

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 9 January – June 2015

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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 2015 – 2016 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in April 2015.

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.

On Wednesday 17 June a high level delegation from the Netherlands/ Bangladesh, including two Dutch Ministers, the one for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and the one for Infrastructure and Environment and the Bengali Minister for Water Resources were planned to visit CDSP IV, escorted by a range of Dutch and Bengali dignitaries. Unfortunately the helicopter transporting the delegations could not fly to Saddam Bazar in Noler Char, where the landing pad was constructed, due to bad weather. Nevertheless, the program prepared was largely performed in attendance of the MP and Chairman Hatiya, DC Noakhali, PCD and all PDs and many others. It included a presentation on CDSP by TL and a large scale khatian distribution among the people of Noler Char.

Main activities and achievements during this half year reporting period were the implementation of infrastructure development works as planned under the AWPB 2014 - 2015. 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 9 deals in succession with the objectives of CDSP IV (next chapter) and the project areas and population (in Chapter 3). Chapter 4 gives an overview of the project activities during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components. Chapter 5 is on the project organization. The project finances are in Chapter 6. The concluding Chapter 7 pays attention to the risks facing the project and its manifestation during the reporting period.

2. Objectives of CDSP IV

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

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

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

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

3. Project areas and population

3.1 Introduction

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

Table 3-1 Coverage of area and population

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

* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

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

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

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

3.2 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Urir Char

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

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

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

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

3.4 Char Ziauddin

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

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

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 30 June 2015. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

4.2 Protection from climate change

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

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

4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. Up to 30th June 2015 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 has eroded over about 3 km by transverse current of Hatya-/ Sandwip Channel and a retired embankment will be required to complete the polder. Original DPP mentioned Interior dyke construction is completed for all groups at Char Nangulia and Noler Char; the additional 13 km as mentioned in RDPP will be done in 2015 - 2016. Construction work is completed 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 also, which may be compensated by the excavated earth during the initial excavation of Caring khal/ Mamur khal.

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 30th June 2015 overall physical progress in BWDB activities was 58% against 67% planned. 16% Physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.

River bank erosion and implementation activities for the project 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. The survey was repeated on 18-06-2015 and the cumulative

erosion at Boyer Char was as follows: average 27m, 10m at Gabtoli sluice North side and 15m at South side, 37m at Tankir sluice and a maximum of 78 m near Chatla sluice.

From the survey 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. The survey was repeated on 20-06-2015 and the average cumulative erosion was 104m, 75 meter at the new DS-3 location, 168m near the previous DS-3 location and the maximum of 191m near Killa Bazar.

At **Caring Char** initial erosion was found 65 m near sluice DS-1, while in the last survey it was 345m (cumulative). Re the sudden increase of erosion local people complained about IWTA's recent dredging operation for the water route improvement for navigation purpose.

For the stretch from Bathankhali ghat to Mujib Bazar the erosion for the period September 2014 to June 2015 was measured and at Bathankhali it was found 147m, along Shahebani bazaar to Gour Nitai Mondir road it was 250m and along Hasina Bazar to Mujib bazaar road it was 70m. 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. The alignment for construction of a retired embankment for the eroded part of the embankment is under consideration. 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 indicated an average erosion of 64m, with minimum erosion at DS-2, and a maximum of 135m at Char Bashar. The survey was repeated on 20-06-2015 and the average cumulative erosion was 128m with a maximum of 227m. Char Bashar Bazar is already eroded where erosion is 159m; at sluice DS-2 it is 56m. Minimum erosion of 10m was found close to the mouth of Mamur khal / Caring khal.

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 submitted final report on April 2015. In conclusion they mentioned that the river has been adjusting itself and has yet to reach the equilibrium condition; it might experience siltation during dry season and erosion during monsoon. The erosion rate might decrease gradually since the river has already been enlarged and deepened considerably. The construction of a regulator would decrease the erosion immediately after implementation since it will reduce the tidal prism. However, severe coast line erosion might endanger the existence of the proposed regulator, siltation may take place in the channel downstream of the regulator and present navigation facility would be severely hampered. Considering the above issues of importance, it is suggested in the report to conduct monitoring of erosion of coast line of Lower-Meghna River and both banks of Jarirdona channel allowing natural tidal movement for a few years to generate data and information for policy makers to take the right decision.

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.

Construction work is also completed for the full length of 19.585 km interior dyke (13.828 km in Char Nangulia and 5.757km in Noler Char) as per original DPP planning along the Eastern bank of Hatiya River, Southern bank of Caring khal and at the North East side of Char Nangulia.

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 as per RDPP-1.

Overall physical progress achieved up to 30th June 2015 is 69% against planned 82%.

4% physical progress was added during the reporting period.

Construction of dwarf embankment

Construction work of 13.88 km dwarf embankment stated in RDPP along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char is completed and achieved physical progress during the reporting period is 21%.

Construction of drainage sluices

Construction work is almost completed for two sluices, DS-1 and Ds-2 at Char Nangulia and for three at Char Ziauddin including installation of gates. Overall physical progress of sluices is 69% (weighted).

Sluice DS-1 (10v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal for Char Nangulia: Construction work is completed including gate fabrication and installation where 42% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Sluice DS-2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) over Katakhal khal at Char Nangulia: Construction work is completed including gate installation where 40% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Sluice DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal-1 at Noler Char: Detail design (final) is done after receiving the IWM study and comments on Meghna bank erosion for a safe location and the estimate is under process.

3 Sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggard khal at Char Ziauddin: Construction work is completed including gate fabrication and installation where 85% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of closures

Construction work was completed for the Mamur khal-1 closure at Char Nangulia in FY 2012 - 2013.

Construction of the closure over Katakhal khal-2 was completed within the contract of sluice DS-2 during the reporting period.

Design and estimate are done for the construction of closure over Caring khal and Mamur khal-2, the latter at a new location, 1~1.5 km interior from the mouth of Mamur khal, to avoid the eroding and vulnerable location.

Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals

In the RDPP-1 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 is going on.

Up to 30th June 2015 initial excavation of drainage khals was completed for 27 km at Char Nangulia, 29 km at Noler Char, 19 km at Char Ziauddin and 2 km at Caring Char.

Overall physical progress is 37% against planned 46%. 33% physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Re-excavation of drainage khals will be started when initial excavation is mostly completed and concerns removal of silt in the 2nd stage.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

Construction work is almost completed for 11 WMG Centres at Char Nangulia and work is in progress by WMGs for 3 at Noler Char and 2 at Char Ziauddin.

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; BWDB is still struggling with this administratively.

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

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

Since inception maintenance work is completed under CDSP-IV for Tk. 470 lakh for the maintenance of sluices, embankments and drainage khals in the CDSP old areas. During the reporting period maintenance work was done for embankment re-sectioning for 2 km including ramp transition for connecting earthen roads at Boyer Char by WMG groups for an amount of Tk. 51 lakh. Re-excavation of khal over 4 km amounting to Tk.18 lakh and gate repairing was done for an amount of Tk. 9 lakh.

Up to 30th June 2015 overall physical progress achieved on maintenance of CDSP- I, II and III areas is 39% while 6% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

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. 73 lakh.

A more comprehensive protection of the Gabtali sluice for an amount Tk.196 lakh was completed by 30th June 2015 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 completed for a contract amount of Tk. 597 lakh from GoB Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) providing CC block placement and dumping. 30% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

4.2.2 Social forestry by Forest Department

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

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

During the reporting period the Social Forestry Adviser and the 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 was planned in the year 2014 - 2015.

In the reporting period 104 meetings have been organized in Nangulia -, Noler -, Caring Char, Urir 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 52 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 target of 100 SFGs in 2014 – 2015 was achieved and the cumulative number of SFGs up to 30 June 2015 is 368.

Land lease and benefit sharing workshop

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

During the reporting period 77 benefit sharing agreements have been prepared for 77 batches of SFGs and 77 copies of benefit sharing agreements have been submitted to DFO office for his signing.

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, 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 ha non-mangrove block- and 20 institutional plantations.

Road -, embankment -, killa - and institutional plantations

FD had a plan for 60 km roadside -, 20 ha non-mangrove block- and 20 institutional plantations in 2014 - 2015. In the reporting period, the entire plantation has been done as per plan.

Foreshore plantations

In Char Nangulia dyke making for 60 ha of foreshore plantation has been done in 2014 – 2015, in deviation of the AWPB 2014 – 2015, where 100 ha in Nangulia and Noler char was planned. Before tendering for making the dykes, 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 was a plan for 1000 ha mangrove plantations in Urir Char, Char Elahi, Ghasiar Char and Char Nur Islam. Mangrove plantation has been established as per plan.

Plantation Maintenance

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora, Gewa and Baen species, was established on 1500 ha in Ghasiar Char, Char Elahi and Urir Char in 2013 – 2014. The maintenance of the mentioned mangroves, have been done in the reporting period to make the plantation a success. The maintenance of strip, canal, embankment and Institute plantations established in 2012 - 2013 and 2013 - 2014 has also been done.

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 conducted 94 batches of two days duration training courses and 94 batches one day duration benefit sharing agreement workshops in this reporting period. FD also has conducted one day duration follow-up training for 35 SFGs in 2014 - 2015. A total of 12 batches one day duration workshops with LGI, NGO and Public and 12 batches cross visits have been done in the year 2014 – 2015. FD also conducted two day duration training courses for the 6 batches of watchers and each batch contains 25 members.

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 2015 overall physical progress achieved by LGED was 59% over planned progress 74%, so there is 15% 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 in the past. This problem was solved in June 2013 by joint assessment of market prices by LGED and TA team. Now, up to 30th June 2015, overall physical progress achieved by LGED is 59% and during the reporting period 19% progress was achieved, the backlog was further reduced.

Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

Out of 27.60 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP, work is completed or ongoing for 24.41 km (11.70 km in Char Nangulia, 6.64 km in Noler Char and 6.075 km in Char Ziauddin).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 81% vs planned 93%. During the reporting period 17% progress was achieved.

Paved Roads (paved width- 2.40m)

Out of 14.25 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP work is completed or ongoing for 12.55 km (8.05 km in Char Nangulia, 3.60 km in Noler Char and 0.90 km in Char Ziauddin).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 85% vs planned 100%; 27% 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 is completed / ongoing / W.O under process for 21.96 km (Noler Char 10.36, Caring 6.00 km and Urir Char 5.60km)

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 29% vs planned 51%; 24% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

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 62.78 km (29.15 km in Char Nangulia, 16.48 km in Noler Char, 3.00 km in Caring Char, 9.25 km in Char Ziauddin and 4.90 km in Urir Char).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 67% vs planned 93%. 36% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Earthen roads

Out of 129 km earthen roads as proposed in RDPP work is completed or ongoing for 103 km (38.6 km in Char Nangulia, 17.6 km in Noler Char, 16.7 km in Caring Char, 11.8 km in Char Ziauddin and 18.7 km in Urir Char).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 80% where planned 100%. During the reporting period 5% progress was achieved.

Construction of RCC Girder Bridges

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

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

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 57% against planned 86%. During the reporting period no progress was achieved as the construction of the other 3 bridges is correlated to the construction of BWDB closures and drainage khals, which are yet to be done.

Construction of Box Culverts

In the original DPP only 18 RCC box culverts were proposed, which were increased to 69 in RDPP as per field requirement and carried over from the bridge list. Out of these 69 RCC box culverts work is completed/ ongoing or tender floated for 60 (23 in Char Nangulia, 18 in Noler Char, 6 in Caring Char, 5 in Char Ziauddin and 8 in Urir Char).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 73% against planned 86%. 19% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

In DPP 70 U-drains/ pipe culverts were proposed, which were 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 109 (54 in Char Nangulia, 13 in Noler Char, 4 in Caring Char, 16 in Char Ziauddin and 22 in Urir Char).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 73% against planned 77%. 16% 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 completed /ongoing/ W.O. issued for 28 (15 in Char Nangulia, 8 in Noler Char, 2 in Char Ziauddin, 2 in Urir Char and 1 in Char Maximul Hakim (Cluster of Chars). T.E is in process/ Tender floated for 9 (1 at Char Nangulia, 6 at Caring Char and 2 at Urir Char)

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress was 52% against planned 60%. 15% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Public Markets

Out of 7 village markets as per RDPP, work started/ W.O is issued for 3 by LCS (1 at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia, 1 at Thanarhat Bazar in Noler Char, 1 at Boyer Char) and through contractor work is almost completed for 1 at Zia Bazar in Char Ziauddin; W.O is under process for 1 at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress achieved is 35% against planned 63%, where 22% progress was noticed during the reporting period.

