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

12

Annual Report

July 2013- June 2014

Community Based Resource Management Project

July 2014

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2013 – 2014

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

June 2014

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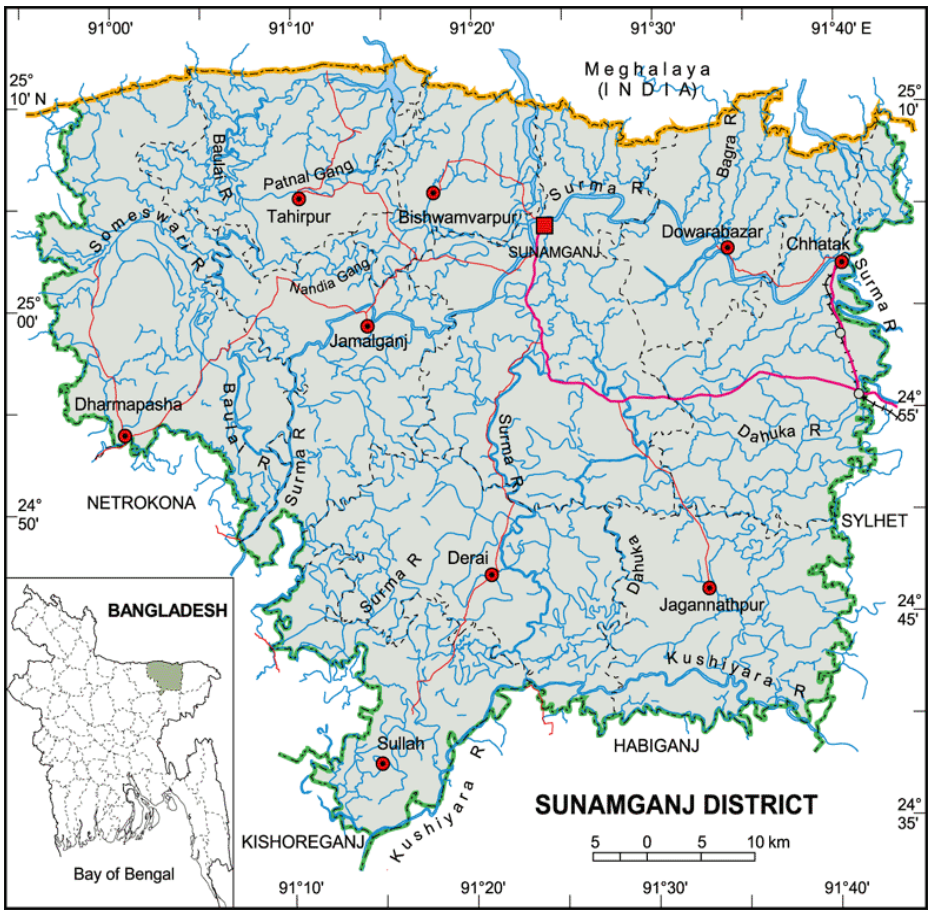
Abbreviation and Glossary

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
BMC	Beel management Committee
BRRI	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
Dakhin	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
Kandha	Higher levees in haor basin
LCS	Labour Contracting Society
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
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
Dakhin Sunamganj:	2003
Biswamvarpur:	2003
Jamalganj:	2004
Tahirpur:	2005
Derai:	2006
Sullah:	2007
Dowarabazar:	2007
Dharmapasha:	2007
Chhatak:	2010 (with limited work)
Jogonnathpur:	2010 (with limited work)

Executive Summary

The report covers the period from July 2013 to end of June 2014. The report includes the project progress during the reporting period as well as reflects the cumulative status of project's total as on June, 2014.

The year was quite challenging as well as eventful. All the five components have turned out successfully reaching the targets. The project has reached to attend 86737 households from 1090 villages in 11 upazilas. The project exerted full efforts to assist the people to get increased access to resources, technologies, knowledge and 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.

