			Mid-term RIMS 2014		
	Boys	Girls	Total (95% confidence interval)	Boys	Girls	Total (95% confidence interval)
Stunting/ Chronic malnutrition (height-for-age <2 SD), 95% confidence interval	55	50	52 (53-56)	54	51	52 (46-60)
Wasting/ Acute malnutrition (weight-for-height <2 SD), 95% confidence interval	18	18	18 (15-20)	15	14	14 (10-19)
Underweight (weight-for-age <2 SD), 95% confidence interval	55	58	57 (53-60)	44	43	43 (38-49)

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?

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.

Third Outcome Survey (2014)

The third outcome survey report is under process. For third outcome survey the same sample population and questionnaire as for the Mid-term RIMS survey was used. Primary analysis of data has been completed and early 2015 the report will be produced.

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

Table 4-25 Major findings of Annual Outcome Surveys

Indicators	Baseline status (Oct-Nov 2011)	1 st Outcome survey results- (Oct-Nov 2012)	2 nd Outcome survey results- (Oct-Nov 2013)	3 rd Outcome survey results- (Oct-Nov 2014)	Change compared to Baseline survey
Agriculture as principle occupation of household head	37%	45%	45%	48%	11% Increase
Day labour as principle occupation of household head	31%	29%	29%	20%	11% Decrease
Straw made roof of main house	82%	66%	55%	33%	45% Decrease
Tin made roof of main house	16%	34%	43%	67%	51% Increase
Average distance of drinking water source	345 m	154 m	112 m	112m	68% Reduced
Average value of hh assets (BDT)	35,162	43,797	61,485	99,204	182% increase
Annual hh income (BDT)	71,951	89,800	107,771	109,352	52% increase
Cropping intensity	105%	119%	138%	140%	35% increase
Income from homestead gardening (Vegetables) BDT	3,742	6,155	7,721	6,128	64% increase
HH faced food shortage >5 months in a year	82%	66%	66%	24%	58% 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 4th cycle PME has been conducted by the MEOs. A total of 13 sessions were conducted using PME tool FGD, 2 sessions for NGO groups and 3 for Tube well User Groups (TUG), 2 for Water Management Groups (WMG), 3 for Farmers Forum and 3 for Market Committees in different chars of the CDSP IV area. Average 12-15 participants participated in each session (see below table).

Table 4-26 Overview of 4th cycle PME

Groups	Nos. Of sessions	Total Participants	Issues discussed
TUG	3	36	Hygienic and sanitation conditions, availability and sources of safe water, health and nutrition, impact of use of contaminated water.
NGO group	2	30	Sources of micro-credit/ loans, health and family planning support, production and consumption of homestead gardening, life style and financial capability, socio-economic condition, enterprises owned/ operated by women and education and communication.
WMG	2	28	Communication system, water drainage and removal of cross-dams, educational institutions, social and family conditions and participation of women.
Market committee	3	30	Establishment of markets/ value chain centres, development of market and participation of women in weekly market days.
FF	3	30	Conditions of agricultural land, sources and preservation of seeds, knowledge about HYV crops, production and utilization of organic fertilizer, utilization pesticides, cropping intensity, homestead gardening and cost of cultivation and incomes from farming.

Brief findings of PME are group wise described below.

PME of NGO Groups

After joining with CDSP NGO group members are participating in group savings and have access to micro-credit from NGOs which is much preferred than from traditional money lenders. NGOs have provided them training on IGAs, health and family planning, hygiene and sanitation. They are doing many income generating activities like homestead gardening, poultry and cattle rearing and handicrafts. They can now grow vegetables in their homesteads which they are consuming as well as selling partially. They are using HYV crops in fallow lands. They have access to safe water due to CDSP supported tube wells. They do not need to go far for safe drinking water. They are now living with better life style. They are sending their children into schools. They have better knowledge on how to keep their family out of diseases. Mobility of women has increased. They are even going for shopping and visiting govt. service centres to get available services.

PME of TUG groups

Due to CDSP, the char dwellers now have different groups like TUG. The TUG group members look after the management of DTWs supported by CDSP. At present they have better access to water than before CDSP. They are practicing good hygienic and sanitation behaviour to keep themselves clean, well and healthy. Now they have hygienic toilets, and they do not have to face any shy and awkward situation

before guests for toilet usage. They are using fresh water in household works and drinking. They keep their children clean and safe. They are quite free from waterborne diseases, scabies etc. Due to installation of DTWs at different locations i.e. at 50, 100 and 200 meter distance.

PME of WMG groups

Before CDSP interventions there have been no formal institutions for selection of sites of infrastructures like cyclone centres, culverts, sluices, and other drainage systems. Also there was no counselling on the issues of civil and social rights (i.e. early marriage, dowry, cases of divorces etc.). WMG has been formed and supported to address the above mentioned issues. FGD findings from WMG show that there is a decreasing trend in the community of divorces, exchange of dowry etc. The communication system has been developed based on recommendations of WMGs; due to development of communications system mobility of char dwellers across communities has increased and essential commodities are more available and cheaper than before CDSP situation.

