



**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
**Local Government Engineering Department**

**11**

**Annual Report**  
**July 2012- June 2013**

**Community Based Resource Management Project**

**July 2013**

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
**Local Government Engineering Department**



*Mr. Moyazzem Hossain Ratan MP of Sunamganj 1 and Chief Engineer, LGED, Mr. Md. Wahidur Rahman distributing profit among BUG members at Upazila Parishad Auditorium, Dharmapasha Upazila, Sunamganj.*

**Annual Progress Report**  
**2012 – 2013**

**Community Based Resource Management Project**  
**(IFAD Loan No. 567 – BD)**

**July 2013**

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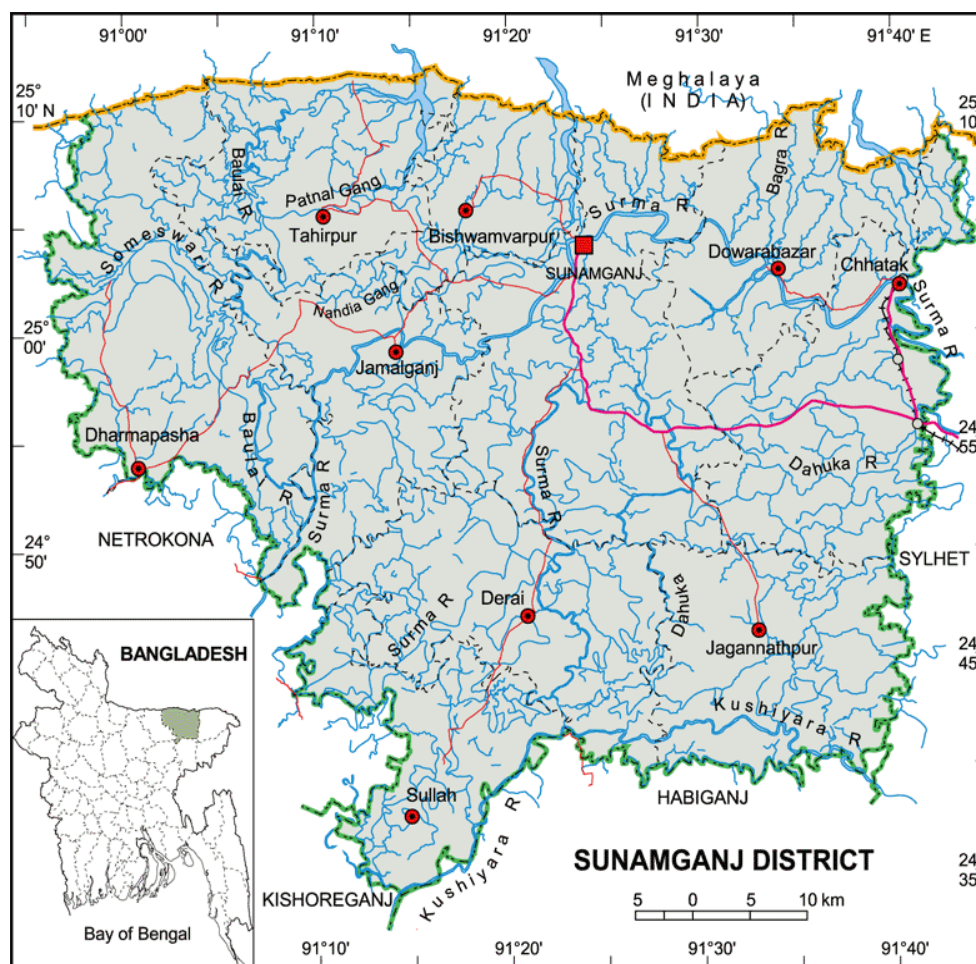
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## Abbreviation and Glossary

AI	Artificial Insemination
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
Beel	A saucer-like depression that generally retains water throughout the year. Other way can say - deeper part of Haor basin
BMC	Beel management Committee
BRRl	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BUG	Beel User Group
CBRMP	Community Based Resource Management Project
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
CO	Credit Organization
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
<i>Dakhin</i>	South
DCC	District Coordination Committee
Haor	A bowl shaped depression between the natural levees of a river mostly found in the north-eastern region of greater Mymensingh and Sylhet districts
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
HH	Household
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMC	Infrastructure Management Committee
IGA	Income Generating Activities
<i>Kandha</i>	Higher levees in haor basin
LCS	Labour Contracting Society
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MPAT	Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tools
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
SO	Social Organizer
MOL	Ministry of Land
MVC	Multi-purpose Village Centre
MTR	Mid-term Review
IMED	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Department
Khal	Canal
UCC	Union Coordination Committee
UNO	Upazial Nirbahi Officer

## Project Location Map



### Year-wise Project Intervention:

Sunamganj Sadar:	2003
<i>Dakhin</i> Sunamganj:	2003
Bishwamvarpur:	2003
Jamalganj:	2004
Tahirpur:	2005
Derai:	2006
Sullah:	2007
Dowarabazar:	2007
Dharmapasha:	2007
Chhatak:	2010 (with limited work)
Jogonathpur:	2010 (with limited work)

## Executive Summary

The report covers the period from July 2012 to end of June 2013, and it was year 11 of 12 years project with ending in July 2014. The report includes the project progress of the reporting period as well as reflects the cumulative status of project's total as on 30 June, 2013.

The year was quite eventful. All the five components have turned out successfully reaching the targets. The project has reached 86,737 households from 1090 villages in 11 upazilas. The project exerted full efforts to assist the people to get increased access to resources, technologies, skill and infrastructural facilities. The participation of the community irrespective of man and woman has largely increased in development activities and that has resulted in remarkable progress in their livelihoods and social lives.

The summary status of the project progress until June 2013 of the all components is as follows:

Microfinance component by the end of this reporting year has formed 2,995 COs against the total target of 3000 and enrolled 86,737 (96%) of the total target of which 25,194 are men and 61,543 are women. The groups have accumulated savings of Tk. 1223.43 lac. The loan so far has disbursed to 44,466 members of an amount of Tk.3,539.50 lac, of which Tk. 1,268.84 lac was provided through revolving CO savings and Tk. 2,270.66 lac from project credit line. The project provided Tk. 914.56 lac to Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) for credit operation, but following a decision of IFAD Mission, credit disbursement through BKB had been terminated since 2010 and the fund given to BKB is in process it can be diverted to other priority development works like infrastructural development. By this time Tk. 700 lac has been taken back from BKB and around Tk. 214.56 lac, with outstanding Tk 7215.90 lac, lies in operation from project credit line.

The graduation of CO that the project started in the year 2009 has been progressing well. A total of 2916 COs have been graduated by this year against the target of 2985.

This year a total of 281 COs have been brought under internal audit, and it is observed all objections and recommendations of last audit have been addressed adequately and that has brought a significant change in better governance of COs. Besides Internal audit, 212 COs have undergone preparation of final account for graduation.

Labour Intensive Infrastructure component has so far built 493 (301 Nos by LCS. and Contractor: 192 Nos.by Contractor) numbers of roads comprising 333.98 km in 11 upazilas and that has directly connected more than 931 villages with upstream road network. The impacts of roads on rural livelihoods are very significant. Apart from roads, this component by this time has installed a total of 2,595 numbers of tubewells, distributed 78406 numbers of slab-latrines (one slab and three rings per package), and constructed 29 numbers of multi-purpose village centers (MVC) and 19 Number of village protection walls of 5.47 km. To meet the arsenic problem in tubewell water, 1261 numbers of SONO water filter were given to community to mitigate arsenic problem. All these have largely benefited the community people, particularly the women. The work load of women in collecting water has reduced, for better sanitation the intensity of many common diseases has decreased, sitting for group meeting and other social gathering has become easy having MVC at locality and village protection walls have given protection of villagers from catastrophic wave action and saved their lives and livelihoods which was too common to them before that built.

Introduction of concrete block-road with its innovative features like simple design; built by locally available materials; higher scope of community involvement, particularly for women - at all stages of road construction and maintenance; cost effectiveness; scope of higher safety; and resilience to survive in submergible condition in haor area has brought a major breakthrough to

address the communication problem in project area and generated additional opportunities of employments for the poor.

Fisheries Development component till to date has made available 235 numbers of beels to the community. A total of 235 BUGs have been formed comprising 8,419 members of which 2,081 are women (25%). Among the accessed beel 230 beels have been harvested with a catch of 320,103 kg of fish valued to Tk. 39,399,941. Benefit distributed among the fishers is Tk. 17,415,209 and revenue given so far to public account by fishers is Tk. 27,639,891. A total of 70 beels have been brought under development through re-excavation and that has generated 132,848 labour-days of employment for the poor. The beel management by BUGs has become stronger and the conservation measures of the resources have become more systematic and brought good results in increased fish production and species diversity. The fish catch and diversity monitoring report that has been being carried out every year by WorldFish Center reported the overall production, species diversity and income are progressing in a sustained manner.

Agriculture and Livestock production development component so far has introduced 115 numbers of improved technologies in Sunamganj through research trial and demonstration. Till to date a total of 77,757 numbers of small holding farmers, of which 58313 are women, have reported with increased production with project supports. Fallow lands have increasingly being brought under cultivation. In livestock development, the component has some specific successes like promoting improved variety of livestock and poultry birds through AI support; bull services; delivering chicks, sheep and goat, duck rearing; providing mass vaccination and de-worming services in assistance with concerned line departments. The component has significant impact on improving the livelihoods of poor farmers through better uses of their farm land and backyards. Women involvement in many areas like plant nursery raising, homestead gardening, backyard poultry and livestock rearing have made them economically solvent and socially empowered. Three submergible dams built by the project have been providing irrigation to more than 1000 acre of agricultural land during winter time. Besides that, six buried pipe based irrigation technology have been introduced for the first time in haor area by the project to promote agriculture are functioning very well. The new sand-based simple technology for hatching egg that was introduced in 2011 is also doing well. Many people have adopted that and having good results. The overall impact of the component on disseminating improved technology and increasing production and productivity of agriculture and livestock is encouraging and well adopted by the people.

Under institutional support the project has accomplished many activities including training, workshop, and discussion to build the capacity of the project staff and partners for effective service delivery. A good numbers of institutions including BARI, BRRI, BLRI, DAE, DoF, DLS, Local Administration and WorldFish Center have been associated with project for project's capacity building. The local Government Engineering Department has been playing a central role in capacity building and guiding the project in its implementation process.

On gender perspectives, women's progresses are continuously being recognized at local and national levels. Women for their outstanding performance in becoming economically solvent have been rewarded nationally with distinction.

The project's total progress until 30 June 2013 is highly satisfactory. The project activities by IFAD and Project Steering Committee have been found innovative and replicable, and rated fully satisfactory.

The project has gone through trials and achievements and that have given the project substantial learning and skill for an effective ending.

## **Annual Activity Report 2012-2013, CBRMP-LGED**

### **Section: I The Project Context**

#### **1. Introduction**

Community Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP) is being implemented by Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under Local Government Division of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives with funding from IFAD. The project is for a period of 12 years started in January 2003 and will end in June 2014 in three phases. The first phase was for around 5 years that ended in June 2007, second phase was for 4 years ended in June 2011 and the last phase is for the rest of the project period. The time-period of phases has been revised by MTR to make the project implementation process further justified and for an effective ending. The total cost initially estimated was USD 34.3 million, but that was revised by project MTR to USD 29.27 million of which IFAD is providing USD 24.94 million, GOB 3.68 million and the rest USD 0.65 million is the contribution from the beneficiaries in cash or kind or service.

#### **2. Project Area and Target Group**

Sunamganj, the project area, is one of the most underdeveloped districts in Bangladesh. The district consists of 11 (eleven) Upazilas comprising some 2,782 villages with 350,000 households and a total population is slightly more than 2 million. Out of the total households, 51% have no land and are wage labourers, and 35% are marginal farmers owning less than 2.5 acre of land. Some 2,46,000 households are eligible to get benefit from the project and of which project will cover 90,000 households from nine Upazilas (MTR revised): Sunamganj Sadar, Dakshin (south) Sunamganj, Bishwambarpur, Jamalganj, Tahirpur, Derai, Dowarabazar, Sullah, and Dharmapasha.

Rural Sunamganj is virtually one large drainage basin (haor). Most of the people live here in very tight-knit clusters under overcrowded conditions in elevated villages, which become islands for about six months during the monsoon time. Rural Sunamganj is quite rich in natural resources such as plain land for rice cultivation and beel for capture fisheries but that are highly controlled by a powerful elite the majority people have little access to that. The cropping intensity is much lower than the national average and the land is used for single crop mainly for boro. The poor have to live on very uncertain and short duration seasonal activities for their livelihoods. The men usually commute particularly during wet season to nearer cities to find employments, while women remain without any means of income. Malnutrition and high unemployment among the majority people are very prominently visible in all upazilas of Sunamganj.

The low lying land of Sunamganj is highly prone to flood particularly to flash flood rushes down the Meghalaya hill tracts during April and hits the standing boro rice awaits harvesting. Siltation of rivers and khalsis also a major problem in Sunamganj. Siltation leads to raise riverbeds and increase the intensity of flooding and other effects that have high impact on decreasing of fish production. To retain fish habitat it is necessary to re-excavate the canal, river and beels on urgent basis. The significant decline in fish production over the last 20 years can also be attributed to the current leasing system and absence of proper conservation measures which have largely contributed to overfishing, deforestation of swamp forestry and restricted easy migration of fish during the spawning season.

The communication in Sunamganj has long been lying underdeveloped. Maximum area is isolated from the main land road network. During monsoon they use boat but in dry season having no proper road network they have to depend on the traditional means of transportations. The poor communication has further negative impact on overall developments in this area such as education, water and sanitation, technology extension along with other essential support services. With all those limitations the socio-economic progress in Sunamganj is very slow.



### 3. Objectives and Scope

The main objectives of the project are to: (i) increase the assets and income of 90,000 households by developing self-managed grass-roots organizations to improve their access to primary resources, employment, self-employment and credit; and (ii) support the development of an institutional base to replicate the project approach in other areas of Bangladesh. The project's objectives are to be realized through financing of five components. These are:

- Microfinance;
- Labour-intensive infrastructure development;
- Fisheries development;
- Crop and livestock production development; and
- Institutional support.

As community mobilization and institution building is a long process, the project was chosen to be financed under Flexible Lending Mechanism (FLM) to allow the project a sufficient time in pursuing longer-term development objectives. The project will be implemented over 12 years in three phases with a predetermined exit strategy.

The project approach is demand-driven attempting to address the difficulties of the communities and assisting them in searching better livelihoods for them. The following components are being implemented towards that end.

### 4. Components

#### **Microfinance:**

The objective of this component is to deliver credit services to Community Organization (CO) members. Two categories of credits are being delivered to the CO members. One, against their savings and the other from the project credit line channeled through BKB against 10% security deposit. CO Manager and president are being trained by the project to maintain the books and accounts and regular internal audit is being conducted to ensure accountability and transparency of the overall management. Primarily the CO members start to take loan against their savings and upon demonstration the ability of better managing the credit operations, maintaining recovery of the savings loan and keeping proper records the project loan is given. The loan is granted for all purposes with priorities on increasing primary production, access to resources and investing to practice of new technologies for increased income and food security. Trainings on different IGAs are given to CO members by concerned Subject Matter Specialists and other training staff with the support of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and Department of Fisheries (DOF). The component being reviewed after phase one has ceased the scope of project credit line following the poor performance of BKB and introduced the provision of CO graduation with a view that the CO will continue their activities afresh clearing all liabilities, closing all transactions, opening new books of records and without any support from project's end.

#### **Labour-Intensive Infrastructure Development:**

The objective of this component is to build basic infrastructures and provide employment to the poorest population group particularly during the slack period. Under this component four activities are being implemented: village roads, village protection wall, village multipurpose centers, installing tube-wells, and setting latrines. Except large packages for roads and village multipurpose centers those are being implemented by LGED's enlisted contractors through open tender all other works are being implemented by Labour Contracting Society (LCS) formed by the community. The works are demand-driven. From planning to supervision and in maintenance community participation is highly ensured.

### **Fisheries Development:**

The major objective of this component is to provide the poor fishers access to water-bodies, ensure a community based resource management and develop the fish habitat and production with physical and conservation measures. The component has a plan of access to 300 beels (revised).

The project is being implemented in partnership with Ministry of Land, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Local Administration, Department of Agriculture and the WorldFish Center (WFC) formed by mutual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

The approach follows by the component is participatory. From planning to monitor - in all areas the fisher and the other stakeholders have extended involvement to implement the activities of this component.

### **Crop and Livestock Production:**

The objective of this component is to promote livestock and crop production and thereby increase income and scope of food security for the community. In context of limited opportunities of agriculture due to many externalities including excessive flooding, heavy soil type, flash flood and so on the project started with a bit cautiously. In the first few years, the project became familiar with the farmers' problems and priorities through participatory rural appraisals (PRAs). PRAs were conducted by Upazila technical teams under assistance of external experts. Once the problems were identified and needs prioritized, solutions were tried to give based on the results of research trials and that were further been taken into extension by demonstration field-days, training and other supports. This component is being implemented with collaboration of BARI, BRRI, DAE and DLS for initiating research, material development and providing training to staff and farmers.

### **Institutional Support:**

Institutional supports have been conceived on three important considerations: (i) limitations of staff in line departments in Sunamganj; (ii) severe limitations in communication and transportation, which add cost in delivering services to beneficiaries; and (iii) the need for appropriate technologies with proper modes of dissemination.

In the first phase, a Project Management Unit (PMU) has been set-up in Sunamganj, and project has established field offices at each working Upazila and a liaison unit in Dhaka. All project offices have been deployed with sufficient number of staffs to implement all activities.

At grassroots, COs have been being formed with a total target of 3000 (MTR revised) that will be completed by the end of second phase of the project. COs are formed man and woman separately with provisions of savings and regular group meeting. Each CO comprises maximum 30 members led by two office bearers, president, manager and one alternative leader, assistant manager, under a set of duties and responsibilities stipulated in the bye-laws with an aim to make the CO self-reliant in the course of time.

## **Section: II The Project Progress**

### **1. Introduction**

This report covers the eleventh year of the project (July 2012 to June 2013). The report includes the yearly progress as well as the performance of the project total until 30 June 2013. The format used in this reporting has been prescribed by the MTR where data were taken from project M&E system. The report has highlighted the progress of the development objectives as well as the outputs and activities undertaken by the project. SWOT has been exercised for all components to capture the learning over the period of reporting. Staff as well as CO/BUG members, basically the leaders were participated in SWOT exercises. Besides, quarterly, yearly and half yearly project review workshops, various impact surveys conducted by the project, CO/BUG profiles and internal audit reports have been used as the source of many analysis and comments for this report.

## **2. Highlights and Key Events**

There have been a good number of highlighted events took place during the reporting period. Among those some major events are being noted below under different categories.

### **Microfinance:**

- Arranged a branch wise special meeting with BKB for recovering credit outstanding in field.
- Strengthened CO graduation with completion of final account.

### **Infrastructure Development:**

- IFAD president visited the project's infrastructural activities including project innovated block road and village protection wall during July 2012.

### **Fisheries:**

- Undertaken Fish Catch & Bio-diversity and Livelihoods Impact Monitoring Study (annex IV).
- Undertaken Exposure on Wetland biodiversity rehabilitation project at (CREL project) Sreemongol in June, 2013.
- Undertaken Internal Audit.
- IFAD President Dr. Kanayo F. Nwanze visited fisheries activities Bishwambarpur Upazila in 17 July 2012.
- On 19 April, 2013 Additional Secretary Mr. Muazzem Hossain & Deputy Secretary Mr. ATM Nasir Mia from land ministry attended the profit distribution ceremony at Union Parishad of Joykolosh union under South Sunamgonj upazila.. They distributed profit among 51 BUG members of Tedala Huglia Chatol Beel.
- On 20 April, 2013 Mr. Mohibur Rahman Manik MP distributed profit among 150 BUG members at Dowarabazar upazila Parishad Auditorium.
- On 12 May 2013 Mr. Alhaj Matiur Rahman MP distributed profit among 200 members of Bishwambarpur upazila at upazila Parishad Auditorium.
- On 12 May 2013 Mr. M.A. Mannan MP distributed profit among 96 BUG members at Upazila Parishad Auditorium under South Sunamgonj upazila.
- On 30 May 2013 Mr. M.A. Mannan MP along with Additional Chief Engineer-LGED Mr. Shyama Prosad Adhikari distributed profit among 354 BUG members at Upazila Complex under South Sunamgonj upazila.
- On 11 June 2013 Upazila Neerbahi Officer (UNO) Mr. Md. Humayun Kabir distributed profit among 31 BUG members at Chilaura Haldipur Union Parishad under Jogonnathpur upazila.
- On 13 June 2013 Minister Mr. Suranjit Sen Gupta MP distributed profit among 166 BUG members at Upazila Parishad Auditorium under Derai Upazila.
- On 29 June 2013 Mr. Moyazzem Hossain Ratan MP along with Chief Engineer, LGED Mr. Md. Wahidur Rahman distributed profit among 143 BUG members at Upazila Parishad Auditorium under Dharmapasha upazila.

### **Agriculture:**

- Undertaken performance review of the component (report available).
- DD livestock Sylhet visited sheep farm in Sunamganj Sadar on 10 April 2013

### Institutional Support:

- The progress and the performance of the activities during the FY. 2012-2013 reviewed in staff workshop held in July, 2013 and the AWPB of the FY. 2013-2014 has also been finalized in that workshop.
- Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting held on 18 July 2013. District Coordination Committee (DCC) and Upazila coordination Committee sat on regular basis to discuss and deal with the project issues. Apart from that an Inter-ministries water body related committee meeting was held during the reporting period.
- Multi-Dimensional Poverty Assessment Tools (MPAT) training arranged by IFAD at Dhaka in January, 2013
- A MPAT survey conducted.

### 3. Progress towards objectives

The project is operated to achieve a few defined development objectives. The key objectives are: mobilizing the targeted community under self-help savings group; developing infrastructure for the wellbeing of the people and involving them in construction work to ensure additional employment; developing opportunities for rural poor to access into natural resources; and introducing improved technologies for increased production and income.

During the reporting period the project has substantially realized its objectives. In all activities of five components the project achievement is significant.

The following table shows the project achievements towards its objectives:

Table 1: Achievements of the development objectives of the project

Sl. No	Items	Unit		Project Target (2nd revised)	Status as of 30 June 2013			Remarks
					Target	Achieved	%	
Institution:								
1	CO Graduated	Male		1200	843	824	98	
		Female		1800	2142	2092	98	
		Total	No.	3000	2985	2916	98	
	CO Drop-out	Male	No.	0	0	7	-	
		Female	No.	0	0	3		
		Total	No.	0	0	10	-	
2	CO Operational	Male	No.	0	0	19	-	
		Female	No.	0	0	50	-	
		Total	No.	0	0	69	-	
Infrastructure Development:								
1	HH served by infrastructure	Tube-wells	HH	77850	77850	77850	100	
		village protection cum road work	HH	93940	92750	137340	148	
		Village protection wall	HH	NT	1500	1955	130	
		MVC	HH	63600	40800	13500	33	
		Latrine	HH	78406	78406	78406	100	
2	Infrastructure functional	Tube wells	No.	2595	2595	2595	100	
		Sono filter	No.	1261	1261	1261	100	
		village protection cum road work	km.	335	329.78	333.98	101	
		Village protection wall	km	4.5	4.5	5.47	122	
		MVC	No.	30	30	29	97	
		Latrine	No.	78406	78406	78406	100	
3	HH increased income from infrastructure works	Male	HH	149580	175500	309150	176	
		Female	HH	170000	170000	206100	121	
		Total	HH	224370	351000	515250	147	
Fisheries Development:								
1	BUG functional		No.	300	249	235	94	
2	Beel resources under improved management		No.	300	249	235	94	
3	Fishers reported production/yield increased	Male	HH	7125	5578	6338	114	
		Female	HH	2375	2390	2081	87	
		Total	HH	9500	7968	8419	106	

Sl. No	Items	Unit		Project Target (2nd revised)	Status as of 30 June 2013			Remarks
					Target	Achieved	%	
4	Pond fishers adopted technology (female)	HH		284	284	284	100	
5	Water bodies operational	Beels	No.	300	249	235	94	
		Ponds	No.	64	64	64	100	
6	Increased fish production	Beel	No.	300	249	235	94	
		Pond	No.	64	64	64	100	
7	HH received increased income	Beel	HH	9500	7968	8419	106	
		Pond	HH	284	284	284	100	
Agriculture & Livestock Development:								
1	Technology selected and disseminated	Demo.	No.	7544	7544	7929	105	
		Research	No.	287	261	257	98	
2	Farmers reported production/yield increased	Male	HH	20000	19366	19444	100	
		Female	HH	60000	58387	58313	100	
		Total	HH	80000	77753	77757	100	

The project so far has mobilized 86,737 households under 2,995 credit organizations and improved their livelihoods through human and technical training, savings, credit, investment in income generation activities, access to resources, taking part in different social and economic development activities, competing in local government structures and so on.

Graduation process of COs has further consolidated and that is almost at end with the aim of letting them run their organization by their own. By this time 2,916 COs have been graduated of which 824 are male and 2,092 are female.

Project initiated facilities such as improved road network, village protection wall, potable water, water filter for mitigating arsenic contamination, water sealed slab latrine for better sanitation. 137,340 households by improved road, 1955 households by village protection wall, 77,850 households by tube-well and SONO filter, and 78,406 households by latrine have directly been benefited. Besides a good number of poor people, around 515,250 have made earning during the hard time taking part in infrastructural works through LCS and being hired by contractors.

Fishers, particularly the beel fisheries programme, has given the access of the poor fishers to resources and established a responsive resource management that resulted in sustainable increased production of fish and income for around 45,218 fishers. The degraded beels conservation and restoration measures such as re-excavation, establishing fish sanctuary, restricting fishing period and destructive gears, stocking of brood fish, regenerating swamp forestry and so on are impacting on regaining beel productivity and biodiversity.

Under agricultural and livestock development activities new and improved technologies have been disseminated and a large number of farmers, around 22,935 of which 14,055 (61%) are women, have adopted those and increased their farm production and income thereby. The inclusion of livestock distribution and seed support has increased the added benefit to farmers in raising their income.

Seventy percent of project's mobilized target people are poor women. Constant increased access to resources, basic facilities and different skill have made them socio-economically empowered and given voice to demand their rights and choices in family, society and in boarder areas like in local government and other institutions for their development. The elected members in Union Parishad Election in 2011 from CO are playing good roles in raising the confidence of the common for larger participation in local governance in future.

The project progress from 'output to impact' against the targets set in project's log frame is quite satisfactory. At all levels of the log frame project has proper means to verify the project's performance (see annex VIII.)

## 4. Component-wise Project Progress

### 4.1 Microfinance

Microfinance component has been playing the basic role to mobilize the targeted community and facilitate the process of their capacity building. The concept of mobilization of credit group lies in the idea of SHG. The project took a target of forming 3,000 COs comprising 90,000 households, and that has almost been completed reaching 2,995 COs of which 2,145 are female and 850 are male.

Table 2: Overall microfinance performance of COs

Sl.#	Items	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year			Project total as of 30 June 2013	
				2012-2013			Achieved	%
				Target	Achieved	%		
1	Community Organizations (COs) formed and members enrolled	CO	3000	0	0		2995	100
		male CO	1200	0	0		850	71
		Female CO	1800	0	0		2145	119
		Members	90000	0	0		86737	96
		Male enrolled	36000	0	0		25194	70
		Female enrolled	54000	0	0		61543	114
2	Savings mobilized by CO members	Total members	90000	0	1731		86737	96
		Male	36000	0	463		25194	70
		Female	54000	0	1268		61543	114
		Total savings in LTk.	1213.81	0	9.84		1223.43	101
		Savings by male in LTk.	485.52	0	1.29		361.30	74
		Savings by female in LTk.	728.29	0	8.55		862.13	118
3	Loans provided to CO members from CO Savings Funds	Total amount in LTk.	1268.27	0	.57		1268.84	100
		Amount to male in LTk.	379.09	0	.57		379.66	100
		Amount to female in LTk.	889.18	0	0		889.18	100
		Total members	15000	0	0		20506	137
		Male	7000	0	0		5654	81
		Female	8000	0	0		14852	186
		Recovery (%)	100	100	75	75	99	99
4	COs provided credit from Project Credit Line through BKB	Total amount in LTk.	2270.66	0	0		2270.66	100
		Amount to male in LTk.	732.24	0	0		732.24	100
		Amount to female in LTk.	1538.42	0	0		1538.42	100
		Total members	23960	0	0		23960	100
		Male	8118	0	0		8118	100
		Female	15842	0	0		15842	100
		Recovery (%)	100	100	19	19	97	97
5	CO accounts audited	CO Audit	3000	0	69		2995	100
		Final accounts	2995	281	212	75	2916	98
6	CO graduation	Total	2995	281	212	75	2916	98
		Male	850	61	42	69	824	98
		Female	2145	220	170	77	2092	98

Microfinance activities have so far reached to cover 86,737 members in 2,995 COs, of which 61,543 are women and 25194 are men.