Construction of Union Parishad Complexes

Of the 2 UPCs as per RDPP, work is completed for Chanandi Union Parishad Complex at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia and the building is already in use by the local authorities. Work is ongoing for Horoni Union Parishad Complex at Mainuddin Bazar in Boyer Char.

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress achieved is 73% against planned 80%, where 10 % progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Cluster Village

Cluster village construction at Char Nangulia has not yet started. These works depend on the availability of homestead and agricultural land for the beneficiaries.

Construction of Killas

There is program for construction of 17 *killas* 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 and W.O. issued for 2 at Urir Char (Noakhali part).

Up to 30th June 2015 over all physical progress achieved was 27% against planned 51%. No appreciative progress was achieved during the reporting period, due to late tendering.

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

Notice of award was issued and construction of women accommodation at Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia, close to CDSP site office, is expected to be started after the monsoon.

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) ch. 3022m- 4813m in the 2nd contract at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.
- v) Maintenance of paved road RHD - Banskhali sluice-Kazir shop road ch 00-3022 at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.
- vi) Work is ongoing for Char Laxmi- Boyerchar road at Boyerchar and 45% progress is achieved.
Total expenditure was made for Tk. 440 lac.

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

- vii) RHD - Banskhali sluice-Kazir shop road ch 00-3022 at Char Majid in CDSP-I area.
Total expenditure made for road off pavement maintenance is Tk. 20.16 lac.

From the repair and maintenance of other buildings and structures, work is completed for;

- viii) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school at A) Ali Bazar, B) Hatiya Bazar, C) Nabinagar, D) Mainuddin Bazar in Boyer char, CDSP-III area by 1st contract.
- ix) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school at A) Tankir Bazar, B) Mohammadpur bazaar in Boyer char, CDSP- III area by the 2nd contract.
- x) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school 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.
- xi) Maintenance work of cyclone shelter cum primary school 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. 61 lac.

Overall progress achieved for maintenance work is 61% up to the end of June 2015 where 34% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

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, which will take care of the superstructure them self. Ponds with sand filter (PSF) schemes will be installed where water supply from deep tube wells is not feasible. However it is hoped that sufficient functioning tube wells can be sunk.

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

Up to 30th June 2015 overall physical progress for DPHE was 78% against planned 91%, where 7% progress was 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 1,127 (Char Nangulia 572, Noler Char 276, Caring Char 171, Char Ziauddin 45, Urir Char 48 and 15 at Teliar Char). Platform construction is completed for 1,111.

Up to 30th June 2015 overall physical progress of deep tube wells was 97% against planned 100%, where 4% progress 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 30th June 2015 construction was completed for 14,100 single pit latrines (Char Nangulia: 8,400, Noler Char: 3,700, Caring Char: 0, Char Ziauddin: 1,000 and Urir Char: 1,000), including by LCS 500 at Char Nangulia, 100 at Noler Char and 100 at Char Ziauddin. Distribution is completed for 13,778 (8,078 at Char Nangulia, 3,700 at Noler Char, 1,000 at Char Ziauddin and 1000 at Urir Char). So far, installation is completed for 13,062 (Char Nangulia: 7,459, Noler Char: 3,700, Caring Char: 0, Char Ziauddin: 1,000 and Urir Char: 903).

Up to 30th June 2015 physical progress achieved is 59% over planned 81%, while 10% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Pond with sand filter

If required, 2 ponds with sand filter as per RDPP will be installed where ground water is found unusable due to salinity or other reasons at Char Nangulia. There was no plan for PSF construction in AWPB 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 was no plan for RWHS construction in AWPB 2014 - 2015.

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

Work is mostly completed for 12 public toilets maintenance at Boyer Char from GoB maintenance funds under CDSP IV amounting to Tk. 3.88 lac. Field survey is under process for selection of deep tube well maintenance in CDSP I, II & III areas.

4.4 Land settlement and titling by MoL

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

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

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

During the reporting period, ADC (Revenue) and UNO, Subarnachar have been transferred from Noakhali district. Mr. Ahmad Kabir and Mr. Harun Ur Rashid joined in the vacant posts respectively.

During January to mid-April 2015 grievous political unrest and turmoil that prevailed throughout the country, seriously hampered the field level activities like landless hearings, registration and title deed distribution programs. However, in the last two and half months' time normalcy came and field level activities had been resumed gradually.

In the month of June during the supposed visit of GoB and NL ministers a formal Khatian (Title deed of land) distribution program was held at Thanarhat bazar under Hatiya Upazilla where MP of Hatiya Mrs. Ayesha Ferdous, Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali, Mr. Badre Munir Firdaus Upazilla Chairman Mahbub Morshed and many other distinguished guests distributed 291 khatians among the landless families.

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

Due to a court case all sorts of residual works were stopped in the CDSP III areas for the last several months, but now district administration has taken a decision to go forward as the legal embargo seems to be controversial. On the other hand, the committee report regarding stalemate of CDSP III residual work was not yet submitted by AC (Land), Hatiya. So, during the last six months, only minor progress has been achieved.

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	46	1609
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2630	847	3	1093
Registration	2698	902	3	1130
Khatian Preparation	2883	1003	0	1144
Khatian Distribution	3842	1180	115	2138

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	1,775	8,445
Jamabondi preparation	14,000	5,500	3,902	6,525
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	14,000	5,500	3,905	6,525
District Committee		5,500	3,905	6,525
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	14,000	5,500	1,414	3,426
Registration		5,500	1,365	3,311
Khatian Preparation	14,000	5,500	1,004	2,692
Khatian distribution	14,000	5,500	490	2,094

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

For the recently ended 2014 - 2015 survey season, 7 teams (each team consisting of one Sardar Amin, one Badar Amin and one chainman), were appointed and fielded in different mouzas of Hatiya and Subornachar Upazilas for conducting the PTPS activities. In the meantime the teams have finished their tasks successfully within the stipulated time schedule by May 2015. At present the total project target of PTPS has been achieved.

It is to be mentioned here that 11,113 acres PTPS were completed in 2011 – 2012, 9,484 acres in 2012 – 2013, 11,758 acres in 2013 – 2014 and lastly 8,032 acres PTPS have been done in the 2014 - 2015 season. So now in total 40,387 acres PTPS have been completed, which is 94 % of the total original project target of 43,107 acres. Rest of the PTPS (6%) could not be done because of some areas lie outside embankment, erosion, legal problems etc. Due to Lakshmipur - Noakhali boundary court case in Char Ziauddin related to Baggar Char mouza, a part of the survey activities were postponed in 2012 - 2013. If court case becomes vacant, then those partly undone survey (1,559.50 acres) will have to be completed. On the other hand during PTPS operation in the last survey season two tiny parts of Char Mozid and South Char Clerk mouzas have been identified within the polder area of CDSP IV, so, PTPS has covered these areas too. Now, considering the field situation, at present no further PTPS is needed under CDSP IV.

The status of approval map sheets, consolidation of data and publication of notices 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 DC
Hatiya	43	43	43	33	10
Subarnachar	13	13	13	13	
Total	56	56	56	46	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	6	-	1,575	-
Subarnachar	-	-	-	2,469
Total	6	-	1,575	2,469

Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities**I. Meetings of the Monitoring and Management Committees**

During the reporting period 2 PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of MoL) meetings (On 26/02/2015 and 04/05/2015) were held at the Ministry of Land. In addition six DPMC (District Project Management Committee) meetings were held at the DC office. The meeting dates were: 12/01/2015, 16/02/2015, 10/03/2015, 16/04/2015, 14/05/2015 and 11/06/2015. 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.

II. Implementation of LRMS

For up-grading and modernization of the existing LRMS software, a software firm named 'Software Lab' had been awarded by a tendering process from DC office to accomplish the job. Completion deadline was 30th June 2015. After getting the work order the software firm visited several times in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali and TA team. In the 2nd half of June 2015 the firm showed the trial run of the modified software, but that was not fulfilling the requirements of the tender documents. District administration has given the firm two more weeks to complete the job as per tender document satisfactorily. The firm is now working on it. TA team is closely watching as well as monitoring and supervising the modification and up-grading process of the software.

III. Court Case related to boundary dispute

Court case No.330/94, related to the boundary dispute between Noakhali and Lakshmipur district, now appeared in an important stage. Deposition of witnesses is going on. Settlement activities in Baggar Char mouza under Char Ziauddin polder is closely related to this boundary dispute case. TA team is closely monitoring the proceedings of the case.

IV. Second Feasibility Study (Land Part)

In the month of June 2015, data and information collection for the 2nd feasibility study (Land Part) have been started under a TA activity proposal. This study covers Char Mozammel, Char Kolatoli and Dhal Char (Part) of Bhola district and Dhal Char of Noakhali district. 2 Survey people under supervision of TA team have been working in these chars. As a part of study Land Settlement Advisor along with ALSA visited Bhola district to introduce the activity with the district and Upazilla administration.

Training, Seminar and Study Tour

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

- The district administration conducted a day long (13/06/2015) training program for officers and support staff, who are associated with the implementation of CDSP IV in Hatiya and Subarnachar upazilas besides the district Land offices. The training included all the subjects relating to the conduct and management of the land settlement activities in the concerned areas of the two Upazilas. Team Leader, Land Settlement Advisor and the senior officials of the district administration acted as trainers of the program.
- A seminar was arranged on 23rd June 2015 by the district administration on expansion of the government line agencies activities into CDSP IV areas. Representatives of all the six implementing agencies of CDSP IV and other relevant departments were present at the seminar. Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali and PD, CDSP IV MoL (Part) presided over the seminar while Land Settlement Advisor presented the key note paper by a power point presentation.

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 was 127%, which is very low compared to the national average of 191%. Crop yield was 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. In 2014 - 2015 6 Farmers Associations have been formed as per Guidelines for Participatory Farmers Organization.

The char wise distribution of the Farmers Organizations (FO) is as follows:

Table 4-5 Char wise distribution of Farmers Forums and Associations

Name of Char	Farmers Forums	Associations
Char Ziauddin	7	1
Char Nangulia	37	2
Noler Char	25	1
Caring Char	15	1
Urir Char	6	1
Total	90	6

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 were 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 contributed to the trainings as resource person, with the support of TA team. Duration of the training was 14 days.

Guidelines for Farmers Organizations

The draft "Guidelines for Participatory Farmers Organizations" (GPFO) 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 211 batches for Rabi, Kharif-I and Kharif-II (Char Ziauddin 18, Char Nangulia 96, Noler Char 60, Caring char 21 and Urir char 16 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 three seasons. Hand outs of topics were provided to the participants. A total of 6,330 farmers participated in the training. Training contents covered production, processing and post-harvest technology of all crops.

Four days technical training (residential)

Four days technical trainings (residential) on Rabi, Kharif-I and Kharif-II season were conducted by DAE for 22 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 440 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, BADC seed processing centre, Feni, Horticulture centre DAE Feni, Horticulture centre Comilla and at a private farm in Noakhali. Hand outs of topics were provided to the participants.