PME of Market committees

In the beginning, there were very limited numbers of shops, hardly one or two shops in each char till 2001 - 2002 year. The number of shops increases in time, based on demand of commodities consumed by char dwellers. At present there are nearly 200 - 250 shops in each market. Every market has its market committees to look after its management and onward development. At present agricultural seeds and other agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, are readily available in all market places. Most markets have their own weekly market days when many wholesale and retailers come to the market to sell and buy their goods. The participating members reported that usually more women come to the weekly market than at normal market days.

PME of Farmers Forum

Most families have about 150 decimal of khas land. Char dwellers had very limited knowledge about HYV crops. At present, farmers have good knowledge about HYV and selection of pesticides. In some areas cropping intensity has increased. In some land chillies, sweet potatoes and khesari pulses grows better than before. Farmers have better knowledge and skills due to training activities supported by CDSP farmers now can produce composed fertilizer and they are using into their land. As a result they do need to purchase chemical fertilizer. Farmers reported that in the cultivation cost was cheaper but, now a days they spent more money than before due to use of tractor.

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 – June 2013 with a sample of 310 farmers. Till date a total of 4 cycles PME has been completed. A short report was prepared on these surveys and distributed to concerned NGOs and TA team members after analysing the data of each cycle. Also a power point presentation on the findings has been presented during the NGO coordination meetings regularly.

During the reporting period (July to December 2014) the fourth cycle KAP survey was conducted by the M&E team with a sample of 91 farmers listed as beneficiaries of partner NGOs. Data analysis was completed and a report will be produced in the first quarter of 2015. And 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, 3rd and 4th Cycle KAP surveys show that the knowledge level of farmers has increased remarkably in all cases of field training. The attitude and practice level shows that training contents and delivery method was good. In comparison between the 3rd and 4th cycle KAP result, very minimum changes are observed. This may be due to the long gap since the training was conducted. 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 4-27 Results of KAP Surveys

A. Field crops and homestead gardening for Farmers Forum members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices 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
Fourth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2014)	10	54	36	84	15	1

B. Homestead gardening for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices 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
Fourth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2014)	11	57	32	90	10	0

C. Poultry rearing for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices 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
Fourth Cycle (Jul-Dec 2014)	12	71	17	47	42	11

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.

For further development of Knowledge Management activities of CDSP IV another short term mission was fielded during November - December 2014. The objectives of the mission were:

1. Critically assess the current situation of the project regarding knowledge management.
2. Further develop the project knowledge management resources.
3. Establish the first annual Knowledge Management Action Plan.

The following tasks have been performed by the mission:

1. On the basis of the “*Knowledge Management and Communications - Assessment and Plan*” report of January 2013, the mission has recommended further specifying / strengthening the CDSP IV Knowledge Management approach, activities and scope, including development of a tool for monitoring and evaluation of knowledge management activities. Jointly with the IAs and TA Team he developed a Communication Strategy, including identification of stakeholders groups, information needs assessment, preferred media of communication etc.
2. He provided recommendations on how CDSP IV can be better represented in knowledge sharing or outreach events/ networks (on- or offline) in Bangladesh and possibly beyond.
3. Jointly with the TA team he redesigned the CDSP IV website and edited and finalized the draft brochures and developed a framework for future (thematic) publications and cooperation with local organizations.
4. He has given recommendations for replication of the project’s achievements, best practice and sharing of lessons learnt in appropriate and accessible formats for a wide audience.
5. Developed the first annual Knowledge Management Action Plan for 2015 in cooperation with the CDSP IV staff, in particular with the M&E/ KM Adviser.

The mission was completed successfully and he presented the missions draft output during the 35th PMC meeting, held on December 14, 2014 at CDSP IV Dhaka office. The final mission report was published as Mission Report No 8.

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 conducted included: IGAs on poultry rearing, cow rearing, beef fattening, fish-culture, fruits and winter vegetable cultivation; TBA refresher, awareness on LHR, day observation; technical training on robi crop; gender mainstreaming & Gender Action Plan; Participatory Water Management Rules-2014; annual refresher on disaster & climate change; Care Taker Family-tube well etc.

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 in the previous reporting period.

During the reporting period TA Team contracted out the 2nd feasibility study to DDC and IWM consortium for study of Dhal Char, Char Kola Toli and Char Mozammel in one package. The said consortium started their work from 1st December 2014. Several meetings and discussions were held with IWM and DDC team at Dhaka and Noakhali. TA Team visited Char Mozammel along with TL-FS and consultants of DDC on 10/12/2014. As per contract, FS Team will establish a fulltime office at Noakhali for regular interaction with TA and agencies concerned. The FS Team agreed to provide orientation on their socio-economic survey team with field test of questionnaire at Boyer char. In the meantime, bathometric survey and topo-survey in the said chars already started during the reporting period. Submission of the inception report is at the beginning of January 2015 and the FS team is expected to submit their final report in November 2015 as per contract.

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 Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)

An initial discussion was held on 29th December at the LGED Noakhali office with the Team of Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP) about possibilities of new interventions of CCAP in CDSP areas, particularly in Boyer Char. The team proposed that rainwater in ponds, small concrete roads from main roads to cyclone shelters, afforestation, small LGED structure protective works, earthen roads, u-drains and other structures could be implemented through LCS in CDSP areas

Linkage with RFLDC – DANIDA/ Integrated Farm Management Component

There were no activities with RFLDC - Danida as the project has already been closed and the waiting is for the new project Integrated Farm Management Component and its activities in CDSP areas.