The average rate of enrolment of members per CO is 29. The savings accumulation by 86,737 CO members has reached to Tk1,223.43 lac against the target of Tk.1213.81 lac, and thereby the achievement is 101%. Members' savings accumulation once which reached above the target is now constantly falling following the CO graduation and as an impact of ceasing the project credit line.

A total of Tk. 3,539.50 (Tk.1268.84 + Tk.2270.66) lac from savings and project credit line has been disbursed to 44,466 CO members from around 2,651 COs. 69 COs have gone under internal audit and final account for 212 graduating COs has been completed this year.



## Internal CO audit

During the reporting period a total of 69 COs have been audited. The audit findings give a detailed picture of the performance of COs. It has shown many weakness of COs - particularly in the area of financial management and governance, but better than previous year.

The internal audit was carried out during formation date to June 2013 by a team of 8 members comprising SO and other staff from CBRMP. President and Managers of COs also participated in the audit work. COs' books and records were checked and information recorded in prescribed working papers. For verification, information was compared with bank statement where necessary. A total of 69 COs, were brought under internal audit from four Upazilas: Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj, Bishwambarpur and Jamalganj.

Besides, 212 COs from Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj, Bishwambarpur, Jamalganj Tahirpur, Derai, Dowarabazar, and Dharmapasha upazilas were brought to undertake final accounts. The performances of COs of all those eight Upazilas are found, by and large, similar. Tahirpur, Derai, Dowarabazar and Dharmapasha Upazila's all COs has been graduating completed in this reporting period.

### The findings on core issues of the internal audit are given below:

- i. CO Leaders are maintaining the books and records independently.
- ii. Total cash in hand is Tk.342636 with 58 Cos.

The following major reasons are found related to cash in hand:

- Leader captured and maximum cases leaderships are not being rotated;
  - Books and accounts are not checked by members regularly in group meeting;
  - CDF and SO don't check the entry/record of the books and registers on regular basis;
  - During the June closing banks delay in transaction/receiving deposit from COs;
  - Recommendations were not followed properly given by last audit; and finally
  - Negligence, as well as ill motives of some leaders.
- v. Cumulative project loan disbursement in 150 COs is Tk.84,000 and the rate of realization is 100%.
  - vi. The repayment rate of Savings loan is 99% and total MOD Tk. 887440.
  - vii. The repayment rate of Project loan is 97% and total MOD Tk. 7215900
  - viii. The elements of good governance values largely lack in many COs. Leadership rotation, assets building for sustainability, developing the affinity with rest of the society – all these are yet to achieve in a good numbers of COs

## Utilization of loans

Until June 30, 2013 a total of 63,414 loans have been distributed to CO members. The loanees have mainly invested in 05 major sectors. These were - petty trades, agriculture & livestock production and rearing, aquaculture, food processing and some other areas such as buying rickshaw, van, boat, fishing net etc.

Major investments have gone to small trades and then respectively into livestock, agriculture production and food processing. In agriculture, loans have been used for field crops, vegetables cultivation, homestead gardening and nursery raising; in fisheries for pond fish culture; in livestock for cow rearing, beef fattening, goat/sheep rearing and poultry/geese rearing; in food processing for making sweetmeats, confectionary items, prickles preparation and fish drying.

Other than field crops and large-scale vegetable production, women have utilized loans more than the men done.

## Graduation

The project started graduation program in 2009 with a plan to phase-out all COs gradually. A set of guidelines developed and further has been revised to make it effective in facilitating the process. The staff involved in graduation has further been refreshed through learning and knowledge sharing. The project has set a plan to graduate all COs from all Upazilas by December 2013.

In the reporting year the target was to graduate 281 COs and has achieved 212 (75%). As the graduation is reaching the closer to complete, the graduation is getting stiff for willful defaulters. However with peer group pressure and taking the assistance from local administration and representatives, project is finding alternatives to make the graduation done in time. The following table shows the CO graduation status of all upazilas.

Table 3: CO graduation status

Sl. #	Upazila	Year: 2012-13			Cumulative as of June 2013	
		Target	Achieved	%	Total target	Achieved
1	Sunamganj Sadar	22	7	32	425	410
2	South Sunamganj	28	5	18	373	350
3	Bishwambarpur	36	12	33	422	398
4	Jamalganj	30	23	77	385	378
5	Tahirpur	7	7	100	332	332
6	Dera	51	51	100	295	295
7	Dowarabazar	57	57	100	273	273
8	Sulla	0	0		215	215
9	Dharmapasha	50	50	100	265	265
	Project	281	212	75	2885	2916

## 4.2 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure component has been contributing significantly in improving the economy of the community. It has brought a measurable change in the livelihoods of the people of Sunamganj. The project has put extra effort to improve the infrastructure of Sunamganj area which is quite difficult due to its extreme low laying geophysical setting along with other externalities. With all constraints, project, however has done well to accomplish the targets with innovative interventions.

Following table shows the performance of infrastructure component:

Table 4: Performance of infrastructure component

Sl.#	Items	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year 2012-2013			Project total as of 30 June 2013	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1	No. of IMC & LCS formed	IMC	335	20	82	410%	417	124%
		LCS	2311	100	501	501%	5051	219%
2	IMC and LCS members trained	IMC members	2345	200	574	287%	3924	167%
		LCS members	34665	1200	7133	594%	76003	219%
3	No. of Tube-wells installed	Installed	2595	0	0		2595	100%
4	SONO water filter distributed	Set	-	0	0		1261	
5	Village road constructed	Km	335	15	19.20	128%	333.98	100%
		No.	335	20	31	155%	493	147%

Sl.#	Items	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year 2012-2013			Project total as of 30 June 2013	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
6	MVC constructed	no.	30	0	0		29	97%
7	Village Protection wall	km	4.5	2.25	3.22	143%	5.47	122%
8	Latrine installed	No.	78406	00	00		78406	100%

During the reporting year the component has constructed 10 village protection walls of total 3.22kms, and 185 numbers of roads brought under maintenance. Under project demand DPHE has installed 100 deep tube-wells for CBRMP organized poor people. During the reporting year 31 roads have been constructed comprising 19.2 km and that were built by the community through LCS.

Community involvement in road construction work through LCS has generated 8,6400 labour-days of employment and where 1,920 numbers of people were employed of which 850 were women and earned equally with men Tk.250 per day.

The road improvement has many good impacts on rural people's lives and wellbeing including increased access to public facilities, improvement of livelihoods, increase social security and mobility particularly for the women.

In reporting year, 10 (total 3.22km) village protection wall have been constructed in 10 villages at different upazilas in Sunamganj. The wall has saved around 1,955 households with their lives and livelihoods from the severe damage of wave action.

“We build our road, road builds our livelihood “



IFAD President visited project innovated block road and interacted with the community at Narayanpur village, Kathoyor Union, SunamganajSadar Upazila at Sunamganaj district in July 2012.

He expressed his satisfaction understanding the huge impact on people's lives and livelihoods by a tiny road of 500mtrs costing USD 10,000 only. He shared his happiness being among the people and gets the opportunity to assist them in improving their wellbeing. He was accompanied by Mr. Md. WahidurRahman Chief Engineer, LGED;; and Project Director of CBRMP.

CBRMP built 19 village protection wall by LCS at 8 Upazilas ( Sadar 1, South 1, Bishwambarpur 4, jamalgonj 3, Derai 3, Doarabazar 1 and Sulla 2) by June 2013 of which 11 are built of CC block & 8 by brick with an total length of 5.47 km.

Village protection wall has given protection to 1955 households, 13 Schools, 14 Mosques/temple, 51 different economic settlements.

After constructing of village protection wall 815 new houses have been constructed. 3 Schools, 2 Mosques and 17 Shops have newly been established in that area. The land value as well has significantly increased within protected area.



### 4.3 Fisheries Development

Fisheries are the most challenging component of the CBRMP. The major activities of this component are accessing beels and establishing community based sustainable management system. The project with assistance of Land Ministry, Local Government Division of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative and Local Administration has been undertaking that challenge, and yet the result is satisfactory in terms of access and introducing community based management by the fisher community.

Following table shows the overall performance of the fisheries component:

Table 5: Overall performance of the fisheries component

Sl. #	Items	Indicators	Project target (2 <sup>nd</sup> revised)	Reporting year 2012-2013			Project total as of 30 June 2013	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1.	BUG formed and member enrolled	BUG No.	300	47	33	70	235	78
		Member No.	9500	1725	1115	65	8419	89
		Women No. in BUG	2375	520	273	53	2081	88
2.	Beel accessed by BUG	No.	300	47	33	70	235	78
		Acres	6500	1316.21	710	54	5654.63	87
3.	Beel demarcated	No.	300	87	11	13	118	39
		Acres	1300	200	280	140	911.16	70
4.	Beel Developed	No.	300	50	70	140	190	63
		Acres	1300	200	280	140	911.16	70
5.	Khal excavated/re-excavated	No.	63	24	30	125	69	110
		Km.	63	22	30.95	141	69.95	111
6.	Ponds excavated/ re-excavated	No.	64	0	0	0	64	100
		Acres	30.83	0	0	0	30.83	100
		No. of Indigent women	284	0	0	0	284	100
7.	Conservation campaign undertaken	No.	1200	55	50	91	1203	100
8.	Fish sanctuary established	No.	150	18	10	56	49	33
9.	Beel harvested	No.	300	218	188	86	188	63
10.	Piloting undertaken	Cage fish culture					20	
		Beel dredging					1	
11.	Beel audited	No.	300	202	202	100	202	67

#### Status of Beel access

The project has an ultimate plan of access to 300 beels of which 100 are above 20 acres and the rest are below 20 acres. Phase-wise beel accessed plan is given in the following table:

Table 6: Phase-wise beel access plan

Type of MOU with signing date	Area of Beel	Handed over from Ministry	Handed over to Community	Under processing to hand over 1420	Selected to hand over by 1421 bengali year	Selected to hand over by 1422 bengali year	Under prosecution	Total	Remarks
First phase (12/9/2006)	Above 20 acre	22	18	2	2	0	0	22	
	Below 20 acre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total	22	18	2	2	0	0	22	
Second phase (6/05/2010)	Above 20 acre	53	40	6	5	2	0	53	
	Below 20 acre	136	118	5	13	0	0	136	
	Sub-total	189	158	11	18	2	0	189	
Third phase (10/11/2011)	Above 20 acre	17	13	3	1	0	0	17	
	Below 20 acre	51	46	3	2	0	0	51	
	Sub-total	68	59	6	3	0	0	68	
Fourth phase (14/08/2013)	Above 20 acre	6	0	2	0	3	1	6	
	Below 20 acre	9	0	1	4	4	0	9	
	Sub-total	15	0	3	4	7	1	15	
Total		294	235	22	27	9	1	294	

Four Memorandum of Understanding have been signed so far between Ministry of Land and Local Government Division on transferring 294 beels being 98 above 20 acres and 196 below 20 acres. Of

that by this time 235 beels (71> 20 acres + 164< 20acres) have come under project and those have been distributed to the fisher community.

Few beels following MOU could not be accessed as the lease tenure of previous leasees are yet to complete and few are involved with some local disputes.

By June 2013 a total of 235 BUGs have been formed comprising 8,419 members and of which 2,081 are women (25%)., project has however a target to raise it to at least 30%.

To enhance the capacity and skill of the BUG members the project has continued special training for the BUG members in assistance with WorldFish Center and the Department of Fisheries. In line with the present 'Government *Jalmahal* Management Guidelines 2009' the modules of the training have been revised to make it more effective.

The training included:

- Leadership development and group management
- Account & Book keeping
- Open water fisheries management/ Beel management: policy and process
- Resource conservation: acts and rules
- Establishing and management of fish sanctuaries
- Swamp tree nursery raising and plantation
- Fish processing & marketing
- Cage fish culture
- Re-excavation/ LCS based earth work implementation
- Familiarization with NJMG and its implications

After receiving training BUGs are utilizing their acquired knowledge and skill in different beel resource development activities, including:

- Raising nursery
- Swamp tree plantation in beel areas
- Fixing demarcation pillar accompanied with swamp plants for live and sustained marking
- Establishing katha and fish sanctuary
- Re-excavation for beel habitat restoration and promoting better water connectivity
- Mass conservation campaign
- Raising cage fisheries, and so on

All those activities have been being implemented by project support and in collaboration with different relevant departments and institutes, particularly the Local Administration, Department of Fisheries, and Local Government Institutions.

By this time the BUGs have given revenue (lease value) to government amounting to Tk. 35,019,651. They were regular in paying the lease fee and have done it very systematically and faced no problem to meet that by their own source of funding.

The following table shows the year-wise lease fee payment from 2005 to 2013.

Table 7: Lease value payment status:

Items	1 <sup>st</sup> year (Bengali) 1412	2 <sup>nd</sup> year (Bengali) 1413	3 <sup>rd</sup> year (Bengali) 1414	4 <sup>th</sup> year (Bengali) 1415	5 <sup>th</sup> year (Bengali) 1416	6 <sup>th</sup> year (Bengali) 1417	7 <sup>th</sup> year (Bengali) 1418	8 <sup>th</sup> year (Bengali) 1419	8 <sup>th</sup> year (Bengali) 1420	Total
Revenue (Tk.)	499696	1011638	1802263	1802263	1982233	5262217	7275089	7419252	7965000	35019651

The BUG members get benefit from beel fisheries by selling fish and from wages earned by giving labour in catching fish. The profit from selling fish is equally distributed to BUG members, but wages for catching is given on work basis.

During the reporting year by selling fish the BUG members have got benefit of Tk. 17,415,209 and by getting wage earned around Tk.8,605,971. The maximum benefit during the reporting period received by an individual fisher was Tk. 30,000 (50% improved than the last year).However the average benefit received by each member was Tk. 3,337and which was more than the last year of Tk. 2,713.05. Wage earned by BUG members have also increased from Tk 2,848.32 to 3,801.42in 2013.

The fish average catch which was around 69.31 kg/acre in 2010 increased to 96 kg/acre in 2011. However later it decreased to 66 kg/acre in 2012 and 66.4 kg/acre in 2013. The catch decreased mainly following less production in overall haor area in the year 2012 & 2013. It is to be noted, BUG catches the fish leaving a good number of fishes in sanctuary. Therefore the real production of the beel should be higher.

This year the average sell price per Kg has increased from Tk109 of last year to Tk.123.

The overall progress of the beel fisheries is good, and it is expected with improved management skill of BUG the trend of the progress would be sustained. The progress is attributed to increased better management of beel resources.

The following table shows the results of the overall direct benefits from beel resources in a summary form over the last four years.



Table 8: Summary results of beel fisheries :

Sl.#	Particulars	Unit	FY 2008 - 2009			FY 2009 - 2010			FY 2010 - 2011			FY 2011- 2012			FY 2012- 2013			Remarks
			Beel> 20 acre	Beel< 20 acre	Total	Beel> 20 acre	Beel< 20 acre	Total	Beel> 20 acre	Beel< 20 acre	Total	Beel> 20 acre	Beel< 20 acre	Total	Beel> 20 acre	Beel< 20 acre	Total	
1	Beel accessed	Number	18	60	78	34	104	138	46	116	162	49	153	202	69	166	235	Cumulative
	Beel dropped out	Number	0	0	0	5	5	10	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Existing Beel	Number	18	60	78	29	99	128	42	111	153	49	153	202	69	166	235	
2	Beel area	acre	1297	1510	2807	2442	925	3367	2701.65	977.05	3678.7	3140.34	1400.27	4540.61	4135.38	1519.24	5654.62	Cumulative
3	Beel Users Group	Number	18	60	78	34	104	138	46	116	162	49	153	202	69	166	235	Cumulative
4	BUG member:																	
	Fishers	Number	1092	1195	2287	1568	2073	3641	1969	2249	5570	2492	2958	5450	2482	3856	6338	Cumulative
	Women	Number	205	315	520	359	594	953	624	738	1362	660	1047	1707	737	1344	2081	Cumulative
	Total	Number	1297	1510	2807	1917	2647	4564	2583	2987	5570	3152	4005	7157	3219	5200	8419	Cumulative
5	Beel harvested	Number	17	46	63	26	84	110	40	103	143	44	123	167	53	135	188	
	Area	Acre	1726	385	2111	2010	742	2752	1896.94	866.87	2763.81	2650	1320.09	3970.09	3176.45	1641.96	4820.41	
6	Catch	Kg	73043	40384	113427	113287	77457	190744	161156.75	105429.7	266586.5	155491	108434	263925	186381	133722	320103	
	Catch/Acre	Kg	42.32	104.89	53.73	56.36	104.39	69.31	84.96	121.62	96	58.68	82.14	66	58.67	81.44	66.4	
7	Sale	Tk.	6352362	2836138	9188500	10685698	6555131	17240829	14410097	9242523	23652620	16969465	11705568	28675033	23373359	16026582	39399941	
	Sale/Kg	Tk.	86.97	70.23	81.01	94.32	84.63	90.39	89.42	87.67	89	109.13	107.95	109	125.40	119.85	123	
8	Profit Distributed:																	
	Total	Tk.	2303405	1232245	3535650	3496972	2642807	6139779	5910227	4118640	10028867	6906963	5339724	12246687	8204560	9210649	17415209	
	Distributed at	Number of beel	17	46	63	26	84	110	40	103	143	41	111	152	44	115	159	
	Distributed to	No. of member	919	972	1891	1380	1615	2995	1669	2223	3892	1602	2912	4514	1820	3414	5234	
	Per member received	Tk.	2506.00	1268.00	1869.73	2534.00	1636.00	2050.01	3541.18	1852.74	2576.79	4311.46	1833.70	2713.05	4508	2697.9	3337.32	
9	Wage earned:																	
	Total	Tk.	1663166	380378	2043544	2811442	1415269	4226711	3830816	1799324	5630140	3445894	2213712	5659606	4627704	3294458	7922162	
	Earned at	Number of beel	17	46	63	26	84	110	40	103	143	45	97	142	44	115	159	
	Earned by	No. of member	478	540	1018	669	983	1652	606	1038	1644	820	1167	1987	872	1212	2084	
	Earned per member	Tk.	3479.43	704.40	2007.41	4202.45	1439.74	2558.54	6321.48	1733.45	3424.66	4202.31	1896.93	2848.32	5307	2818	3801.42	

The BUG members have utilized their earning from beels in different areas including small trade, buying/leasing in land, releasing land from mortgage etc. Out of all investments trading rice (paddy husking and selling) has been being found quite lucrative and popular to them. Besides, the trends of investing in insurance along with other different new sectors are being observed.

## Internal Audit of BUGS

It was the seventh internal audit report of the Beel Users Group (BUG) undertaken during 2 December 2012 to 13 December 2012. A total of 202 BUGs were audited from 11 upazilas; Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj, Bishwambarpur, Jamalganj, Tahirpur Derai, Dowarabazar, Chatak, Sulla, Jogonnathpur and Dharmapasha. The audit was conducted by a team of project staff included from different upazilas. To ensure transparency and reliability one upazila staff were engaged to other upazila. A total of 40 staff in three groups participated in the audit and it took around 3 days for each group to complete the assigned work. The total audit activity was guided by Project Management Unit (PMU) of CBRMP.

### 1.1 The major findings

The major findings of the audit are:

Regular savings during the audit period was Tk. 1,120,152. Savings was quite regular in maximum BUGs.

During the audit cash in hand was found Tk. 10, 595. Maximum cash in hand was found in one individual BUG Tk. 8,365 and minimum Tk. 2,230.

The financial statement states that total amount received was Tk. 6,40,41,823, and expenditure was Tk. 5,96,06,647 and balance at bank was Tk. 70,27,864 and cash in hand was Tk.2,32,363.

A difference was found of Tk. 1, 58,011 upon reconciliation with bank, which occurred following credited a transfer to CO accounts for beel development activities. This transfer was made upon a prior decision of the project. The cash book rightly reflected the transactions.

During the audit period the total wage earned by BUG members was Tk. 5,767,223 from beel fishing and the profit received from catch was about Tk. 15,118,443. Most of the transactions done in time and maintaining the agreed rules.

The attendance of BUG members in BUG meeting was on an average 89% and thereby it is rated satisfactory. Few members who could not attend BUG meeting was mainly for seasonal migration during the slack period of fishing.

The record keeping of most BUGs was found satisfactory and quite well maintained. Particularly, all documents related to development activities were found updated and very well kept.

The process documentation and all the background papers, like PRA works, master list of households of beel command villages and other inventories were found updated and well preserved at all BUGs.

Byelaws/rules of governance were introduced to 147 BUGs and found have been being followed by all except few those were formed newly.

Out of a total 202 BUGs, 77 were found able to maintain the books and records efficiently, 93 partially and the rest 32 were relatively poor in doing that.

It was found that 97 BUGs were able to conduct the regular group meeting independently, 60 were partially and the 45 were not able to conduct the meeting without assistance from SO or CDF.

Training for capacity building was undertaken for 1768 BUGs members and that has impacted well.

Women enrollment in BUG so far reached 25%, where the performance of Sadar, Tahirpur, Sulla and Dowarabazar was not satisfactory. During the last audit the rate of women's involvement was 24%. The project is critical to raise it to 30%, and in few BUGs it has already reached.

The leadership rotation took place in 137 BUGs and all elections carried out on the secret ballots basis.

42 BUGs developed some assets valued to Tk. 242,400 and some BUGs contributed to various social causes such as assisting very poor in treatment; undertaking essential ritual activity and so on.

The audit rated the BUGs based on a set of criteria and graded 95 BUGs (48%) at A, 75 (37%) at B and the rest 30 (15%) were at C. Last year that status was 46% at A, 35% at B and 10% at C respectively.

The overall performance of BUGs was quite good. In a few areas particularly in financial management some further improvement is required. Financial transactions of BUG through bank have largely progressed. However, regularity in meeting, members' attendance, and savings need to be further improved.

### STOCKING MOLA FISH IN BEEL: A NEW INCLUSION TO BEEL FISHERIES

It was an inclusion to beel fisheries programme of CBRMP. The broader objective of Mola stocking is to increase the diversity of indigenous fish species and meet the protein deficit of the haor people as well as to increase income by selling it. Mola is a sweet water small indigenous fish variety. It is very delicious in test and rich in vitamin A, Calcium and other nutrients that largely lack by the poor people in the haor region. The programme has been initiated with technical support of WorldFish Center and included 15 beels from three upazilas - Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj and Derai within the fish study area of WFC. Five fishers from each beel have been trained on Mola Fish Management in haor area and a total of 343 kg Mola has been stocked in 15 beels against a target of 506 kg. Following unavailability of brood and communication problem the target of stocking could not be achieved. The fishers have taken the Mola brood stocking with great interest. They are meeting all the cost involved in procuring the brood, its transportation and rearing. For raising awareness of the villagers about Mola culture and conservation, awareness meeting and billboard with essential promotional information have been posted at each beel selected for Mola stocking. Following table shows the beel selected for stocking and the amount of stocking in each beels.

Table 9: Beel-wise mola stocking status

Sl. No.	Name of Beels	Upazila	Estimated stocking density (kg)	Scheduled stocking date	Stocked (kg)	Remarks
1	MangolpurerDubi Beel	Derai	20	03.04.2013 Re-schedule: 07.04.2013	21.00	
2	LombaDairBocha Chatol	Derai	20	03.04.2013 Re-schedule: 18.05.2013	12.00	
3	JuriPanjuriBeel	Derai	16	03.04.2013 Re-schedule: 07.04.2013	14.50	
4	RoaBeel	Derai	16	10.04.2013	-	BUG couldn't stock Mola fish due to source difficulty of Mola broods. In this circumstance, it was not possible to stock of Mola fish in this beel.
5	BoroMediBeel	Derai	80	09.04.2013 Re-schedule: 10.04.2013 06.05.2013 14.05.2013	40.00	BUG stocked Mola during major harvesting from their own beel and from common property sources which are connected with beel, so financial investment didn't require to stock of Mola fish.
6	BoiragimaraBeel	Sunamganj Sadar	10	07.04.2013 Re-schedule: 09.04.2013 17.05.2013 18.05.2013	7.50	
7	Aislauni Prokashito Mitar Dubi Beel	Sunamganj Sadar	30	04.04.2013 Re-schedule: 06.04.2013	30.00	
8	Kaima Beel	Sunamganj	45	04.04.2013	45.00	

Sl. No.	Name of Beels	Upazila	Estimated stocking density (kg)	Scheduled stocking date	Stocked (kg)	Remarks
	KoiyaBeel	Sadar		Re-schedule: 03.04.2013		
9	Pirannagar beel	Sunamganj Sadar	80	07.04.2013  Re-schedule: 18.04.2013 19.04.2013	57.00	
10	Aung Gung	Sunamganj Sadar	24	07.04.2013  Re-schedule: 21.05.2013	5.00	
11	Tedala Huglia Chatol	South Sunamganj	40	02.04.2013	15.00	
12	Chinamara Beel Gozaria Dohor	South Sunamganj	30	04.04.2013	14.00	
13	Srinathpurer Dhola	South Sunamganj	20	08.04.2013	18.00	
14	Chatol Udaytara	South Sunamganj	50	08.04.2013  Re-schedule: 11.04.2013 17.04.2013	43.00	
15	Rajghori Beel	South Sunamganj	25	08.04.2013  Re-schedule: 18.04.2013	21.00	
	Total		506	-	343.00	



Mola is being released in Beels while Sk. Md. Mohsin, Project Director of CBRMP is observing the event, Sunamganj



Beel is being marked by flags, signboard has been posted on beel side and selected fishers are attending in an awareness meeting that conducted by officials from WorldFish Center and CBRMP, Sunamganj



Profit distribution is the vital part of beel fisheries and a very transparent and accountable method has introduced for that by CBRMP. Every year after completing the harvest very formally the profit is distributed in presence of MPs, concerned high officials from government department and local representatives. The system as increases the transparency in profit distribution, it encourages the interest and commitment as well of the fisher community to better beel management for the participation of the MPs and others in their process of work. The following pictures show the participation of MPs and others in profit distribution ceremony arranged by BUGs



Sk Md. Mohsin, Project Director, CBRMP in a profit distribution event is briefing Minister Suronjit Sen Gupta MP on the fisheries programme of CBRMP on 13 June 2013, Sunamganj



Minister Suronjit Sen Gupta MP is distributing profit to a BUG member on 13 June, 2013 in Upazila Conference Room, Derai.