Motivational tours

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

The participants visited the following places:

- CDSP areas of earlier phases
- BADC agro service centre at Noakhali
- BADC/DAE 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, 210 demonstrations have been established at farmer's field in the 5 chars during Rabi, Kharif-I and Kharif-II cropping season. Out of these 70 are high value crops (HVC) and 140 are low value crops (LVC). These demo crops of Rabi were harvested, Kharif-I are in harvesting stage and Kharif-II are in seedling stage.

Organizing field days

Twelve 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 5.0 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 submerging tolerance 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		
	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
Rabi		
Rice	BRRI dhan 28	4.9
	BRRI dhan 29	5.3
	BRRI dhan 59	5.0
	BRRI dhan 63	4.5
Wheat	Bari gom-25	2.0-3.2
Ground nut	Binabadam-4	1.3-2.5
Soybean	Bari Soybean-5	1.5-2.0
Potato	Diamant	19-21
Tomato	Bari Tomato-14	12-24
Water Melon	Glory	20-30
Chilli	Debgeri	0.8-1.7
Sweet gourd	Walter ball	10-17
Sweet Potato	Tripti	19-25
Sweet Potato	Komola Sundori	16-20
Fenugreek	Barimethi-2	1.3-2.0

Seasonal workshops

Three seasonal workshops were 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 participated in these workshops.

Annual workshop

One annual Workshop is planned to be organized on August 1, 2015 as per target. All the DAE staffs, representatives of all research organizations, Farmers Forum, concerned departments and PNGOs will be invited to attend the workshop.

Seasonal reports

A total of thirty seasonal reports have been published up to June, 2015 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.

Annual report

One Annual is under preparation comprising all information on the activities, performances and results in all the project chars.

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 (ECe, ds/m)*

Name of char	November 2011	April 2012	December 2012	April 2013	November 2013	April 2014	November 2014	April 2015
	Top soil	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	6.3
Noler Char	4.8	28.0	4.2	13.0	4.0	9.8	3.7	13.0
Caring Char	6.6	32.2	3.9	15.1	4.5	11.0	4.0	11.0
Char Ziauddin	10.6	14.2	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.6
Urir Char	8.5	16.1	7.1	11.1	4.6	10.3	2.3	14.0
Average	8.2	23.2	4.6	11.7	3.3	8.2	2.6	9.2

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

Through different studies and research findings and from the test results of CDSP IV it is observed that salinity in char areas is lowest in 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 completion 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

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

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 BRRRI 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 BRRRI 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 BRRRI dhan 52 followed by BRRRI dhan 40 at 4.0 t/ha and the minimum of 2.4 ton/ha in BRRRI dhan 41. Hence, BRRRI dhan 40 and BRRRI 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).

The next Periodic Agriculture Survey (PAS) is under preparation and is planned for October 2015.

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 BRRRI dhan 57 and BINA dhan 11 in the area. In Char Nangulia (Subarnachar part) BRRRI dhan 57 yielded 4.0 tons /ha and BRRRI dhan 11 yielded 4.8 tons /ha in Char Nangulia (Hatiya part).

Study tour

A study tour was organized by DAE to Indonesia with 3 project officials and 3 officials from relevant ministries from 22-29th March, 2015.

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.

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 12 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 office assistant	Credit Officer	LHR Coordinator	WATSAN Coordinator	Agriculture Coordinator	Paramedics	HFPF	Support staff	Fisheries coordinator	Poultry Livestock coordinator	Sub-Total	Female	Male		Total
Brac	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	4	25	6	6	6	6	18	10	3	3	99	25	79	104	25
SSUS	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	3	13	3	3	3	3	9	3	1	1	48	15	38	53	28
DUS	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	9	2	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	31	8	27	35	23
SDI	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	11	2	2	2	2	6	3	1	1	36	8	33	41	19
Grand Total	4	4	3	4	4	9	13	11	1	58	13	13	13	13	39	18	6	6	214	56	177	233	24

Capacity building of staff and volunteers

To fulfil the objectives of the project, staff capacity development is a priority need. The TA team formulated a series of trainings and refreshers for the staff and beneficiaries of the project. The trainings started from May 2012 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 2,822 beneficiaries received training on various IGAs, which become cumulative 20,306 up to June 2015. 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	0	6,455	PNGO	PNGO branch office
2	Cow rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	40	4,037	PNGO	PNGO branch office
3	Goat rearing	Beneficiaries	3 days	0	1,626	PNGO	PNGO branch office
4	Beef fattening	Beneficiaries	3 days	0	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	0	1,501	PNGO	PNGO branch office
7	Fish culture	Beneficiaries	3 days	2,782	3,804	PNGO	PNGO branch office
	Total			2,822	20,306		

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 8 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. No new groups were formed in the reporting period and a total of 984 groups were formed up to June 2015.

In the reporting period 345 members have enrolled and in total 26,373 members were enrolled up to June 2015, which is 95% of the households. The average size of an NGO group is 27 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. No 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. 103,43,405 was collected during the reporting period and **total savings is Tk. 781,87,687** up to June 2015. Average savings per member is Tk. 2,965.

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 10,368 loans were disbursed amounting Tk.183,735,000 and in total 49,780 loans were disbursed up to June 2015, amounting to **Tk. 715,594,000 among 21,891 borrowers**. The average loan size in the reporting period was Tk. 14,375. The total member coverage by loans is 83%.

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. 2,822 members received income generating training in the reporting period and 20,306 up to June 2015 and 100 beneficiaries, those who are basically widow, separated from husband, divorced etc. received

training on tailoring up to June 2015. The trained persons were given a sewing machine each and a tool kit for repairing the machine. Most of them are in operation and earning through the tailoring. These trainings were conducted under nonfarm IGA.

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 61 families have received death benefit from the project and 277 up to June 2015.

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 proper 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 through its NGOs 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 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 (HFPPF) 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 HFPPFs based on the number of households. On average a HFPPF is supervising 750 households. In the health forum the HFPPF creates awareness among the community on family planning, nutrition, hygiene, immunization, on pregnancy related care and on common diseases. During the reporting period 4,683 health forums were conducted and a total of 28,167 forums were conducted up to June 2015.

Before starting CDSP IV, the project area people were dependent on village doctors and 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 the remaining other three days a mobile clinic is conducted at 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. **17,704 Patients** received treatment during the reporting period and **120,258 beneficiaries received treatment** up to June 2015.

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 to them and are 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.

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).

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 1,214 pregnant women received treatment and total recipients are 6,648.

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. 2,835 deliveries were handled by TBAs in the reporting period which makes 9,013 up to June 2015.

Financial support to extremely poor pregnant women: Extremely 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 7 women received financial support and in total 20 received support up to June 2015.

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 very few. Because of this CDSP IV also started distributing the same from June 2014 onwards. In the reporting period 3,989 pregnant women and 3,555 lactating mothers were served iron tablets and 4,479 pregnant women and 3,938 lactating mothers were given tablets up to June 2015. The total number of recipients up to June 2015 is 8,417.

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 54,434 cycles were distributed and a total of 232,282 cycles of pills were distributed up to June 2015. The number of pill users is increasing day by day.

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. 6,669 packets of ORS have been distributed among the households in the reporting period and in total 894,550 were distributed up to June 2015 to 27,654 households.

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. 14,086 Households were visited (repeated) in the reporting period and a total of 101,220 (repeated) up to June 2015.

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. 397 Health forums were visited in the reporting period and in total 2,477 up to June 2015.

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. 1,297 Group counselling were performed in the reporting period which is 2,667 up to June 2015.

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 290 patients were referred and in total 1,930 patients were referred.

Circumcision by Medical Assistant (MA): Usually the people in the project area have performed circumcision of boys 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 79 baby boys were circumcised and 238 up to June 2015.

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 708,241 and cumulative it became BDT 2,437,642 up to June 2015.

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 in the implementation process and are assisting in implementing the project activities. Medical Assistants and HFPPs conduct the orientation as per CDSP IV guide line. Attendance sheet of the participants is maintained in this regard. 540 Local leaders received orientation in the reporting period and a total of 1,767 up to June 2015.

Measuring of babies: The RIMS surveys reveal that **stunting among babies and small children** is an outstanding problem in the project area. Medical Assistants are measuring the height and weight of the babies/ children less than five years of age. The measurement is taken quarterly for each baby. 90 Babies are under observation and their height and weight are recorded.

To combat the problem many initiatives are undertaken like above mentioned health care for pregnant women and mothers and their babies, and awareness creation on hygiene. The homestead agriculture component is encouraging to grow more vegetables in the homestead. Health and family planning program is developing awareness about nutrient of food, food processing and cooking system. Practical sessions on food processing and cooking system will be conducted from July 2015 onwards. Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS), one of the partners of CDSP IV, has already conducted 4 sessions at their own cost and are helping the people to take and protect more nutrients from their food.

World Health Day (WHD) Observation: To make the project area people aware on health and hygiene, the World Health Day (WHD) is observed in all 13 branches of PNGOs. Normally rally and discussion meetings are held on that day. People from all walk of society attend the occasions. 13 Events were observed in 13 branches in the reporting period and 52 events up to reporting period June 2015.

Distribution of health materials: In order to help the beneficiaries to maintain good health, arrangement was made to check up blood pressure at any time. To perform the same 39 blood Pressure machine were distributed among 39 HFPPs. 21,786 People's blood pressure was measured and suggestions were given to those who showed high or low pressure.

Meeting with stakeholders: Several meeting were conducted with civil surgeon, Deputy Director of family planning Noakhali, Bangladesh. CDSP interventions, achievements and future plans were discussed with them.

Training to HFPP and MA: Training on injection Pushing and Management was organized for both HFPPs and MAs of the component. The three days duration training was delivered by Family Planning Department of Bangladesh. Certificate was distributed among the participants. 13 HFPPs and 13 MAs in total 26 participants attended the training. The trained persons are pushing Family Planning Injections in the field which will be reflected in the next progress report.

Publication of flipchart on food and nutrition: To develop the nutritional knowledge and nutrition intake among the beneficiaries, 100 flipcharts containing 18 pages each was published by TA team and partner NGOs. The HFPPs are using the flipchart at the time of discussion on health and nutrition in the health fora.

Water and Sanitation Program

The WATSAN component of CDSP-IV is under implementation at field level through the PNGOs. TA team is providing 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.

Awareness meeting

WatSan Coordinators conducted 612 credit group orientation meetings with issues of WatSan behaviour in the reporting period and total 1,702 up to reporting period (two times a group). 1,954 Bi-monthly **TUG meetings** were held to develop their knowledge and skill on DTWs maintenance and sanitation in the reporting period and 7,036 (6 times per TUG) up to June 2015.

TUG formation

Tube well user groups (TUGs) were formed for each DTW. 1,154 TUG formations were completed up to the reporting period 2015. 16 Sites were selected by PNGOs and submitted to DPHE by TA team in the reporting period and 1,132 up to June 2015.

DTWs and Single pit latrines

48 DTWs were installed in the reporting period and in total 1,127 up to June 2015. 136 Platforms were constructed in the reporting period and in total 1,111 up to June 2015. 3,497 Single pit latrines were installed in the reporting period and in total 13,062 up to June 2015.

Latrine superstructure

After completion of latrine installation, the latrine owners construct the superstructure at their own cost. 2,094 Superstructures were completed in the reporting period and in total 11,295 up to June 2015.

Care Taker Family training

310 Care taker families received training for DTW repairing and maintenance in the reporting period and 2,205 up to June 2015. For small repair and maintenance of the DTWs, PNGOs distributed 74 kit boxes to trained care taker families in the reporting period and total distribution is 1,098 up to June 2015.

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 training and **demonstration plots**.

Farmers training on fruits and vegetables: During the reporting period 1,480 farmers received training on summer fruits and vegetables and total no of recipients is 9,160 up to June 2015. All trained farmers received inputs (seeds, saplings, fertilizer, etc.) from the PNGOs.

Demonstration plots: As per AWPB in the reporting period 676 farmers received orientation on high value demonstration plots and 4,719 demonstration plots were established up to June 2015 (1,365 mixed fruits orchards, 3,354 on vegetable/seeds/mustard oil cake/ pheromone trap). During the reporting period 3,474 fruit saplings were distributed and in total 36,645 saplings up to June 2015.