Linkage with the Jute Research Institute

The researchers of Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) are continuing their demonstrations in Boyer Char on research for jute fibre.

Linkage with Save the Children

Discussion is still going on with Save the Children Bangladesh, who is implementing a project called Ma-Moni, to extend their activities in CDSP IV and CDSP III areas. The objective of this linkage is to avoid overlapping of interventions and target group and to find a way for future government services in CDSP III and IV areas in health and family planning, because the Ma-Moni project is working through government machineries.

Gender and Water Alliance Program Bangladesh (GWAPB)

A lot of meetings and discussions, physically and by email, were held between GWAPB and CDSP IV team. As outcome of those discussions GWAPB conducted a three days training cum workshop at Noakhali during 21-23 December 2015, which resulted in a comprehensive gender action plan (GAP) update and detailing for CDSP IV. CDSP IV will continue to implement the said GAP and GWAPB will provide its support and coordination as agreed in GAP.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

Four Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings, the 32nd to 35th were held during the reporting period, three in Dhaka and one 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 revisions, 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. PCD and TL attended the welcome event of the new Deputy Head of Mission and new First Secretary Food Security of EKN.

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.

During the reporting period, on 10 September, a high level delegation from the Netherlands, headed by the Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands, visited the project. The Director Water of the Ministry of Water & Environment of the Netherlands, along with his Excellency the Ambassador and three first secretaries of EKN participated in the visit; travelling was by sea plane, project vehicle and speed boat. The delegation visited CDSP III and CDSP IV (Noler Char). They attended a briefing by TL and a WMG meeting at Boyer Char, thereafter they visited infrastructure at Boyer Char and Noler Char, met an NGO group, WMG, FF, SFG, health forum and LHR forum at Noler Char and attended a khatian distribution at Sadam Bazar.

The Country Program Evaluation (CPE) team of IFAD visited CDSP IV area on 27-28th October 2014. They met various FLIs in Noler Char and visited ongoing infrastructure development and other development progress related to livelihood development in Noler Char and partly in Char Nangulia. On 6 November CPE team appraised their findings at a wrap-up meeting held at ERD, where representatives of ERD, of all IFAD funded projects and IFAD's CPM attended.

Several discussion meetings were held with the Gender and Water Alliance Program Bangladesh (GWAPB) at Dhaka and Noakhali on cooperation and coordination between CDSP IV and GWAPB. As outcome of those meetings GWAPB facilitated three days training at Noakhali on updating GAP of CDSP IV during 21-23 December 2014, where five representatives of IAs and senior- & mid-level professionals of TA Team participated.

Land Settlement Adviser (LSA), CDSP IV attended a round table meeting on 'Rural Land Market in Bangladesh: A situation Analysis' held on 3rd December 2014 at Dhaka by the Sustainable Access to Land Equality Project, He shared CDSP experience on land. He also joined daylong seminars on "Vulnerability of land, climate change and land zoning" held at Noakhali and Laksmipur and he presented and shared CDSP experiences

The Senior Secretary, MoL along with DC, Noakhali visited CDSP-IV on 25th December 2014 and distributed khatians among landless in Char Nangulia and Char Ziauddin.

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 31 December 2014 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

From 17 November till 18 December Mr Kevin Bulder of Euroconsult Mott MacDonald visited CDSP IV on a short term mission on Knowledge Management and Climate Change.

5.4 Reporting

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

- CDSP IV Progress Report No 7 , January - June 2014, September 2014
- CDSP IV External Audit Report FY 2013 – 2014, A. Mannan & Co, October 2014
- Project Implementation Manual – CDSP IV, November 2014
- CDSP-IV Brochures (Agriculture Development Programme, Social Forestry Programme in Coastal Chars, Social and Livelihood Development in Coastal Chars, Peoples Participation in Institutional Development, Monitoring, Evaluation & Knowledge Management and Gender Development in CDSP-IV, December 2014
- DAE prepared three Seasonal Reports during the period
- CDSP IV Mission Report No 8, CDSP IV Knowledge Management and Climate Change, December 2014
- Inception Report Feasibility Study of Cluster of Chars (Dhal Char, Char Kola Toli and Char Mozammel), DDC & IWM, December 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 2014 – 2015, Withdrawal Application No. 05 was submitted to IFAD for reimbursement of US\$ 9.10 Million to the Safe Account. Payment of the same amount was received in the Safe Account in December 2014. Out of the US\$ 9.10 Million received, US\$ 8.17 Million is IFAD Loan and US\$ 0.93 Million is Government of the Netherlands grant for civil works.

6.2 Project cost

Overall project cost are estimated at Tk. 5,833.98 Million (US\$ 83.34 Million) as per DPP, which as per RDPP is Tk. 6,120.16 Million at an enhanced exchange rate of BDT 77 to US\$ 1, used by LGED, DAE and MoL and of BDT 80 by FD against the original DPP rate of BDT 70 to US\$ 1. BWDB and DPHE used the original rate of BDT 70 in their RDPPs. The total project cost is 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	2,051.76	28.56
02	Internal Infrastructure	2,789.37	36.88
03	Land Settlement and Titling	58.30	00.76
04	Support to livelihood	394.39	06.39
05	TA and Management Support	763.97	09.94
06	Beneficiary contribution	62.37	00.81
	Total Project Cost	6,120.16	83.34

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

Table 6-2 Project cost and percentages of financing

Slab	Financer	Tk million	US\$ million	Percentage
01	IFAD	3,559.95	47.30	56.76
02	GoN	1,475.53	21.53	25.83
03	GoB	1,022.31	13.70	16.44
04	Beneficiary contribution	62.37	00.81	00.97
	Total	6,120.16	83.34	100.00

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

6.3 Annual Budget 2014 - 2015

The budget for the period and the cumulative budget July 2014 – June 2015 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 2014 - 2015.