The summary status of the project progress until June 2014 of the all components is as follows:

Components and Outputs:

Labour Intensive Infrastructure component has so far built 496 (LCS: 304 nos. and Contractor: 192 nos.) numbers of roads comprising 352.152 kms in11 upazilas and that directly connected more than 1291 villages with main road network. The impact of roads on rural livelihoods is very significant. Apart from roads, this component has installed a total of 2595 numbers of tube wells, distributed 78406 numbers of slab-latrines (one slab and three rings per package), and constructed 29 numbers of multi-purpose village centers (MVC) and 21 Number of village protection walls comprising 6.30 kms. To meet the arsenic problem in tube well water, 1261 numbers of SONO water filter have been 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 have 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. 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 accessed to 250 numbers of beels. A total of 265 BUGs have been formed comprising 9061 members of which 2244 are women (94%). Among the accessed beel 250 beels have been harvested with a catch of total 1622478 kg of fish valued to total Tk. 166757517. Benefit distributed among the fishers is total Tk. 70005176 and revenue given so far to public account by fishers is total Tk. 35019651. For this FY year total of 42 beels have been brought under development through re-excavation and that has generated 36900 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 fish production and species diversity. The fish catch and diversity monitoring report that has been being carried out every year by World Fish Center reported the overall production, species diversity and income are progressing in 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 77757 numbers of 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 rearing, duck rearing, providing mass vaccination and de-worming services in assistance of 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 have been built for promoting irrigation that will be used in coming winter. Besides that, eight buried pipe based irrigation technology has been introduced for the first time in haor area by the project to promote agriculture. A new sand-based simple technology for hatching egg has been introduced. So far the people have adopted that with satisfaction. 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.

Microfinance component by the end of this reporting year has formed 2995 COs against the total target of 3000 and enrolled 86737 (96%) of the total target of which 25194 are men and 61543 are women. The groups have accumulated savings of Tk. 1223.43 lac. The loan so far has disbursed to 44466 members amounting to Tk. 3543.36 lac, of which Tk. 1268.84 lac was provided through revolving CO savings and Tk. 2,274.52 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 has been terminated and the fund given to BKB is in process to divert that 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 no outstanding lies in operation from project credit line. Savings accumulations of many groups have reached a level so that they can now lend loan among their members by their own fund, instead of taking loan from bank and thereby reached at the stage of graduation. Cumulative recovery of savings loan was 100 % and for project loan was 100 % .This year a total 69 COs have undergone through final account for graduation. The progress of graduation is satisfactory. A total of 2985 COs have been graduated this year against the target of 2985. The graduation is reaching 100% complete.

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 World Fish 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 significantly recognized - locally and nationally. Women for their outstanding performance in becoming economically solvent have been rewarded nationally. SCBRMP is the only project from Asia and Pacific region has given the Gender Award from IFAD this year.

The project's total progress until 30 June 2014 is satisfactory. The project activities by IFAD and IMED both have concluded with comments of satisfaction. IFAD on general rated the project satisfactory.

The project has many successes and some failures too, and all those have enriched the project with substantial learning and that might help it to an effective end.

Impacts: The development of community infrastructure contributed to overall economic growth, especially on agriculture and informal sector. The project has certainly increased the annual income of BUG members. In the project period the members received Taka 7 core as profits that might have contributed to improved food security, nutrition status and household assets. The members, particularly women members of BUGs and COs have socially and economically been empowered through their participation in various activities and getting the scope of accessing into resources and technologies including credit, beel, LCS, agricultural and livestock knowledge.

The increased mobility of people, women especially, following the infrastructural improvement have also brought a significant impact on socioeconomic wellbeing of the people in and beyond the project area.

The RIMS 2014 report which gives a comparative projection of three studies (baseline 2006, mid-term 2010 and final survey 2014) offers mixed picture of impacts: a) 96% of participating HHs have got access to safe drinking water; b) while sanitation situation significantly improved between 2006 to 2010 but dropped during following years probably HHs did not repair or replace sanitary latrines distributed by the project and therefore those were gone out of use; c) physical assets have increased mainly mobile phones and other consumer durables such as television, but land ownership status remained unchanged; d) although food security has improved food shortages remain exist: an average household was found to have had food shortages for 3 months in a year; and e) although the absolute value is high chronic malnutrition was 16% lower from baseline figure against the project target of 10%.