Mr. Moyazzem Hossain Ratan, MP Sunamganj 01 is distributing profit along with Mr Md. Wahidur Rahman, Chief Engineer, LGED on 29 June 2013 at Dharmapasha



Mr. Md. Muazzem Hossain Add. Secretary and A.T.M. Nasir Mia Deputy Secretary from Ministry of Land is distributing profit to BUG member on 19 April 2013 at South Sunamganj



Mr. M. A. Mannan MP, Sunamganj 3 is distributing profit to BUG member on 30 May 2013 at South Sunamganj. The event was attended by Mr. Shyama Proshad Adhikari, Additional Chief Engineer, LGED



Table 10 : Profit distribution summary for the year 1419 (Bangla calendar)

SL No	Name of Beel	Area of beel (Acre)	Total member (No)	Total Catch (Tk)	Wage distribution (Tk)	Others cost (Tk)	Lease value for 1420 (Tk)	Proposed profit 9Tk)	Per member profit (Tk)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	BoiragimaraBeel	46.20	59	964000	233000	8000	8100	708000	12000	Sunamganj Sadar
2	KhagailBeel	16.62	23	225000	41500	8500	22761	115000	5000	
3	KodialaBeel	4.37	25	145700	0	0	35951	100000	4000	
4	JurdubiBeel	7.88	20	282125	50000	16000	59324	140000	7000	
5	HekaniBeel	6.32	22	258000	53000	5000	34934	154000	7000	
6	Della Beel o Kara	18.56	31	250000	0	0	30377	201500	6500	
7	AlsiauniProkashitoMatiyaaDubyBeel	3.84	24	110000	15000	2360	11040	81600	3400	
8	GozariaNodi Group BUG	55.93	99	400000	64000	13971	25029	297000	3000	
9	Koia&KaimaBeel	23.59	39	320000	80000	23200	14000	202800	5200	
10	DigaBeel	12.50	32	233384	35000	5000	57807	134400	4200	
<b>Subtotal SunamganjSadar</b>			<b>374</b>	<b>3188209</b>	<b>571500</b>	<b>82031</b>	<b>299323</b>	<b>2134300</b>	<b>5707</b>	
11	PachgachiaBeel	3.10	19	85000	15000	0	2142	57000	3000	South Sunamganj
12	DhamaiBeel	4.27	30	300000	38500	3000	22080	165000	5500	
13	MoinpurBeel Group	11.73	25	156110	28110	5000	5520	100000	4000	
14	Nainda Nodi-1	4.11	22	216000	50000	20000	23048	110000	5000	
15	KabilakhaiKhal	11.80	37	197710	41000	1710	6000	148000	4000	
16	TerajaniBalirduby	4.24	26	270000	52000	800	35891	104000	4000	
17	RajghoriBeel	10.34	30	200000	30000	0	26208	120000	4000	
18	DurbalaBeel	9.60	25	190000	50000	0	32760	125000	5000	
19	ChatolUdayTeraBeel	58.20	51	1580730	113000	20000	59063	1020000	20000	
20	TedalaHugliaChatolBeel	53.40	51	2546425	652430	33240	81901	1530000	30000	
21	Goujanibeel group	23.04	34	1057055	102000	197055	27268	646000	19000	Jogonnathpur
22	RowaBeel	41.86	31	297000	60000	0	40002	195300	6300	
<b>Subtotal South &amp; Jagannathpur</b>			<b>381</b>	<b>7096030</b>	<b>1232040</b>	<b>280805</b>	<b>361883</b>	<b>4320300</b>	<b>11339</b>	
23	AbuaNodi	66.64	80	1266870	726840	32030	92250	1120000	14000	Bishwambarpur
24	GotgotiaNodi	16.67	20	156600	45600	0	44160	60000	3000	
25	GozariaSingirdair	5.81	45	389000	121932	7068	67800	157500	3500	
<b>Subtotal Bishwambarpur</b>			<b>145</b>	<b>1812470</b>	<b>894372</b>	<b>39098</b>	<b>204210</b>	<b>1337500</b>	<b>9224</b>	
26	Dhalapaknabeel	105.23	40	890000	153500	184000	152000	400000	10000	Jamalganj
27	Bashkerbeel	60.40	30	800000	168000	160000	172000	300000	10000	
28	BashkerKhal	11.62	25	140000	15000	9792	2208	125000	5000	
29	DoltaNodi	7.42	24	150000	15500	5356	10144	120000	5000	
30	LombabeelGolbeel	19.93	32	352000	37000	95300	31871	188800	5900	
31	Sunduikka group beel	9.63	22	137000	13000	5856	10144	110000	5000	
32	Zanibeel	14.31	19	129500	15000	36099	1501	77900	4100	
33	Kaimkhotabeel	6.24	20	90500	8500	12000	11251	60000	3000	
<b>Subtotal Jamalganj</b>			<b>212</b>	<b>2689000</b>	<b>425500</b>	<b>508403</b>	<b>391119</b>	<b>1381700</b>	<b>6517</b>	
34	ThapnaBeel Group	160.57	48	1444014	278198	585862	230630	340800	7100	Tahirpur
35	DigaKosmaBeel	17.81	25	307570	75700	77330	36300	75000	3000	
<b>Subtotal Tahirpur</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>1751584</b>	<b>353898</b>	<b>663192</b>	<b>266930</b>	<b>415800</b>	<b>5696</b>	
36	BoroMeda	126.35	115	1072365	105800	43700	0	690000	6000	Derai
37	JaticharBeel	9.98	25	100081	0	0	10070	90000	3600	
<b>Subtotal Derai</b>			<b>140</b>	<b>1172446</b>	<b>105800</b>	<b>43700</b>	<b>10070</b>	<b>780000</b>	<b>5571</b>	
38	Chauka Chatli Bagua Bagapara Group	69.50	26	271750	26750	12500	49000	104000	4000	Sulla
<b>Subtotal Sulla</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>271750</b>	<b>26750</b>	<b>12500</b>	<b>49000</b>	<b>104000</b>	<b>4000</b>	
39	Hingrebeel	7.05	15	120000	18050	0	11506	60000	4000	Dharmapasha
<b>Subtotal Dharmapasha</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>120000</b>	<b>18050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11506</b>	<b>60000</b>	<b>4000</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>18101489</b>	<b>3627910</b>	<b>1629729</b>	<b>1594041</b>	<b>10533600</b>	<b>7711</b>	

## Other activities

Like previous years, the planation on beel side is doing better than crops cultivation and project is stressing more on scaling up the plantation work further to restore swamp forestry in haor areas.

Apart of fisheries activities, in collaboration with local administration and fisheries department project initiated campaigns for fish conservation and observation of Fisheries Day with the objectives to make the people aware of the fish conservation acts and other responsibilities for practicing responsive fisheries.

#### 4.4 Agriculture and Livestock Production

This component has diverse activities and over the time it has accomplished many trials and disseminated technologies in partnership with concerned institutions, departments and specialists. A good numbers of improved crops and technologies, around 115 (see the annex V), have been introduced by this component in Sunamganj and that are getting popular and cultivations of those are expanding particularly in fallow lands. Project has been trying to support in livestock sectors through some efforts such as improving the breed, giving technology of better feeding and disease control. A possible alternative for door-step service has also tried through developing para-vets from the community. The supports of this component have largely been adopted by the community and have much impact on increasing the primary production and reducing the poverty and malnutrition of the poor rural people.

Following table shows the performance of agriculture and livestock production component:

Table 11: Performance of agriculture and livestock production

Sl.#	Activities	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year 2012-2013			Project total as of 30 June 2013	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1.	Adaptive research trial undertaken	Adaptive research trial	287	150	146	98	257	90
2.	Piloting undertaken	Piloting			1			
3.	Demonstrations under taken	Demonstrations	7544	540	540	100	7929	105
4.	Seed/input supports provided	Crop		7	7	100	16	
		Farmers		700	720	103	4636	
5.	Village activist/advanced farmers trained	Activist/advance farmers	1432	40	27	78	1405	98
6.	Vaccine campaign conducted	Vaccine campaign	1136	75	75	100	1086	90
		Livestock/poultry vaccinated			20421		283728	
7.	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	Villages	595	20	20		595	100
8.	Plantation	Road side ( km/plant)	-	-	-	-	49	
		Beel side ( beel/plant)	-	-	-	-	223331	
		Beel pillar based( beel /plant)	-	-	-	-	3407	

This year 146 numbers of adaptive research trials, 540 numbers of demonstrations, 90 field-days, a good number of trainings, workshop, mass vaccination and de-worming for Livestock, constructing infrastructure for promoting irrigation, introducing sand based hatching technology, Sheep rearing on semi-scavenging manner, sheep searing, artificial insemination and developing promotional materials have been undertaken.

The following information gives the status of the key research and extension work.



*An AI center operating by local framer cum technician trained with assistance of DLS at Jamalganj*

## **The research activities**

### **Adaptive research trial on Borro Seed Production**

Adaptive research trial on (other than rice) a total of six activities:

1. Potato/ Maize inter cropping
2. Linseed
3. Floating garden
4. Urea Super Granule(USG) Block and Porous pipe block (Boro rice)
5. Development of Ideal farm house
6. Pheromone trap block



*Demonstration of Pheromone trap of Sadar Upazilla*

Adaptive research trial on Livestock – a total of four activities:

1. Establishment of Model breeder Farm (Duck)
2. Commercial Duck farming
3. Sheep rearing On Semi- Scavenging
4. Artificial Insemination (A.I)

During the reporting period seven crops got input supports for extension of cultivation aiming at capture more fallow land. The crops are:

- Mustard (BARI 11 )
- Sweet gourd (Highbred)
- Wheat (Shapabdi:)
- Tomoto(Surakka)
- Country bean (BARI 1)
- Potato (Diamont, )
- Linseed(Local)

All the research activities have been carried out involving BARI, BRRI and BLRI respectively. To disseminate the research results sufficient number of demonstrations, trainings and field days have been conducted using necessary useful instruction materials.

## Crop Agriculture

The activities under crop agriculture sector are grouped into:

- Participatory Demonstration Trials in Rabi Season (Winter)
- Participatory Demonstration Trials in Kharif Season (Summer)
- Technology Promotional Activities
- Seed distribution of rice (T. Aman and Boro) and
- Agriculture infrastructure development

### Participatory Demonstration Trials in Rabi Season (Winter)

In Rabi season 2012-13 the project supported extension programs of the earlier tested crops like mustard, country bean, sweet gourd, wheat, potato, tomato and linseed in the project area. Against the physical target of area coverage of 162 acres the project achieved 181 acres (Table 2.2). The progress was 112%. It is mentioned that no other input support except seed was provided to the farmers for these participatory demonstration programs. All fertilizers, water, insecticides/pesticides and other intercultural operations are done exclusively by the participatory farmers with supervision from the project. Farmers were advised to keep the seeds of the crops for next cropping season so it is expected that they would continue to cultivate the crops and varieties for achieving better harvest.



*Demonstration of country bean at Sadar Upazila*

Table 12: Crop production supported by crops in Rabi season

Sl #	Supported Crop	Total target (ac)	Total Achievement	Progress (%)
1	Mustard (BARI 11)	30	41	137
2	Country bean (BARI 1)	12	11	92
3	Sweet gourd	50	47	94
4	Wheat (Shatapdi)	22	33	150
5	Potato (Diamond)	20	20	100
6	Tomato (Surakka)	20	21	105
7	linseed (local)	8	8	100
Total		162	181	112

Total 204 households were supported by the project under participatory demonstration programs in Rabi season 2012-13 with view to extension of area and production of the crops listed in the following table 2.3. Under the program 50 farmers grown mustard, 48 wheat, 40 sweet gourd, 25 tomato, 19 potato, 14 country bean and 8 linseed. Highest numbers of cultivators (56) supported in sadar Upazila followed by 32 in Darampasha, 24 in Dheri, 22 in Doarabazar, 21 in Tahirpur, 19 in both Jamalgonj & Biswamberpur and 11 in South Sunamgonj.

Table 13: Crop production supported by coverage in Rabi season

Sl #	Supported Crop	Coverage of household in different Upazila								Total hh #
		Sadar	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha	
1	Mustard (BARI 11)	7	4	3	8	3	5	5	15	50
2	Country bean (BARI 1)	3		4		3	2	1	1	14
3	Sweet gourd	14	3	1	2	5	8	6	1	40
4	Wheat (Shatapdi)	21		4	3	3	1	2	14	48
5	Potato (Diamond)	4	1	3	2	3	3	3		19
6	Tomato (Surakka)	6	2	3	3	3	4	4		25
7	linseed (local)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Total		56	11	19	19	21	24	22	32	204

The mean yield of mustard was 1.08 t/ha, wheat 2.02 t/ha. The yields crops are fairly good though variation observed among the locations/upazilas. The project made available the latest varieties of these crops at the door steps of the farmers and showed their production performances through these participatory demonstration programs. It is expected that the farmers will keep continue with cultivation of these crops and would have better harvest than the existing practices.



*Demonstration of wheat at Tahirpur*

Table 14: Crop production supported by production in Rabi season

S I #	Supported Crop	Production (t/ha) in different Upazila								Mea n (t/ha )
		Sada r	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha	
1	Mustard (BARI 11)	1.11	0.85	1.05	1.14	1.14	1.18	1.02	1.15	1.08
2	Country bean (BARI 1)	14.09	0	15.00		11.9	12.37	15.33	14.7	13.90
3	Sweet gourd	17.3	16.5	16.5	17.2	16.8	16.2	15.00	14.2	16.21
4	Wheat (Shatapdi)	2.19	0	1.74	2.09	2.11	2.07	2.14	1.82	2.02
5	Potato (Diamond)	25.19	17.4	23.7	17.29	21.3	19.27	24.94		21.30
6	Tomato (Surakka)	63.62	43.4	59.9	65.34	57.4	53.45	61.87		57.85
7	linseed (local)	0.95		0.97	1.04	0.96	0.84	0.94		0.95

### Participatory Demonstration Trials in Kharif Season (Summer)

In Kharif season 2012-13 the project supported extension programs of the crops like ribbed gourd, white gourd, snake gourd, bitter gourd, lady's finger (okra), bottle gourd, aroids and floating vegetable cultivation in the haor. Against the physical target of area coverage of 70 acres the project achieved 77 acres. It is mentioned that no other input support except seed was provided to the farmers for these participatory demonstration programs. All fertilizers, water, insecticides/pesticides and other intercultural operations are done exclusively by the participatory farmers with supervision from the project. Farmers were advised to keep the seeds of the crops for next cropping season so it is expected that they would continue to cultivate the crops and varieties for achieving better harvest.

Table 15: Crop Production Supported by crops in Kharif season

SI #	Supported Crop	Total target (ac)	Total Achievement (ac)	Progress (%)
1	Ribbed Gourd	10	10	100
2	White Gourd	10	9	90
3	Snake Gourd	10	10	100
4	Bitter Gourd	11	9	82
5	Okra	10	9	90
6	Bottle Gourd	11	8	73
7	Aroid	3	2	67
8	Floating garden (#)	5	20	400
Total		70	77	110

Total 89 households were supported by the project under participatory demonstration programs in Kharif season 2012-13 with a view to extension of area and production of the crops. Under the program 14 farmers grown ribbed gourd, 11 white gourd, 12 snake gourd, 12 bitter gourd, 12 lady's finger (okra), 12 bottle gourd, 2 aroids and 14 floating vegetables. Highest numbers of cultivators (36)



supported in sadar Upazila followed by 14 in Dheri, 13 in Doarabazar, 9 in Jamalgonj, 8 in Darampasha, 5 in Tahirpur and 4 in Biswamberpur.

Table 16: Crop production supported by coverage in Kharif season

SI #	Supported Crop	Coverage of household (#) in different Upazila							Total (#) achievement
		Sadar	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha	
1	Ribbed Gourd	8	0	2	0	2	2	0	14
2	White Gourd	8	0	1	0	1	1	0	11
3	Snake Gourd	5	0	1	0	2	2	2	12
4	Bitter Gourd	4	0	2	0	2	2	2	12
5	Okra	6	0	2	0	1	1	2	12
6	Bottle Gourd	2	2	0	3	2	1	2	12
7	Aroid	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
8	Floating garden (#)	3	2	1	2	4	2	0	14
Total		36	4	9	5	14	13	8	89

The mean yield of ribbed gourd was 29.54 t/ha, while gourd 34.58 t/ha. The yields crops are fairly good though variation observed among the locations/upazilas. The project made available the latest varieties of these crops at the door steps of the farmers and showed their production performances through these participatory demonstration programs. It is expected that the farmers will keep continue with cultivation of these crops and would have better harvest than the existing practices.

Table 17: Crop production supported by production in Kharif season

SI #	Supported Crop	Production (t/ha) in different Upazila							Mean (t/ha)
		Sadar	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha	
1	Ribbed Gourd	29.64	0.00	30.13	0.00	28.65	29.74	0.00	29.54
2	White Gourd	34.58	0.00	36.06	0.00	33.59	34.09	0.00	34.58
3	Snake Gourd	41.99	0.00	42.98	0.00	39.62	40.51	39.62	40.94
4	Bitter Gourd	29.15	0.00	30.63	0.00	30.63	29.64	29.15	29.84
5	Okra	13.83	0.00	0.00	14.23	14.03	14.13	13.63	17.46
6	Bottle Gourd	59.28	61.75	0.00	61.26	60.27	0.00	60.76	60.66
7	Aroid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.39	0.00	50.39
8	Floating garden (#)	0.79	6.00	0.69	6.00	0.59	0.54	0.00	2.44



Seed treatment of Bakane disease management



Relay Crop Potato & Maize

#### a) Technology Promotional Activities

The technology promotional activities of the project included:

- i) Promotion of Urea Super Granule (USG)
- ii) Promotion of pheromone trap in vegetable production
- iii) Bakanae disease management in boro rice
- iv) Development of ideal farm house
- v) Production of organic fertilizer

Table 18: Technology Promotion supported by the project in 2012-13

Sl #	Supported Technology	Total target (ac)	Area coverage (acre) in different Upazila								Total Achievement (ac)	Progrs (%)
			Sadar	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha		
1	USG block	16	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	20	125
2	Bakanae disease management (#)	1600	190	200	200	100	200	200	189	200	1479	92
3	Organic fertilizer (#)	150	11	10	20	10	20	20	12	20	123	82
4	Devt of ideal farm house (#)	6			1	1	2	0	1		5	83
5	Pheromone trap block in brinjal	8	4			1			4		9	113
6	ICM school (#)	1									0	0

### Seed distribution of Rice

The project has continued the seed support program to have faster extension of identified crops and varieties in the project area. In current cropping year of 2012-13 seed support for T. Aman, rice is also provided to new farmers and monitored the cultivation status (area extension) of earlier seed supported farmers of selected crops. Details of seed supported extension program of T. Aman rice are discussed below:

### T. Aman Rice

In current cropping year (2012-13) total coverage of T. Aman rice under seed support program was 130 ha (113%) with 2 new varieties against the annual target of 115 ha. Major area coverage was done with BRRI dhan 46 (74 ha) and BINA 7 (55 ha). Among the Upazilas least coverage (around 6 ha) was achieved by Sulla and Darampasha. Area coverage was found higher by Sadar, Jamalgonj Biswamberpur Upazilas. These two varieties are becoming popular in the area. Details are shown in the following table:

Table 19: Seed distribution in T. Aman by coverage.

Name of Crop	Area coverage (ha) by Upazila in 2012-13										Total
	Total target	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dera	D. Bazar	Sulla	D. Pasha	
BRRI dhan 46	65.00	10.12	8.10	10.12	10.12	8.10	10.12	10.12	4.05	4.05	74.90
BINA 7	50.00	8.10	6.48	8.10	8.10	6.48	6.48	6.48	2.83	2.43	55.47
Total	115.00	18.22	14.57	18.22	18.22	14.57	16.60	16.60	6.88	6.48	130.36

Highest coverage (220 households) achieved by Sadar and Jamalgonj Upazilas. The coverage of seed supported farm families were 900 for BRRI dhan 46 while 660 for BINA 7 variety during the year.

During the year total 1560 farm families were benefited by receiving the seeds of improved varieties of T. Aman.



*Demonstration of T. Aman rice rice country bean*

Table 20: Seed distribution to T. Aman by household coverage

Name of Crop	Coverage of household (#) by Upazila in 2012-13									Total
	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Derai	D. Bazar	Sulla	D. Pasha	
BRRi dhan 46	120	100	120	120	100	120	120	50	50	900
BINA 7	100	80	100	100	80	80	80	20	20	660
Total	220	180	220	220	180	200	200	70	70	1560

It has been observed that BRRi dhan 46 out yielded (4.23 t/ha) the other varieties. It has been observed that the yield level BINA 7 is 3.52 t/ha, which almost 17 percent lower than the BRRi dhan 46. The new variety BINA 7 though produced lower yield than that of BRRi variety, but the variety is early maturing one and considered as advantage for planting in dry land crops like mustard, wheat etc. in the early Rabi season. Therefore this BINA variety has good potential in T. Aman season when farmers plan to cultivate rabi crops after rainy season. The overall yield is found very encouraging and farmers are asking more seed of these varieties.

Table 21: Seed distribution to T. Aman rice by production:

Name of Crop	Production in t/ha by Upazila in 2012-13									Total
	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Derai	D. Bazar	Sulla	D. Pasha	
BRRi dhan 46	4.25	4.12	4.40	4.30	4.25	4.45	4.12	4.15	4.00	4.23
BINA 7	3.55	3.45	3.85	3.45	3.49	3.46	3.48	3.49	3.46	3.52
Mean	3.90	3.79	4.13	3.88	3.87	3.96	3.80	3.82	3.73	3.87

## Boro Rice

The area coverage of boro rice (variety BRRi dhan 55) under seed distribution program exceeded than planned for the year. The area coverage of boro rice in the year was 14.5 ha against the target of 10 ha. Highest area coverage (3 ha) was achieved by Sadar Upazila and each of the other Upazilas planted 1 acre of boro rice with the targeted variety of BRRi dhan 55. The following table shows the area coverage of boro rice under seed distribution programs for the year.

Table 22: Seed distribution to boro rice (BRRi dhan 55) by coverage:

Name of Crop	Coverage by Upazila in 2012-13								Total
	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Derai	D. Bazar	D. Pasha	
Target of area coverage (ha)	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10.00
Achievement in area coverage (ha)	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.50	14.50
Household coverage (#)	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	20
Production (t/ha)	5.30	5.20	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.21

## Agriculture Infrastructure Development



Growth in crop production in the country primarily depends on the irrigation development. Improvement of on-farm irrigation management practices and water distribution are becoming crucial for the growth in agricultural production. The optimum use of irrigation water should be an important strategy for increasing agricultural production in Bangladesh. Recently much attention has been paid for improving the performance of existing irrigation systems.

The Barind Project started to use buried pipe irrigation systems since 1980. The channels are better than traditional earthen channel especially in respect of efficiency and cost. It has been reported that the conveyance efficiency of traditional earthen channel is 50-55% and water loss rate 40-45% (BARI, 20007) while the conveyance efficiency of PVC buried pipe ranged from 90% to 95% in different location of the Barind project (Bogra, Thakurgaon, Godagari etc.) and rate of water loss was 5% to 10%.

Since 2008-09 the project started to allocate large amount of resources in each year to re-excavate the natural canals for expanding surface irrigations in possible locations and constructed submergible dams in 2010-11 to reserve rainwater and upstream flows. The water is being using for producing vegetables and boro rice cultivation in some locations. In addition supports have been extended to establishing several LLP units in the cultivation in the dry season to ensure food security.



*Demonstration of buried pipe irrigation system*

To increase the conveyer efficiency of irrigation channels (95% instead of 50% in traditional kacha channel) the project adopted buried pipe irrigation systems and started to construct/establish buried pipe irrigation systems in the STW blocks in 2010-11 using technical support from the field engineers of Barind project. Considering the advantages and its long term effect fund has also been allocated to extend the buried pipe irrigation systems in some other STW blocks in different Upazilas to show the benefit to the rice growers in 2012-13. So far buried pipe irrigation system has been established within 6 STW schemes in the project area.

The following table shows the schemes details:

Table 23: Buried pipe installation schemes:

Sl #	Name of site	Upazila	Year of establishment	Total cost (Lac Tk)	Expected command area (ha)	# Beneficiary
1	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Sarifpur	Deraï	2011-12	20.72	33.74	150
2	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Kalinagar	Deraï	2012-13	19.35	47.23	175
3	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Kadimtai	Deraï	2012-13	20.43	49.93	250
4	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Kaminipur	Jamalgonj	2012-13	20.47	51.28	162
5	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Balijuri	Tahirpur	2012-13	19.35	47.23	250
6	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Haibathpur	Sadar	2012-13	18.38	67.48	300

## Livestock Development

### Vaccination and De-worming Campaign

The major works done by the project under livestock support is de-worming and vaccination programs for the large animals in the district. These two activities are the on-going interventions for the project. As of other years the SMSs livestock were involved in vaccination and de-worming campaigns. In current fiscal year the target of vaccination and de-worming campaigns was 75 with 275 animals per

campaign. But in practice the project conducted 75 campaigns with 273 numbers of animals per campaign. It indicated that this particular intervention of the livestock sub-component has got momentum and is becoming popular in the areas. Highest numbers of campaigns (15) with large numbers of animals (3,900) carried out by Sadar Upazila.

The details of the activities are shown in the following table:

Table 24: Animal health improvement campaign.

Activity	Vaccination	De-worming	Cumulative up to June 2013
Number of campaign	75	75	1086
Number of animal	20421	20421	283728
Average animal/campaign (#)	273	273	262

Table 25: Details of Animal health improvement campaign in 2012-13 by Upazilas

S I #	Technology Support	Total target (ac)	Coverage (acre) in different Upazila								Total Aciv	Ach v (%)
			Sada r	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dher i	D. Bazza r	D. Pash a		
1	Vaccination Campaign/# animal	75/ 20625	15/ 3750	15/ 3900	7/ 1960	7/ 2450	10/ 2897	10/ 2240	6/ 1580	5/ 1644	75/ 20421	100/ 99
2	De-warming- campaign/# animal	75/ 20625	15/ 3750	15/ 3900	7/ 1960	7/ 2451	10/ 2897	10/ 2240	6/ 1580	5/ 1644	75/ 20421	100/ 99

# Campaign/# Animal

### Other Livestock Support

In current fiscal year (2012-13) the project provided technical support to introduce large numbers of activities in respect of livestock development. The major support included sheep rearing, goat rearing, beef fattening, and disease (skin) control of sheep by introducing sharing of wool/fur/hair.

Details of other livestock activities carried out in the current reported year are shown in the following table.



*Duckling rearing*

Table 26: Other project supported activities in livestock.

SI #	Technology Support	Total target (#)	Coverage (acre) in different Upazial								Total Aciv	Pro gres s (%)
			Sada r	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazza r	D. Pash a		
1	Establishment of model Breeder (#)	8	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	50
2	Hatchery Establishment (#)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Chicks rearing unit (#) 1 unit = 400	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	67
4	Duckling Rearing unit (#) 1 unit = 400	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	75
5	Sheep rearing (#)	95	20	0	10	10	10	13	5	0	68	72

SI #	Technology Support	Total target (#)	Coverage (acre) in different Upazial								Total Aciv	Progress (%)
			Sadar	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha		
	unit) 1 unit = 3											
6	Goat Rearing (# unit) 1 unit = 3	12	0	0	5	1	1	0	2	0	9	75
7	Commercial duck farming (#) 1= 300	9	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	44
8	Beef fattening (#)	30	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	17
9	Cow rearing (#)	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	50
10	Establishment veterinary pharmacist (#)	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	38
11	Establishment of Egg/milk collector (#)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Fodder cultivation (# Plot)	18	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	22
13	Silage making (#)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Sheep shearing machine (#)	41	0	0	10	10	10	0	5	0	35	85
15	AI Center (#)	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	100

## Sheep Rearing



*Field Day on Sheep Shearing*



*Sheep distribution among the poor*

In current year the project introduced sheep rearing for the poor households to assist in overcoming poverty considering the fooling feasibilities:

- To generate self employment opportunity
- To increase household income and livelihoods
- To increase meat (protean) production and consumption as well for the family
- Sheep are herbivorous and less choosy than goat
- Sheep does not need fine/quality housing as of goat or cattle
- Sheep are more disease resistant than most of other livestock
- Sheep produces both lambs and wool
- Sheep rearing needs less investment but return is comparatively high
- Nutrient level and test of meat is almost alike of goat meat
- Marketing of sheep is easy at the local markets

Based on above considerations 204 female pregnant sheep were distributed to 68 poor households especially with female headed ones in March/April 2013. To promote the schemes 25 field days were arranged to motivate the farmers to grow duckweeds in nearby own or khash water bodies to feed the animal. During the occasions 35 scissors were distributed and showed how to share the sheep by using these scissors. Significant awareness has been created to rear sheep for the poor households that would help to generate self-employment especially for women. The project has planned to continue the program in the next year too.

**The following tables 27 & 28 show the coverage of Rabi & Kharif crops in summary.**

Table 27: Details coverage of crops in Rabi season.

Sl #	Supported Crop	Total target (ac)	Area coverage (acre) in different Upazila								Total Acivt (ac)	Progress (%)
			Sadar	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha		
1	Mustard	30	7	4	5	7	3	5	3	7	41	137
2	Country bean	12	3	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	11	92
3	Sweet gourd	50	14	3	7	2	5	8	7	1	47	94
4	Wheat	22	17	0	3	2	3	1	2	5	33	150
5	Potato	20	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	20	100
6	Tomato	20	6	1	3	3	2	3	3	0	21	105
7	linseed	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	100

Table 28: Details coverage of crops production in Kharif season.

Sl #	Supported Crop	Total target (ac)	Area coverage (acre) in different Upazila								Total Achievement (ac)	Progress (%)
			Sadar	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha		
1	Ribbed Gourd	10	4	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	10	100
2	White Gourd	10	4	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	9	90
3	Snake Gourd	10	3	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	10	100
4	Bitter Gourd	11	2	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	9	82
5	Okra	10	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	9	90
6	Bottle Gourd	11	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	8	73
7	Aroid	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	67
8	Floating garden (#)	20	5	0	2	5	3	3	2	0	20	100
Total		85	23	0	4	12	5	10	19	4	77	88%

## 4.5 Institutional Support

Following table shows the performance of institutional support component:

Table 28 Performance of institutional support component

Sl. No.	Items	Indicators	Project Target	Reporting year 2012-2013		Cumulative Progress as of 30 June 2013 (%)
				Target	Progress (%)	
1	Equipment and furniture	No.	174	1	1 (100%)	159 (91%)
2	Vehicles	No.	192	0	00	192 (100%)
3	Manpower	No.	193	141	131 (93%)	156 (81%)
4	Contingency (office establishment)	Office	11	11	11 (100%)	11 (100%)
5	TA	M/M	182	18	18 (100%)	149 (82%)

During the reporting year a total of Tk. 513.96 lac was allocated for the institutional support against staff salary, staff training, procuring office equipment and machineries including computers, equipment and furniture.