Table 6-3 Budget 2014 – 2015 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2014 – 2015		Cumulative Budget up to 2014 – 2015	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	Protection from Climate Change	708.08	9.19	2,107.78	29.32
02	Climate Resilient Infrastructure	1,038.27	13.48	2,666.11	36.76
03	Land Settlement and Titling	6.62	0.09	54.65	0.81
04	Support to livelihood	88.66	1.15	321.42	4.47
05	TA and Management Support	87.21	1.13	394.22	5.52
06	Beneficiary contribution	1.35	0.02	5.16	0.08
	Total budget	1,930.19	25.06	5,549.34	76.96

Table 6-4 Budget Financing Plan 2014 – 2015 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget 2014 – 2015		Cumulative Budget up to 2014 – 2015	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	IFAD	1,263.55	16.41	3,688.20	50.04
02	GoN	300.37	3.90	878.38	13.31
03	GoB	364.92	4.74	977.60	13.54
04	Beneficiary contribution	1.35	0.01	5.16	0.07
	Total budget	1,930.19	25.06	5,549.34	76.96

Contribution of IFAD

Of the contribution from IFAD for the six year project period of TK. 3,559.95 Million (US\$ 47.30 Million) a sum of TK 1,263.55 Million (US\$ 16.41 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2014 – 2015 against which a sum of TK 273.01 Million (US\$ 3.90 Million) has been spent during July - December, 2014.

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the six year project period is TK.1,475.54 Million (US\$ 21.53.Million). A sum of TK 300.37.Million (US \$ 3.90 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2014 – 2015 against which TK 103.04 Million (US\$ 1.47 Million) has been spent during July – December, 2014.

Contribution of GoB

The contribution from the Government of Bangladesh for the six year project period is TK. 1,022.31 Million (US\$ 13.70 Million). A sum of TK 364.92 Million (US\$ 4.74 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2014 – 2015 against which TK 59.78 Million (US\$ 0.85 Million) has been spent during July - December, 2014.

6.4 Procurement Plan 2014 - 2015

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 2014 – 2015 procurement

of works and goods will be made to the tune of TK. 1,447.59 Million (US \$18.80 Million). The component wise summary Procurement Plan is presented in Table 6-5 below.

Table 6-5 Summary Procurement Plan 2014 – 2015

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Change	504.96	6.56
02	Internal Infrastructure	927.25	12.04
03	Land Settlement and Titling	3.06	0.04
04	Support to livelihood	12.32	0.16
	Total Procurement Plan	1,447.59	18.80

The detailed Procurement Plan is presented in Annex B of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2014 - 2015.

6.5 Funds received from IFAD

Withdrawal application No. 5 was submitted to IFAD during the reported period against which US\$ 9.10 million was received in December 2014 consisting of US\$ 8.17 million of IFAD Loan and US\$ 0.93 million of GoN Contribution for Civil Works.

6.6 Distribution of IFAD Funds to Implementing Agencies

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 2014 – 2015		Requisitioned		Received		Authorized amount by MOF	Advanced BDT (Million)	Balance BDT (Mio)
			BDT	US\$	BDT	US\$	BDT (Million)	US \$			
1	Protection from Climate Change										
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	380.93	4.95	190.29	2.47	190.29	2.47	240.00	50.00	190.00
b	Social Forestry	FD	115.31	1.50	57.48	0.75	57.48	0.75	18.99	9.45	9.54
	Sub-Total		496.24	6.45	247.77	3.22	247.77	3.22	258.99	59.45	199.54
2	Internal Infrastructure										
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	726.44	9.43	362.34	4.71	362.34	4.71	470.00	105.00	365.00
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	22.99	0.30	11.23	0.14	11.23	0.14	60.00	30.00	30.00
	Sub-Total		749.43	9.73	373.57	4.85	373.57	4.85	530.00	135.00	395.00
3	Land Settlement and Titling	MoL	2.91	0.04	1.45	0.02	1.45	0.02	00.00	0.00	0.00
4	Support to Livelihood										
	Agriculture Development	DAE	17.13	0.22	6.92	0.08	6.92	0.08	9.40	4.70	4.70
	Total		1,265.71	16.44	629.71	8.17	629.71	8.17	798.39	199.15	599.24

- Land Settlement and Titling component has not yet received its Authorization for the year 2014-15 from the MoF and no advance has been given to it.