Vermi compost plant demonstration: To encourage organic farming and reduce cost of production 241 vermi compost plants were established during the reporting period and 267 compost plants up to June 2015.

Motivation Tours and organized field days: In the reporting period 7 motivation tours were completed and 33 were completed up to June 2015 to encourage the farmers to grow crops in a better way; in addition 47 field days were observed in the reporting period and 169 were observed up to June 2015 to make the farmers more knowledgeable and introduce new varieties to producing more fruits and vegetables.

Active nurseries: 125 Nurseries were developed in the project area of which 114 are actively involved with seedling production. 12, 28,732 Saplings were produce up to June 2015. In the reporting period 151,152 saplings were sold worth Tk. 1,511,520 and in total up to June 544,503 saplings were sold worth Tk.4,727,575.

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 purchases. During the reporting period 650 growers and market actors received orientation on the value chain development program. 350 Growers and market actors attended to refresher training during reporting period and 650 up to June 2015. 650 Growers and market actors received inputs (seeds, hand sprayer, mustard oil cake, pheromone trap, plastic case and measuring balance with stone) from the PNGOs up to June 2015.

Formation of collection point Management Committees: 13 Collections point Management Committees were formed in the reporting period and the same number is up to June 2015. Meetings will be held with these committees from July 2015 onwards.

Rain water harvesting schemes: 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) low water retention capacity of the soil. The social and livelihood component established eight rain water harvesting schemes as an experimental trial for dry season irrigation. Each scheme covers 15 decimal land for drip irrigation of pit vegetables in rabi season and early cultivation of cucumber in Kharif 1 season. 4 Concrete rain water harvesters were established in the reporting period and in total 8 (4 earthen in the previous period and 4 concrete in the reporting period) rain water harvesters were established up to June 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 859 meetings with NGO group members were held and 3,997 up to June 2015.

Refresher training of LHR promoters: To develop the capacity of the promoters of the LHR program, two days refresher courses are conducted in the branch office. The content of the training concerns updated information and overall course conduction system and mechanism. The Coordinators of LHR program facilitate the refresher trainings. In the reporting period 1batch of refresher training was conducted and 3 batches of refreshers were conducted up to June 2015.

International Women Day observation: To make the project area people aware on Legal and Human Rights, International Women Day was observed in all 13 branches of PNGOs. Normally a rally and a discussion meeting are held on that day. People from all walks of society attend the occasions. 13 events were observed in 13 branches in the reporting period and 52 events up to reporting period June 2015.

Child Rights Day observation: To make the project area people aware on rights of children, Child Rights Day were observed in all 13 branches of PNGOs. 39 Events were performed up to June 2015.

Human Rights Day observation: To make the project area people aware on Human Rights, Human Rights Day was observed in all 13 branches of PNGOs. 39 events were performed up to June 2015.

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. 315 Persons received orientation in the reporting period and 1,200 up to June 2015.

Training of beneficiaries on legal and human rights: To raise mass awareness among the PNGO 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 725 selected beneficiaries received training by 29 events from PNGOs and total recipients are 3,199 by 128 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 71courses were organised for 1,797 beneficiaries and 433 courses up to June 2015 for 10,677 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).

Law Implementation committee (LIC) meeting: After completion of each course of LHR in the group, a law Implementation Committee is formed comprising 9 members, headed by the best performer in the LHR course. The committee makes linkage with all local level institutions including Union Parishad and assists to implement the program and disseminate and collect information regarding early marriage, dowry, divorce etc. in the samaj. Each committee conducts a meeting once in a month and discusses about the progress and up dated information of social issues in the meeting. In the reporting period 754 and up to June 2015 in total 1,677 meetings were held. 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. LICs stopped 7 early marriages in the reporting period and 78 were prohibited up to June 2015.

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 443 marriages were registered including few dues of previous period and up to June 2,059 out of 2,108 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. To strengthening the activities of union disaster committees another 13 numbers of auxiliary disaster management committees were formed in the branches. These auxiliary disaster management committees called a meeting in presence of Red Crescent and members of existing union disaster Management Committees to make a formal relation with the Union Disaster Management Committee and other stake holders. Action plans were prepared on issues discussed in the meeting and follow up is given by coordinators. In the reporting period 13 meetings were held and in total 52 meetings were held up to June 2015.

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. 873 meetings were held in the reporting period and 4,760 meetings were held up to June 2015 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 the reporting period 1,203 beneficiaries attended the refresher training and in total 1,948 received refreshers training up to June 2015.

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 some part exclusion of Caring mouza from the project. 117 house strengthening were completed in the reporting period and in total 351 were completed up to June 2015.

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. 117 plinth raising were completed in the reporting period and 351 were completed up to June 2015.

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 (F-240, M-20) persons on improved cooking systems and is continuing campaign & motivation to increase users gradually in the project area. In the reporting period 1,329 cooking systems were established in the 13 branches and a total 2,829 are established so far.

International Environment day and National Disaster preparedness Day observation: In order to raise awareness among the people, on the fixed days the days have been observed. People from the community, teachers, students, leader of different Local Level Institutions and local elites were participating in the occasions. A rally and a discussion meeting were held and materials & saplings were distributed to mark the days. 12 events International environment day were observed in the reporting period and 13 events National Disaster preparedness Day and 51 and 52 events respectively were observed up to June 2015.

Bill board preparation: To disseminate and easy understand the message on Disaster Management and Climate Change. Bill boards were prepared and put in places where many people are moving and watching. 13 Such billboards were prepared up to June 2015.

Signal flag: To provide community people early warning of disaster, in each branch 3 places were selected with the management committees, where flags & other materials were supplied. 117 Flags and other materials were supplied to serve the purpose.

Hand mike distribution: At the time of disaster the concerned coordinators will disseminate the message of disaster to take precautionary measures. 12 Hand mikes were distributed in the reporting period and the same number up to June 2015 for danger signal broadcasting.

Poultry and Livestock Component

The Poultry and Livestock Component in CDSP IV

CDSP IV started the Poultry and Livestock component in the project area in October 2014. After phasing out of RFLDC, due to lack of service from government and non-government organizations, beneficiaries were demanding such services from CDSP IV. Poultry and Livestock rearing is one of the important sources of livelihood for the settlers/ farmers in our project area. Livestock becomes a crucial part of household's economy as a source of food and of financial and social security, while backyard rearing of poultry (chickens, ducks and pigeons) is an important source of subsistence. The average number of birds for each household is 10 chicken and 5 ducks (baseline survey, 2014). In case of livestock and poultry, productivity is affected by high levels of mortality, especially in chicken and ducks. Typically between 50-70% of each clutch of baby chicks /ducklings was lost by disease (probably Newcastle/ Ranikhet disease and duck plague) due to lack of vaccination service. CDSP IV is now implementing the poultry and livestock program to reduce the poultry and livestock mortality and to increase the income of households by rearing poultry and livestock by proper management and care. During the reporting period the program activities were as follows.

Meetings with group members: The poultry and livestock coordinators (total 6 persons, one person is assigned for two branches) are conducting meetings with NGO group members. The purpose of the meetings is to make people aware through discussion about improved rearing system, veterinary health care and other technical issues related to poultry and livestock. The meetings are held after the end of the credit group meeting. In the reporting period the first 603 group meetings were held with NGO group members for awareness build up.

Poultry Worker selection and training: To reduce poultry mortality and ensure poultry vaccination in our project area, 60 female beneficiaries were selected on specific criteria for the training of poultry worker development. After the selection procedure three day long residential training programs on Poultry Worker Development were conducted in 3 batches. The 60 PW received practical training experience in vaccinating live birds. The curriculum also covered basic techniques (feed preparation, housing system, broody hen management, diseases of poultry and some common treatments) of semi scavenging poultry rearing so that Poultry Workers can also offer advice to their clients. At the end of the training programs 60 vaccination kit boxes were distributed among the Poultry Workers.

Poultry Vaccine Collection: During the reporting period 82,000 doses of poultry vaccines (BCRDV, RDV, Duck Plague) were received from the Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Noakhali, which were distributed among the PNGO branches. Distributed poultry vaccines were stored in 6 solar powered

refrigerators. The PNGOs already created a revolving fund for purchase of veterinary drugs and vaccines to provide veterinary care and support to the beneficiaries.

Poultry Vaccination Program: To improve productivity and reducing poultry mortality CDSP IV started the poultry vaccination program from May, 2015 which is implemented by PNGOs at field level. During the reporting period 256 poultry vaccination programs were conducted in the project area. 22,902 Numbers of poultry (both chickens & ducks) were vaccinated within this time period. 19,619 Numbers of poultry got first time vaccination, which indicates newly generated poultry flock in the project area. The total use of vaccine is 82% which is considered as the maximum achievement. The following table shows the PNGO wise poultry vaccination status.

Table 4-12 Poultry vaccination status in CDSP IV areas

PNGO	Poultry vaccination Programs (nos)	Used Vaccine dose / bird	Vaccinated poultry (nos)	Vaccination (%)	Total 1 st time vaccinated poultry (nos)
brac	114	12000	10302	86	8552
SSUS	49	4900	3382	69	1849
DUS	51	6900	6051	88	6051
SDI	42	4200	3167	75	3167
Total	256	28,000	22,902	82	19,619

Para-vet selection: Primary selection was completed of 24 persons, 2 persons per branch, in the reporting period for paravet training. The training will be completed after final selection of the same. The duration of the training is 45 days.

Technical support to beneficiary: During the reporting period, poultry and livestock coordinators have provided technical and management support to 253 cattle rearers, 165 goat rearers, 260 homestead poultry rearers and 65 beef fatteners and the same number is up to the reporting period.

Fisheries Component

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 following activities were performed in the reporting period and up to June 2015.

Staff Training: TA team has provided 5 days training to 6 Fisheries Coordinators on basic fish culture, feed and pond management.

Refreshers on fish culture management: One day refresher on fish culture management was held with 6 fisheries coordinators. The objective of refresher was to review the knowledge gained in the training and at the same time to share modern knowledge and technology on fish culture.

Pond Selection: After completion of the baseline survey, NSS and Coordinators of fisheries selected 18,189 ponds (perennial 6,256 and seasonal 11,933), which cover 181,637 decimals of water bodies for fish culture in CDSP IV areas.

Training on fish culture management of Perennial ponds: The objective of the training was to develop the knowledge and at the same time to share modern knowledge and technology on fish culture management with the annual fish farmers. 2,782 Beneficiaries were trained on fish farming in the reporting period and up to June 2015.

Training on fish culture management of Seasonal ponds: The objective of training was to develop the knowledge and at the same time to share modern knowledge and technology on fish culture management with the Seasonal pond fish farmers. 1,022 Seasonal pond owner beneficiaries were trained on fish farming up to June 2015.

Training on fingerling production management: To develop the capacity of the fish nurserers and to acquaint them with modern farming technology and management, a 3 day long training was organized by TA team. Nursery management, Quality fingerlings production and management were the main objectives of the training. The training was facilitated by the NSS (fish). In the reporting period 48 persons were given training. The trained persons are in operation in the field and producing good quality of fingerlings

Meeting with group members and household visits by fisheries coordinators: Six fisheries coordinators are conducting meetings with NGO group members. The purpose of the meetings is to make people aware about improved fish culture system and other technical issues related to fisheries. The meetings are held after the end of credit group meeting. In the reporting period 644 group meetings were held. In the reporting period 671 households were visited by Fisheries Coordinators.

Spawn collection, fingerling production and release: The trained 32 nurserers have already collected 24.8 kg of fish spawn (Rui, Katla, Silver, Mrigle, Kalibous, Sarputi, Grass carp) from Rajlaxmi fish hatchery of Rajganj of Begumganj upazila, Noakhali and released these in the prepared 32 nursery ponds. 75% of the cost of the spawn was given as an input from the project and the remaining 25% was borne by the nurserers. In all the nursery ponds together approximately 25 lacs of fingerlings will be produced. In the reporting period 82,600 fingerlings were already sold by 4 nurserers to the 1,734 annual and seasonal fish farmers in the project area and outside.