All procurements were carried out following the PPR 2008 and IFAD procurement guidelines

During the reporting year the total project staff power as of June 2013 were 131 (men 123, women 8).

Required trainings were arranged (detail information in training section) for the staff and all expenditures including salary & allowance were duly met in time.

Following table shows the project staff status:

Table 29: Project staff status

Sl#	Office	Staff position	Project total (No)	Reporting year 2012-2013 (No)	Status as of 30 June 2013 (No)		
					Men	Women	Total
1	PMU	Senior Officials	10	8	7	-	7
		Assistants	10	5	4	1	5
		Support Staff	9	9	9	-	9
		Others	0	-	-	-	-
PMU total			29	22	20	1	21
2	Dhaka LO	Senior Officials	1	1	-	1	1
		Assistants	1	1	1	-	1
		Support Staff	1	1	1	-	1
		Others	0	-	-	-	-
Dhaka Liaison Office total			3	3	2	1	3
3	Upazila	Senior Upazila Project Manager	9	9	5	2	7
		Subject Matter Specialists	46	21	18	-	18
		Credit Officer	9	9	6	-	6
		Social Organizers	77	44	43	1	44
		Sub Assistant Engineer	11	9	8	1	9
		Assistants	18	15	13	2	15
		Support Staff	18	9	8	-	8
		Others	9	-	-	-	-
Upazila total			197	116	101	6	107
Project total			229	141	123	8	131

Apart from regular staff, project involves in community people at grassroots for building people's institution, resource mobilization and technology extension. By the reporting year a total of 42 people were engaged of which 33 were male and 9 were female.

The project is supported and guided by three committees at different levels from Ministry to Upazila. At Ministry level it has a Project Steering Committee (PSC), at District level - District Coordination Committee (DCC) and at Upazila level - Upazila Coordination Committee (UCC). During the reporting period PSC, DCC and UCC sat in meeting at regular intervals.

### Section: III Training

Training has been playing a very vital role in building capacity of the community, project staff and institutions involved in the project. It has evolved through massive changes over the time since inception of the project. In many cases the contents of the training have been revised to make it more effective to needs. The approaches as well as the tools of training have also largely been changed on demand.

Following table gives a summary of the trainings initiated by the project:

Table 30: Summary of training arranged by the project

Sl.#	Areas	Indicator	Project target	Reporting year 2012-2013			Project total as of 30 June 2013	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1	Institutional Development	# of Training	66	3	5	167	60	91
		# of trainee	1250	60	173	288	1306	104
2	Infrastructure Development	# of Training	490	67	18	27	537	110
		# of trainee	9250	2010	452	22	12238	132
3	Fisheries Development	# of Training	922	197	116	59	847	92
		# of trainee	19822	7369	4398	60	22893	115
4	Agriculture and Livestock Development	# of Training	2950	15	15	100	2697	91
		# of trainee	83000	360	364	101	77348	93
5	Micro Credit	# of Training	2606	17	16	94	1510	58
		# of trainee	56862	400	354	86	36978	65
6	Non formal	# of Training	39000	-	-	-	-	-
		# of trainee	1170000	-	-	-	-	-

The following table 31 has given further detail of the training activities during the reporting period with gender disaggregated status.

Table 31 Gender disaggregated status of training:

Components	Name of the trainings	Category of trainees	Batche s	Number of trainees			Female to male ratio (%)
				F	M	Total	
<b>Micro finance</b>	Ref. CO Auditor	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	0
	Bank Orientation Course	BKB & Project Staff	6	0	60	60	0
	Accounts & Bookkeeping	CDF	0	0	0	0	0
	Special Training on Credit Management	CO Member	10	236	58	294	80:20
	Graduation Training	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	0
	Training on CO Graduation	CO Member	0	0	0	0	0
	Orientation on SHE Software	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total:		16	236	118	354	67:33
<b>Infrastructure</b>	IMC formation & practice	CO Member	0	0	0	0	0
	LCS formation & practice	LCS Member	18	307	145	452	68:32
	SONO Filter Management	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total:		18	307	145	452	68:32
<b>Fisheries</b>	Orientation and lesson sharing on good practice	BUG Member	7	266	725	991	27:73
	Resource conservation	BUG Member	15	94	298	392	24:76
	Fish sanctuaries	BUG Member	8	45	165	210	21:79
	Swamp Tree Nursery	CO/BUG Member	0	0	0	0	0
	Swamp Tree Plantation	BUG Member	16	115	324	439	26:74
	Fish Processing & marketing	BUG Member	6	114	280	394	29:71
	Open Water Fisheries Management	Project Staff	1	0	25	25	0
	Orientation on Beel Re-excavation method	LGED & Project Staff	0	0	0	0	0
	Re-excavation method	BUG Member	46	455	1067	1522	30:70
	Leadership Dev., Acc. & Beel Mgt.	BMC Leader	12	64	223	287	22:78
	Cage Culture	Women BUG Member	0	0	0	0	0
	Ref. BUG Audit	Project Staff	1	1	40	41	2:98
	Exposure visit	Project Staff & BUG Member	1	0	24	24	0
	Small fish production & Mgt.	BUG Member	3	5	68	73	7:93



Components	Name of the trainings	Category of trainees	Batche s	Number of trainees			Female to male ratio (%)
				F	M	Total	
	technic						
	Sub Total:		115	1159	3239	4398	26:74
Agriculture	Vaccinator Development Training	CO Member	0	0	0	0	0
	Refresher on Vaccinator Development Training	CO Member	1	6	18	24	25:75
	Technical Training (Field)	CO Member	-	-	-	-	-
	Technical Training (Center)	CO Member	14	100	240	340	29:71
	Sub Total:		15	106	258	364	29:71
Institution	Procurement Training	Project Staff	4	9	148	157	6:94
	Multidimensional poverty Assessment Tools (Survey)	Project Staff	1	0	16	16	0
	Training on Gender and Gender Based Violence	CDF	0	0	0	0	0
	Training on Data entry in SHE Software	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total:		5	9	164	173	5:95
	Grand Total:		169	1817	3924	5741	32:68
Non Formal		CO members	-	-	-	-	-

The impact of trainings is significant. A large number of women comprising 1,817 (32% of the total) have got different formal trainings and that have resulted in their increased empowerment and wellbeing. Staff skills particularly in CO graduation, technology transfer, LCS mobilization, responsive fisheries management, conflict mitigation have remarkably improved to assist the community with their changed demands. Apart from formal training, project has carried out non-formal training as well at group level on different issues including, among others, gender development, environment improvement, and there too women have made up 75% of the total participants. Where required, project has taken assistance from concerned institutions like different line departments to make the training more effective.

## Section: IV Gender

Gender development is crosscutting to all project activities. Staff, project partners and community at all levels gender issues have extensively been oriented to address it adequately with proper values in project implementation process.

The following table shows the status of CBRMP's performance in gender development:

Table 32: Status of project performance in gender development at key areas

Activity		Indicators	Achievement up to June 2013			Female to Male ratio (%) (Status of consecutive two years)	
			Female	Male	Total	Status as of June 2012	Status as of June 2013
Interest groups formation		No. of groups formed	2145	850	2995	72:28	72:28
Member enrolment		Members enrolled	61543	25194	86737	71:29	71:29
Savings mobilization		No. of members accumulated savings	61543	25194	86737	71:29	71:29
		Value of total savings accumulated (in Lk,Tk.)	862.16	361.48	1223.65	70:30	70:30
Loans received by group members	From savings fund	No. of members received loans	14852	5654	20506	72:28	72:28
		Value of loans given to member (in Lk.Tk.)	889.18	379.65	1268.84	70:30	70:30
	From project fund	No. of members received loans	15842	8118	23960	66:34	66:34
		Value of loans given to member (in Lk,Tk.)	1538.43	732.24	2270.67	68:32	68:32
Training provided to Infrastructure Implementation Monitoring Committees (IMC)		No. of IMC members trained	0	0	0	0:0	0:0

Activity		Indicators	Achievement up to June 2013			Female to Male ratio (%) (Status of consecutive two years)	
			Female	Male	Total	Status as of June 2012	Status as of June 2013
Road maintenance by length-persons		No. of Length persons	304	0	304	100:00	100:00
Rural poor engaged/worked in labour intensive construction work		No. of person-days of employment	150000	154630	304630	49:51	
Access to beel resource		No. of members accessing	2081	6338	8419	24:76	25:75
Pond aquaculture		No. of members involved	244	0	244	100:00	100:00
Training provided to group members directly related to income-earning	Micro-credit management	No. of members received training	236	118	354	63:37	67:33
	Fisheries management	No. of members received training	1159	3239	4398	23:77	26:74
	Technology dissemination	No. of members received training	106	258	364	68:32	29:71
	LCS management	No. of LCS members received training	307	145	452	70:30	68:32

It is observed that women participation in project activities is more than that of men. Women are constantly getting more and more involved in development activities and taking lead roles in decision making process in home and greater society.

## Section: V Monitoring & Evaluation, and Knowledge Management

The project monitoring system has effectively been in place. Project's performance has been monitored on monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis. Besides regular monitoring during the reporting period one studies have been carried out of bio-diversity monitoring study and BUG livelihood impact study. For agriculture sector a detailed performance of the component has also been carried out.

During the reporting period one half yearly workshop has been arranged for progress review and one yearly workshop has been arranged for progress review and preparing the next year activity plan. A detail AWBP has been drawn based on the project log-frame and which works as the basis of project implementation. During the reporting period, the Project Steering Committee and District Project Coordination Committee sat for at regular interval to review the yearly progress of the project activities.

For BUG a detailed monitoring system has been put in operation to capture all necessary data to analyze the performance and results of beel management yearly and on monthly basis.

Apart from above, internal audits (including final accounts) for CO and BUG have been carried out covering 281COs and 202 BUGs The audit reports are available.

Project has produced many articles and briefs on project activities for internal and external uses. Measuring Change: Experiences from IFAD-Funded Projects in Asia M&E write shop Workshop was held on 2 July 2013 to 5 July 2013 in Tagaytay city of Philippine where Project Director and Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist of SCBRMP were attended the same. Two articles have been published as the results of the event, one of "Role of Implementation Management Committee (IMC) in Monitoring and Evaluating Block Road Construction" (annexe-VI) and another on "Process and Results Monitoring for Community-Based Fisheries Management". (annexe-VII)

An Interview of Project Director based on Community Based Fisheries Management of SCBRMP was taken and that has been published in IFAD Asia website.

Read more:

[http://asia.ifad.org/web/bangladesh/blogs?p\\_p\\_auth=HQM5Vk6X&p\\_p\\_id=33&p\\_p\\_lifecycle=0&p\\_p\\_mode=view&\\_33\\_struts\\_action=%2Fblogs%2Fview\\_entry&\\_33\\_entryId=560064](http://asia.ifad.org/web/bangladesh/blogs?p_p_auth=HQM5Vk6X&p_p_id=33&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_mode=view&_33_struts_action=%2Fblogs%2Fview_entry&_33_entryId=560064)

### Comparison of Sunamganj with Netrokona and Habiganj: Findings of MPAT survey

A study was conducted based on the multidimensional poverty Assessment tools (MPAT) in Sunamganj Netrokona and Habiganj districts. Netrokona and Habiganj districts were taken as base control areas for Sunamganj. A total of 128 households were taken under study from control area those are of similar to Sunamganj in socio economic and geographical context and no such development support received so far as given by CBRMP in Sunamganj. From project area 480 households were taken for study.



From the analysis of the findings it is found that out of 10 components including Food & Nutrition Security, Domestic Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene, Housing , Clothing& Energy, Education, Non -Farm Assets, Exposure & Resilience to Shocks, Gender & Social Equality in 7 Components Sunamganj scored GOOD whereas only in 5 Habiganj & Netrokona are in good position. Out of total 10, in 8 Sunamganj is

in better position than in Habiganj & Netrokona. In 2 where H&N are slightly better than Sunamganj are Health and Hygiene and Non-farm assets.

The study suggests that activities of CBRMP have impacted on improvement of majority areas of livelihoods, but could not do much to create non-farm assets and improve resilience to shock.

Table 33: The score table of the MPAT Survey

Indicators	Scores on components			Indicator Sub Components	Scores on Sub-components		
	Sunamganj	Habiganj +Netrokona	Differences		Sunamganj	Hobigonj +Netrokona	Differences
Food & Nutrition Security	69.66	68.47	1.19	Consumption	79.62	81.51	-1.89
				Access Stability	83.77	79.86	3.91
				Nutrition Quality	46.71	43.54	3.17
Domestic Water Supply	79	61.89	17.11	Quality	68.14	52.7	15.44
				Availability	93.91	65.67	28.24
				Access	75.98	70.32	5.66
Health & Healthcare	62.28	62.42	-0.14	Health Status	75.09	74.84	0.25
				Access & Affordability	56.96	54.99	1.97
				Healthcare Quality	56.62	58.53	-1.91
Sanitation & Hygiene	51.97	47.39	4.58	Toilet Facilities	55.69	47.44	8.25
				Household Waste Management	27.27	29.42	-2.15
				Hygiene Practices	87.2	75.91	11.29
Housing , Clothing& Energy	65.71	58.04	7.67	Housing Structure - Quality	53.41	52.4	1.01
				Clothing	84.56	62.26	22.3
				Energy Sources	73.92	72.55	1.37
Education	62.41	48.24	14.17	Quality	42.62	43.71	-1.09
				Availability	83.19	43.06	40.13
				Access	72.22	69.57	2.65
Farm Assets	78.69	80.06	-1.37	Land Tenure	70.97	72.88	-1.91
				Land Quality	96.99	98.05	-1.06
				Crop Inputs	78.61	75.47	3.14
				Livestock/Aquaculture Inputs	84.37	89.13	-4.76
Non -Farm Assets	39.85	36.71	3.14	Skills	28.2	24.97	3.23
				Services	54.99	48.54	6.45
				Assets	48.64	49.41	-0.77
Exposure &Resiliance to Shocks	54.89	51.56	3.33	Exposure	35.33	35.78	-0.45
				Coping Ability	68.96	64.32	4.64
				Recovery Ability	70.78	61.27	9.51
Gender & Social Equality	77.59	70.1	7.49	Access to Education	74.21	64.79	9.42
				Access to healthcare	67.25	63.88	3.37
				Social Equality	99.56	87.6	11.96
Number of MPAT components							
Above 60 points		7	5				
In-between		3	5				
Below 30 points		0	0				

## Section: VI Financial Status

### 1. Component-wise expenditure

A total of Tk.2645.00 Lac was allocated for the year of 2012 - 2013 RAWPB (see annex I & II, Page 41, 49) for the five components of the project from which Tk.2645.00 Lac was spent excluding beneficiary's contribution Tk.00 lac (The detail component wise expenditure break-up is given in table 17). The overall progress is 100% (see annex III). The performances of all components are satisfactory.

Following table shows the component-wise expenditure status:

Table 34: Component-wise expenditure statuses

Sl .#	Components	Project target	Tk. in Lac					
			Reporting year 2012-2013			Cumulative status as of 30 June 2016		
			Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%
1	Infrastructure Development	11852.90	1447.18	1531.08	106	11852.90	11917.43	101
2	Fisheries Development	2671.86	515.14	510.24	99.	2671.86	2431.18	91
3	Agriculture & Livestock Development	1084.47	161.00	154.28	96	1084.47	990.56	91
4	Micro credit	1256.55	7.72	5.05	65	1256.55	1164.01	93
5	Institutional Development	4915.07	513.96	444.35	86	4915.07	4387.20	89
6	Other (CD-VAT )	40.11	0	0	-	40.11	40.11	100
Total		21820.96	2645.00	2645.00	100	21820.96	20930.49	96

### 2. Special account statement

The Special Account Statement covering the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 states that an amounting to USD 2398777.79 against 12 withdrawal applications has been claimed and USD 2398777.79 against 12 withdrawal applications (10 nos. in reporting year and 2 from previous year. Special Account of Sunamganaj Community Based Resource Management Project, Project Credit No. 567 BD on 12 different dates from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013.

### 3. Fund withdrawal statement

Including the revised initial advance of USD 2,000,000 a total 93 withdrawal applications have been placed to IFAD until 30 June 2013. The project expenditure so far has stood at **USD27,612,618.00** as on 30 June 2013 and which is 96 % of the total budget of the project. Up to WA No 92 a total amount of USD 1097267.05 was adjusted from initial advance 20,00,000 USD.

### 4. Procurement

The procurement plan was duly approved by the PSC and where necessary concurrences have been taken from IFAD. All procurements have been done following the PPR 2008 and IFAD procurement guidelines, as required.

The following table shows the procurement done during the reporting period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013:

Table 35: Procurement done during July 2012 - June 2013

Item	Qnt	Cost incurred ( LTk)	Procurement method	Reviewed by IFAD	Date of procurement completion	Remarks
<b>GOOD</b>						
1. Other equipment		3.08	Direct. Pur.		30.06.13	
2						
<b>SERVICE</b>						

Item	Qnt	Cost incurred ( LTk)	Procurement method	Reviewed by IFAD	Date of procurement completion	Remarks
Management consultant	12mm	21.00	Ciontinuation	Approved	30.06.13	Procured for long time
Agriculture Technical assistance	4mm	5.00	Ciontinuation	Approved	30.06.13	Procured for long time
Fish catch monitoring	no.1	62.30	Ciontinuation	Approved	30.06.13	Procured for long time
Rims survey & project completion	00	00	Direct. Pur.	NA	00	
<b>WORK</b>						
Village Protection cum Road	19.3 Km	964.70	LCS	NA	30.06.13	Done by local community
Village Protection wall	3.22	446.88	LCS	NA	30.06.13	Done by local community
MVC construction/Godown	no. 0	0	LCS	NA	30.06.13	Done by local community
Beel Development	nos. 50	257.20	LCS	NA	30.06.13	Done by local community
Khal excavation	30km	150.56	LCS	NA	30.06.13	Done by local community
Agriculture infrastructure	Nos 5	60.00	LCS	NA	30.06.13	Done by local community

## 5. Audit status

The project went through an external audit during 30 August to 04 September 2012 covering a period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and the report was produced on 10 December 2012. The audit raised objections on five issues and none of them were serious as such. This is nothing related to any financial misconduct, but some lacking in processing of documents. All the issues have been clarified and settled. The external audit for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 is due but yet to start. Usually it takes place during the month of September.

## Section: VII Lessons learned

### Project learning: Challenges, and Opportunities

The project has many successes and that mainly attribute to its innovative and dynamic approaches, persistent commitment of staff and increased participation of the people. Cooperation and timely support from donor and other development partners are to be highly acknowledged too for making such a comprehensive project successful.

Being on the threshold of entering the exit phase of the project, now the challenges are to set proper strategies and activities therefore the project can conclude its tenure ensuring sustained impacts. Project by this time has acquired the plan for successful exit.

The main challenges to achieve that would be:

The challenged are almost unchanged as that were existing so far

To graduate the entire COs in time and encourage them to keep functional without project support, or if really some supports the graduated COs require keeping them functional - what roles will the project play within its project period.

Similar concern lies with BUG, how will it be institutionalized and thereby will be functional after the project end, and for that what will be the roles and tasks of the project to accomplish during the rest period of the project that will make successful ending of the project on building institution of fisher community.

So far the impacts of agriculture and livestock component are satisfactory, and largely of that are attributed to well-coordinated efforts of the project and concerned line departments. The farmers may need continuous support from line departments for continuous progress. A sustained linkage

between the farmers and the line departments would be necessary, and how it can be built and what projects will do for that - to define practically and ensure that is indeed a challenge to the project. Besides, ending the rest amount of activities of agriculture and livestock component with a proper strategy is quite a critical task to project.

Other challenges are:

To find some alternatives for beel re-excavation to overcome the seasonality, e.g. delayed receding of water and early rain, flash flood etc. that give very limited time to undertake re-excavation work. The project however was trying to overcome that constraint introducing dredging so that even after inundation of beel re-excavation can be done. But the result is not satisfactory

Extended irrigation facilities by using surface and underground water to bring fallow land under cultivation is yet to find not easy. Project has however built three submergible dams and one buried pipe based irrigation system on pilot basis in modified form but its effectiveness and sustainability in terms of operation and maintenance after the project end might be to consider.

How CBRMP will be set with HILIP in Sunamganj as the latter does not overlap the CBRMP activities rather build some synergy. Particularly in beel management, infrastructural activities and livelihood improvement activities how the both will work together during the rest of the period of CBRMP. This is indeed a big issue that should be addressed properly.

## **Section VIII: Conclusion**

By this time the overall project success is well recognized. Project is close to it send. The most crucial issue to the project is to end the project accomplishing all liabilities, and realize the targets set to achieve the project's development objectives. To draw a proper strategic plan towards that is a priority need for the project. The knowledge and skill that so far gathered by the project will therefore should be utilized towards that end. The project has full confidence to conclude the project activities with expected results.

# **A n n e x e**



## AWPB(Progress up to 30 June, 2013)

FY-2012-2013

Project Number: 567-BD

Project Title: Sunamgonj Community-Based Resource Management Project

1	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
OG	Overall Goal: Sustainable improvement in the livelihood and general quality of life of 90 000 poor households living in haor areas in Sunamgonj.	% reduced stunting of children	Prevalence of child malnutrition (boys/girls)																
		no. of HH with increased assets	Households with improvement in household assets ownership index																
		no. of women owing increased assets																	
		no. of HH with improved food security																	
		no. of HH with improved source of livelihood																	
		no. of HH with improved water and sanitation																	
C.1	Infrastructure Development: Rural infrastructure schemes identified, constructed and maintained by beneficiaries on a demand-driven basis	no. of HH increased income from employment in infrastructure works	—																
		no. of HH benefitted from infrastructure component	—																
		Tube-well, village roads, MVC and latrine well maintained and functional after 3 years	Tube-well, village roads, MVC and latrine well maintained and functional after 3 years																
O.1.1	Systems for the management by community members of labour-intensive construction work in place and functional																		
O.1.1.1	Implementation Monitoring Committees (IMC), Project Implementation Committees (PIC) and LCS formed	no. of IMC formed		NT	273	335	20	417	124	82	410								
		no. of LCS formed		NT	690	2311	100	5051	219	501	501								
O.1.1.2	IMC, PIC and LCS members trained	no. of IMC members trained		NT	2450	2345	200	3924	167	574	287	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
		no. of LCS members trained		NT	7000	34665	1200	76003	219	7133	594	0.00	604.00	850.00	151.00	850.00	100	150.00	99
O.1.2	Rural poor engaged/worked in labour intensive construction works	no. of group members engaged in work		NT	276000	46220	4500	51642	112	15030	334								
		no. of male group members engaged in work		NT	150000	27732	2250	35878	129	9018	401								
		no. of female group members engaged in work		NT	126000	18488	2250	15764	85	6012	267								
O.1.2.1	Tube-wells installed and tested for arsenic	no. of tube-well installed	no. of tube-well installed	1258	3000	2595	0	2595	100	0	#DIV /0!	25,160.00	65,993.00	61,449.00	0.00	58,020.00	94	0.00	
		no. of tube-wells tested for arsenic and found safe		1258	2500	2595	0	2595	100	0	#DIV /0!								

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approve d (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulat ive)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulati ve)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		no. of beneficiaries accessed to safe drinking water	no. of beneficiaries accessed to safe drinking water	40000	450000	389250	0	389250	100	0	#DIV /0!								
O.1.2.2	Village road constructed	Km of village road constructed	Km of village road constructed	125	220	335	15	333.98	100	19.2	128	167,820.00	457,000.00	895,198.00	94,567.00	910,221.00	102	96,470.00	102
		no. of roads constructed		125	220	335	20	493	147	31	155								
O.1.2.2	Village Protection wall	Km of village protection wall constructed	Km of village Protection wall constructed	4.5		4.50	2.25	5.47	122	3.22	143			80,000.00	40,000.00	82,488.00	103	46,488.00	116
O.1.2.3	MVC constructed	no. of MVC constructed	no. of MVC constructed	50	53	30	0	29	97	0	#DIV /0!	37,250.00	37,858.00	24,193.00	0.00	24,154.00	100	0.00	
O.1.2.4	Latrine installed	no. of latrine installed	no. of latrine installed	0	70000	78406	0	78406	100	0	#DIV /0!	0.00	35,270.00	55,165.00	0.00	57,621.00	104	0.00	
O.1.3.	Systems for infrastructure maintenance by community members in place and functional	no. of tube wells maintenance undertaken		NT	NT	NT	0	0		0	#DIV /0!	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
		no. of road maintenance undertaken		NT	NT	335	15	335		185	1233	16,782.00	71,250.00	68,435.00	10,000.00	58,389.00	85	10,000.00	100
		no. of MVC maintenance undertaken		NT	NT	NT	3	8		3	100								
Total Budget for Component 1:												247,012.00	667,975.00	1,185,290.00	144,718.00	1,191,743.00	101	153,108.00	106
C.2	Fisheries Development: To ensure fishers' access to waterbodies, increased fish production and income of them in a sustainable manner	% increased fish production in beel and khal	Farmers reported production / yield increased																
% increased hh consumption of fish																			
Beel users received increased income by fishing (total)																			
Beel users received increased income by fishing (female)																			
Poor women received increased income from pond fish culture																			
Waterbodies operational after three years		Waterbodies operational after three years																	
C.2.1	Development of waterbodies/beels and khals: To promote community-based sustainable fishery management and to provide secured long-term access to water bodies by community members																		
O.2.1.1	Waterbodies/beels and Khals improved or developed																		
O.2.1.1.1	Beel Development Plans developed	no. of beel development Plans developed		600	300	300	50	190	63	70	140								
O.2.1.1.2	Beel Developed/Excavated	no. of beel developed/excavated	Water bodies established / improved	600	300	300	50	190	63	70	140								91
		Acres of beel developed/excavated		NT	1300	1300	200	911.16	70	280	140								#DIV/0!



	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
O.2.1.1.3	Beels habitat restored	no. of beel habitat restoration activities undertaken	Number of resource management plans enacted	600	300	300	50	190	63	70	140								#DIV/0!
		Acres of beel habitat restoration activities undertaken	Ha of common property resources under improved management practices		1300	1300	200	911.16	70	280	140								#DIV/0!
O.2.1.1.4	Khal excavated/re-excavated	no. of khal excavated	Water bodies established / improved	10	33	63	24	69	110	30	125	10,620.00	26,400.00	42,644.00	12,000.00	43,670.00	102	15,056.00	125
		Km. of khal excavated		10	33	63	22	69.95	111	30.95	141								
O.2.1.2	Beel Users Groups (BUG) formed, with their members trained, and provided with long-term leases over beels										#DIV/0!								
O.2.1.2.1	BUG formed and the members trained	no. of BUG formed	Number of community management groups formed / strengthened	600	300	300	47	235	78	33	70								
		no. of BUG members		19000	9500	9500	1725	8419	89	1115	65								
		no. of women in BUG		4750	2375	2375	520	2081	88	273	53								
		no. of BUG with positive management ratings		600	300	300	12	202	67	49	408								
O.2.1.2.2	Beel Management Committees (BMC) formed	no. of BMC		600	300	300	47	235	78	33	70								
O.2.1.2.3	Long-term leases over newly excavated beels handed over to BUG	no. of beels accessed		600	300	300	47	235	78	33	70								
		Acres of beel accessed		NT	6500	6500	1316.21	5654.63	87	710	54								
C.2.2	Tanguar Haor development: To restore the "mother fishery" status of Tanguar Haor																		
O.2.2.1	Tanguar Haor developed											25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
C.2.3	Pond aquaculture for indigent women																		
O.2.3.1	Ponds excavated/re-excavated	no. of pond excavated	Water bodies established / improved	1615	150	64	0	64	100	0	#DIV/0!	32,300.00	11,830.00	2,022.00	0.00	2,022.00	100	0.00	
		Acres of pond excavated		400	37	30.83	0	30.83	100	0	#DIV/0!								
		no. of indigent women involved	Pond fishers adopted technology recommended by project ( by gender )	8075	750	284	0	284	100	0	#DIV/0!								
O.2.3.2	Long-term leases over newly excavated or re-excavated ponds handed over to poor women	no of ponds leased to poor women		1615	150	64	0	64	100	0	#DIV/0!								