6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

The expenditures from IFAD funds in the period 1st July 2014 to 31st December 2014 against the approved ADP budget allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2014 - 2015 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 2014 - 2015	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative	
1	Protection from Climate Changes						
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	380.93	1,220.87	190.29	744.77	412.03
b	Social Forestry	FD	115.31	373.30	57.48	221.50	92.70
	Sub-Total		496.24	1,594.17	247.77	966.27	504.73
2	Internal Infrastructure						
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	726.44	1,855.76	362.34	1,218.65	623.53
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	22.99	141.86	11.23	80.77	78.51
	Sub-Total		749.43	1,997.62	373.57	1,299.42	702.04
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	2.91	35.29	1.45	19.82	8.74
4	Support to Livelihood						
	Agriculture Development	DAE	17.13	61.12	6.92	37.61	35.21
	Total		1,265.71	3,688.20	629.71	2,323.12	1,250.72

6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1st July 2014 to 31st December 2014 against the approved ADP budget/ allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2014 - 2015 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 31 December 2014	Expenditures Incurred Cumulative by 31 December 2014
			For 2014-2015	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes					
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	59.00	273.30	122.33	122.33
B	Social Forestry	FD	2.60	10.20	6.20	6.20
	Sub-Total		61.60	283.50	128.53	128.53
2	Internal Infrastructure					
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	120.00	268.60	201.08	201.08

B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	5.00	39.70	16.16	16.16
	Sub-Total		125.00	308.30	217.24	217.24
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	2.90	14.80	9.47	9.47
4	Support to Livelihood					
	Agriculture Development	DAE	1.90	6.80	2.82	2.82
	Total		191.40	613.40	358.06	358.06

6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

6.9.1 Expenditures from GoN funds for infrastructure development

So far BDT Million 52.86 has been spent from GoN funds for infrastructure for BWDB, BDT Million 9.30 for DPHE and BDT Million 80.60 for LGED. The total amount spent for infrastructure development from GoN funds so far is BDT Million 142.76.

6.9.2 Expenditures from GoN funds for TA

Expenditures for Technical Assistance in the period 1 July 2014 – 31 December 2014 amounted to Euro 451,606 while total expenditures up to 31 December 2014 are Euro 3,398,632. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 31 December 2014 is presented in **Annex 7**.

6.9.3 Development of CDSP IV Project in Financial Operations

A considerable amount of developmental work has taken place recently in the Finance Sections of the project, installation of Accounting Software and an External Audit are among this.

Accounting Software named “Tally” has been installed recently in the central server at the PCD Office in Motijheel, Dhaka, which will produce consolidated financial statements like Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Statement for the whole project. As part of the installation process at the IAs, the software has already been installed at LGED, Dhaka and DPHE, Dhaka. Training has been imparted to the finance people and data entered and updated in the software. It will now be installed shortly at LGED, Noakhali and Chittagong, DPHE, Noakhali, DAE, FD, and MoL, Noakhali and at Dhaka and Feni RAC of BWDB and CDSP IV Project Office at Noakhali. Accounting software installation in the project is being done in line with IFAD requirements and IFAD Supervision Mission recommendations.

The second External Audit was done for the year 2013 – 2014 and an Internal Audit is going to be started in the project shortly, also in line with IFAD Supervision Mission recommendations.

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 2014 – 2015 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. No fund shortage is expected in 2014 – 2015. GOB funding has to match with RPA funding.

- *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 2014 – 2015, but support from the government administration is required. *At Urir Char the law and order situation has improved over the last year.*

- *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. There were no major problems during the reporting period. The present political situation in the country is not favourable for progress of works, but supply of construction materials by boat is continuing.

- *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering may help. *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.*