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 (WVG); 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 WVGs, 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 voter list of WMA in Noler Char is finalized and formation is under process. 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 WVGs. 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 20 times and discussed the following issues: water management problems, registration of WVGs, increase of membership in all WVGs, tube wells, implementation of participatory water management rules 2014, land settlement / PTPS, infrastructure development, WVG centres construction by WVGs 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. DS-2 was handed over to concerned 4 WMGs and an operator was engaged for the sluice operation.

Formation of Water Management Groups (WMG)

Since the transfer of the Assistant Extension Officer (AEO) to Dhaka in 2013 the activities of the WMOs lack 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 WMGs & 1 WMA, in Noler Char - 5 WMGs, in Caring Char - 1 WMG and in Char Ziauddin – 2 WMGs) 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) are registered by the BWDB as per Participatory Water Management Rules 2014. DCEO, BWDB, Feni issued the registration. Registration of WMOs (WMGs and WMA) in CDSP-III, II and I areas is also under process.

Construction of WMG's and LADC office buildings:

Construction of 11 Water Management Centre buildings was completed in Char Nangulia, and another 3 in Noler Char and 2 in Char Ziauddin are under construction out of the total target of 24.

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

Table 4-13 Status of WMGs and WMA in CDSP- IV areas (January – June 2015)

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
2	Noler Char	5	28	7,020	105	78	183	6 for each WMG 3 members increased
3	Caring Char (inside embankment)	1	7	1,236	20	19	39	6 meetings held
3	Char Nangulia	11	83	13,837	242	198	440	6 for each WMG 10 members increased
Total		19	131	24,273	405	332	737	
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 59 meetings were held in the last six months out of target 66. Average attendance in those meetings was 62%. The WMGs enrolled 10 new members as representatives from SFGs, FFs and TUGs in the reporting period. The effort is continuing to increase the enrolment of new members. Two Annual General Meetings of WMGs were held during the reporting period.

In **Noler Char** all monthly meetings of the 5 WMGs were held i.e. 30 meetings as per target. Average attendance of these meetings was 54%. All WMGs prepared list of possible beneficiaries for enrolling them as new members in the next period. The WMGs enrolled 3 new members as representatives from SFGs, FFs and TUGs in the reporting period.

In **Char Ziauddin** all monthly meeting of the 2 WMGs were held as per target. Average attendance in the monthly meetings was 64%.

In **Caring Char** all 6 meetings of the WMG were held during the period.

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. The 10 WMGs met 52 times in monthly meetings during the period which is on average 5.2/ WMG. Average attendance in those meetings was 58% (male 52%, female 66%).
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. **WMA Boyer Char** met three times during the period and reviewed overall progress and problems in the CDSP III area.
4. WMA has been leading all operation, maintenance, social services and linkage and coordination with LGIs, other projects and implementing agencies independently in Boyer Char.
5. The issues discussed in the WMA and 10 WMGs meetings are: 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.
6. Construction of new UP Complex has already been started during the period at Mainuddin Bazar CDSP III site office compound
7. WMA and WMGs facilitated the formation of 4 LCS for market development in Mohammadpur Bazar under CDSP IV.
8. Two members of SDC team visited Tanki-2 WMG and Hatiya Bazar WMG office on 24th May and met with market actors and shared their experience on value chain development in CDSP-III.

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. WMG, CBD-1 met 6 times in the reporting period with average attendance 62%.

Four WMG's (Zillar, Montaz, Korim, Gopal) in **Polder 59/3B** held 16 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.

In **Polder 59/3C-Bamni** 11 WMG, 3 WMA and 1 WMF were established during CDSP-II. The WMA-1 cleaned garbage, obstructing Char Jatra khal by their own initiative during the period. WMG registration of 11 groups is under process in line with the new BWDB rule 2014.

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 4-5 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 4 times in the reporting period with average attendance 47%, constructed a cross dam at the mouth of outfall channel in the post monsoon, prepared maintenance plan for FY 2015-16 and is working for registration from BWDB.

In **South Hatiya** 20 WMGs, 3 WMAs and 1 WMF exist. The three WMAs met 12 times which is mostly regular. No follow up from TA or BWDB side last six months 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 WMGs were established in CDSP-I areas (Char Majid, Char Baggardona-II, Nobagram and Kolmi). The following activities were taken by these WMGs:

1. WMGs removed cross dams at the mouth of the outfall channel in Kolmi.
2. WMGs continued maintaining linkages with government agencies particularly with BWDB and LGED.
3. Yearly audits were accomplished by all WMGs.
4. All WMGs completed yearly AGM and reconstituted Management Committees during the period.
5. Monthly meetings were held by the WMGs (CM-four times, CBD-II 6 times, Nobagram-3 times out of 6, Kolmi-3 times out of 6) with average attendance 55%.
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 WMGs reviewed O&M status and requirement in their area and prepared a draft maintenance plan for FY 2015-16.

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 WMGs.

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 70%. 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 70%.

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

Table 4-14 Status of LADC during January - June 2015

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	66	17	83	15 meetings held out of 18
Total		6	6	43	8,780	103	50	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.

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 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.

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 4-15 Status of LCS January - June 2015

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LCS		Length of work	No. of members in LCS			Remarks
		Target	Achieved		Male	Female	Total	
1	Caring Char	9	7	3.5 km road	182	86	268	Male-5 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	4km rd; 700 sets latrines; 1 market	256	131	387	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	44	11.35 km rd; 1300 sets latrines; 3 markets	893	331	1245	Male-21 Female-11 Mixed-11

In the reporting period 16 WMGs were engaged for construction of WMG centres.

Two LCS Groups already formed in Caring Char are still waiting for work, as the road sections envisaged for them were included in a contractor's contract by LGED.

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.

Water Management centre buildings are progressing well by forming 6 members subcommittee of WMG within their respective area with the support of BWDB and TA team.

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.

MP Hatya attended the event organised for the visiting GoB and Dutch Ministers on 17 June 2015. As the ministers could not come, together with DC and TL she joined in the khatian distribution in Noler Char.

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 from January to June 2015.

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.

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. The status of female membership and participation in meetings in the various FLIs is indicated below.

Table 4-16 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	440	198	132	56	42%	According to GPWM the participation of women in MC to be at least 30% of the members
Noler Char	WMG	05	183	73	60	23	38%	
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	75	37	24	9	33%	
Caring Char	WMG	01	39	19	12	4	33%	
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	44	14	12	4	33%	
Caring Char	LADC	02	70	33	24	8	33%	
Urir Char	LADC	03	66	17	36	12	33%	
Total		25	917	391	300	116	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 4-17 Attendance of members in monthly meetings of WMGs/ WMA/ LADC by gender

Name of Char	Type of FLI	Number of FLIs	Number of meetings held	Attendance			% of female attendance
				Male	Female	Total	
Char Nangulia	WMG	11	59	622	648	1270	55%
Noler char	WMG	05	30	339	253	592	54%
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	12	146	140	286	63%
Caring Char	WMG	01	06	64	65	129	57%
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	06	110	42	152	50%

Caring Char	LADC	02	12	107	104	211	53%
Urir Char	LADC	03	15	248	53	301	62%
Total		25	140	1636	1305	2941	55%

Women members' attendance in the monthly meetings of FLIs on average remained the same as in the previous reporting period.

Land settlement

MoL distributed 490 khatians among landless in the reporting period out of which 13 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 receive more 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 homestead vegetable cultivation, fish culture and poultry and livestock rearing. They are involved in marketing of their own production. They are skilled in post-harvest technology, seed preservation, weeding and harvesting on a limited scale too.

Table 4-18 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%	

There were no changes in female membership of FFs during the reporting period.

Social Forestry Group (SFG)

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

Table 4-19 Distribution of membership in Social Forestry Groups (SFG) by gender

Name of Char	No. of SFG	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
Char Nangulia	170	2503	1747	4250	41%	According to Gender Action Plan female membership in SFGs is supposed to be at least 33%, present average is 38%
Noler char	70	987	758	1745	43%	
Char Ziauddin	27	348	327	675	48%	
Caring Char	44	700	400	1100	36%	
Urir char	47	1001	174	1175	15%	

Char Maksumul	10	131	119	250	48%	
Total	368	5670	3525	9195	38%	

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 4-20 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	170	944	689	1633	42%	According to the Guideline of SFG female membership in the Managing Committee of SFGs is at least 33%, now it is 40%.
Noler Char	70	428	283	711	40%	
Char Ziauddin	27	139	104	243	43%	
Caring Char	44	260	154	414	37%	
Urir char	47	230	85	315	27%	
Char Maksumul	10	46	44	90	49%	
Total	368	2001	1315	3316	40%	

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

As per target, 33% of LCS work is to be done by female LCS members. For the present status of female involvement in LCS reference is made to Table 4-16. Female involvement is 28%, while the target 33%.

Various gender issues

- A gender workshop was held at Proshikha Koitta Manikganj, organized by Gender and Water Alliance Program (GWAPB). Three professionals of CDSP IV participated in the five day workshop (19–22) April 2015.
- A meeting with the MTR mission of GWAPB at Dhaka was attended by GSA on 29/04/2015.
- Gender refresher trainings for WMG members were conducted: 8 events out of 21 as per GAP, of the participants 128 were male 128 and 121 female.
- SFG, FF and NGOs group members training on Gender development was organized in 16 events out of 35 as target, of which SFG- 9, FF- 5, and NGO-2 events; 190 male and 271 women participated in these trainings.
- A total of 100 female beneficiaries received training on tailoring and they have been given one sewing machine each as input support. Now they are earning TK. 2000-6000, which is an additional monthly income.
- 60 Selected women were provided technical training on poultry vaccination (Poultry worker development) from CDSP IV and at the end of the training vaccination kit boxes were distributed among them as input support. Now the poultry workers can get vaccines at Government price. They are earning average monthly additional income of TK 500-600.
- During the reporting period 3,804 female members received training on fish culture, after the training 1,734 members are involved with fish culture. Another 48 women received training on fish nursery, after the training 32 women involved themselves in fish nursery.

- Seven hundred twenty five women received training on Human Rights, Land, and Family laws during the time. They were able to stop 7 early marriages at their own shamaz. Another 1,203 women received training on climate change awareness.

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 2014 -2015 the following activities were scheduled for the reporting period:

- Annual Assessment of WMGs of CDSP I,II,III & IV
- Traffic Count Survey 3rd round 2014
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 5th round
- Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey 5th round.

Annual assessment of WMGs of CDSP I, II, III & IV

Annual assessment of WMGs was scheduled and planned to be conducted during January - March 2015, but due to nationwide political unrest and blockade, ME and KM unit was unable to mobilize its M&E officers to the field for conducting the assessment. The assessment has been re-scheduled to be conducted during January - March 2016.

Traffic Count Survey 3rd round 2015

The traffic count survey 3rd round was scheduled and planned to be conducted during February - March 2015 of this reporting period, but also due to nationwide political unrest and blockade, ME and KM unit was unable to mobilize its M&E officers to the field for conducting the survey. Besides, the traffic movement was drastically reduced during the blockade. The survey has been re-scheduled to be conducted during January - February 2016.

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 5th cycle of PME has been conducted by the MEOs. 26 PME sessions were held using PME tool/ FGD, having key checkpoints/ issues. The sessions were held in the meeting places of each type of group. Group members have been informed and gathered by the Managers, Coordinators and Credit Officers of respective PNGOs. The group leaders played a vital role in gathering their group

members in the session places. In case of WMA, WMG, FF and Market Committee, the President and Secretary have organized their members. There were 6 sessions for NGO groups and 7 for Tube well User Groups (TUG), 3 for Water Management Groups (WMG), 5 for Market committees and 5 for Farmers Forums in different chars of the CDSP IV area. On average 13 participants actively participated in the sessions, in total 334 (64% out of 524) group members from the 5 types of groups. For detailed information please refer to the table and the short write ups below.