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C.2.4	Fisheries support: To educate communities on how to manage water resources for the benefit of all																		
O.2.4.1	Technical Assistance received	p/m Technical Assistance received		7	120	20	16	30	150	12	75								76
O.2.4.2	BUG members trained in better bee management	no. of beneficiaries received training		13320	9500	9500	3019	8419	89	4398	146	9,100.00	6,714.50	6,392.00	894.00	5,157.00	81	683.00	99
O.2.4.3	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	no. of village promotional materials disseminated		225	450	450	108	422	94	108	100	1,920.00	9,545.00	11,501.00	2,606.00	11,170.00	97	2,571.00	100
O.2.4.4	Conservation campaign undertaken	no. of conservation campaign undertaken		NT	1200	1200	55	1203	100	50	91	1,500.00	3,292.00	3,918.00	600.00	3,025.00	77	600.00	82
C.2.5	Studies: Various studies on alternative livelihoods, fish catch and biodiversity undertaken, and promising approaches piloted and promoted																		
O.2.5.1	Fish processing and marketing study undertaken	no. of studies undertaken		0	1	1		1	100	0	#DIV /0!		800.00	500.00		500.00	100	0.00	
O.2.5.2	Study on alternate IGA for fishers during slack period undertaken	no. of studies undertaken		0	1	1		1	100	0	#DIV /0!		800.00	800.00		0.00	-	0.00	
O.2.5.3	Fish catches monitored regularly	no. of fish catch monitoring exercises conducted		6	9	10	1	9	90	1	100	1,500.00	37,864.00	47,655.00	7,000.00	38,642.00	81	6,230.00	89
O.2.5.4	Upazilla-based resource maps developed	no. of upazillas resource maps developed		10	7	9		9	100	0	#DIV /0!	17,110.00	12,773.00	11,548.00		11,548.00	100		
O.2.5.5	Biodiversity studies undertaken	no. of studies undertaken		8	3	2		2	100	0	#DIV /0!	2,400.00	696.00	196.00		196.00	100		
Total Budget for Component 2:												347,115.00	269,200.50	267,186.00	51,514.00	243,118.00	91	51,024.00	99
C.3	Agriculture and Livestock Development: To introduce adoptive technologies, increase production and income of farmers in a sustainable manner	% increased hh crop production	Farmers reported production / yield increased																
		% increased hh vegetable production																	
		% increased hh livestock production																	
C.3.1	Initial participatory rural appraisal																		
O.3.1.1	PRA conducted and problem identified	no. of PRA conducted for problem identification		2	1	1		1	100	0	#DIV /0!	1100.00	550.00	550.00	0.00	550.00	100		
C.3.2	Participatory research: To test potential technologies for improving livestock and crop production																		
O.3.2.1	Research and trial undertaken	no. of Research and Trial completed		128	128	287	150	257	90	146	97	32111.00	18234.00	22738.00	4345.00	21,455.00	94	2400.00	55
		no. of technology/varieties selected		NT	NT	NT	NT	115		0	#VA LUE!								
O.3.2.2	Demonstrations under taken	no. of demonstrations under taken		7380	7956	7544	540	7929	105	540	100	29520.00	19652.00	29870.00	3250.00	26,136.00	87	1452.00	45
		no. of technology/varieties replicated		NT	NT	NT	NT	117		2	#VA LUE!								
		no. of beneficiaries received technical advisory services facilitated by project	People accessed technical advisory services facilitated by project	7380	7956	7544	540	7929	105	540	100								

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C.3.3	Technology dissemination and training																		
O.3.3.1	Farmers trained	no. of farmer trained (total)		33305	33500	80000	360	77757	97	364	101	18276.00	27862.20	22112.00	255.00	21,692.00	98	255.00	100
		no. of women trained	Persons trained, by gender and sector	16653	16750	60000	180	58313	97	106	59								
O.3.3.2	Farmers trained through field school approach	no. of farmers participating in field training		NT	NT	NT	2100	67651		3600	171	2248.00	2258.00	2338.00	300.00	2,338.00	100	300.00	100
O.3.3.3	Workshop organized on planning and results dissemination	no. of farmers participated		NT	NT	NT	0	4431		0	#DIV /0!	2869.00	1366.00	3307.00	700.00	2,715.00	82	0.00	
		no. of staff participated		NT	NT	NT	200	1877		0	0								
O.3.3.4	Technical Assistance received	p/m Technical Assistance received		6	120	30	7	35	117	7	100	7800.00	6885.50	3392.00	500.00	3,381.00	100	488.00	98
O.3.3.5	Village activist/advanced farmers trained	no. of activist/advance farmers developed		6590	1432	1432	24	1429	100	24	100								
		no. of activist/advance farmers able to implement training		NT	358	358	0	368	103	10	#DIV /0!								
O.3.3.6	Agriculture study conducted	no. of agriculture study/KAP conducted		0	NT	NT	0	2		0	#DIV /0!	0.00	3800.00	2928.00	0.00	1,618.00	55	0.00	
O.3.3.7	Agr. infrastructure constructed	no. of agr. infrastructure constructed		0	NT	5	3	9	180	5	167	0.00	24600.00	15100.00	6000.00	13,358.00	88	9798.00	163
O.3.3.8	Vaccine campaign conducted	no. of vaccine campaign conducted		NT	883	1211	75	1086	90	75	100	5380.00	1799.00	1425.00	150.00	1,322.00	93	135.00	90
		no. of livestock/poultry vaccinated		NT	NT	NT	22500	283728		20421	91								
O.3.3.9	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	no. of villages promotional materials disseminated		225	225	615	20	595	97	20	100	5000.00	4300.00	4687.00	600.00	4,491.00	96	600.00	100
Total Budget for Component 3:												104304.00	111306.70	108447.00	16100.00	99056.00	91	15428.00	96
C.4	Micro Credit: Savings and credit for generating income by effective and efficient investments	CO members accumulating savings and using credit		135000	90000	90000	0	86737	96	1731	#DIV /0!								
		New IGA reported		NT	NT	NT	TBM	0		0	#VA LUE!								
		CO operational ( total)	Groups/CO operational / functional by type	4500	3000	3000	0	2995	100	69	#DIV /0!								
		CO operational ( female)		2700	1800	1800	0	2145	119	50	#DIV /0!								
O.4.1	Community Organizations (COs) formed and members enrolled	no. CO formed	Interest groups formed	4500	3000	3000	0	2995	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. male CO formed		1800	1200	1200	0	850	71	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. female CO formed		2700	1800	1800	0	2145	119	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of members enrolled	Persons received project services ( direct, total, m/f )	135000	90000	90000	0	86737	96	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of male enrolled		54000	36000	36000	0	25194	70	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of female enrolled		81000	54000	54000	0	61543	114	0	#DIV /0!								
O.4.2	Savings mobilized by CO members for loan/credit	no. of members accumulated savings	Active savers ( disaggregated by gender )	135000	90000	90000	0	86737	96	1731	#DIV /0!								
		no. of male accumulated savings		54000	36000	36000	0	25194	70	463	#DIV /0!								
		no. of female accumulated savings		81000	54000	54000	0.00	61543	114	1268	#DIV /0!								
		Value of total savings accumulated (in LTK.)		3341.25	2120.00	1213.81	0.00	1223.43	101	9.84	#DIV /0!								

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
O.4.3	Loans provided to CO members from CO Savings Funds	Value of total savings accumulated by male (in LTk.)		1336.50	848.00	485.52	0.00	361.30	74	1.29	#DIV /0!								
		Value of total savings accumulated by female (in LTk.)		2004.75	1272.00	728.29	0.00	862.13	118	8.55	#DIV /0!								
		Value of loans extended from CO Fund (in LTk.)	Active borrowers (disaggregated by gender)	1670.63	1060.00	1268.27	0.00	1268.84	100	0.57	#DIV /0!								
		Value of loans extended to male from CO Fund (in LTk.)		668.25	424.00	379.09	0.00	379.66	100	0.57	#DIV /0!								
		Value of loans extended to female from CO Fund (in LTk.)		1002.38	636.00	889.18	0	889.18	100	0.00	#DIV /0!								
		no. of CO receiving loans		4500	3000	3000	0	2651	88	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of male CO receiving loans		1800	1200	1200	0	747	62	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of female CO receiving loans		2700	1800	1800	0	1904	106	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of members receiving loans		18000	15000	15000	0	20506	137	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of male members receiving loans		7200	7000	7000	0	5654	81	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of female members receiving loans		10800	8000	8000	0	14852	186	0	#DIV /0!								
		% of loans recovered		100	100	100	100	99	99	75	75								
O.4.5	COs provided credit from Project Credit Line through BKB	Value of funds credited to BKB under project credit line (in LTk.)	Value of gross loan portfolio	5220.66	2709.77	914.56	0.00	914.56	100	0	#DIV /0!	522066.00	270977.00	98411.00	0.00	90,356.00	92	0.00	
		Value of loans extended from Credit Fund (in LTk.)		12754.60	5700.00	2270.66	0.00	2270.66	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		Value of loans extended to male from Credit Fund (in LTk.)		5101.84	2280.00	732.24	0.00	732.24	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		Value of loans extended to female from Credit Fund (in LTk.)		7652.76	3420.00	1538.42	0	1538.42	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of CO receiving loans	Active borrowers (disaggregated by gender)	4500	3000	1626	0	1626	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of male CO receiving loans		1800	1200	532	0	532	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of female CO receiving loans		2700	1800	1094	0	1094	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of members receiving loans		86423	52000	23960	0	23960	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of male receiving loans		34569	20800	8118	0	8118	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of female receiving loans		51854	31200	15842	0	15842	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		% of loans recovered		100	100	100	100	97	97	19	19								
O.4.6	CO members trained	no. of beneficiaries trained		135000	90000	90000	0	84091	93	354	#DIV /0!	9200.00	28228.00	17098.00	163.00	16,906.00	99	163.00	100
	Technical Assistance received	p/m of Technical Assistance received		0	24	7	0	7	100	0	#DIV /0!	0.00	2400.00	665.00	0.00	662.00	100	0.00	
	CO accounts audited	no. of CO auditors selected and trained		209	400	472	40	432	92	35	88	14713.00	11748.00	9481.00	609.00	8,477.00	89	342.00	56
		no. of internal CO/BUG audit completed		27410	19747	11169	490	11216	100	483	99								

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		no. of CO/BUG audited		4500	3000	3295	490	3197	97	483	99								
Total Budget for Component 4:												545979.00	313353.00	125655.00	772.00	116401.00	93	505.00	65
C.5	Institutional Development: Project management (establishment and operation)		Groups operational / functional by type																
0.5.1	Area Covered	no. of Upazilas covered		10	9	11	0	11	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of Unions covered		63	53	62	0	62	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of villages covered		2250	1500	1090	0	1090	100	0	#DIV /0!								
0.5.2	Equipment & Furniture made available	no. of computer procured		55	62	60	1	59	98	1	100	16150.00	39628.00	18965.00	420.00	17,714.00	93	308.00	73
		no. of MIS & LACI software developed		2	1	1	0	1	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of office equipment procured		106	91	62	2	69	111	0	0								
		no. of furniture procured		22	20	22	0	18	82	0	#DIV /0!								
0.5.3	Vehicles made available	no. of 4WD vehicles procured		6	4	4	0	4	100	0	#DIV /0!	45535.00	34892.00	28407.00	0.00	28,622.00	101	0.00	
		no. of speed boat procured		4	4	4	0	4	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of motorcycles procured		225	189	165	0	165	100	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of bicycles procured		19	19	17	0	19	112	0	#DIV /0!								
0.5.4	Staff trained (including over seas training)	no. of staff received training		277	864	864	40	938	109	82	205	2299.00	23549.00	21339.00	4000.00	20,985.00	98	4725.00	118
0.5.5	Technical Assistance received & Studies completed	p/m Management Consultant received		18	109	109	0	95	87	4	#DIV /0!	28917.00	77886.50	48599.00	2,440.00	41,597.00	86	2167.00	89
		no. of evaluation and project completion report received		3	6	7	0	5	71	0	#DIV /0!								
		p/m Technical Assistance - PIM received		8	29	20	0	16	80	0	#DIV /0!								
		p/m Technical Assistance - MIS received		2	28	12	0	9	75	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of participative M&E workshop arranged		4	4	4	4	8	200	5	125								
		no. of M&E Facilitators/Enumerations recruited and trained		50	147	147	0	145	99	0	#DIV /0!								
		no. of LACI performance review completed		3	6	6	0	2	33	0	#DIV /0!								
0.5.6	Project staffs recruited and trained	Manuals and project M&E system put in place					0	1		0	#DIV /0!	204907.00	335748.15	274550.00	33460.00	238,061.00	87	27649.00	83
		no. of project staff recruited and trained		210	193	193	0	188	97	131	#DIV /0!								
0.5.7	Project office established and maintained	no. of project office established and maintained		12	11	11	0	11	100	11	#DIV /0!	91350.00	93968.15	99647.00	11076.00	91,741.00	92	9586.00	87
0.5.8	Project coordination committees formed	no. of coordination committee formed		12	11	11	0	11	100	0	#DIV /0!								
Total Budget for Component 5:												389158.00	605671.80	491507.00	51396.00	438720.00	89	44435.00	86

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 12-13	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C.6	Other																		
O.6.1	CD-VAT made available for vehicles	no. of vehicles procured and CD VAT paid		6	4	4	0	4	100	0	#DIV/0!	38,379.00	7,156.00	4,011.00	0.00	4,011.00	100		
O.6.2	Cost Escalated						0			0		256,273.00	30,000.00		0.00	0.00			
Total Budget for Component 6:												294,652.00	37,156.00	4,011.00	0.00	4,011.00	100	0.00	
Grand Total Budget:												1,928,220.00	2,004,663.00	2,182,096.00	264,500.00	2,093,049.00	96	264,500.00	100

Note: TBM : No specific annual target; NT: No global target defined

**Annual Work Plan and Budget, CBRMP-LGED**  
**Fiscal Year: 2013 -2014**

Project Number: 567-BD

Project Title: Sunamgonj Community-Based Resource Management Project

in '000 (Tk.)

1	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
OG	Overall Goal: Sustainable improvement in the livelihood and general quality of life of 90 000 poor households living in <i>haor</i> areas in Sunamgonj.	% reduced stunting of children	Prevalence of child malnutrition (boys/girls)																
		no. of HH with increased assets	Households with improvement in household assets ownership index																
		no. of women owing increased assets																	
		no. of HH with improved food security																	
		no. of HH with improved source of livelihood																	
		no. of HH with improved water and sanitation																	
C.1	Infrastructure Development: Rural infrastructure schemes identified, constructed and maintained by beneficiaries on a demand-driven basis	no. of HH increased income from employment in infrastructure works	–																
		no. of HH benefitted from infrastructure component	–																
		Tubewell, village roads, MVC and latrine well maintained and functional after 3 years	Tube-well, village roads, MVC and latrine well maintained and functional after 3 years																
O.1.1	Systems for the management by community members of labour-intensive construction work in place and functional																		
O.1.1.1	Implementation Monitoring Committees (IMC), Project Implementation Committees (PIC) and LCS formed	no. of IMC formed		NT	273	335	8	417	124	0	0								
		no. of LCS formed		NT	690	2311	80	5051		0	0								
O.1.1.2	IMC, PIC and LCS members trained	no of IMC members trained		NT	2450	2345	56	3924	167	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
		no of LCS members trained		NT	7000	34665	800	76003	219	0	0	0.00	604.00	850.00	-	850.00	100	-	0
O.1.2	Rural poor engaged/worked in labour intensive construction works	no. of group members engaged in work		NT	276000	46220	450	51642	112	0	0								
		no. of male group members engaged in work		NT	150000	27732	270	35878	129	0	0								
		no. of female group members engaged in work		NT	126000	18488	180	15764	85	0	0								



	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
O.1.2.1	Tube-wells installed and tested for arsenic	no. of tube-well installed	no. of tube-well installed	1258	3000	2595	0	2595	100	0	0	25,160.00	65,993.00	61,449.00		58,020.00	94	0.00	
		no. of tube-wells tested for arsenic and found safe		1258	2500	2595	0	2595	100	0	0								
		no. of beneficiaries accessed to safe drinking water	no. of beneficiaries accessed to safe drinking water	40000	450000	389250	0	389250	100	0	0								
O.1.2.2	Village road constructed	Km of village road constructed	Km of village road constructed	125	220	335	2.64	333.98	100	0	0	167,820.00	457,000.00	895,198.00	9,240.00	910,221.00	102	-	0
		no. of roads constructed		125	220	335	6	493		0	0								
O.1.2.2	Village Protection wall	Km of village protection wall constructed	Km of village Protection wall constructed	4.5		4.50	0.5	5.47	122	0	0			80,000.00	9,000.00	82,488.00	103	-	0
O.1.2.3	MVC constructed	no. of MVC constructed	no. of MVC constructed	50	53	30	1	29	97	0	0	37,250.00	37,858.00	24,193.00	1,000.00	24,154.00	100	0.00	
O.1.2.4	Latrine installed	no. of latrine installed	no. of latrine installed	0	70000	78406	0	78406	100	0	0	0.00	35,270.00	55,165.00	0.00	57,621.00	104	0.00	
O.1.3.	Systems for infrastructure maintenance by community members in place and functional	no. of tube wells maintenance undertaken		NT	NT	NT	0	0		0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
		no. of road maintenance undertaken		NT	NT	335	45	335		0	0	16,782.00	71,250.00	68,435.00	6,000.00	58,389.00	85	-	0
		no. of MVC maintenance undertaken		NT	NT	NT	0	8		0	0								
Total Budget for Component 1:												247,012.00	667,975.00	1,185,290.00	25,240.00	1,191,743.00	101	-	0
C.2	Fisheries Development: To ensure fishers' access to waterbodies, increased fish production and income of them in a sustainable manner	% increased fish production in beel and khal	Farmers reported production / yield increased																
		% increased hh consumption of fish																	
		Beel users received increased income by fishing (total)																	
		Beel users received increased income income by fishing (female)																	
		Poor women received increased income from pond fish culture																	
		Waterbodies operational after three years	Waterbodies operational after three years																
C.2.1	Development of waterbodies/beels and khals: To promote community-based sustainable fishery management and to provide secured long-term access to water bodies by community members																		
O.2.1.1	Waterbodies/beels and Khals improved or developed																		
O.2.1.1.1	Beel Development Plans developed	no. of beel development Plans developed		600	300	300	60	190	63	0	0								

1	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
O.2.1.1.2	Beel Developed/Excavated	no. of beel developed/excavated	Water bodies established / improved	600	300	300	60	190	63	0	0	242,665.00	156,978.00	138,410.00	11,100.00	125,587.00	91	-	
		Acres of beel developed/excavated		NT	1300	1300	120	911.16	70	0	0								
O.2.1.1.3	Beels habitat restored	no. of beel habitat restoration activities undertaken	Number of resource management plans enacted	600	300	300	60	190	63	0	0								
		Acres of beel habitat restoration activities undertaken	Ha of common property resources under improved management practices		1300	1300	120	911.16	70	0	0								
O.2.1.1.4	Khal excavated/re-excavated	no. of khal excavated	Water bodies established / improved	10	33	63	0	69	110	0	0	10,620.00	26,400.00	42,644.00	-	43,670.00	102	-	0
		Km. of khal excavated		10	33	63	0	69.95	111	0	0								
O.2.1.2	Beel Users Groups (BUG) formed, with their members trained, and provided with long-term leases over beels										0								
O.2.1.2.1	BUG formed and the members trained	no. of BUG formed	Number of community management groups formed / strengthened	600	300	300	19	235	78	0	0								
		no. of BUG members		19000	9500	9500	400	8419	89	0	0								
		no. of women in BUG		4750	2375	2375	120	2081	88	0	0								
		no. of BUG with positive management ratings		600	300	300	33	202	67	0	0								
O.2.1.2.2	Beel Management Committees (BMC) formed	no. of BMC		600	300	300	19	235	78	0	0								
O.2.1.2.3	Long-term leases over newly excavated beels handed over to BUG	no. of beels accessed		600	300	300	19	235	78	0	0								
		Acres of beel accessed		NT	6500	6500	390	5654.63	87	0	0								
C.2.2	Tanguar Haor development: To restore the "mother fishery" status of Tanguar Haor																		
O.2.2.1	Tanguar Haor developed							0				25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
C.2.3	Pond aquaculture for indigent women																		
O.2.3.1	Ponds excavated/re-excavated	no. of pond excavated	Water bodies established / improved	1615	150	64	0	64	100	0	0	32,300.00	11,830.00	2,022.00	0.00	2,022.00	100	0.00	
		Acres of pond excavated		400	37	30.83	0	30.83	100	0	0								
		no. of indigent women involved	Pond fishers adopted technology recommended by project ( by gender )	8075	750	284	0	284	100	0	0								

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0.2.3.2	Long-term leases over newly excavated or re-excavated ponds handed over to poor women	no of ponds leased to poor women		1615	150	64	0	64	100	0	0								
C.2.4	Fisheries support: To educate communities on how to manage water resources for the benefit of all																		
0.2.4.1	Technical Assistance received	p/m Technical Assistance received		7	120	20	12	30	150	0	0	9,100.00	6,714.50	6,392.00	658.00	5,157.00	81	-	0
0.2.4.2	BUG members trained in better bee management	no. of beneficiaries received training		13320	9500	9500	1100	8419	89	0	0	1,920.00	9,545.00	11,501.00	486.00	11,170.00	97	-	0
0.2.4.3	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	no. of village promotional materials disseminated		225	450	450	28	422	94	0	0	1,500.00	3,292.00	3,918.00	600.00	3,025.00	77	-	0
0.2.4.4	Conservation campaign undertaken	no. of conservation campaign undertaken		NT	1200	1200	0	1203	100	0	0	3,000.00	1,508.00	1,600.00	-	1,601.00	100	-	0
C.2.5	Studies: Various studies on alternative livelihoods, fish catch and biodiversity undertaken, and promising approaches piloted and promoted																		
0.2.5.1	Fish processing and marketing study undertaken	no. of studies undertaken		0	1	1		1	100	0	0		800.00	500.00	-	500.00	100	0.00	
0.2.5.2	Study on alternate IGA for fishers during slack period undertaken	no. of studies undertaken		0	1	1		1	100	0	0		800.00	800.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	
0.2.5.3	Fish catches monitored regularly	no. of fish catch monitoring exercises conducted		6	9	10	1	9	90	0	0	1,500.00	37,864.00	47,655.00	6,000.00	38,642.00	81	-	0
0.2.5.4	Upazilla-based resource maps developed	no. of upazilas resource maps developed		10	7	9	0	9	100	0	0	17,110.00	12,773.00	11,548.00	-	11,548.00	100		
0.2.5.5	Biodiversity studies undertaken	no. of studies undertaken		8	3	2	0	2	100	0	0	2,400.00	696.00	196.00	-	196.00	100	-	0
Total Budget for Component 2:												347,115.00	269,200.50	267,186.00	18,844.00	243,118.00	91	-	0
C.3	Agriculture and Livestock Development: To introduce adoptive technologies, increase production and income of farmers in a sustainable manner	% increased hh crop production	Farmers reported production / yield increased																
		% increased hh vegetable production																	
		% increased hh livestock production																	
C.3.1	Initial participatory rural appraisal																		
0.3.1.1	PRA conducted and problem identified	no. of PRA conducted for problem identification		2	1	1	0	1	100	0	0	1100.00	550.00	550.00	0.00	550.00	100		
C.3.2	Participatory research: To test potential technologies for improving livestock and crop production																		
0.3.2.1	Research and trial undertaken	no. of Research and Trial completed		128	128	287	40	257	90	0	0	32111.00	18234.00	22738.00	680.00	21,455.00	94	0.00	0

1	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		no. of technology/varieties selected		NT	NT	NT	NT	115		0	0								
O.3.2.2	Demonstrations under taken	no. of demonstrations under taken		7380	7956	7544	111	7929	105	0	0	29520.00	19652.00	29870.00	652.00	26,136.00	87	0.00	0
		no. of technology/varieties replicated		NT	NT	NT	NT	117		0	0								
		no. of beneficiaries received technology/varieties	People accessed technical advisory services facilitated by project	7380	7956	7544	111	7929	105	0	0								
C.3.3	Technology dissemination and training																		
O.3.3.1	Farmers trained	no. of farmer trained (total)		33305	33500	80000	0	77757	97	0	0	18276.00	27862.20	22112.00	0.00	21,692.00	98	0.00	0
		no. of women trained	Persons trained, by gender and sector	16653	16750	60000	0	58313	97	0	0								
O.3.3.2	Farmers trained through field school approach	no. of farmers participating in field training		NT	NT	NT	0	67651		0	0	2248.00	2258.00	2338.00	0.00	2,338.00	100	0.00	0
O.3.3.3	Workshop organized on planning and results dissemination	no. of farmers participated		NT	NT	NT	0	4431		0	0	2869.00	1366.00	3307.00	1000.00	2,715.00	82	0.00	
		no. of staff participated		NT	NT	NT	140	1877		0	0								
O.3.3.4	Technical Assistance received	p/m Technical Assistance received		6	120	30	0	35	117	0	0	7800.00	6885.50	3392.00	0.00	3,381.00	100	0.00	0
O.3.3.5	Village activist/advanced farmers trained	no. of activist/advance farmers developed		6590	1432	1432	0	1429	100	0	0								
		no. of activist/advance farmers able to implement training		NT	358	358	0	368	103	0	0								
O.3.3.6	Agriculture study conducted	no. of agriculture study/KAP conducted		0	NT	NT	0	2		0	0	0.00	3800.00	2928.00	0.00	1,618.00	55	0.00	
O.3.3.7	Agr. infrastructure constructed	no. of agr. infrastructure constructed		0	NT	5	3	9		0	0	0.00	24600.00	15100.00	4500.00	13,358.00	88	0.00	0
O.3.3.8	Vaccine campaign conducted	no. of vaccine campaign conducted		NT	883	1186	50	1086	92	0	0	5380.00	1799.00	1425.00	375.00	1,322.00	93	0.00	0
		no. of livestock/poultry vaccinated		NT	NT	NT	15000	283728		0	0								
O.3.3.9	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	no. of villages promotional materials disseminated		225	225	615	20	595	97	0	0	5000.00	4300.00	4687.00	625.00	4,491.00	96	0.00	0
Total Budget for Component 3:												104304.00	111306.70	108447.00	7832.00	99056.00	91	0.00	0
C.4	Micro Credit: Savings and credit for generating income by effective and efficient investments	CO members accumulating savings and using credit		135000	90000	90000	0	86737	96	0	0								
		New IGA reported		NT	NT	NT	TBM	0		0	0								
		CO operational ( total)	Groups/CO operational / functional by type	4500	3000	3000	0	2995	100	0	0								
		CO operational ( female)		2700	1800	1800	0	2145	119	0	0								
O.4.1	Community Organizations (COs) formed and members enrolled	no. CO formed	Interest groups formed	4500	3000	3000	0	2995	100	0	0								
		no. male CO formed		1800	1200	1200	0	850	71	0	0								
		no. female CO formed		2700	1800	1800	0	2145	119	0	0								
		no. of members enrolled	Persons received	135000	90000	90000	0	86737	96	0	0								