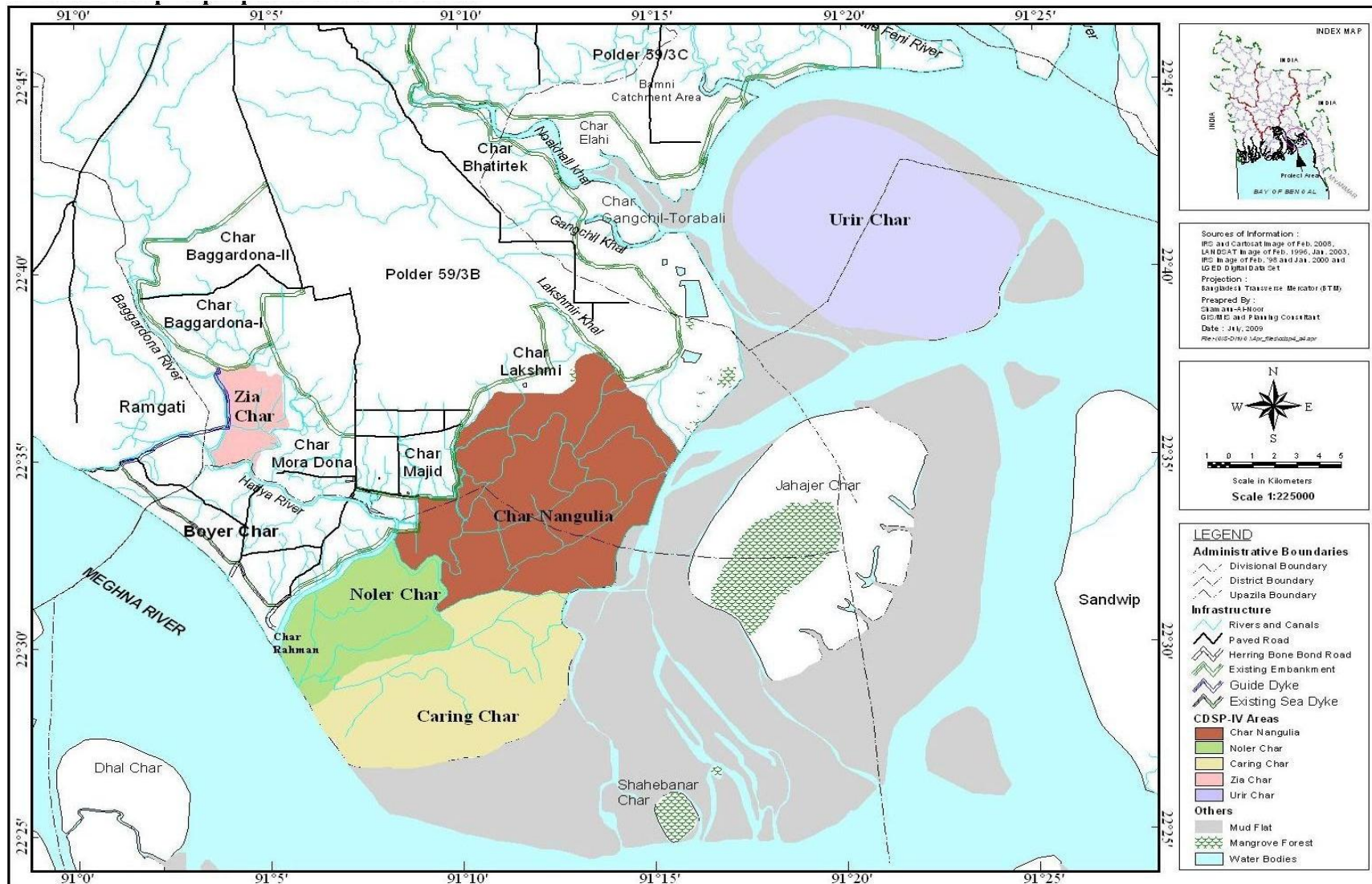
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Progress as of 31 st Dec 2014
Goal Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of 25% in number of children stunted and number under-weight - 50% increase in household Assets - No. hh with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced from 46% to 23%. 	Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)	Real price of rice does not rise relative to wages	Stunted – No changes Under weight- 14% reduced Malnutrition- 4% reduced - 83% HH has increased assets - 24% HH with >5 months food shortage
Purpose Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 28,000 households in coastal chars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production - 40,000 people* in income earning occupations; - 21,000 hh with access to improved water supply and sanitation 	Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.	No major natural disasters Economic growth and stability Law and order in char Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6,000 - No data - 16, 185 HH
Outcome				
1. Water resources managed effectively to protect land from tidal and storm surges, improve drainage, and enhance accretion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% WMG rated effective/sustainable - 70% empoldered land has reduced soil salinity, flooding and improved drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - Field surveys of soil salinity and drainage. - Outcome survey 	_ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% WMG - 65%-68%
2. Improved road communication, available infrastructure for multipurpose use and ensured safe water and hygienic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better communication in different places - No. of people having access to shelter - No. of children at school in shelter - No. of hh having access to safe water and hygienic sanitation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - PME report - Outcome survey 	_ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 149 km road constructed - 8,000 have access to shelter - School not yet started in shelters - 16,185 HH access to safe drinking water and 11,715 HH have access to hygiene latrine
3. Secure possession of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nos. of households maintaining possession of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - PME and outcome survey 	Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6,680 HH
4. Improved livelihoods and household resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 farmers report adoption of improved agriculture - Nos. of women involved with their own IGA - % hh using H&FP services - % of women are aware about legal rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - Outcome survey - PME report 	_ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available. _ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6,000 farmers - 17,484 female farmers - 15,120 HH using H&FP

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - services - 8,880 women are aware about LHR
Outputs				
1. Area empoldered by embankment and foreshore protected through plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 10,000 ha of land empoldered. _ 41 km of embankment and 17.5 km of foreshore protected by plantation _ 31 water management and 490 social forestry groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from BWDB and FD _ Participatory monitoring of community orgs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Sufficient allocations for O&M by the Government. _ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11,680 ha - 21 km - 19 WMG 2 WMA - 316 SFG
2. Climate resilient infrastructure for communications, markets, cyclone protection, potable water and hygienic sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 160 km road constructed _ 25 bridges & 72 culverts built _ 9 markets constructed _ Reduction in transport costs _ 60 cyclone shelters & 24 Livestock refuges constructed. _ 1380 water supply points Operational & no. of hh supplied. _ 26,735 hygienic latrines operational _ 17,600 women earning from LCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from LGED _ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys _ Project reports from DPHE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Sufficient allocations for O&M by Government. _ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 149 km - 4 bridge, 107 culverts - 2 - No data - 16 shelter - None - 1,079 DTW - 16,185 HH - 11,715 - 1,286 LCS members (male-955, female-331)
3. Secure land title granted to 20,000 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 20,000 target group hh getting secure title to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from MoL 	Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6,680 HH
4. Improved livelihood support for the households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 5,600 farmers* attending agric. extension events _ 28,000 women in 1120 NGO group _ 234 health workers & 13 clinics _ 28,000 women trained in IGA _ 28,000 women attend rights based training and events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys _ KAP surveys _ Project reports from DAE and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ DAE able to post staff to implement agricultural development programme. _ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available. _ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,600 farmers - 26,028 women - 243 HW and 13 Clinic - 17, 488 women trained - 8,880 women trained on LHR
5. Knowledge management and lessons for Integrated Coastal Zone Mgt (ICZM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports, studies workshops and other events - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports 	Government continues to support coastal development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress Report-8 - Technical report-7 - Mission Report-8 - KAP report-4 - PME report- 5 - Feasibility Study- 2 - RIMS- 1 baseline, 1 Mid-term