Table 4-21 Overview of 5th cycle PME

Groups	No of sessions	Group members		Issues/ checkpoints for discussion
		Total	Present (%)	
NGO group	6	175	110(63%)	(i) Sources of micro-credit/ loans, (ii) production and consumption of homestead gardening, (iii) rearing poultry birds and animals, (iv) health and family planning, (v) income earning by women, (vi) enterprises owned/operated by women, (vii) household food security, (viii) socio-economic condition, (vi) education & communication.
TUG	7	117	89(76%)	(i) Hygienic and sanitation conditions, (ii) sources of safe water and distance thereof, (iii) sanitary latrine (iv) impact of use of contaminated water and (v) health and nutrition.
WMG	3	36	25(69%)	(i) Formation of WMG, (ii) development of communication system, (ii) water drainage & removal of cross-dams, (iii) educational institutions, (iv) social and family conditions and (v) active participation of women in water management and society.
Market committee	5	46	34(74%)	(i) Establishment of markets/ value chain centres, (ii) development of market, (iii) communication systems in place, (iv) forward and backward linkages, (v) encourages local producers to sell their products, and (vi) participation of women in weekly market days.
FF	5	150	76(51%)	(i) Conditions of agricultural land, (ii) flood and water logging (iii) sources & preservation of seeds, (iv) knowledge about HYV crops, (v) production & utilization of organic fertilizer, (vi) utilization pesticides, (vii) cropping intensity, (viii) homestead gardening and (ix) cost of cultivation & incomes from farming.

Brief findings of PME are group wise described below.

PME of NGO Groups

Main objectives of formation of NGO groups are (i) to empower women char dwellers, (ii) to encourage group savings, and (iii) to generate income through utilizing microcredit available from PNGOs. After joining with CDSP IV, NGO group members are regularly participating in group savings and they have access to micro-credit from NGOs which is much preferred than from traditional money lenders. NGOs have provided them training on IGAs like tailoring, poultry & livestock rearing, fish culture and agri-nursery-farming including nursery development, health & family planning and hygiene & sanitation. They are doing many income generating activities like homestead gardening, poultry & cattle rearing and tailoring and handicrafts. Some women reported that there is crisis of vaccines for poultry birds and cattle. It has been observed through discussion that some of them have lack of knowledge about compost fertilizer. Some women are earning good money by making nice designed caps which are exported to Arabian countries. 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. Some of them are operating profitable tailoring houses and become an earning member of their family. Some of the women tailors become master tailors and teaching

girls and women for reasonable fees. They have access to safe water due to CDSP IV 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 to schools. Some schools have been shifted into the newly built cyclone shelters. 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

Key objectives of formation of TUGs are (i) to establish at all levels that installed DTWs are not the property of any individual or private bodies, (ii) to ensure proper use and repairing and maintenance collectively and (iii) to ensure implementation of joint decisions in all kinds of issues related to water and sanitation. TUGs have been established by PNGOs supported by CDSP IV. Currently the TUG group members look after the management of DTWs. At present they have better access to water than before CDSP IV. They are practising good hygienic and sanitation behaviour to keep them 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 due to installation of DTWs at different locations i.e. at 50, 100 or 200 meter distance. They keep their children clean and safe. Incidence of water borne diseases like diarrhoea, jaundice, scabies have reduced and they are not suffering frequently of it like in the past. It has been observed that there are some DTW-platforms cracked and broken, which need to be repaired.

PME of WMG groups

Key objectives of formation of WMG are (i) to increase peoples' active participation in the areas of water management (i.e. reducing loss of water, optimum utilization of water, conservation water, infiltration of saline water and drainage of excess water), (ii) maintenance & smooth operation of water control drainage infrastructures built by BWDB, and (iii) to keep informed respective agencies about problems identified in existing water control infrastructures. The WMG members have mentioned before CDSP interventions there have been no formal institutions for selection of sites of infrastructures like cyclone centres, culverts, sluices, and other drainage systems. Currently, WMG members are actively involved in identifying scopes for new infrastructures, maintaining existing water infrastructures and also are involved in smooth operation of such. 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. Due to development of roads, embankments and sluices, they can grow more agricultural crops and they can export excess produces to distant markets with good money due to development of value chain facilities. Such communication system has been developed based on the 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

The objective of formation of market committees is (i) to create better marketing facilities, (ii) to strengthen forward and backward linkages, (iii) to promote hygienic conditions in and around the market, (iv) to promote one stop shopping from farm to the wholesalers, retailers/ customers. Initially say in 2001 there were a very limited number of shops, hardly one or two shops in each char. The number of shops increased over 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 committee to look after its management and onward development. The market committee members mentioned that the communication system has improved due to construction of rural roads, culverts and embankment in char areas by CDSP IV. At present agricultural seeds and other agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, are readily available in all market places. In the past only grocery materials used to be imported from outside upazilas and districts, but now clothes, beddings and housing construction material are also imported by the shop owners. Most markets have their own weekly market days when many wholesale and retailers come to the market to sell and buy their goods.

PME of Farmers Forum

The objective of organizing Farmers Forum (FF) is to enable farmers to make better use of their land. Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) is promoting agricultural technologies adapted to saline conditions and resilient to climate change. 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. Farmers are growing paddy, okra, ground nut, water melon, country beans, sugar cane, bitter gourd and several types of corns. In some areas cropping intensity has increased. In some land chillies, sweet potatoes and khesari pulses grow better than before. Farmers have better knowledge and skills due to training activities supported by CDSP. Farmers now can produce composted fertilizer and they are using it into their land. As a result they do not need to purchase chemical fertilizer. Farmers reported that in the past cultivation cost was cheaper, as now-a-days they spend more money than before due to use of mechanized farming e.g. use of tractor. The participants mentioned that due to practice of homestead gardening they are more secure in respect of seasonal food insecurity.

Assessment of Newly Trained Women Tailors Supported by CDSP IV and PNGOs

In addition to above PME surveys, to assess the effectiveness and impact of non-farm IGA-Tailoring, the ME and KM unit conducted direct interviews with 12 newly trained women tailors operating in the command areas of the four PNGOs. Observations and findings have been documented in the form of case profiles presented in an MS PowerPoint titled “**Tales of New Tailors Supported and Trained by CDSP IV and its PNGOs**”.

100 Women char dwellers were selected and trained by PNGOs of CDSP IV on **non-farm IGA-tailoring** (a recommended activity included in section 68(ii) of IFAD’s Working Document 9). Women were selected by PNGOs based on set criteria: (i) Age 20-45, (ii) pre-experience of tailoring, (iii) reading and writing ability, (iv) preferably destitute, widow, divorcee, refused women and poor and (v) not to be pregnant and lactating mother (due to 30-days residential training).

Table 4-22 Distribution of Trained Women Tailors by Char and PNGO

Name of Char	brac	SSUS	DUS	SDI	Total
Char Nangulia	20	13	9	8	50
Noler Char	5	12	6	0	23
Caring Char	10	0	0	0	10
Char Ziauddin	10	0	0	0	10
Urir Char	0	0	0	7	7
Total	45	25	15	15	100

Per participant cost of the training was about Tk. 25,000. This included remuneration of two qualified trainers, cost of inputs like a new sewing machine, cost of residential accommodation and venue. The training was conducted sequentially in 5 batches, with 20 women per batch. Each trainee has been provided a new Singer sewing machine, a tool box, scissors, a measuring scale and a tape. The objectives and expected outputs from non-farm IGA “Tailoring” were as follows:

Objectives of Tailoring Training: (i) to enhance the quality of life of women char dwellers through increased knowledge and skills and (ii) to help women to be able to stand on their feet and be an earning member of the family/ household.

Expected Outputs: (i) the training covered areas of sewing (*stitching and sewing machine operations & maintenance*) and tailoring (*measuring and cutting of fabric items for specific clothing items*), (ii) delivered a practical and well-designed handbook and (iii) women became skilled in sewing and tailoring

Key Findings and Impact Observed from Interviews with New Women Tailors

- Most of the women are operating their tailoring houses either in their own homes or in relatives houses (for the cases of divorced, separated, widow etc) and have become earning members of their families/ households.
- The newly trained women tailors are earning a net amount of Tk. 2,000 to Tk. 5,000 per month from sewing and contributing to their family with livelihood support and children education.

- All of them are also generating group savings and depositing @ Tk. 30 to Tk. 80 per week for the future.
- Some of them are earning extra profit of Tk. 500 to Tk. 800 per month from selling of clothes.
- Main sources of their running capitals (ranging from Tk. 10,000 to Tk. 30,000) are mainly from PNGOs, but sometimes they take loans from their parents (without interest), or use cash in hand generated from selling of poultry birds, vegetables or fishes. They are repaying their instalments on a regular basis from their net income.
- Some of them became master tailors and have been teaching local girls and women for Tk. 1500 to Tk. 2500 per month (e.g. Ms. Sultana and Ms. Nayon of brac, Mujibbazar, Caring char).
- One trained woman was found to be performing as contract tailor of a tailoring house located in Darbesh Bazar and is getting 15-20 orders per week (Ms. Jinnat Begum of SSUS).
- Though PNGOs have done good jobs in selection of women members as per criteria. Still there are examples of poor targeting which could be avoided if strict compliance with the set criteria had been maintained. For example:
 - Selecting two women residing as very close neighbours created competition between the new tailors. Such situation could have been easily avoided by keeping a distance between two selections in a wider char 'somaj' or community.
 - Selecting women from locations where already 5-8 women tailors are operating their tailoring houses.
 - One trained group member was found to be left out of her residence and is working in a garment at Chittagong, with her machine lying idle in her residence.

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
- Training on Health and Family Planning.
- Training on disaster preparedness.

During this reporting period (January to June 2015) the fifth cycle KAP survey was conducted by the M&E team with a sample of 480 randomly selected farmers as follows:

- 180 farmers for Farmers Forum (FF), homestead gardening by NGO group, and IGA poultry rearing by NGO group
- 240 farmers for IGA cow rearing, health & family planning and IGA goat rearing and legal & human rights (LHR)
- 60 group members of the NGO group who have received training on disaster preparedness.

The comparative results between the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th cycle KAP surveys show that the knowledge level of farmers has increased in all cases of field training. The attitude and practice level shows that training contents and delivery method for training on field crop and homestead gardening was good. In

comparison between the 4th and 5th cycle KAP result, significant changes are observed. No HH has been found to have poor Knowledge level; 83% had good and 17% moderate knowledge level. All of the surveyed HHs practicing their knowledge gained from training on **field crop and homestead gardening**. Similar trend was found in the cases of **cow rearing** farmers (100%). KAP surveys also revealed that more than 80% farmers are practicing in the areas of **poultry rearing** and **homestead** gardening. The KAP surveys reveal that farmers and participants are practicing in the areas of LHR (23%), disaster preparedness (47%), goat rearing (56%) and HFP (69%) respectively. Detailed scores of the KAP surveys are shown below:

Table 4-23 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 response
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
Fifth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	0	17	83	100	-	-

B. Homestead gardening for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No response
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
Fifth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	5	61	34	81	19	0

C. Poultry rearing for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practices level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No response
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
Fifth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	6	70	24	82	37	12

D. Goat rearing for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No response
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	53	45	2	19	67	14
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	33	56	11	24	62	14
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	20	57	23	30	65	5
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	10	64	25	56	22	22

E. Cow rearing for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No response
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	46	50	4	18	74	8
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	30	60	10	34	51	15
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	25	59	19	41	48	11
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	0	17	83	100	0	0

F. Legal and human rights for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No response
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	65	33	2	4	66	30
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	55	38	7	6	51	43
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	36	36	27	7	23	71
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	6	53	41	23	15	62

G. Health and family planning for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No response
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2013)	44	54	2	57	19	24
Second Cycle (Jul-Dec 2013)	19	62	19	63	13	24
Third Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	12	53	35	66	13	21
Fourth Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	8	57	35	69	11	20

H. Disaster Preparedness for NGO group members						
KAP Cycle	Knowledge level (%)			Practice level (%)		
	Poor	Moderate	Good	Practiced	Not practiced	No response
First Cycle (Jan-Jun 2014)	12	66	22	32	24	45
Second Cycle (Jan-Jun 2015)	8	57	35	47	53	0

Some Observations from KAP Surveys: (i) Farmers rear cows using loan from PNGOs, (ii) Farmers are repaying loan instalments from net income earned from selling poultry birds and livestock, (iii) There is a reducing trend of divorces, but still early marriage is a serious concern because the parents can easily collect adult birth certificates for their girls, (iv) some LHR and HFPP coordinators are spending more times in collection of loan instalments than their prescribed jobs and (v) farmers have to pay more money for mechanized tractors due to lack of livestock in their char areas.