Innovation and up-scaling: The project has a few innovations and up-scaling. The two important innovations have been made by the project; construction of CC block roads by LCS members that has reduced the construction costs by 20% per km; and b) handing over of water bodies (beels) to community management, and beel management practices developed by BUGs/CBRMP. In up-scaling the project has remarkable success. The beel management is going to be up scaled by two projects, HILIP and ….. and the CC block road is by HILIP. In terms of replication of project's practices the project is very successful to influence two new major projects designated for Haor area, of which one has gone into operation and another one has got approval for implementation.

Lessons learned:

Infrastructure: Construction of concrete block road by LCS groups has been proven viable and sustainable and reduced cost per km by almost 20%. Construction of irrigation structures by LCS and buried pipe technology are found very effective approach in terms of cost effectiveness, people's ownership, community based management and to improve irrigation and thereby the productivity of land.

Fisheries development: Administrative support from the relevant Ministries (Ministry of Land, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Establishment) and an accountable and responsible coordination at all levels including elected representatives are vitally necessary for ensuring users rights on water bodies by the poor users and fishers. However adequate policy support is yet in place or enforcement for giving longer term entitlement of this model of fisher institution.

Poor fishers have proved that they are viable to meet all the regulations and criteria in order get access to beel resources and ensure better sustainable management if they go for that in an organized form.

Biodiversity of fishes including other aquatic organism can be conserved and their production can be enhanced through re-excavation of water bodies, restoration of migratory routes, establishment of sanctuaries, plantation of swamp trees and application of fish act for prohibiting use of detrimental gears and harvesting of brood fishes and juveniles.

Stocking of nutrient-rich small fishes in feasible beels (e.g. mola, Amblypharyngodonmola) and high value fishes (e.g. pabda, Ompokpabda) may improve the nutritional benefit to the households and increase income as well.

Agriculture and livestock development: Bringing diversification in field crops, vegetables, poultry and livestock production has been crucial in enhancing household income. The process needs technology transfer, access to good quality inputs such as seed, and access to market. Improvement in infrastructure is a major contributing factor to improve the backward and forward links for agriculture and livestock development.

Microfinance: This component provided important lessons. Formation of group creates the basis of group based approach that helps in reaching beneficiaries with project supports such as technologies dissemination, providing training on capacity development more organized and effectively. Microfinance is a

specialized service that requires right type of organization, policies and staff to implement. State owned banks such as Krishi Bank may not be appropriate institution for implementing supervised credit like microfinance.

Project design and management: Flexibility and innovative attitude in project implementation had been the main factors in success of CBRMP. The management was very participatory in realizing the people's problems and seeking assistance from concerned partners to address those efficiently. The success of concrete block road, submersible dam, buried irrigation, community based fisheries management many agricultural and livestock initiatives and most challenging successful closing of microfinance operations attributed to that norms and practices.

Implementing development programme through community organization such as BUGs for beel management, farmers groups for irrigation structure management, village groups for maintenance of village walls proven effective and may be sustainable approach.

Recommendations:

Scope should be in place to transfer knowledge from CBRMP to its replicated projects for better management particularly for bell resources management and concrete block road building. Beels that have been handed over to HILIP are to be considered for its institutional sustainability with necessary policy support towards community management. For concrete block roads, a concrete policy should be in place for its effective and appropriate implementation with scope of maintenance. The learning of community management of CBRMP in programme implementation may critically be considered in government investment where sustainability issue is concerned.

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, Dakhin (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 starts 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 twelve years (last years) of the project (July 2013 to June 2014). The report includes the yearly progress as well as the performance of the project total until 30 June 2014. 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.
- Brach wise completion of final account and report preparation.

Infrastructure Development:

- Undertaken performance review of the component (report available).
- Shehreen Saba and Tasnava Farheen, Program officers of INAFI have visited LCS work for doing case study on January 2014.

Fisheries:

- Undertaken Fish Catch & Bio-diversity and Livelihoods Impact Monitoring Study (Report available).
- Undertaken Internal Audit.
- 0n 17 March 2014 Deputy Secretary (Development) Sayeda Afroza Begum attended the profit distribution ceremony at Boiragimara Beel under Sunamgonj Sadar upazila.