1	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		no. of male enrolled	project services ( direct, total, m/f )	54000	36000	36000	0	25194	70	0	0								
		no. of female enrolled		81000	54000	54000	0	61543	114	0	0								
0.4.2	Savings mobilized by CO members for loan/credit	no. of members accumulated savings	Active savers ( disaggregated by gender )	135000	90000	90000	0	86737	96	0	0								
		no. of male accumulated savings		54000	36000	36000	0	25194	70	0	0								
		no. of female accumulated savings		81000	54000	54000	0.00	61543	114	0	0								
		Value of total savings accumulated (in LTk.)	Value of savings mobilized	3341.25	2120.00	1213.81	0.00	1223	101	0.00	0								
		Value of total savings accumulated by male (in LTk.)		1336.50	848.00	485.52	0.00	361	74	0.00	0								
		Value of total savings accumulated by female (in LTk.)		2004.75	1272.00	728.29	0.00	862	118	0.00	0								
0.4.3	Loans provided to CO members from CO Savings Funds	Value of loans extended from CO Fund (in LTk.)		1670.63	1060.00	1268.27	0.00	1269	100	0.00	0								
		Value of loans extended to male from CO Fund (in LTk.)		668.25	424.00	379.09	0.00	380	100	0.00	0								
		Value of loans extended to female from CO Fund (in LTk.)		1002.38	636.00	889.18	0	889	100	0.00	0								
		no. of CO receiving loans		4500	3000	3000	0	2651	88	0	0								
		no. of male CO receiving loans		1800	1200	1200	0	747	62	0	0								
		no. of female CO receiving loans		2700	1800	1800	0	1904	106	0	0								
		no. of members receiving loans	Active borrowers ( disaggregated by gender )	18000	15000	15000	0	20506	137	0	0								
		no. of male members receiving loans		7200	7000	7000	0	5654	81	0	0								
		no. of female members receiving loans		10800	8000	8000	0	14852	186	0	0								
		% of loans recovered		100	100	100	100	99	99	0	0								
0.4.5	COs provided credit from Project Credit Line through BKB	Value of funds credited to BKB under project credit line (in LTk.)		5220.66	2709.77	914.56	0.00	915	100	0	0	522066.00	270977.00	98411.00	0.00	90.356.00	92	0.00	
		Value of loans extended from Credit Fund (in LTk.)	Value of gross loan portfolio	12754.60	5700.00	2270.66	0.00	2271	100	0	0								
		Value of loans extended to male from Credit Fund (in LTk.)		5101.84	2280.00	732.24	0.00	732	100	0	0								
		Value of loans extended to female from Credit Fund (in LTk.)		7652.76	3420.00	1538.42	0	1538	100	0	0								
		no. of CO receiving loans		4500	3000	1626	0	1626	100	0	0								
		no. of male CO receiving loans		1800	1200	532	0	532	100	0	0								
		no. of female CO receiving loans		2700	1800	1094	0	1094	100	0	0								
		no. of members receiving loans	Active borrowers ( disaggregated by gender )	86423	52000	23960	0	23960	100	0	0								
		no. of male receiving loans		34569	20800	8118	0	8118	100	0	0								
		no. of female receiving loans		51854	31200	15842	0	15842	100	0	0								

	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		% of loans recovered		100	100	100	100	97	97	0	0								
O.4.6	CO members trained	no. of beneficiaries trained		135000	90000	90000	0	84091	93	0	0	9200.00	28228.00	17098.00	0.00	16,906.00	99	0.00	0
	Technical Assistance received	p/m of Technical Assistance received		0	24	7	0	7	100	0	0	0.00	2400.00	665.00	0.00	662.00	100	0.00	
	CO accounts audited	no. of CO auditors selected and trained		209	400	457	25	432	95	0	0	14713.00	11748.00	9481.00	420.00	8,477.00	89	0.00	0
		no. of internal CO/BUG audit completed		27410	19747	11169	304	11216	100	0	0								
		no. of CO/BUG audited		4500	3000	3295	304	3197	97	0	0								
Total Budget for Component 4:												545979.00	313353.00	125655.00	420.00	116401.00	93	0.00	0
C.5	Institutional Development: Project management (establishment and operation)		Groups operational / functional by type																
O.5.1	Area Covered	no. of Upazilas covered		10	9	11	0	11	100	0	0								
		no. of Unions covered		63	53	62	0	62	100	0	0								
		no. of villages covered		2250	1500	1090	0	1090	100	0	0								
O.5.2	Equipment & Furniture made avialable	no. of computer procured		55	62	60	0	59	98	0	0	16150.00	39628.00	18965.00	0.00	17,714.00	93	0.00	0
		no. of MIS & LACI software developed		2	1	1	0	1	100	0	0								
		no. of office equipment procured		106	91	62	0	69	111	0	0								
		no. of furniture procured		22	20	22	0	18	82	0	0								
O.5.3	Vehicles made available	no. of 4WD vehicles procured		6	4	4	0	4	100	0	0	45535.00	34892.00	28407.00	0.00	28,622.00	101	0.00	
		no. of speed boat procured		4	4	4	0	4	100	0	0								
		no. of motorcycles procured		225	189	165	0	165	100	0	0								
		no. of bicycles procured		19	19	17	0	19	112	0	0								
O.5.4	Staff trained (including over seas training)	no. of staff received training		277	864	864	0	938	109	0	0	2299.00	23549.00	21339.00	1600.00	20,985.00	98	0.00	0
O.5.5	Technical Assistance received & Studies completed	p/m Management Consultant received		18	109	109	0	95	87	0	0	28917.00	77886.50	48599.00	4,550.00	41,597.00	86	0.00	0
		no. of evaluation and project completion report received		3	6	7	2	5	71	0	0								
		p/m Technical Assistance - PIM received		8	29	20	0	16	80	0	0								

1	Objectives/Expected Results	Indicators		Implementation targets								Budget							
		Project Indicators	RIMS Indicators	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	2nd Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual) 13-14	Achieved (Cumulative)	%	Achieved (Annual)	%	Approved (Total)	MTR Revised (Total)	Second Revised (Total)	Planned (Annual)	Spent (Cumulative)	%	Spent (Annual)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		p/m Technical Assistance - MIS received		2	28	12	0	9	75	0	0								
		no. of participative M&E workshop arranged		4	4	4	0	8	200	0	0								
		no. of M&E Facilitators/Enumerations recruited and trained		50	147	147	0	145	99	0	0								
		no. of LACI performance review completed		3	6	6	0	2	33	0	0								
		Manuals and project M&E system put in place					0	1		0	0								
O.5.6	Project staffs recruited and trained	no. of project staff recruited and trained		210	193	193	88	188	97	0	0	204907.00	335748.15	274550.00	21300.00	238,061.00	87	0.00	0
O.5.7	Project office established and maintained	no. of project office established and maintained		12	11	11	9	11	100	0	0	91350.00	93968.15	99647.00	8814.00	91,741.00	92	0.00	0
O.5.8	Project coordination committees formed	no. of coordination committee formed		12	11	11	9	11	100	0	0								
Total Budget for Component 5:												389158.00	605671.80	491507.00	36264.00	438720.00	89	0.00	0
C.6	Other																		
O.6.1	CD-VAT made available for vehicles	no. of vehicles procured and CD VAT paid		6	4	4	0	4	100	0	0	38,379.00	7,156.00	4,011.00	0.00	4,011.00	100		
O.6.2	Cost Escalated						0			0		256,273.00	30,000.00		0.00	0.00			
Total Budget for Component 6:												294,652.00	37,156.00	4,011.00	0.00	4,011.00	100	0.00	
Grand Total Budget:												1,928,220.00	2,004,663.00	2,182,096.00	88,600.00	2,093,049.00	96	-	0

Note: TBM : No specific annual target; NT: No global target defined





# **Local Government Engineering Department Financial Statement**

**30 June 2013**

## Community Based Resource Management Project Financial statement 30th June, 2013.

Figure in Lac. Taka

Resources	Notes	Cumulative Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative Current Period
Government of Bangladesh	1	2159.55	250.00	2449.55
Loan from Development Partner (a) RPA (b) DPA	2	10895.59 2.40	1360.33	18255.92 2.40
Others Resources a) Beneficiaries Contribution b) Micro credit interest 6.50%	3	436.96 99.20	0 0	436.96 99.20
Cash Opening Balance : 1	4		1348.21	
<b>Total Resource</b>		<b>19633.70</b>	<b>2958.54</b>	<b>21244.02</b>

<b>Expenditure and Cash</b>				
Earth & Civil Work		11840.33	1974.77	13815.10
Equipment & Materials		170.23	3.07	173.30
Vehicles		283.91	0	283.91
Technical Assistant, Training & Studies		2190.15	298.22	2488.37
Micro Finance		903.39	0	903.39
<b>Intitutional Support :</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Salaries & Allowance		2107.05	275.71	2377.77
Other Operating cost		755.31	93.23	848.54
CD/ VAT		40.11	0	40.11
<b>Total : Expenditure</b>		<b>18285.49</b>	<b>2645.00</b>	<b>20930.49</b>

<b>Cash Closing Balance</b>				
Imprest Account / SAFE Account		551.17	00	00
Operating Account (RPA)		682.16	198.65	198.65
Operating Account (GOB/CD/VAT)		15.68	15.68	15.68
Micro credit interest 6.50%		99.20	99.20	99.20
<b>Total Closing Balance</b>		<b>1348.21</b>	<b>313.53</b>	<b>313.53</b>
<b>Total expenditure &amp; cash</b>		<b>19633.70</b>	<b>2958.54</b>	<b>21244.02</b>

Note: The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Financial Statement. - SAFE account closing balance (0)

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*KEY FINDINGS OF FISH CATCH & BIO-DIVERSITY AND LIVELIHOODS IMPACT MONITORING*

Fish catch and bio-diversity monitoring has been undertaken by the WorldFish in 60 water bodies of this project. The catch monitoring was started with 30 sample water bodies in 2008 and another two batches of water bodies included in 2011 and 2012, 15 water bodies in each year with 5 control water bodies. WorldFish is assessing fish catch and bio-diversity impact in randomly selected water bodies, to observe fishing intensity, fishing activities, gear diversification, species composition, and estimated total catch. Catch monitoring recorded species-wise catch statistics by gear type.

Total amount of fish catch of a water body is reflected by aggregated amount of fish caught by individual fisher during monsoon. Catch monitoring recorded the catch by gear type and species, average number of gear units per day were used to estimate the fishing effort for the year, average catch for each gear used for estimating the total catch for that month and year was used. Main fishing instruments used by the fishers are seine net, gill net, cast net, traps and push net.

Percentage composition of fishes grouped by 'Other beel' species and 'Minor carp' contributed highest proportion, 30.2% and 20.9% respectively in the annual catch during the study periods. Control sites data shows that in 2012 minor carp contributed highest proportion, 19.8% in the annual catch during the study periods. The present study reveals that total number of species varies from 34 to 81 at the study sites which also highly correlation with the major catch results while, it is 37 to 52 in control sites.

**1.1. Fish Production****1.1.1. Monitoring of Major or Organized Fishing**

Generally major fishing or organized catch starts from October and continues up to April of the next year. In the year (2012-2013) major harvesting started from 25 October 2012 in Abua Prokashito Nainda Nodi and Sonatola Kaikkar Dair in Biswambharpur Upazila. As of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012, total 24 waterbodies (Sunamganj Sadar 2, South Sunamganj 5, Derai 3, Jamalganj 2, Biswambharpur 7, Tahirpur 5) came under major fishing out of 60 sample monitoring waterbodies.

**1.1.2. Individual Fish Catch Monitoring**

Total amount of fish catch of a waterbody is reflected by aggregated amount of fish caught by individual fisher during monsoon. This section of the report covers only the individual fish catch that has been monitored by the Community Enumerators (CE) in the extended floodplain. This monitoring has also covered species composition, gear diversification, and estimated total catch. Catch monitoring is an observational process of the fishing effort and a gear survey was done to get average number of gear operating in the study sites.

**1.2. Annual Variation of Production by Group**

Following ecological behavior and biological character of species all recorded species were grouped as i) Eel fish, ii) Exotic fish, iii) Large cat fish, iv) Major carp, v) Minor carp, vi) other beel species, vii) Migratory species, viii) Prawn, ix) Small cat fish, and x) Snake head. Percentage composition of fishes by group reveals that 'Other beel' species and 'Minor carp' contributed highest proportion, 30.2% and 20.9% respectively in the annual catch during the study periods. Study reveals that large catfish and "Other beel species" contributed higher when compared with previous year. Figure 1 presents the percentage composition of annual production by group in project sites in 2012. Simultaneously figure 2 present percentage composition of annual production by group in control sites in 2012. The minor carp contributed highest proportion, 19.8% in the annual catch during the study periods in control sites.

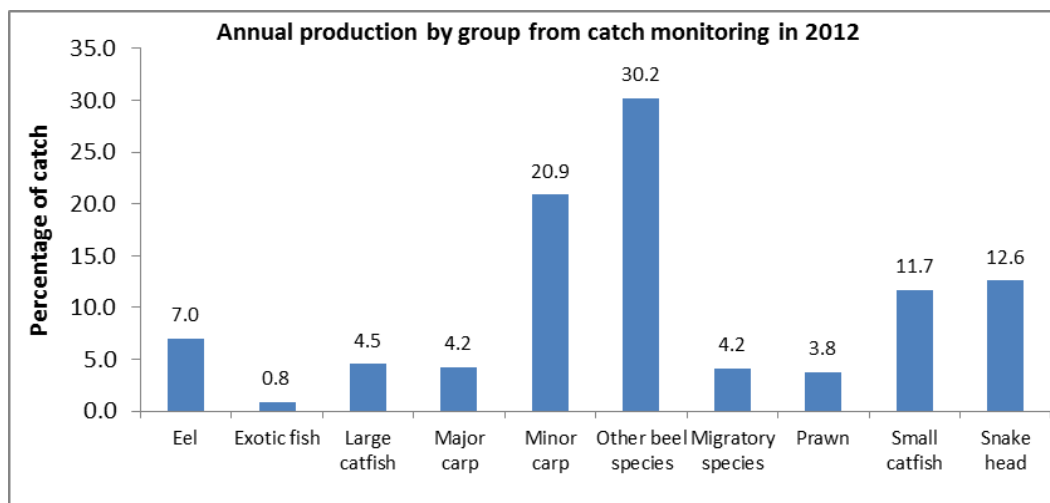


Figure 1: Annual variation of fish production (%) by group from open catch in project sites in 2012

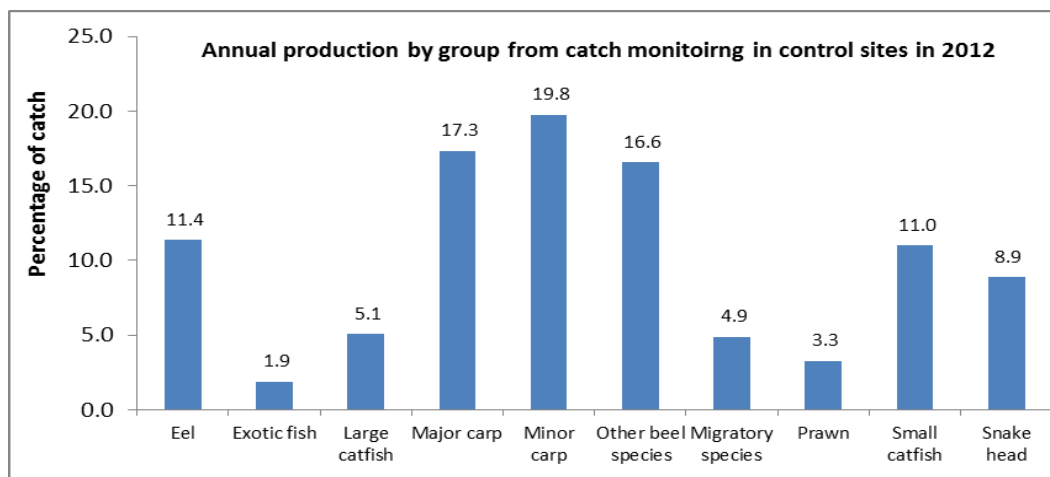


Figure 2: Annual variation of fish production (%) by group from open catch in control sites in 2012

### 1.3. Biodiversity Based on Major Catch Data

Number of species caught in the project sites in 2011-12 revealed that the maximum number of species (76) were found in the Abua nodi, Chatal Udaytara (68), Langol kata (64), Tedala Huglia Chatol (64), Boiragimara (62), Urail beel (61), Basker khal (60), Babonpai (59), Thapna group jalmahal (59), Matial haor (58), Ghotghatia (57), Medha Prokashito (57), Basker beel (56), Sonduika (55) and Digha Kochma (54). The present study reveals that total number of species varies from 34 to 81 at the study sites which also highly correlation with the major catch results.

Number of species found in the control sites in 2012 revealed that the maximum numbers of species (61) were found in Horuar beel, Pondua beel (52), 84/8 Suma Nodi (41), Noldigha Bondorkona (41) and Kaldohor beel (37). Figure 3 presents number of species recorded from 40 project and 5 control sites monitored in 2011-12.

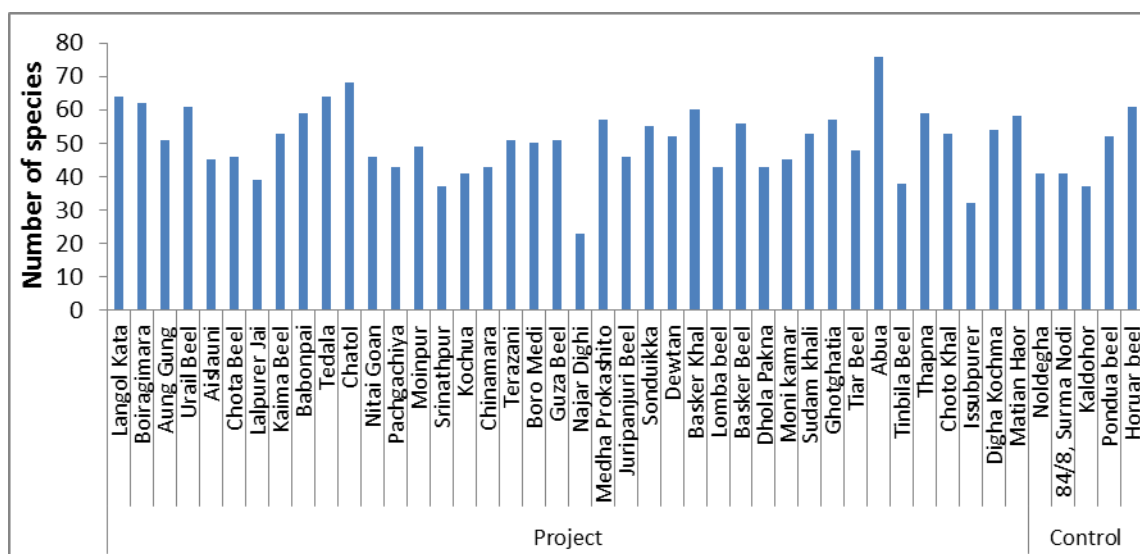


Figure 3: Total numbers of species recorded from Major catch at 45 monitored sites in 2011-12.

#### 1.4. Biodiversity Based on Catch Monitoring

Number of species caught in the project sites in 2012 revealed that the maximum number of species (81) were found in the Abua nodi, Medha Prokashito (78), Thapna gr jalmahal (72), Matian haor (72), Digha Kochma Beel (67), Langol kata (65), Basker khal (62), Babonpai (62), Basker beel O Jalsukker beel (61), Tedala Huglia Chatol (59), Terazani Balir Bubi (59), Chatal Udaytara (57), Aung Gung (57), Boro Medi beel (57) and Sonduikka (56). The present study reveals that total number of species varies from 34 to 81 at the study sites which also highly correlation with the major catch results.

Number of species found in the control sites in 2012 revealed that the maximum numbers of species (60) were found in Horuar beel, 84/8 Suma Nodi (58), Noldigha Bondorkona (43), Pondua beel (42) and Kaldohor beel (34). Study also reveals that total numbers of species were found 124 and 84 in project and control sites respectively, and 45% project sites belong to species between 32 and 50, and remaining 55% project sites belong to species between 51 and 74. In contrast 60% control sites belong to species between 34 and 50, and remaining 40% belong to species between 51 and 60. Figure 4 presents number of species recorded from 40 project and 5 control sites monitored in 2012.

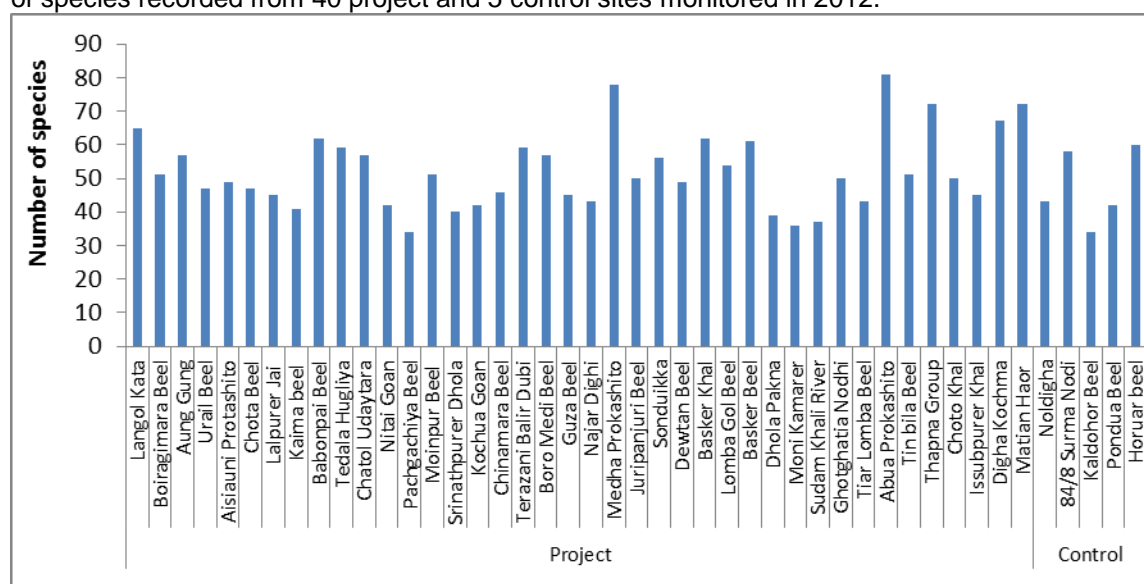


Figure 4: Total numbers of species recorded from catch monitoring at 45 monitored sites in 2012.

### 1.5. Catch Composition Based on Catch Monitoring Data

The analysis shows that the best part of the catch (37.47%) consists of only five species and the common species caught by all types of gear were *P. sophore* (Jatputi), *Channa punctata* (Taki), *Anabas testudineus* (Koi), *N. Nandus* (Meni), and *Wallago attu* (Boal) contributing 9.66%, 8.99%, 7.52%, 7.14% and 4.16% of overall catches, respectively.

Analysis of annual catch statistics reveals that 15 main species contributed to the maximum proportion of the catch, all together contributing 66.09% in 2012. The annual contribution of other 109 species was 33.91%. The percentage compositions of catches of 15 main species in 2012 are presented in Figure 5.

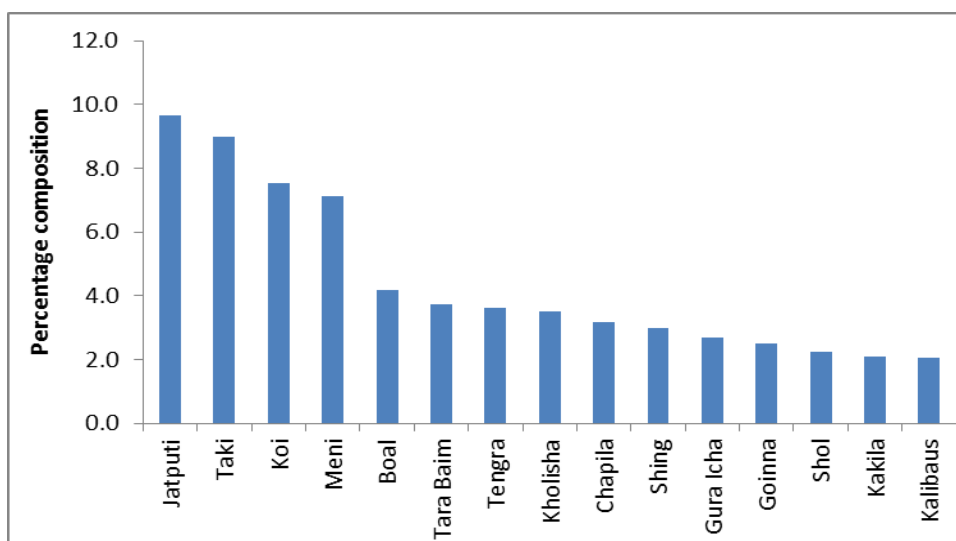


Figure 5: Overall percentage composition of 15 main species by weight in catch in 2012.

### 1.6. Catch Composition Based on Major Catch Data

The analysis shows that the best part of the catch (35.33%) consists of only five species and the common species caught by all types of gear were *P. sophore* (Jatputi), *Labeo gonious* (Goinna), *Wallago attu* (Boal), *Labeo rohita* (Rui) and *Nandus nandus* (Meni) contributing 14.27%, 7.81%, 4.90%, 4.47% and 3.88% of overall catches, respectively.

Analysis of annual catch statistics reveals that 15 main species contributed to the maximum proportion of the catch, all together contributing 67.15% in 2011-12. The annual contribution of other 107 species was 32.85%. The percentage compositions of catches of 15 main species in 2011-12 are presented in Figure 6.

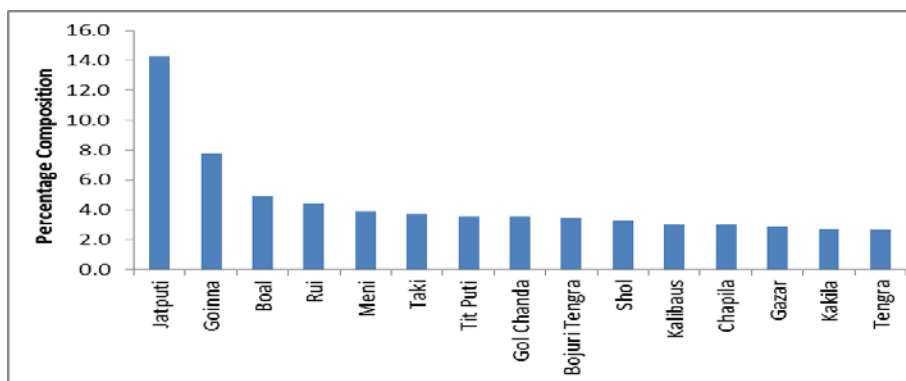


Figure 6: Overall percentage composition of 15 main species by weight in major catch in 2011-12.

### 1.7. Seasonal Variation of Fish Production:

The seasonal variation of fish production is common in the *haor* habitat and is mainly affected by flooding, flood duration and fluctuation of water level. Assessing seasonality and production reveals that the highest production occurred between July and October. *Haor* habitat showed higher catch at the middle and end of the flood season. Thus seasonal variation of fisheries production showed a peak production period in July, August and September (Figure 7).

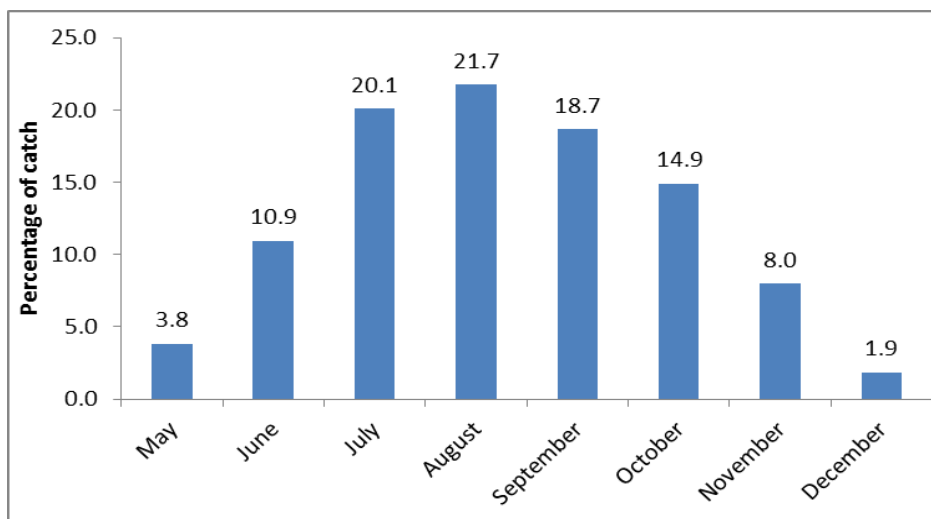


Figure 7: Monthly variation of estimated fish production (Kg) from catch monitoring.

### 1.8. Comparison with National Production

Average national production of Inland open water capture fisheries were reported 263 kg/ha, 279 kg/ha, 356 kg/ha and 262 kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 financial year respectively (DoF 2011). However, average national production of River fishery (including estuary) were reported 180 kg/ha, 162 kg/ha, 180 kg/ha and 169 kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. At the same time average production from only River fishery in SCBRMP sites were found 192 kg/ha, 199 kg/ha, 267 kg/ha and 199 kg/ha respectively. Simultaneously, average national production of only Beel fisheries were reported 616 kg/ha, 694 kg/ha, 615 kg/ha and 714 kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Though, average production from only Beel fisheries (pooled both open and organized catch) in SCBRMP sites were found 663 kg/ha, 659 kg/ha, 720 kg/ha and 670 kg/ha in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Following figure presents a comparison of national and SCRMMP production.