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. 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.

During the mission, the first annual Knowledge Management Action Plan for 2015 has been developed in cooperation with the CDSP IV staff, in particular with the M&E/ KM Adviser. The final mission report was published as Mission Report No 8. As a follow up of the mission CDSP IV has initiated to fill the good practice database through **the good practice template** as developed by the mission. During January - June 2015 period, a total of six good practices have been identified and reported by CDSP IV staff members: (i) Utilizing vermin compost in place of chemical fertilizer, (ii) Tailoring - an effective non-farm IGA for changing life of poor women char-dwellers, (iii) Behaviour change communication on hygiene and sanitation for Water and sanitation component, (iv) Adaptation of permanent method of family planning, (v) Poultry Vaccination Programme and (vi) Contributing to tree plantation through development of women plant nurseries.

Under the **disaster and climate sub-component**, an important bill board has been published. The 1st Poster titled as “Disaster Management and Climate Change” that bears the key messages (i) Plant trees before cutting trees, (ii) Use improved cooking system, (iii) Use of hygienic latrines and (iv) Disposal of waste.

Under the **water and sanitation sub-component**, a flip chart has been developed titled as “Water and Sanitation Flip Chart” that bears the key messages (i) Act on behavioural change issues, (ii) Ensure safe water and sanitation for your family, (iii) Promote hygiene.

With respect to **gender balance and development**, two posters have been published. The 1st one titled as “Women Do Not Work!!!!” bears key messages (i) Women cook for family members, (ii) Take care of kids and family, (iii) Do house-keeping activities and (iv) Take part in income generating activities. The 2nd one title as “Gender Discrimination between Boys and Girls” bearing key messages (i) Provide improved diets to boys rather than girls, (ii) Arrange early marriages for girls, (iii) Engage girls in HH work and allow boys to play outside and (iv) Prefer to send boys to schools rather than girls.

More interesting relevant information, videos and pictures you may visit following links:

- www.cdsp.org.bd
- www.vimeo.com/cdspiv
- www.photo.cdsp.org.bd

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 first half of 2014.

TA Team contracted out the 2nd feasibility study to a 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 and the study is to be completed in November 2015.

The FS team submitted their Inception report in January 2015 and their Interim Report in April 2015. During the reporting period, a Mission by Mr. Hero Heering visited the FS areas and reviewed the Interim Report. The mission's findings are presented in Mission Report No 9, giving recommendations on completion of the study, with special attention on how the morphological processes and stability of the island are addressed.

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 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 gender workshop was held at Proshikha Koitta Manikganj, organized by Gender and Water Alliance Program (GWAPB). Three professionals of CDSP IV participated in the five day workshop (19–22) April 2015.

A meeting with the MTR mission of GWAPB at Dhaka was attended by GSA on 29/ 04/ 2015 and TA Team gave feedback on the cooperation between CDSP IV and GWAPB.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

Four Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings, the 36th to 39th were held during the reporting period, all four in Dhaka, due to the political situation in the country in the early months of 2015. The meetings reviewed among others preparation of the IFAD MTR, 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 a PD Meeting for Food Security Projects at EKN and a round table on FS and Sexual and Reproductive Health in attendance of the Dutch Deputy DG International Cooperation. 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. The IFAD Mid Term Review mission visited CDSP IV from 8 to 17th March 2015. Due to the ongoing unrest experienced in Bangladesh the mission could not visit the project area, so it was limited to a desk review.

During the reporting period, on Wednesday 17 June, a high level delegation from the Netherlands/ Bangladesh, including two Dutch Ministers, the one for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and the one for Infrastructure and Environment and the Bengali Minister for Water Resources were planned to visit CDSP IV, escorted by a range of Dutch and Bengali dignitaries. Unfortunately the helicopter transporting the delegations could not fly to Saddam Bazar in Noler Char, where the landing pad was constructed, due to bad weather. Nevertheless, the program prepared was largely performed in attendance of the MP and Chairman Hatiya, DC Noakhali, PCD and all PDs and others. It included a presentation on CDSP by TL and a large scale khatian distribution among the people of Noler Char.

5.2 The governmental implementing agencies

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

5.3 The Technical Assistance team

In **Annex 6** the CDSP IV staffing per 30 June 2015 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

From 4 till 18 May 2015 Dr Hero Heering of Euroconsult Mott MacDonald visited CDSP IV on a short term mission on Support to the Second Feasibility Study.

5.4 Reporting

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

- CDSP IV Progress Report No 8, July – December 2014, February 2015.
- CDSP IV Technical Report No 8, Mid-Term RIMS Report, February 2015.
- Interim Report Feasibility Study of Cluster of Chars (Dhal Char, Char Kola Toli and Char Mozammel), DDC & IWM, March 2015.
- CDSP IV AWPB 2015 – 2016, April 2015.
- CDSP IV Mid Term Review Report, IFAD, May 2015.
- CDSP IV Technical Report No 9, (Draft) Annual Outcome Survey 2014, June 2015.
- CDSP IV Mission Report No 9, Support to the Second Feasibility Study, June 2015.

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 on 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.6,120.15 Million (US\$ 81.70 Million) at an enhanced exchange rate of BDT 77 to US\$1 used by LGED, DAE and MoL and FD @ BDT 80 against the original DPP rate of BDT 70 to US\$1. 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 Project is financed by IFAD (57.96% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (24.27%) and the Government of Bangladesh (16.78%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (0.99%). 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

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,051.75	27.99
02	Internal Infrastructure	2,789.37	36.15
03	Land Settlement and titling	58.30	0.74
04	Support to livelihood	394.39	6.26
05	TA and Management Support	763.97	9.75
06	Beneficiary Contribution	62.37	0.81
	Total	6,120.15	81.70

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

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	3,562.47	47.35	57.96
02	GoN	1,473.00	19.83	24.27
03	GoB	1,022.31	13.71	16.78
04	Beneficiary Contribution	62.37	00.81	00.99
	Total	6,120.15	81.70	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) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2014 - 2015 against which a sum of TK 441.94 Million (US\$ 5.74 Million) has been spent during January - June 2015, while TK 714.95 Million (US\$ 9.64 Million) was spent during the financial year 2014 - 2015.

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the six year project period is TK.1,475.53 Million (US\$ 21.53 Million). A sum of TK 300.37 Million (US \$ 3.90 Million) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2014 – 2015, against which TK 121.60 Million (US\$ 1.58 Million) was spent during January to June 2015, while TK 224.64 Million (US\$ 3.05 Million) was spent during the financial year 2014 - 2015.

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) was projected to be incurred during the financial year 2014 – 2015 against which TK 111.50 Million (US\$ 1.45 Million) was spent during January to June 2015, while TK 171.28 Million (US\$ 2.30 Million) was spent during the financial year 2014 - 2015.

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 would 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

No withdrawal applications were submitted to IFAD during the reported period, so no funds were received in the period. Fund requirements of the IAs during the reported period were met from funds received against withdrawal application No. 5 of December 2014. US\$ 9.10 million was received, 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 (Million)
			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	190.00	50.00
B	Social Forestry	FD	115.31	1.50	57.48	0.75	57.48	0.75	49.20	49.20	0.00
	Sub-Total		496.24	6.45	247.77	3.22	247.77	3.22	289.20	239.20	50.00
2	Internal Infrastructure										
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	726.44	9.43	362.34	4.71	362.34	4.71	470.00	470.00	00.00
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	22.99	0.30	11.23	0.14	11.23	0.14	60.00	60.00	00.00
	Sub-Total		749.43	9.73	373.57	4.85	373.57	4.85	530.00	530.00	00.00
3	Land Settlement and Titling	MoL	2.91	0.04	1.45	0.02	1.45	0.02	14.70	14.41	0.29
4	Support to Livelihood										
	Agriculture Development	DAE	17.13	0.22	6.92	0.08	6.92	0.08	18.20	18.20	0.00
	Total		1,265.71	16.44	629.71	8.17	629.71	8.17	852.10	801.81	50.29

6.7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

The expenditures from IFAD funds in the period 1st January 2015 to 30th June 2015 against the approved ADP budget allocation and payable against ADP and RADP 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	560.18
b	Social Forestry	FD	115.31	373.30	57.48	221.50	137.20
	Sub-Total		496.24	1,594.17	247.77	966.27	697.38
2	Internal Infrastructure						
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	726.44	1,855.76	362.34	1,218.65	834.18
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	22.99	141.86	11.23	80.77	99.82
	Sub-Total		749.43	1,997.62	373.57	1,299.42	934.00
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	2.91	35.29	1.45	19.82	22.80
4	Support to Livelihood						
	Agriculture Development	DAE	17.13	61.12	6.92	37.61	47.59
	Total		1,265.71	3,688.20	629.71	2,323.12	1,701.77

6.8 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds in the period 1st January 2015 to 30th June 2015 against the approved ADP and RADP budget/ allocation and payable against ADP and RADP 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 30 June 2015	Expenditures Incurred Cumulative by 30 June 2015
			For 2014-2015	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes					
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	59.00	273.30	158.43	158.43
B	Social Forestry	FD	2.60	10.20	6.51	6.51
	Sub-Total		61.60	283.50	164.94	164.94
2	Internal Infrastructure					

A	Protection from climate change	LGED	120.00	268.60	267.38	267.38
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	5.00	39.70	22.13	22.13
	Sub-Total		125.00	308.30	289.51	289.51
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	2.90	14.80	11.97	11.97
4	Support to Livelihood					
	Agriculture Development	DAE	1.90	6.80	3.14	3.14
	Total		191.40	613.40	469.56	469.56

6.9 Expenditures from GoN Funds

6.9.1 Expenditures from GoN funds for infrastructure development

So far BDT Million 71.92 has been spent from GoN funds for infrastructure for BWDB, BDT Million 12.31 for DPHE and BDT Million 108.82 for LGED and BDT Million 0.21 for FD. The total amount spent for infrastructure development from GoN funds so far is BDT Million 193.26.

6.9.2 Expenditures from GoN funds for TA

Expenditures for Technical Assistance in the period 1 January 2015 – 30th June 2015 amounted to Euro 510,672 while total expenditures up to 30th June 2015 are Euro 3,909,305. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 30th June 2015 is presented in **Annex 7**.

6.9.3 Development of CDSP IV Project in Financial Operations

70% Of the remaining work on installation of Tally Accounting Software at 7 outstations, namely, LGED, Noakhali and Chittagong, DPHE, Noakhali, DAE, FD, Feni RAC of BWDB and CDSP IV Project Office at Noakhali was completed during the reporting period in line with IFAD supervision missions' recommendations. Hand on training was imparted to the accountants after installation of the software.

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. There was some shortage of funds due to reduced RADP funding, due to uncertainty regarding the political situation in the early months of the year.