Agriculture:

- Undertaken performance review of the component (report available).
- Deputy Director Department of Agriculture Extension Sunamganj visited Buried Pipe , Rice plot , Sweet gourd plot Wheat plot etc at Jamalgonj Upazila Under Sunamgang District on 1 February 2014.
- District Livestock Officer Sunamganj visited Sheep farm , Duck farm at Biswambarpur Upazila Under Sunamgang District on 10 March 2014.
- DG-LGD Mr Swapan Kumar has visited Burid pipe irrigation facilities, duck farm, sheep farm and veterinary pharmacy on 1st November 2013
- Prof. Dr. Rashed Hasnath Chairmen Department of Poultry Science, Sylhet Agricultural University visited Mini Hatchery, Duck farm, Sonali Hen etc at Jamalgonj Upazila Under Sunamganj Sunamgang District on 20 February 2014.

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.
- A RIMS (final round) survey conducted.
- IFAD supervision mission has visited project area on October 2013.
- IFAD completion mission has visited project area on June 2014.
- Director of IFAD (Asia & Pacific) has visited project area on June 2014.

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 (revised)	Status as of 30 June 2014			Remarks
					Target	Achieved	%	
Institution:								
1	CO Graduated	Male		850	843	843	100	
		Female		2142	2142	2142	100	
		Total	No.	2995	2985	2985	100	
	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	0	-	
		Female	No.	0	0	0	-	
		Total	No.	0	0	0	-	
Infrastructure Development:								
1	HH served by infrastructure	Tube-wells	HH	77850	77850	77850	100	
		village protection cum road work	HH	93940	93940	139342	148	
		Village protection wall	HH	NT	-	3600		
		MVC	HH	-	-	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.	350	350	352.152	101	
		Village protection wall	No	20	20	21	105	
		MVC	No.	29	29	29	100	
		Latrine	No.	78406	78406	78406	100	
3	HH increased income from infrastructure works	Male	HH			309150		
		Female	HH			206100		
		Total	HH			515250		mandays
Fisheries Development:								
1	BUG functional		No.	300	265	265	100	
2	Beel resources under improved management		No.	300	265	265	100	
3	Fishers reported production/yield increased	Male	HH	7125	6280	6817	108	
		Female	HH	2375	2095	2244	107	
		Total	HH	9500	8375	9061	108	
4	Pond fishers adopted technology (female)		HH	284	284	284	100	
5	Water bodies operational	Beels	No.	300	265	265	100	
		Ponds	No.	64	64	64	100	
6	Increased fish production	Beel	No.	300	265	265	100	
		Pond	No.	64	64	64	100	
7	HH received increased income	Beel	HH	9500	8375	9061	108	
		Pond	HH	284	284	284	100	
Agriculture & Livestock Development:								
1	Technology selected and disseminated	Demo.	No.	7564	7564	8168	108	
		Research	No.	287	287	287	100	
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 2985 COs have been graduated of which 843 are male and 2142 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.1,39,342 households by improved road, 3600 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. 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 framers, around 77,757.of which 53,313 (69%) 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 fortheir 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. Page 93)

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 2013-2014			Project total as of 30 June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1	Community Organizations (COs) formed and members	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

Sl. #	Items	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year 2013-2014			Project total as of 30 June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
	enrolled	Male enrolled	36000	0	0		25194	70
		Female enrolled	54000	0	0		61543	114
2	Savings mobilized by CO members	Total members	90000	0	0		86737	96
		Male	36000	0	0		25194	70
		Female	54000	0	0		61543	114
		Total savings in LTk.	1213.81	0	0		1223.43	101
		Savings by male in LTk.	485.52	0	0		361.30	74
		Savings by female in LTk.	728.29	0	0		862.13	118
3	Loans provided to CO members from CO Savings Funds	Total amount in LTk.	1268.27	0	0		1268.84	100
		Amount to male in LTk.	379.09	0	0		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	100	100	100	100
4	COs provided credit from Project Credit Line through BKB	Total amount in LTk.	2270.66	0	0		2274.52	100
		Amount to male in LTk.	732.24	0	0		733.74	100
		Amount to female in LTk.	1538.42	0	0		1540.78	100
		Total members	23960	0	0		23960	100
		Male	8118	0	0		8118	100
		Female	15842	0	0		15842	100
		Recovery (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	CO accounts audited	CO Audit	3000	0	0		2995	100
		Final accounts	2995	69	69	100	2985	100
6	CO graduation	Total	2985	69	69	100	2985	100
		Male	843	19	19	100	843	100
		Female	2142	50	50	100	2142	100