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

Annex 2. Map of CDSP IV areas



Annex 3. Status of Infrastructure Development

Table 1 BWDB

Table 2 LGED

Table 3 DPHE

Annex 4. Annual Plan and Achievements (IFAD Format)

Summary by Expenditure Account

Summary by Component

A1 BWDB

A2 Forest Department

A3 LGED

A4 DPHE

A5 DAE

A6 MoL

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. Pranab Bhattacharjee (**Joined on 5th November 2014**)
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.

Four PMC meetings (32nd – 35th) were held during the reporting period, 3 in Dhaka and 1 in Noakhali.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 31 December 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	1/1/2014
9.	Mr. Kazi Giasuddin	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	Left on 21/12/2014
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.	A.B.M. Shamsuddin	NGO Sector Specialist (Fisheries)	16/11/2014
24.	Mst. Jannatul Naim	NGO Sector Specialist (Livestock)	23/11/2014
25.	Zulfiquer Azeez	Project Engineer (West)	7/4/2011
26.	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (East)	1/3/2011
27.	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer (Urir Char)	18/9/2011
28.	Shajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer (Char Ziauddin)	14/11/2011
29.	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	2/5/2011
30.	Ms. Raka Monaem	Office Manager & Accounts Officer (Dhaka)	1/3/2011
31.	Md. Liakhat Ali	Agriculture cum Forestry Coordinator	21/7/2013
32.	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	2/5/2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
33.	Md. Mizanur Rahman	MIS & Computer Specialist	20/1/2014
34.	M.A. Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
35.	Ms. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
36.	Md. Sanaullah	Account Assistant (NPO)	15/5/2013
37.	Ms. Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	1/3/2011
38.	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15/6/2011
39.	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Data Collector (PCD Office)	15/6/2011
40.	Ms. Fatema Begum	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
41.	Ms. Nahid Farhana Akter	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011
42.	Fazlur Rahman	Field Engineer (Extra)	1/1/2014
43.	Aminul Islam	Field Engineer (Extra)	23/1/2014
44.	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/2011
45.	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/2011
46.	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011
47.	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/4/2013
48.	Ziaur Rahman	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/12/2014
49.	Md. Kamal Hossain	Surveyor (Engineering)	Left on 1/11/2014
50.	MD Abdul Khaleque	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/11/2014
51.	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011
52.	Md. Kamal Uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/2011
53.	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	3/4/2011
54.	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	2/5/2011
55.	Md. Shodiul Islam	LCS Facilitator	1/1/2012
56.	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	1/3/2011
57.	Md. Gaiz Alam	Driver	1/3/2011
58.	Abdul Latif	Driver	2/5/2011
59.	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	2/5/2011
60.	Md. Akter Hossain	Driver	15/9/2011
61.	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver, DPO	1/3/2011
62.	Chandra Bushion Majumder	Driver	1/7/2014
63.	Md. Jahiruddin Shobuj	Peon	1/3/2011
64.	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon	3/4/2011
65.	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	12/7/2011
66.	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	1/4/2011
67.	Md. Jewel	Guard, Boyer Char	1/11/2012
68.	Bino Fernandez	Guard, Noakhali	3/4/2011
69.	Mosharref Hossain (Manik)	Cook/ Manager, TL- & Guest- house	1/3/2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
70.	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook, Char Nangulia	1/3/2011
71.	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urir Char	2/5/2011
72.	Md. Waziullah	Cook, Char Majid (CM)	15/9/2011
73.	Mohammad Kabir	Speedboat Helper (Boyer Char)	2/5/2011
74.	Md. Jahir Uddin	Peon cum cook	1/2/2012
75.	Bashir Ahmed	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15/4/2013
76.	Abul Kalam Azad	Speedboat Shipper	Left on 1/10/2014
77.	Md. Shah Alam	Cleaner/Peon	18/05/2014
78.	Khalequzzaman	Day guard (DPO)	9/10/2012

Annex 7. Status of Technical Assistance Budget per 31 December 2014

Euro

Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim Oct.-Dec. 2014	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	1,716,227	258,431	1,974,657	1,573,681
2	Technical/ administrative Staff	661,680	332,155	55,140	387,295	274,385
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	293,272	50,476	343,748	395,692
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	87,141	3,750	90,891	229,009
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	173,824	18,250	192,074	278,426
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	24,106	9,729	33,835	95,915
7	Contracted services	73,000	3,698	2,160	5,858	67,142
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	256,799	51,573	308,372	325,829
9	Office Construction	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>2,937,223</i>	<i>449,509</i>	<i>3,386,730</i>	<i>3,240,078</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	9,803	2,099	11,902	319,438
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>2,937,223</i>	<i>451,608</i>	<i>3,398,632</i>	<i>3,559,516</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	1,204,472	242,453	1,446,925	1,830,075
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>1,204,472</i>	<i>242,453</i>	<i>1,446,925</i>	<i>2,351,075</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	4,151,497	694,061	4,845,557	5,910,592