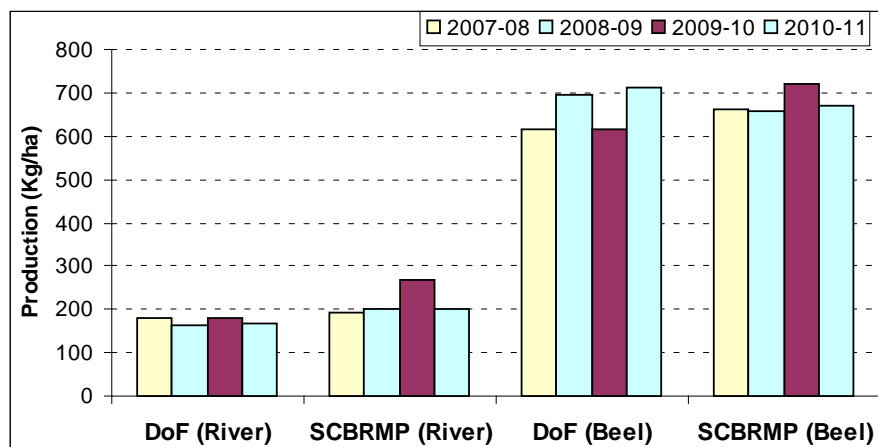


Figure 8: Comparison with National Production

## 2. Livelihood

This report accommodated livelihoods impact monitoring was carried out in 2012. Key findings of this report have reflected the change of households' livelihoods condition considering indicators, family size, occupation, education, housing and sanitation, assets ownership, land ownership, income, expenditure, food security, access to credit (formal and informal sectors), women mobility, and institutional involvement.

The study shows average area of dwelling house has changed from 258 sq.ft to 299 sq.ft. within 2008 to 2012. Quality of housing also improved as use of corrugated tin and bricks for roofs has increased from 77% to 90% and 0 to 4% respectively compare to base year. Households sanitation condition changed significantly, in 2004 only 13% had water sealed latrine while, this number increased to 89% in 2012.

Durable assets, rickshaw, bicycle, mechanized boat, shallow machine, power tiller and sewing machine increased by 4% and furniture 9-31%. Luxury assets, radio, television, mobile phone has increased notably.

Due to livelihoods improvement initiates, income of 2012 increased by 180% compare with 2004 income. Fishing sector contributed highest in all study periods, in 2004, 43% of income derived from fishing but in 2012, 27% income contributed from fishing but total money is about 76% higher than the base year. On the other hand, households' expenditure on food was 40% of which 17% was spent on rice/wheat in 2012 while, in 2004, 69% was spent on food and 49% on rice/wheat. At the same time fish, meat and egg consumption has increased from base year, it was only 4% of total expenditure but now it is 8%, but cash expenditure about 4 times higher in 2012 than 2004.

Women mobility is increasing, women are visible in Markets, Banks, Union Parishad, involve in agricultural activities and in haor for collecting natural resources. Study shows highest 84.6% households' women visited waterbodies for collecting natural resources like fuel, fodder and water, followed by involvement in agric work and women mobility in service place like Market (43.2%), Bank (24.8%), Union Parishad (53.6%) and Upazila head quarter (55.2%) has increased show better women empowerment to deal with the offices.

Better food security achieved within in 2008 to 2012 through better access to common resources by the participating households. There are positive move in all consumed items, with an exception of declined milk consumption compare with 2008. The greatest difference and impact arises from 2008 to 2012 is 17% decrease in households food shortage experienced from 1-3 months from 74% to 31%. Households have no food shortage increased from 22% to 65% within 2008 to 2012. The following 2 tables show the Average amount of food items intake by households and food shortage in year:



**Table: Average amount of food items consumed by households in year**

Average per Household in 2008		Average per Household in 2010		Average per Household in 2012	
Fish (Kg/year)	na	Fish (Kg/year)	92.5	Fish (Kg/year)	98.07
Meat (Kg/year)	9	Meat (Kg/year)	8.7	Meat (Kg/year)	15.21
Eggs (No./year)	44	Eggs (No./year)	55	Eggs (No./year)	84.81
Milk (Lt./year)	51	Milk (Lt./year)	29.3	Milk (Lt./year)	32.65

**Table: Percentage of different household categories experiencing different food shortage periods**

Months Experience Food Shortage	2008	2010	2012
	%	%	%
No food shortage	22.4	37.6	64.8
1- 3 Months shortage	74.4	58.4	31.2
More than 4 Months shortage	3.2	4.0	4.0
Total	100	100	100

#### LESSONS LEARNED FROM CBRMP INITIATIVES

1. **Through reversing environmental degradation, the sustainable resource management which is part and parcel of the open waterbodies fisheries management approach, has led to documented increases in yields as well as returns compared to the previously existing situation of over-exploitation**
  - Implementing simple, enforceable rules such as banned-fishing periods (3 months) and prevention of complete de-watering, has led to an increase in fish stocks both in weight and in number of species
  - While yields of the managed fisheries have increased, the subsistence catches on the fringes of the waterbodies have not declined; this is especially of significance to non-member households living around the waterbodies, and during the time of the fishing ban.
  - Reversing environmental degradation is not only good for fish, it has also led to an increase of useful water plant species which previously had become locally extinct, and to the return of numerous bird species which benefit from the fish sanctuaries as 'safe havens' from hunting.
2. **By making the processes of cost sharing and revenue distribution transparent for all inside as well as outside the CBOs, planning beyond the immediate needs has become feasible as there is less fear of losing out on one's individual share of the returns**
  - Training in basic numeracy ('book keeping') of benefits institution building process, as more people will have a good understanding of financial dealings, i.e. being able to independently check on BMC information as well as to distinguish between false and true accusations
3. **Including resource-poor households has provided numerous individuals with a route for wealth creation at local scale and upward social mobility, thereby forming the basis for a local "middle-class" as counterweight to traditional patterns of patronage.**

- Micro credit per se has had limited effect on establishing good fisheries management of the CBOs and the community processes associated, but has been of course of significant effect on improving the livelihoods of individual fishers-turned-entrepreneurs
  - Fishing provides the bottom support in poor people's livelihoods. Landless and chance-poor destitute people will generally try to enter capture fisheries as a last resort. Providing training plus credit to poor fishers for alternative livelihoods (outside fishing) will not so much reduce the pressure of the fish stocks but rather, by persons graduating out of fisheries, new 'last resorts' for other destitute person will become available.
- 4. Good fisheries management has led to adjusting the number of fishers in relation to the carrying capacity of the water resource; with increasing yields, the increasing pressure of outside resource-poor persons to be included in the CBOs is accommodated by increasing the number of members of the CBOs**
- There appears to have been a slight increase in the number of fishers with the increasing returns, although obviously the fishers are careful to preserve their benefits.
  - Project needs to encourage CBOs in developing a system for absorbing in new members – is the waterbody a community resource or will a small group of fishermen become the new 'water lords'?
- 5. The involvement of women in actual fishing activities has met serious cultural limitations, making this an option-of-last-resort for seriously deprived women only; however, the inclusion of female representatives in the management bodies has meant that women interests are being represented at the decision-making level for the first time**
- Women can be involved in the sorting and handling of fish, and catching of fish with scoops, baskets, push nets etc. The major fish harvest at the end-of-season is done with seine nets which are repeatedly run out from boats and hauled in, which is very hard work indeed. Nothing is impossible, of course, but it appears that women influence on the communities is much greater through representation on the BMCs and CMCs.
  - Contrary to popular belief, in the small fishing communities the fate of women is of concern to the men. Examples exist where the fishers have provided opportunities for what they perceived to be destitute women. Proper representation will help improving the gender dialogue.

## **List of Technologies and Improved Crops Introduced by the Project CBRMP-LGED**

### **A. The Technologies introduced /disseminated in Agriculture sector**

#### **Rice:**

1. Seed treatment by fungicide for Bakanae disease and others fungicidal diseases for rice.
2. Application of balanced fertilizer at rice seed bed for overcome nutrition deficiency at seedling stage.
3. Preparation of nursery bed for taking intensive care of seedling at seedling stage.
4. Sorting matured seeds by soaking seeds at urea water mixture.
5. Application of fertilizer on the basis of soil test
6. Application of fertilizer on the basis of AEZ chart
7. Transplant seedling at main land in line .
8. Using Japanese rice weeder for weeding.
9. Applying Guti urea for reducing urea vaporization and minimize cost.
10. Using leaf color chart for appropriate urea application
11. Using stick at rice field for sitting birds so that they can feed harmful insects.
12. Using hand net for grabbing insects.
13. Using light trap for insect killing.
14. Subsurface water used for irrigation
15. Harvest rice after 80% maturity.
16. Keep rice seed by using two and half sticking method and mixing dry Neem leaf for overcome insect attack.
17. Mulching

#### **Different vegetables/Crops:**

1. Seed treatment by fungicide of other than rice.
2. Seed soaking at water for a period of time so that all seeds germination will be at same time and early.
3. Pit preparation at ideal way.
4. Using sex pheromone trap for reducing insect attack.
5. Hand pollination

#### **Floating vegetables cultivation:**

1. At water logged area or rainy season use water hyacinth to make a floating media where a different number of vegetables can grow.
2. After 8/9 months floating media will be rotten and then rotten hyacinth can use as a bio-fertilizer at crop field.

#### **Budding/Grafting:**

1. Budding or grafting at Jujube plant

#### **Compost Preparation:**

1. Rotten cow dung by pit method.
2. Rotten water hyacinth at pit to make a bio-fertilizer.
3. Make quick compost by using oil cake, cow dung, rice straw and water.

**Nursery:**

1. Cutting, grafting, air layering to make seedling at nursery.
2. Make ideal compost using bio-fertilizer for poly bag.

**Others:**

1. Use homestead land by producing various crops and vegetables
2. Introducing intercropping (Vegetables in fruits garden)
3. Crop rotation in same land
4. Use fallow land by producing low water requirement crops like mustard
5. use homemade pesticide like neem leaf ,shop powder etc

**New crops and variety introduced****Other than rice:**

1. Mustard : BARI sarisha 9,
2. Mustard: BARI sarisha 11,
3. Sweet gourd : Highbred
4. Wheat : Shatabdi
5. Black gram: BARI mug 5
6. Black garm: BARI mug 6
7. Black gram: BARI Mug 3
8. Bean: Ipsa 2
9. Bean: BARI seem 4
10. Bean: BARI seem 5
11. Bean: BARI seem 6
12. Jute : BARI Atom pat 38
13. Potato: BARI Alu 7 (Diamond),
14. Potato: BARI Alu 8 ( Cardinal)
15. BARI tomato14

**Rice:**

1. BRRI dhan 33, (Aman season)
2. BRRI dhan 44, (Aman season)
3. BRRI dhan 46 (Aman season)
4. BRRI dhan 49 (Aman season)
5. BRRI dhan 45 (Boro season)
6. BRRI dhan 55 (Boro season)

**Fruits:****Jujube**

1. BAU kul
2. Apple kul
3. Thai kul

**Mango**

1. Amropoly
2. Lakhna
3. Gopalbhog

**Litchi**

1. china -3
2. Bombay

**Orange**

1. Khashia

**B. The Technologies introduced /disseminated in livestock sector**

**Large animals:**

1. Vaccinator/ activist development for provide local service
2. Breed up gradation by hybrid bull.
3. Mass vaccination
4. De-worming.
5. Animal feeding management
6. Housing system
7. Artificial insemination (AI)
8. Small scale dairy farming
9. Hybrid cow rearing
10. Hybrid heifer management
11. New born calf care
12. Beef fattening
13. UMS preparation
14. UMB preparation
15. Est. bull service
16. Est. buck service
17. Goat farming
18. Sheep farming
19. Fodder cultivation
20. Silage preparation

**Poultry:**

1. Broiler Farming
2. Semi-scavenging poultry rearing
3. Small scale layer farming
4. Est. chick rearing unit,
5. Est. model breeder farm (hen, duck),
6. Pigeon farming
7. Est. Mini hatchery (Sand based)

**Variety introduced / disseminated**

**Fodder:**

1. German
2. Napier
3. Para
4. Jambu
5. Maize

**Bull service:**

1. Red chittagong pure breed
2. Pabna pure breed
3. Red Chittagong cross local
4. Jersey cross local
5. Holstein Friesian cross local
6. Shahiwal cross local

**AI service ( at station and in call):**

1. Jersey
2. Shahiwal
3. Holstein Frisian
4. Shahiwal cross local
5. Holstein Friesian cross local

**Buck:**

1. Black Bengal

**Hen:**

1. Sonali
2. Foamy

**Duck:**

1. Khaki cambell
2. Xinding

**C. Training participants in Agriculture and Livestock**

Sl #	Name of training	# of participant (Male)	# of participant (Female)	# of participant (Total )
1	Activist (Ag)	94	28	122
2	Activist (LS)	135	79	214
3	Activist (FP)	18	71	89
4	Swamp tree nursery	9	646	655
5	Technical training (centre)	2227	5837	8064
	Technical training (Field)	16961	51652	68613
<b>Total</b>		19444	58313	77757

**Project Coverage, 2013**

Sl.#	Particular	Project Target	Achieved (%) ( as of June 2013)	Remarks
		(Number)	(Number / %)	
1	Upazila	11	11 (100%)	
2	Union	53	62 (117%)	
3	Villages	1500	1090 (73%)	
4	Outreach	90,000 hhs	86,737 (96%)	

## Role of Implementation Management Committee (IMC) in Monitoring and Evaluating Block Road Construction



**S**unamganj is one of the remotest districts in the northeastern part of Bangladesh. Known as the haor districts of the country, Netrokona, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Brahmanbaria, Sylhet and Moulvibazar are the surrounding districts of Sunamganj. The center of the whole region comprises low-lying areas prone to recurring flooding and lies under water almost 6 - 7 months a year. The community and communication infrastructure is inadequate due to seasonal flooding, problems in moving construction materials and short implementation period. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), along

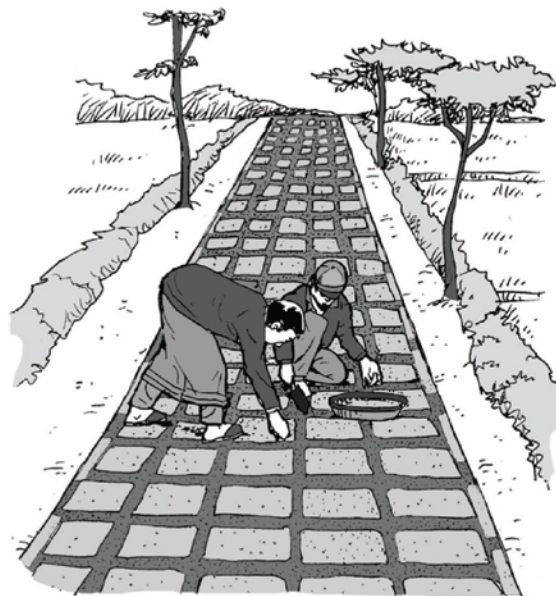
with the Government of Bangladesh, has implemented Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) since 2003 in 11 subdistricts of Sunamganj. Since the inception of the project, 335 km of community road had been constructed of which more than 200 km roads are cement concrete block (CBR) roads. The CBR is considered an innovation of the project, an improvement over the conventional reinforced cement concrete (RCC) road in the region. The design is more ordinary labour-intensive and less expensive than traditional roads. Women can even be engaged in short on-the-job training. Road maintenance is easy and is considered climate resilient. The unique part of this innovation is the participation of the community at all stages of project implementation, particularly in monitoring and evaluating progress and impact.

## The concrete block road: background and key features

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) has used the Labour Contracting Society (LCS) to build rural roads since the early nineties. LCS is a group of poor people in the community organised to build or maintain rural roads in Bangladesh. Traditionally, the group is composed of destitute women who maintain the off pavement shoulder of the road. The objective of the project is to increase the income and assets of 135,000 target households. To achieve this through labour-intensive infrastructure development, beneficiaries were engaged in the construction of rural roads. The LCS system was used instead of the traditional way of hiring contractors.

The Sunamganj haor basin is primarily low-lying land with a deep flooding zone. The area is too backward in terms of infrastructure development. Majority of the areas face inundation during the monsoon season — 6-7 months in a year. Road building is a difficult task, considering the difficulties in getting contractors, moving construction materials and having sufficient and favourable time for construction work.

Under these circumstances, the LCS-based block road construction system was introduced by Engr. Sk. Md. Mohsin, Project Director, Community Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP) of LGED. With the LCS system, roads are constructed by the local people using locally available materials. Stage construction also allows the work to be carried out at a time most convenient for local people. The good part of constructing labour-intensive block pavements is creating employment opportunities for a longer period of time. This type of initiative is the first of its kind in Bangladesh and holds good prospects.





## The Implementation Management Committee (IME)

IMC is basically a monitoring and impact assessment group, the members of which come from a cross-section of the community. It is tasked to monitor and evaluate the infrastructure built by the project. The IMC is formed for each scheme.

The activities of the IMC include the following:

- Selecting members of the LCS from the community
- Reviewing the procurement of construction materials the LCS and the contractor
- Supervising the progress of the work
- Assuring the quality of the work
- Monitoring the payment of LCS members
- Monitoring road maintenance efforts
- Monitoring road side plantations
- Participating in impact evaluation
- Coordinating road maintenance activities with departments concerned

## Composition of IMC

The IMC comprises 5-7 people from different sectors of the community. They are usually school teachers, Union Parishad members, CBRMP group leaders, community development facilitators or other local champions. One-third of the committee consists of women.

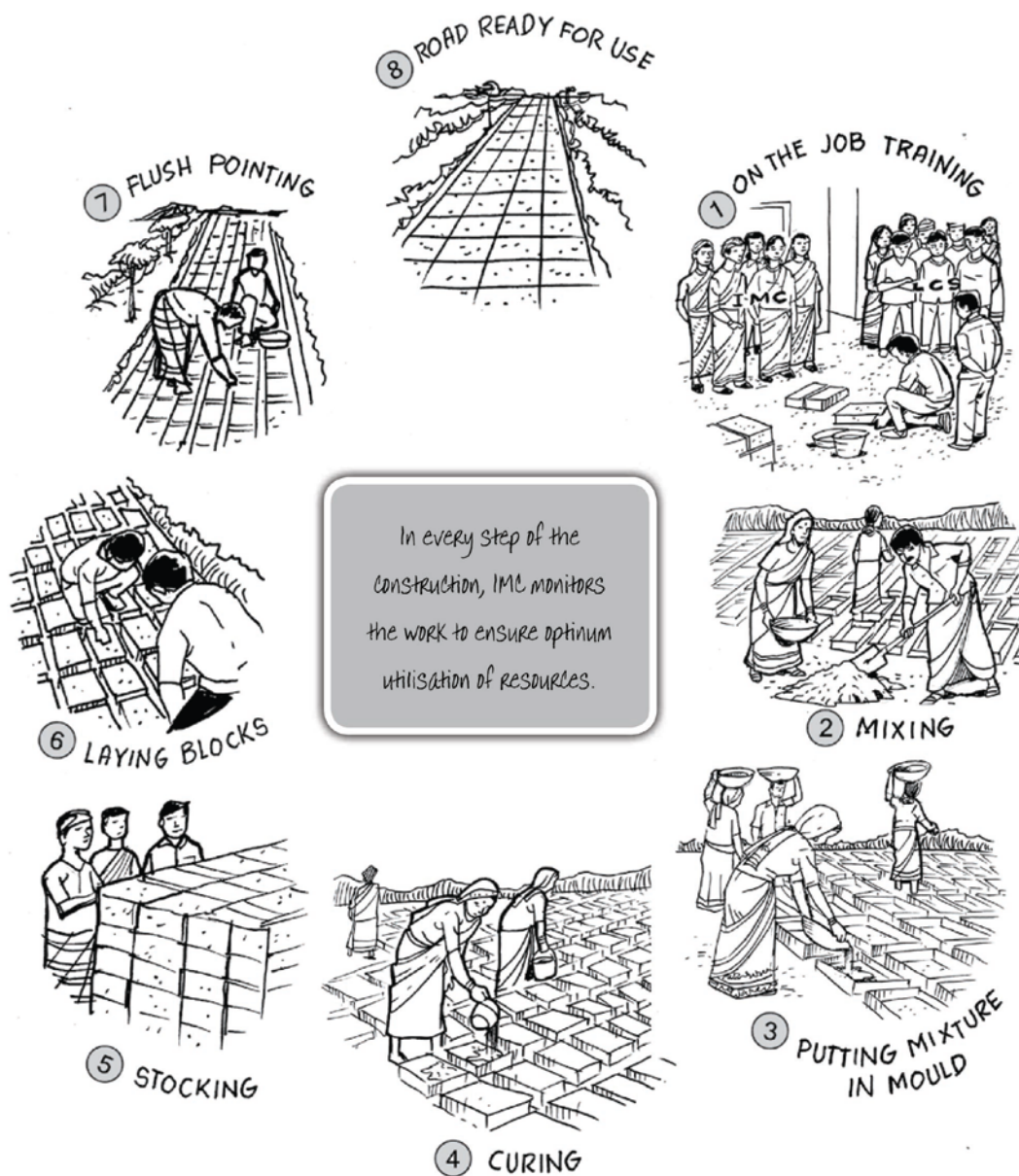
## The training component

The IMC members, upon signing of the agreement, undergo training for 5 days. The topic include the following:

- Steps in CBR
- LCS formation, training and the payment scheme
- Procurement of materials
- Examining the books and records
- Maintaining stock
- Understanding their roles in the annual outcome surveys
- Writing simple report

The training is provided by the LGED local office and project staff following a set curriculum. The IMC monitors the work by routinely assigning individual members or a group of members to particular road projects. Apart from monitoring the work, IMC takes an active role in conducting outcome surveys, interviews and focus group discussions.

## Process diagram of CBR construction



**Table 1. Cost comparison between RCC and CBR (1/Km).**

Item	Description	Unit	RCC Road			Percentage	CCB Road			Percentage	Difference
			Quantity	Unit Price	Amount (BDTK)		Quantity	Unit Price	Amount		
Labour	Head mason	Day	29.34	450	13,203	0.00	0	0	0	0	29.34
	Mason	Day	278.15	400	111,260	1.93	201.01	400	80,404	1.9	77.14
	Rod mistry	Day	40.17	400	16,069.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.0	40.173
	Skilled labour	Day	522.93	300	156,878.3	2.7	440.05	300	13,2015	3.2	82.8775
	Ordinary Labour	Day	1,970.15	250	492,538.1	8.6	2,847.504	250	711,876	17.0	-877.351
	Sardar	Day	4.64	400	1,856	0.03	4.64	400	1,856	0.0	0
Materials	1st class brick	Each	93,000	7.25	674,250	12	0	0	0	0.0	93000
	Stone chips (12mm-20mm down grade)	m³	420.54	3500	1,471,890	26	412.236	6500	1,442,826	34.3	8.304
	Sand (FM-0.5-1.8)	m³	773.55	1375	10,636,31.3	6	727.068	1375	999,718.5	7.2	46.482
	Cement	bag	3,110.04	480	1,492,819	26	2,935.48	480	1,409,030	33.7	174.56
	MS deformed Rod (40 Grade)	kg	13,842.42	60	830,545.2	14	0			0.0	13842.42
	Royalty of earth 018 mm thick	m³	1,392	28	38,976	1	1,392	28	38,976	0.9	0
	Polythene sheet	m²	3,000	12.312	36,936	1	0	0	0	0.0	3000
	GI wire (22BWG)	kg	135.71	100	13,571	0	0	0	0	0.0	135.71
	Diesel	lt	46.8	61	2,854.8	0	47.1	61	2,873.1	0.1	-0.3
	Lubricant	lt	4.46	195	868.725	0	4.4835	195	874.28	0.0	-0.0285
Equipment		Day	68.36	10100	690,436	1	48.112	9700	466,686.4	1.7	20,248
Total					<b>7,108,582.9</b>	100			<b>5,287,135.683</b>	100	

The table shows that CBR is about 25% less costly than traditional RCC road. On the other hand, it is about 45% more ordinary labour-intensive. As more ordinary labour can be engaged, it also becomes suitable for women. It creates employment in the rural area and thus contributes to seasonal income in the community. The RCC roads need about 16% more skilled labour. It also needs MS deformed rods which are expensive imported materials. Considering traffic volume, riding quality, maintenance cost and travel time in the rural area we can use block road gainfully. A BUET study, after a detailed cost comparison of different types of pavement, concluded that RCC roads would be more appropriate for upazila road, whereas the block type pavement system would be suitable for village and union standard roads. A close look at the cost figures also reveals that, compared with the bituminous pavement, the concrete blocks would be more economical to use, even for higher standard upazila road."



## Contract management: contractor vs Labor Contracting Society (LCS)

The performance of contractors and the LCS has been appraised to understand the delivery of work considering time and quality. To do that, 27 numbers of schemes were randomly selected from more than 250 numbers of contracts done by the contractors during the period 2005-2011, and 57 numbers of schemes were selected from more than 1500 numbers of LCS schemes of same period. It was observed that 40.74% of the contracts managed by the contractors were not completed within the contract period and that 37% of the schemes (out of 27) were contracted out at a higher rate than what was estimated. In contrast, under LCS contracts, there was 100% completion within the contract time and cost estimate.

## Impact

Three impact studies were done to assess the impacts of road construction in the community. The road impact study tool was developed during supervision mission in 2010 and the survey was conducted in house by the project team. The World Fisher Center-Bangladesh is an international research organization of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and is working with the project as a research partner to conduct the biodiversity and fish catch monitoring. The livelihood impact study of the target groups was conducted following the standard tool of the organisation. The multi-dimensional poverty assessment tool (MPAT) was piloted in SCBRMP by IFAD and the project uses this tool to compare the change of poverty with the control area.

An impact survey conducted by IFAD in 2010 found that employment, household income, access to education and health service, access to market and crop production had significantly increased in areas where the roads have been improved by the project. Apart from that, farm transport cost had decreased, thus increasing the income of the poor farmers.

Another impact study conducted by the Worldfish Center in 2010 has shown that housing condition, water and sanitation, household assets, sources of income, land access, nutritional food intake, access to financial market and mobility of people had relatively increased (compared with a base year) upon improvement of the roads. The result was overall improvement of rural livelihoods.

A recent comparative study in 2013 has shown improvements in food and nutrition, domestic water supply, health and healthcare, sanitation and hygiene, housing, clothing and energy and access to education in areas where road improvement projects were undertaken.

In general, the impact of road construction on the livelihood of the community is significant. It has increased the scope of working facilities as well as access to different services such as market, health and education. The higher income has improved the food and nutrition status of the rural poor community. The scope of dissemination of services of the different line departments has been remarkably enhanced, resulting in increased production. The mobility of people, particularly of women, has largely increased. The easy, quick and cost-effective transportation has resulted in improved livelihoods. Assets such as land increased in value, as times more than double. The road had largely secured the lives of community members in terms of the economic and social aspects. The major impact of the CBR is to give ownership to the community — by way of the IMC and LCS.

## Differences between traditional work and work under IMC monitoring

Infrastructure work done by LCS is usually monitored by the technical staff of the engineering department. The community is involved in the work as labour only. In CBR construction, the community is involved in all the steps from planning, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment through the introduction of the IMC. This has brought a big change in the overall monitoring system of rural construction work, given the community authority to implement the work in their areas and thereby ownership.

## Challenges in implementation

In some cases, it has been observed that the traditional work-implementation authority shows reluctance to cooperate with the IMC. Committee members have preoccupations often hampering the discharge of their duties. Major challenges are the IMC turning into corruption and keeping the sustainability of IMC beyond the project period. The use of the IMC needs to be institutionalised with the clear mandate of monitoring rural infrastructure work with proper guidelines and under a valid structure.

### Key benefits of using IMC in M&E

- Transfers skills to the community enabling it to plan and monitor infrastructure work in the locality
- Empowers the community as it is given authority in implementing local work
- Enhances the quality of the work
- Increases women's roles in infrastructure development activities
- Gives a sense of ownership to the community in development affairs
- Ensures sustainability of the work with the increased ownership of the community
- Increases accountability and transparency in rural infrastructure work
- Highlights the role of the local government department, such as the LGED, in rural development

## Prospects and opportunities

IMC has enormous scope to be replicated in the entire rural Bangladesh. The LGED may be the right department as it has worked at the grassroots level across the country and this department is engaged in improving community participation in infrastructure work for rural development. The desperate need to bring about accountability and transparency in the work may effectively be met by introducing the concept of IMC in

rural work programmes not for LCS alone but for other reconstruction work being implemented by contractors. IMC promotes ownership of the work among the community and makes the people responsible for sustaining development efforts.