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 Tk.1,223.43 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. 3,543.36 (Tk.1268.84 + Tk.2274.52) lac from savings and project credit line has been disbursed to 44,466 CO members from around 2,651 COs. Rest 69 COs have gone under final account from four Upazilas: Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj, Bishwambarpur and Jamalganj. for graduating. 69 COs has been graduating completed this year.

Internal CO audit

The internal audit was one of the most vital administrative instruments to the project. It had been regularly being carried out on yearly/half yearly basis. Meanwhile 10th internal audits had been undertaken. The findings of the report gave guidance to the project as well as CO to bring accountability and transparency in CO management. Internal audit was carried out by a team comprising CDF, SO and other staffs from SCBRMP. President and Managers of COs were also

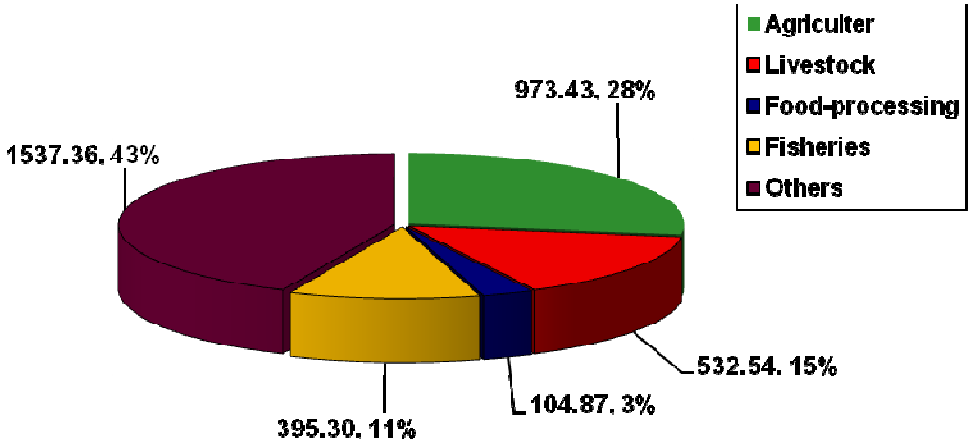
present with them to assist the audit work. COs books and records were checked and information recorded in prescribed working papers. For verification, information was compared with bank statement where applicable. All COs of the project were brought under audit.

During the reporting period a team of 8 members comprising SO and other staff from CBRMP, President and Managers of COs also participated in the audit work. A total of 69 COs, were brought under internal audit /final account from four Upazilas: Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj, Bishwambarpur and Jamalganj. (Summary profile See annex –II, page no 39)

Utilization of loans

CO loans were being provided to the qualified members' borrowers for undertaking investment activities. The major loan utilization sectors were i) Seasonal Agriculture: i.e. crop production, vegetable production, production of oil seeds and pulses, small scale nursery development etc.; ii) Livestock: i.e. cattle fattening, mini dairy/poultry/ducky, small scale goatery, rearing of milking cow etc.; iii) Food Processing: Chanachur & Nimki making, pickle making, vermicelli making, Chira-Muri making, small trade of foods product, etc.; iv) Fisheries: pond and beel fishery, fish hatchery, leasing of beels and water bodies, fish processing and gear/neat making, etc.; and v) Others: small trade, rickshaw and van pulling, cottage, boat pulling and other local income generating activities. The sector wise utilization of micro credit of the SCBRMP was as follows,
Table-3: Sector wise loan utilization.