- *Law and order situation in the project areas*

It is assumed that the project areas are sufficiently safe for access of project staff and for contractors, hired to execute the works. The political situation was difficult in the first months of 2015, which made movement risky. Thanks to dedication of project staff they still went to the field as much as possible. *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. The political situation in the country was not favourable for progress of works in the first months of 2015, but supply of construction materials by boat and work of contractors continued at a reasonable level.

- *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering may help. *Availability and transport of materials was and 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 was the case; regular PMC meetings were held and functionality and attendance are high.*

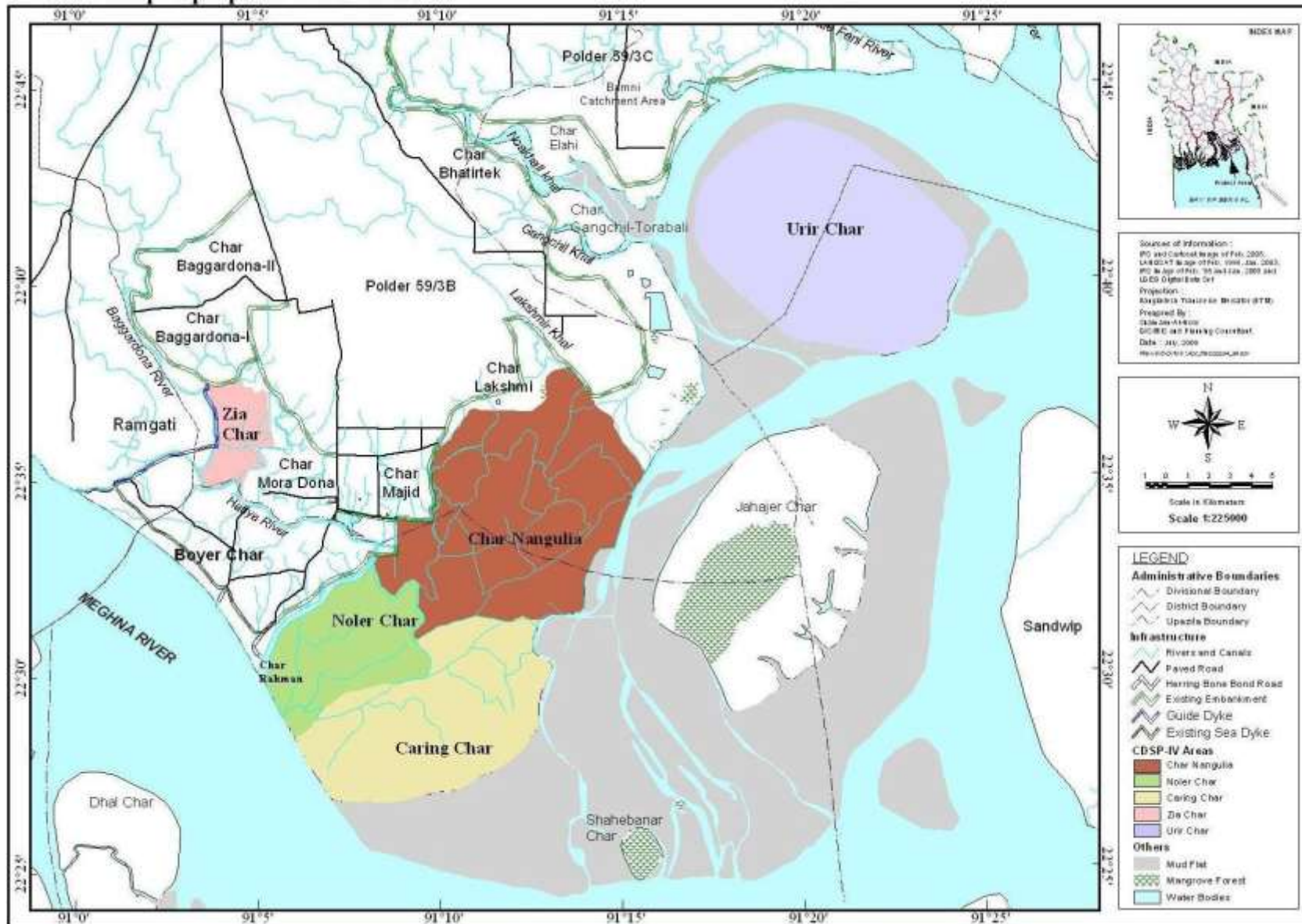
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Progress as of 30 June 2015
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"> - 7,000 - No data - 27,654 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"> - 60% WMG - 65%-68% - 2 Annual outcome surveys - 1MTR RIMS
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"> - 198 km road constructed - 11,000 have access to shelter - School started in 50% shelters - 21,413 HH access to safe drinking water and 13,062 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"> - 8,845 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"> - 8,000 farmers (40% adoption) - 20,306 female farmers - 19,500 HH using H&FP services - 10,677 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 - 23 km - 19 WMG 1 WMA - 368 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"> - 198 km - 4 bridges, 107 culverts - 2 - No data - 16 shelters - None - 1,127 DTWs - 27,654 HH - 13,062 - 1,245 LCS members (male-893, female-321)
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8,445 HH - 2,094 HH received khatians
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 - 26,373 women - 234 HW and 13 clinics - 20,236 women trained - 10,677 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government continues to support coastal development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress Report-9 - Technical report-9 - Mission Report-9 - KAP report-5 - 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
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. Sadequul Islam
Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihood), CDSP-IV.

Four PMC meetings (36th – 39th) were held during the reporting period, all 4 in Dhaka.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing per 30 June 2015

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 till 1 May 2015
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. Kiran Sankar Sarkar	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	1/1/2015
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.			
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.		Speedboat Shipper	
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 30 June 2015

Euro

Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim Jan.-June 2015	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	1,974,657	245,418	2,220,076	1,328,262
2	Technical/ administrative Staff	661,680	387,295	55,140	442,435	219,245
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	343,748	51,180	394,928	344,512
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	90,891	2,687	93,579	226,321
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	192,074	77,214	269,288	201,212
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	33,835	5,683	39,518	90,232
7	Contracted services	73,000	5,858	1,968	7,825	65,175
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	308,372	57,725	366,097	268,103
9	Office Construction	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>3,386,730</i>	<i>497,016</i>	<i>3,883,746</i>	<i>2,743,062</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	11,902	13,656	25,558	305,782
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>3,398,632</i>	<i>510,672</i>	<i>3,909,305</i>	<i>3,048,844</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	1,446,925	298,947	1,745,872	1,531,128
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>1,446,925</i>	<i>298,947</i>	<i>1,745,872</i>	<i>2,052,128</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	4,845,557	809,620	5,655,177	5,100,972

Annex 8. Training provided by TA Team, IAs and PNGOs January – June 2015

SI No.	Title of Training	Facilitated by	Duration	Batch	Participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Refreshers training on Value Chain Development	PNGOs	1 day	14	283	67	350
2.	Awareness meeting on marriage register, UP member & Elites	PNGOs	1 day	13	228	87	315
3.	Training on Non-farm IGA (Tailoring)	PNGOs	30 days	5	0	100	100
4.	Awareness training on LHR	PNGOs	5 days	29	0	725	725
5.	Motivation tour	PNGOs	1 day	7	0	77	77
6.	Annual refreshers training on Disaster & Climate change	PNGOs	1 day	49	0	1203	1203
7.	Refreshers HFPF (Health & Family Planning Facilitator)	PNGOs	1 day	1	0	39	39
8.	Training on TBA Refresher	PNGOs	1 day	78	0	195	195
9.	Field Day Observation	PNGOs	1 day	47	0	940	940
10.	ToT on Fisheries, Poultry and Livestock of PNGOs coordinator	PNGOs	8 days	1	15	0	15
11.	Monthly Coordination meeting	PNGOs	1 day	78	924	246	1170
12.	Quarterly Coordination meeting	PNGs	1 day	8	136	40	176
13.	SFG training on Social Forestry for Mitigation of Climate Change	FD	2 days	52	754	546	1300
14.	Poultry workers training	TA Team	3 days	3	0	60	60
15.	Orientation of Rural Elite	PNGOs	1 day	28	250	320	570
16.	HRLE Class	PNGOs	22 days	71	0	1797	1797
17.	CTF Training on Hygiene & DTW repairing	PNGOs	3 days	16	0	310	310
18.	Gender Development Orientation training of SFG, FF, NGO group and WMG	TA Team	1 day	11	190	271	461
19.	Training on Fruits & Vegetable cultivation (Summer)	PNGOs	1 day	74	0	1480	1480
20.	Technical Training on Khrif-1, 2	DAE	1 day	147	2612	1798	4410
21.	Residential Technical Training	DAE	4 day	18	187	173	360
22.	Day observation on Human Rights	PNGOs	1 day	13	1500	1400	2900
23.	Training on Fish culture management	PNGOs	2 days	111	0	2782	2782
24.	Day observation on Disaster	PNGOs	1 day	13	1000	1612	2612
25.	World Health Day observation	PNGOs	1 day	13	650	2550	3200
26.	LCS Training	LGED/DPHE	1day	11	131	67	198
27.	Workshop with LGI, NGO and PR	FD	1 day	12	255	45	300
28.	SFG Cross visit	FD	1 day	12	378	222	600

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29.	SFG benefit sharing agreement workshop	FD	1 day	52	754	546	1300
30.	Watcher training	FD	2 days	6	130	20	150
31.	SFG Follow up training	FD	1 day	35	541	334	875
32.	World Environment day observation	TA team	1 day	12	800	1630	2430
33.	Gender Development Refreshers to WMG	TA Team	1 day	8	128	121	249
34.	Training on Fingerling Production management	TA Team	3 days	2	0	48	48
	Total			1050	11846	21851	33697

Annex 9. Overview of FLI's 30 June 2015

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 Workers	No of Nurserers
Char Nangulia								
1	Dorbesh Khal- WMG	4	23	37	55	2	2	3
2	North Nangulia Khal- WMG	3	03	44	60	3	3	1
3	South Nangulia Khal-WMG	5	10	71	82	6	5	1
4	Bhuiyar Khal-WMG	3	20	41	54	2	1	4
5	Nonar Khal-WMG	3	21	19	50	1	2	0
6	North Katakhal Khal-01 WMG	3	13	41	49	0	3	3
7	South Katakhal Khal-01 WMG	3	17	31	42	2	1	3
8	North Katakhal Khal-02 WMG	4	08	45	50	0	3	1
9	South Khatkhal -02 WMG	3	17	30	44	0	2	2
10	Boro Khal- WMG	3	26	31	45	0	2	2
11	Lakshmi Khal- WMG	3	12	33	42	0	1	0
	Total	37	170	423	573	16	25	20
Noler Char								
1	Howar Khal-01- WMG	5	16	45	71	2	4	4
2	Rahamat pur Khal- WMG	5	11	51	69	4	2	2
3	Chanandi Khal- WMG	5	08	37	38	2	2	1
4	Milon Khal- WMG	4	10	40	40	2	4	1
5	Alamin Khal- WMG	6	25	44	63	3	3	4
	Total	25	70	217	281	13	15	12
Caring Char								
1	Bathankhal-LADC	3	13	54	72	2	3	4
2	Shahabani Bazar- LADC	4	09	36	48	4	4	4
3	Mujib Bazar- LADC	5	18	34	17	0	0	0
4	Caring Khal –WMG	3	4	56	38	1	3	0
	Total	15	44	180	175	7	10	8
Char Ziauddin								
1	Char Bagga Khal –WMG	3	11	45	13	01	2	1
2	Motobi Khal- WMG	4	16	35	32	01	3	3
	Total	7	27	80	45	2	5	4
Urir Char								
1	LADC-01	2	0	28	10	0	0	0
2	LADC-02	2	8	35	28	1	3	4
3	LADC-03	2	39	21	20	1	2	0
	Total	6	47	84	58	2	5	0
1	Boyer Char/ Teliur	0	10	0	22	4	0	0
	Grand Total	90	368	984	1154	44	60	48