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technologies
CBR	concrete block road
CCBR	Cement concrete block road
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMC	Implementation Management Committee
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LCS	Labor Contracting Society
MPAT	multidimensional poverty assessment tool
RCC	Reinforced cement concrete
SCBRMP	Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project

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# Process and Results Monitoring for Community-Based Fisheries Management



## Project Overview

**T**he Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) aims to improve the economic well-being of participating households directly in spite of other indirect benefits they get from adjacent communities. It is critical to provide access to essential services and resources and to diversify livelihood options in Sunamganj. Often, this remote district is exposed to flash flooding and is often left out in national development programs. Vulnerability and livelihood insecurity prevail in the district, particularly among poor households. The project is target groups are the landless, marginal and small-scale farmer households and women. The SCBRMP, implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), aims to alleviate poverty among 90,000 households in Sunamganj by ensuring access to resources and building their livelihood capital.

The project began in January 2003 and will end in June 2014. The total funding of the project is LTK 20,046.63.

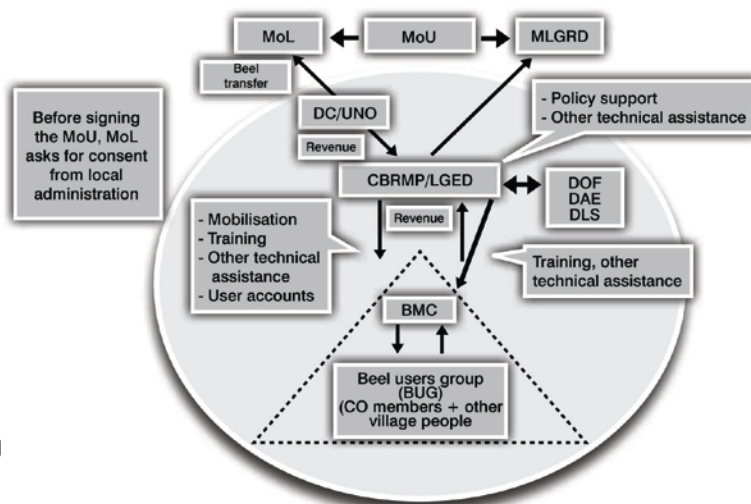


## The community-based fisheries management approach

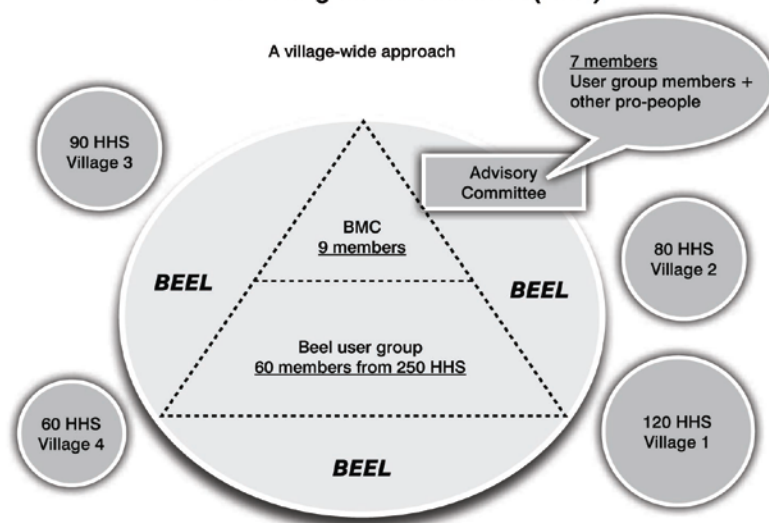
The project introduced a community-based fisheries management (CBFM) approach it is a co-management process involving stakeholders from different levels with defined responsibilities and roles. The fishers are the main actors and the ultimate beneficiaries. The Fisheries Department assists in the dissemination of technical knowledge and provides backstopping support to beel user groups (BUG) for better fisheries management. The local administration assists in processing and handing over the beels to the BUGs and demarcating the beel area. The Worldfish Center conducts research on fish biodiversity and socioeconomic impact on the fisher community.

BUG members get training on group management, accounting and bookkeeping, group dynamics and conflict resolution, fish conservation and biodiversity, beel re-excavation, raising swamp tree nursery and beel side plantation and fish drying and fish marketing.

**Figure 1. Beel transfer and management process**



**Figure 2. The management process involving beel user group (BUG) and the Beel Management Committee (BMC)**



## The M&E system for CBFM

Beels are selected primarily on the basis of digital resource mapping results and later the findings from participatory rural appraisal (PRA), which is carried out to understand the social context, location of command villages and fisher households, and some other issues related to beel fisher management. Finally, an inventory is made of the interested fishers who may be included in BUG.

Each BUG has an executive committee of 7-9 members elected through secret balloting by the BUG members. They serve for a period of 2 years. The committee leads the BUG, following a set of rules developed in line with the government's Jalmahal management guidelines and standard democratic good practices. The BUG has its own account and books for record keeping of financial transactions and other data such as fish catch, sale, income and expenditures. The unique part of the beel management process is the tasks are handled with respect to beel resource management –e.g., demarcation, re-excavation, harvesting, guarding, and conservation. The community fishers themselves plan, implement and monitor participatory manner.



The M&E system has been developed around the project logical framework. The primary stakeholders, project staffs and finally the top-level officials and experts from LGED and other concerned departments have been consulted on different issues that relate to M&E components and process. The project has been practicing an M&E system its inception; it is mostly done at the activity level. To meet the need for further assessing higher levels of results critically and systematically, this M&E system is developed. Although the system covers all levels of performance from activity to goal, major focus was given on result level 1 (i.e., output) and its effect (i.e., purpose defined as result level 2).

Table 1 shows the various reporting formats, their purpose, frequency of use and who is responsible.

**Table 1. Reports used for monitoring and evaluation.**

<b>SL #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	BUG supervision report	Monthly	Collection	SMSs /SO	Grassroots
2	Monthly progress report	Monthly	Collection	SMSs /SO	Grassroots
3	Beel profile and summary	Yearly	Project compilation	FSC	PMU
4	BUG audit report	Yearly	Project compilation	FSC	PMU
5	Excavation report (seasonal)	Weekly	Summary analysis	FSC	PMU
6	Beel harvesting report (seasonal)	Weekly	Summary analysis	FSC	PMU
7	Development and socioeconomic report	Yearly	Project compilation	FSC	PMU
8	Fisheries report	Quarterly	Project compilation	FSC	PMU
9	Component-Wise physical and financial report	Yearly	Project compilation	M&ES	PMU

The BUG supervision report covers indicators such as member savings, attendance in meetings, group fund and leadership rotation, all valuable parts of a CBFM. The beel profile summary covers indicators such as member profile, expenditure on beel development, other investment income and net profit information.

## Assessing BUG performance

An internal audit is done. It is an independent appraisal put in the project's M&E system to examine and evaluate the performance of some core activities of BUG. The annual internal audit is conducted by project staff coming from different upazilas; one upazila staff audits another upazila to make the audit more transparent and acceptable. The internal audit lends support to project management enabling them to make decisions and promote good governance in BUG. This audit helps establish reliability and integrity of information, ensure compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and rules, safeguard assets and use resources and efficiently. The internal audit of BUGs is one of the most important parts of the M&E system to assess the sustainability of CBFM. The format is given in Table 2.

**Table 2. Format used in determining BUG rating.**

Sl.No.	Assessment indicator	Total number	Marks obtained
<b>Good governance</b>			
1	Goal and objective of the group understood	3	
2	BUG bylaws received and practiced	4	
3	Regular meetings conducted with satisfactory member attendance	4	
4	Savings mobilised	4	
5	Leadership rotation	3	
6	Meeting resolution of BUG and BMC written and record keeping	4	
7	Beel management-related information written out and disseminated	3	
Subtotal		<b>25</b>	
<b>Social background</b>			
1	Number of female members in BUG	3	
2	Number of female members in the BMC	3	
3	BUG formation (fisheries majority )	3	
4	Conflict resolution	4	
5	Advisory committee formed and activities lined up	3	
6	BUG's social acceptability	4	
Subtotal		<b>20</b>	
<b>Financial management</b>			
1	All books and records written and properly kept	5	
2	Management cost weighed against income	5	
3	Management of fish sale	5	
4	Guarding expenditure	5	
5	Fish harvesting expenditure	5	
6	Remarkable findings/objections in the internal audit	5	
7	Cash-on-hand situation	5	
Subtotal		<b>35</b>	
<b>Management</b>			
1	Demarcation pillar established and maintained properly	3	
2	Members aware of total expenditure and planning	3	
3	Activities related to fish catch	4	
4	Guarding activities	4	
5	Training received on fish conservation and reproduction	3	
6	Individual future plan on beel asset development.	3	
Subtotal		<b>20</b>	
Grand total		<b>100</b>	

**Assessment score:**

Score (>3-year-old group): >80 = good/A; 60-80 = moderately good/B; <60 = Unsatisfactory/C

Score (< 3-year-old group): >70 = good/A; (50-70) = moderately good/B; <50 = Unsatisfactory/C

For BUG, a detailed monitoring system has been put in place to capture all necessary data to analyze performance and get results on beel management yearly and monthly.



## Results Demonstrated of CBFM

Every year, wise six studies have been carried out for regular monitoring of CBFM. They include the 3rd cycle of fish catch study, the 2nd cycle of biodiversity monitoring study and the BUG livelihood impact study of SCBRMP. A short description of the study results is given below.

### a) Livelihood development

In the 2010 livelihood study, it is revealed that average income increased by about 28%, whereas income increased by 180% compared with a base income among participating households. Fishing was the income source with the highest contribution in all study periods, but there were differences among the other categories. In 2004, 43% of income was derived from fishing, but in 2012, 27% income contributed from fishing, which was about 76% higher than the base year (Figure 3).

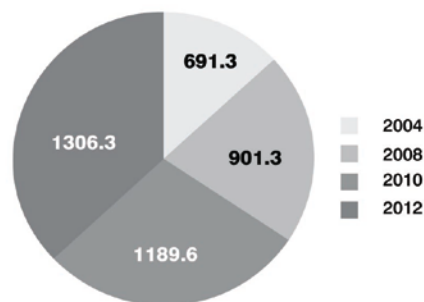
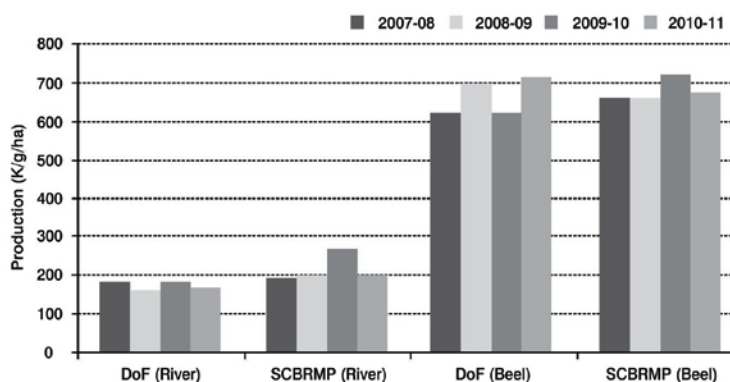


Figure 3. Comparative incomes (US\$) across different study years. (1US\$=60 Tk).

### b) Comparison with national production

The average national production of Inland open water capture fisheries was reported to be 263 kg/ha, 279 kg/ha, 356 kg/ha and 262 kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 financial year, respectively (DoF 2011). However, average national production of river fishery (including estuary) was reported at 180 kg/ha, 162 kg/ha, 180 kg/ha and 169 kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. At the same time, average production from only river fishery at the SCBRMP sites was found to be 192 kg/ha, 199 kg/ha, 267 kg/ha and 199 kg/ha, respectively. Simultaneously, average national production of beel fisheries only was reported to be 616 kg/ha, 694 kg/ha, 615 kg/ha, and 714 kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Though, average production from only Beel fisheries (pooled both open and organized catch) at SCBRMP sites were found to be 663 kg/ha, 659 kg/ha, 720 kg/ha and 670 kg/ha in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Figure 4 presents a comparison of national and SCRMMP production.

Figure 4. A comparison of national and SCRMMP fishery production.



## Lessons learned

The project monitoring system of CBFM has effectively been put in place. Project performance has been monitored on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and yearly basis. Quarterly, semi-annual workshops have been arranged for progress review and one yearly workshop has been arranged for progress review and preparing the next year's activity plan for CBFM. A detailed AWBP has been drawn based on the project logframe and this serves which works as the basis for project implementation.

The Project Steering Committee and the District Project Coordination Committee met at regular intervals to review yearly progress of the CBFM. The Upazila Project Coordination Committee also reviews the progress of the CBFM activities regularly. SCBRMP is a follow-up project and the beels are being received from the Ministry of Land under a memorandum of understanding for a period of 10 years in the first stage. Later, based on performance, the Haor Infrastructural and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP) may be extended for 10 more years. All BUGs are sustained based on strong M&E provided by SCBRMP for CBFM. The replicated project HILIP has infact has been developed based on the M&E system and the lessons learned from from SCBRMP.

## Conclusion

Community-based beel fisheries introduced by SCBRMP is viewed as a unique and replicable approach for sustainable open-water fisheries management. It has given poor fishers access to productive resources that was not earlier possible. Now, although there are some social and other access-related problems, it is persistently being faced by them collectively, and the number of favorable problems declines. For better management policies that support fisher communities are need. This will enable them to make maximum use of beel resources and assist them build their capacity.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

CO	Community organisation
CBFM	Community-Based Fisheries Management
SCBRMP	Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
BUG	beel user group
BMC	Beel Management Committee
MoL	Ministry of Land
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Beel	water body

DC	district commissioner
UNO	upazila (subdistrict) Nirbahi officer
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DLS	Department of Livestock
HHS	household survey
PRA	participatory rural appraisal
AWPB	annual work plan and budget
MoU	memorandum of understanding
M&E	monitoring and evaluation

## Acknowledgement

The author is grateful to Mr. SK. Md Moshin, project director, SCBRMP; Mr. Micheal A. Roy, former management consultant SCBRMP; and Mr. Abdul Hye Chowdhury, fisheries support coordinator, SCBRMP for their valuable comments.

## References

- 1st & 2nd round SCBRMP Livelihood Impact Monitoring Study Report by World Fish Center (Accessed 2008 and 2010, Dhaka)
- 1st, 2nd & 3rd round SCBRMP fish catch and bio-diversity monitoring study report by World Fish Center (Accessed 2009, 2010 and 2011, Dhaka)
- Beel Users Guideline of SCBRMP
- M&E Learning Tools of SCBRMP
- Jolmohal (waterbody) Management Policy - 2009 (Bangladesh Government)
- SCBRMP BUG Internal Audit Report (Accessed 2006 to 2012, SCBRMP, Sunamganj)

## Bio-sketch and contact details

The author, Mr. Kazi Atiqur Rahman, is a professional M&E expert with more than 9 years of experience in the Project Management Unit of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)-funded project. Under his field level coordination the SCBRMP M&E Unit was able to complete the multidimensional poverty assessment. Mr. Atiq can be reached via email address: atiq.kazi@yahoo.com

## Annexe: VIII

### CBRMP Logframe: Progress against Indicators (as of June 2013)

Narrative Summary		Variable Indicators	Target and Progress		Means of verification	Assumption
Goal		Indicators	Project Target	Cumulative Actual (%)		
1. Sustainable improvement in the livelihood and general quality of life of 135 000 poor households living in <i>haor</i> areas in Sunamganj	1.1 Reduced stunting of children					Government policies and programmes and donor assistance continue to focus on the poorest and most vulnerable.
	Household asset index:					
	1.2 No. of households with increased assets					
	1.3 No. of women owning increased assets					
	1.4 No. of hh with improved food security					
	1.5 No. of hh with improved sources of livelihoods	90000	86737 (96%)	Member profile		
	1.6 No. of hh with improved water and sanitation	Water -90000 Sani -78406	Water: 77850 (87%) Sani : 78406 (100%)	Member profile/ Project performance report		
Purpose (project objective)						
2. Develop grass-roots organisations to improve access for poor people to primary resources and economic opportunities.	2.1 No. of beel users receiving increased fishing income	M-7125 F-2375 T-9500	M: 6338 F: 2081 T: 8419 (89%)	Beel profile		Service provision becomes more appropriate for risk-prone <i>haor</i> areas.  Synergy among government and village organisations is enhanced and institutionalised.
	2.2 No. of beels with increased fish production	300	235	Beel profile		
	2.3 No. of poor women getting increased income from fish ponds/cage fish culture	284	284 (100%)	Project performance report		
	2.4 No. of households benefiting from improved road communications ( from command villages)	93940	115203 (123%)	Project performance Report		
	2.5 No. CO members with savings & using credit	M-36000 F-54000 T-90000	M: 25194(70%) F: 61543 (114%) T : 86737 (96%)	CO credit monitoring report		
	2.6 No. of CO members with increased agricultural and livestock production	No target	M:8880 F: 14055 Total: 22935	Project performance report		
Outputs/Deliverables						
3. Rural Infrastructure: Rural infrastructure schemes identified, constructed and maintained by beneficiaries on a demand-driven basis	3.1 Km of roads constructed and maintained	335	333.98 (100%)			LGED has sufficient capacity to implement projects effectively. Severe floods do not impact negatively on construction activities.
	3.2 No. of tube-wells and other water supplies	2595	2595 (100%)	Project performance report		
	3.3 No. of CO members involved in construction ( cumulative)	M-27732 F-18488 T-46220	M: 35878 (129%) F :15764 (85%) T : 51642(112%)	Project performance report		
	3.4 No. of latrines constructed	78406	78406 (100%)	Project performance report		
4. Fisheries Development Fisheries production programme implemented	4.1 No. / area of waterbodies under community management	300 nos 6500 acres	235 nos. (78%) 5654.63 acres (87%)	Beel profile		Severe flooding and/or other natural disasters do not severely disrupt or change local livelihood systems. DOF, DCC and UNO
	4.2 No. of members of beel user groups	M-7125 F-2375 T-9500	M: 6338 (89 %) F : 2081(88%) T : 8419(89%)	Project performance report		



Narrative Summary	Variable Indicators	Target and Progress		Means of verification	Assumption
	4.3 No. / area of leased ponds under control of poor women	64 nos 30.83 acres	64 nos. 30.83 acres	Project performance report	office and project staff coordinate effectively
<b>5. Crop and Livestock Development</b> Crop and livestock production programme implemented	5.1 No. of farmers with improved skills and knowledge	M-20000 F-60000 T-80000	M: 19444 (97%) F :58313 (97) T: 77757 (97%) (See annexe: IV)	Project performance report	Effective coordination with DAE/DLS Research results are relevant to the target group's conditions.
	5.2 No. of new technologies / crops / varieties introduced / disseminated	128	115 (90%)  (See annex :IV)	Project performance report	
<b>6. Microfinance</b> Savings and credit services component implemented	6.1 No. of COs managing credit and savings	3000	2995 (100%)	CO credit monitoring report	Market trends and fluctuations do not adversely affect economic viability of on- and off-farm activities. Project staff are properly trained and motivated.
	6.2 No. of COs with repayments rates at least 95%	3000 Savings 3000 BKB	2926(98%) 2926 (98%)	Critical Indicator Monitoring	
	6.3 Volume of credit disbursed (LTK)	Savings- 1060 Project-5700 T: 6760	S: 1268.84 (120%) P: 2270.669 (40%) T: 3539.50 (52%)	Project performance report	
	6.4 Volume of savings (LTK)	2120.00	1223.65 (58 %)	Project performance report	
	6.5 No. of COs Graduated / exit	2995	2916(97%)	Project performance report	
<b>7. Institutional Support</b> Establishment of grass-roots organisations, project management, including learning of lessons for policy and future projects	7.1 Project Management Unit offices operating at district and upazila levels.	11	11 (100%)		A close working relationship is established among concern institutions and grassroots people

## CBRMP LOG-FRAME (Revised)

Goal	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Sustainable improvement in the livelihood and general quality of life of 90,000 poor households living in <i>haor</i> areas in Sunamganj	<u>Reduced stunting of children</u> <u>Household asset index</u> No. of households with increased assets No. of women owning increased assets No. of hh with improved food security No. of hh with improved sources of livelihoods No. of hh with improved water and sanitation	IFAD RIMS survey  Outcome monitoring survey	Government policies and programmes and donor assistance continue to focus on the poorest and most vulnerable.
<b>Purpose (project objective):</b>			
Develop grass-roots organisations to improve access for poor people to primary resources and economic opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of <i>beel</i> users receiving increased fishing income (m/f)</li> <li>No. of <i>beels</i> with increased fish production</li> <li>No. of poor women getting increased income from fish ponds</li> <li>No. of households benefiting from improved road communications</li> <li>No. CO members with savings &amp; using credit</li> <li>No. of CO members with increased agricultural and livestock production</li> </ul>	Outcome monitoring survey Process monitoring	Service provision becomes more appropriate for risk-prone <i>haor</i> areas.  Synergy among government and village organizations is enhanced and institutionalized.
<b>Outputs/Deliverables</b>			
<b>1. Rural Infrastructure:</b> Rural infrastructure schemes identified, constructed and maintained by beneficiaries on a demand-driven basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Km of roads constructed and maintained</li> <li>No. of tubewells and other water supplies</li> <li>No. of CO members involved in construction, monitoring and maintenance</li> <li>No. of latrines constructed</li> </ul>		LGED has sufficient capacity to implement projects effectively. Severe floods do not impact negatively on construction activities.
<b>2. Fisheries Development:</b> Fisheries production programme implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. / area of waterbodies under community management</li> <li>No. of members of <i>beel</i> user groups (m/f)</li> <li>No. / area of leased ponds under control of poor women</li> </ul>	Progress report	Severe flooding and/or other natural disasters do not severely disrupt or change local livelihood systems. DOF, DCC and UNO office and project staff coordinate effectively.
<b>3. Crop and Livestock Development:</b> Crop and livestock production programme implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of farmers with improved skills and knowledge</li> <li>No. of new technologies / crops / varieties introduced / disseminated</li> </ul>	Progress reports	Effective coordination with DAE/DLS Research results are relevant to the target group's conditions.
<b>4. Microfinance</b> Savings and credit services component implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of COs managing credit and savings</li> <li>Repayments rates at least 95%</li> <li>Volume of credit disbursed</li> <li>Volume of savings Graduation / exit</li> </ul>	Progress reports	Market trends and fluctuations do not adversely affect economic viability of on- and off-farm activities. Project staff are properly trained and motivated.
<b>5. Institutional Support</b> Establishment of grass-roots organisations, project management, including learning of lessons for policy and future projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Unit offices operating at district and upazila levels.</li> <li>Project staff recruited and trained:</li> <li>Manuals prepared, M&amp;E system developed and operating effectively</li> </ul>	Progress reports	A close working relationship is established among the three types of institutions: government, SAPAP and VOs.
<b>Activities (project components)</b>			
<b>1. Infrastructure development</b> Establishment of IMC and PIC to manage infrastructure development. Construction of roads, water supply, latrines and multi-purpose centres.	<b>2. Fisheries development</b> Transfer of 300 <i>beels</i> to community management. Re-excavation and tree planting around <i>beels</i> . Re-excavation of fish ponds and leasing of ponds by women Studies on biodiversity, resource mapping and fish consumption.	<b>3. Crop and Livestock development</b> Training of farmers Contracting of research. Promotion of technology through demonstrations Dissemination of promotional material.	<b>4. Microfinance</b> Credit for on-and off-farm activities and fisheries Training of CO managers, presidents and auditors.
<b>5. Institutional Support</b> Establishment of PMU offices (district and 9 upazila offices) Recruitment of project staff and their training: Establishment of 3,000 COs and training of leaders and members.			

## RIMS Table

## First Level Results

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS											
	Results	Unit	Period ending: 30 June 2013			Cumulative					Sum of actual of previous years
			AWPB 2012-2013	Actual	% of AWPB	Appraisal	MTR	2 <sup>nd</sup> Revised	Actual	% of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Revised	
Total Outreach		Number	0	0	0	135000	90000	90000	86737	96	86737
Component	Sub Component										
Component Name	Sub Component Name										
Fisheries Development	NRM Group formed (COs)	Number	47	33	70	600	300	300	235	78	202
	Members in NRM groups enrolled - men (COs)	Number	1205	842	70	14250	7125	7125	6338	88	5496
	Members in NRM groups enrolled – women (COs)	Number	520	273	53	4750	2375	2375	2081	88	1808
	NRM groups functional (COs)	Number	300	235	78	600	300	300	235	78	202
	Beels (water body) constructed/ rehabilitated	Number	50	33	66	600	300	300	190	63	157
	Area of beels brought under improved management	Hectare	80.97	113.36	140	NT	526.31	526.31	368.89	70	255.53
Microcredit	Savings and credit groups formed	Number	0	0		4500	3000	2995	2995	100	2995
	Number of savings and credit groups functional	Number	0	69		4500	3000	2995	2995	100	N/A
	Members in savings and credit groups enrolled - men	Number	0	0		54000	36000	36000	25194	70	25194
	Members in savings and credit groups enrolled - women	Number	0	0		81000	54000	54000	61543	114	61543
	Voluntary savers functional - men	Number	0	463		54000	36000	36000	25194	70	N/A

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS											
	Results	Unit	Period ending: 30 June 2013			Cumulative					Sum of actual of previous years
			AWPB 2012-2013	Actual	% of AWPB	Appraisal	MTR	2 <sup>nd</sup> Revised	Actual	% of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Revised	
	Voluntary savers functional - women	Number	0	1268		81000	54000	54000	61543	114	N/A
	Value added to voluntary savings	USD*	0	12300		4176563	2650000	1517263	1529288	101	1423326
	Value reached of voluntary savings	USD*	1517263	1529288	101	4176563	2650000	1517263	1529288	101	N/A
	Active borrowers (from credit fund)-men	Number	0	220		34569	20800	8118	8118	100	N/A
	Active borrowers (from credit fund) - women	Number	0	717		51854	31200	15842	15842	100	N/A
	Value of gross loan portfolio (from credit fund)	USD*	0	90188		15943250	7125000	2838325	2838325	100	N/A
	Groups graduated ( <i>added</i> )	Number	281	212	75	4500	2995	2995	2916	98	2704
	Group received credit services	Number	0	281		4500	3000	2995	2995	100	N/A
	Individual received project services( men)	Number	0	463		54000	36000	36000	25194	70	N/A
	Individual receiver project services ( women)	Number	0	1268		81000	54000	54000	61543	114	N/A
Infrastructure Development	Village protection Embankment cum Roads built	Km	15	19.2	128	125	220	335	333.98	100	314.78
	Village Protection Wall	Km	2.25	3.22	143	NT	NT	4.5	5.47	122	2.25
	Multipurpose Village Center (MVC) Built	Number	0	0	0	50	53	30	29	97	29
	Tube-well installed	Number	0	0	0	NT	3000	2595	2595	100	2595
	Latrine installed	Number	0	0	0	NT	70000	78406	78406	100	78406
Agriculture and Livestock Development	People trained in improved technologies and crop production- men	Number	180	258	143	16652	16750	20000	19444	97	19301
	People trained in improved technologies and crop production- women	Number	180	106	59	16653	16750	60000	58313	97	58207

\*1 USD=80 BDT

## Second Level Results

SECOND LEVEL RESULTS			
Component	Sub component	Results	Rating
Fisheries Development	Effectiveness of improved beel management : Fish catch per hectare	670kg ( y-2011)	6
	Likelihood of sustainability of improved beel management: % of BUG rated (A)	95 (48%)	5
Microcredit	Effectiveness of savings and credit groups: average loan outstanding per member	BDT. 5582	4
	Likelihood of sustainability of savings and credit groups: % of group graduated and functional ( <i>added</i> )	8%	2
Infrastructure Development	Effectiveness of rural infrastructure: % of people say get benefit from roads	100%	6
	Likelihood of sustainability of infrastructural development : infrastructure in operation 3 years after construction	100%	6
Agriculture and Livestock Development	Effectiveness of improved technologies and crop production: % of people say yields increased	90%	5
	Likelihood of sustainability of improved technology and crop production:% of people adopted technologies	90%	5

THIRD LEVEL RESULTS					
Indicator	Unit	Benchmark	Mid-term	Completion	Target
Malnutrition: % of children stunted ( height-for- weight < - 2sd)	%	56.7	47.9		10% reduced
Food security: % of households reporting no food shortage	%	20.0	37.2		( not determined)
Housing: % of household with tin roof	%	72.8	87.2		( not determined)
Housing: % of households with tin walls	%	14.8	25.2		( not determined)
Sanitation: % of households with own latrine	%	13.2	87.3		( not determined)
Water supply: % of households with own tube wells	%	15.6	20.0		( not determined)
Assets: % of households owning bicycle	%	4.8	10.0		( not determined)