Annex 8. Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs July – December 2014

SI No.	Title of Training	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Microcredit & IGA training on Poultry Rearing	PNGOs	3 days	19	0	468	468
2.	Microcredit & IGA training on Cow Rearing	PNGOs	3 days	5	0	122	122
3.	Microcredit & IGA training on Beef fattening	PNGOs	3 days	6	0	149	149
4.	Microcredit & IGA training on Fish culture	PNGOs	3 days	33	0	820	820
5.	Microcredit & IGA training on Winter Vegetable cultivation	PNGOs	3 days	6	0	147	147
6.	Training on Fruits & Winter Vegetable Cultivation	PNGOs	1 day	72	0	1440	1440
7.	Refreshers Training of Producers market actors, management intermediaries preseason sales and planning	PNGOs	1 day	12	249	51	300
8.	Training on TBA Refresher	PNGOs	1 day	78	0	195	195
9.	Annual refreshers training on Disaster & Climate change	PNGOs	1 day	19	0	705	705
10.	Field Day Observation	PNGOs	1 day	20		400	400
11.	Training of Trainers (ToT) on Applied Nutrition	DAE by BIRTA	3 days	1	12	0	12
12.	Orientation of Rural Elite	PNGOs	1 day	13	180	80	260
13.	Orientation on Imam, Kazi & Local Elite on HRLE	PNGOs	1 day	1	20	5	25
14.	Monthly Staff meeting	PNGOs	1 day	78	169	52	221
15.	Quarterly Coordination meeting	PNGOs	1 day	8	172	52	224
16.	Awareness training on Human Rights, Land & Family Laws	PNGOs	5 days	21	0	525	525
17.	HRLE Class	PNGOs	22 days	38	0	913	913
18.	CTF Training on Hygiene & DTW repairing	PNGOs	3 days	26	0	523	523
19.	Annual General Meeting with WMG	TA Team	1 day	3	45	58	103
20.	Technical Training on Robi- 1	DAE	1 day	64	1122	798	1920
21.	Technical Training on Robi Crop	DAE	4 day	4	52	28	80
22.	Day observation on Child Rights	PNGOs	1 day	13	2100	3100	5220
23.	Day observation on Human Rights	PNGOs	1 day	13	1130	1695	2825
24.	Workshop on Gender Development & Learning Exchange for WMA	TA Team	1 day	1	27	11	38
25.	Orientation on Participatory Water Management Rules-2014 and	TA Team	1 day	1	26	9	35

	distribution of WMG Registration certificate						
26.	Workshop to update CDSP IV Gender Action Plan	GWAPB	3 day	1	28	6	34
27.	Workshop on Livelihood Development of Coastal Women and affect for Climate Change	Bangladesh Women & Water Network	1 day	1	3	13	16
28.	Workshop on Gender Mainstreaming	GWAPB	4 days	1	3	0	3
29.	Workshop on maintenance plan for CDSP-III	TA team & IAs	1 day	1	28	3	31
	Total				5089	12365	17723

Annex 9. Overview of FLI's 31 December 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
Char Nangulia								
1	Dorbesh Khal- WMG	4	15	37	55	2	2	
2	North Nangulia Khal- WMG	3	6	44	60	2	2	
3	South Nangulia Khal-WMG	5	11	71	82	6	2	
4	Bhuiyar Khal-WMG	3	14	41	54	2	2	
5	Nonar Khal-WMG	3	19	19	50	1	2	
6	North Katakhal Khal-01 WMG	3	8	41	49	0	2	
7	South Khatkhali Khal-01 WMG	3	21	31	42	3	2	
8	North Katakhal Khal-02 WMG	4	9	45	50	0	2	
9	South Khatkhali Khal-02 WMG	3	20	30	44	0	2	
10	Boro Khal- WMG	3	29	31	45	0	2	
11	Lakshmi Khal- WMG	3	7	33	42	0	2	
	Total	37	159	423	573	16	22	
Noler Char								
1	Howar Khal-01- WMG	5	13	45	71	2	2	
2	Rahamat pur Khal- WMG	5	10	51	69	3	2	
3	Chanandi Khal- WMG	5	10	37	38	3	2	
4	Milon Khal- WMG	4	13	40	40	3	2	
5	Alamin Khal- WMG	6	27	44	63	2	2	
	Total	25	73	217	281	13	10	
Caring Char								
1	Bathankhali-LADC	3	13	54	72	2	2	
2	Shahabani Bazar- LADC	4	11	36	48	4	2	
3	Mujib Bazar- LADC	5	18	34	17	1	1	
4	Caring Khal –WMG	3	4	56	38	2	1	
	Total	15	46	180	175	9	6	
Char Ziauddin								
1	Char Bagga Khal –WMG	3	5	45	13	1	2	
2	Motobi Khal- WMG	4	8	35	32	1	2	
	Total	7	13	80	45	2	4	
Urir Char								
1	LADC-01	2	0	28	10	0	1	
2	LADC-02	2	8	35	28	1	1	
3	LADC-03	2	17	21	20	1	1	
	Total	6	25	84	58	2	3	
1	Boyer Char/ Teliur Char	0	0	0	22	4	0	
	Grand Total	90	316	984	1,154	46	45	