Sectors	Physical(Nos.)			Financial (Lakh Taka)		
	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total
Agriculture	4491	8968	13459	241.07	732.36	973.43
Livestock	3379	10046	13425	230.67	301.87	532.54
Food-processing	601	1281	1882	33.57	71.3	104.87
Fisheries	3406	7257	10663	191.26	204.04	395.3
Others	7417	15810	23228	416.83	1120.39	1537.22
Total	19294	43363	62657	1113.4	2429.96	3543.36



Sector wise loan utilization

Table- 3 and the diagram shows the sector wise loan utilization in the agriculture, livestock, food-processing, fisheries and others small trade or activities. The proportion of loan utilization is highest 43% in the others sectors, i.e. in the daily income generating activities.

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 March 2014.

In the reporting year the target was to graduate rest 69 COs and has achieved 69 (100%).As the graduation is reaching complete 100% (Summary of graduation profile see annex II, page no 39). 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 4: CO graduation status

Sl. #	Upazila	Year: 2013-14			Cumulative as of June 2014	
		Target	Achieved	%	Total target	Achieved
1	Sunamganj Sadar	15	15	100	425	425
2	South Sunamganj	23	23	100	373	373
3	Bishwambarpur	24	24	100	422	422
4	Jamalganj	7	7	100	385	385
5	Tahirpur	0	0		332	332
6	Derai	0	0		295	295
7	Dowarabazar	0	0		273	273
8	Sulla	0	0		215	215
9	Dharmapasha	0	0		265	265
	Project	69	69	100	2985	2985

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 5: Performance of infrastructure component

Sl.#	Items	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year 2013-2014			Project total as of 30 June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1	No. of IMC & LCS formed	IMC	335	8	6	75	423	126
		LCS	2311	80	125	156	5176	224
2	IMC and LCS members trained	IMC members	2345	56	42	75	3966	169
		LCS members	34665	800	1250	156	77253	223
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	350	1.75	1.75	100	352.152	101
		No.	350	3	3	100	496	142
6	MVC constructed	no.	29	0	0		29	100
7	Village Protection wall	km	5.00	.500	.832	166	6.30	126

Sl.#	Items	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year 2013-2014			Project total as of 30 June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
		No.	20	2	3	150	21	105
8	Latrine installed	No.	78406	00	00		78406	100

During the reporting year the component has constructed 3 village protection walls of total .832 kms 3 roads have been constructed comprising 1.75 km and that were built by the community through LCS.

Community involvement in construction and maintence work through LCS has generated 9860 labour-days of employment and where 1250 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, 3 (total .832km) village protection wall have been constructed in 3 villages at Derai (2 villages) and Bishwamberpur upazilas in Sunamganj. The wall has saved around 3,600 households with their lives and livelihoods from the severe damage of wave action.

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 6: Overall performance of the fisheries component

Sl. #	Items	Indicators	Project target (revised)	Reporting year 2013-2014			Project total as of 30 June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1.	BUG formed and member enrolled	BUG No.	300	19	30	158	265	88
		Member No.	9500	400	642	161	9061	95
		Women No. in BUG	2375	120	163	136	2244	94
2.	Beel accessed by BUG	No.	300	19	15	79	250	83
		Acres	6500	390	360.90	93	6015.53	93
	Beel demarcated	No.	300	0	0	0	118	39
3.	Beel Developed	No.	250	60	52	87	242	97
		Acres	1300	120	249.08	208	1160.24	89
4.	Khal excavated/re-excavated	No.	63	0	0		69	110
		Km.	63	0	0		69.95	111
5.	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
6.	Conservation campaign undertaken	No.	1200	0	0		1203	100
7.	Fish sanctuary established	No.	150	0	0		50	33
8.	Beel harvested	No.	300	250	250	100	250	83

Sl. #	Items	Indicators	Project target (revised)	Reporting year 2013-2014			Project total as of 30 June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
9.	Piloting undertaken	Cage fish culture					20	
		Beel dredging					1	
10.	Beel audited	No.	300	235	235	100	235	78

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 7: Phase-wise beel access plan

Type of MOU with signing date	Area of Beel	Handed over from Ministry	Handed over to Community	Selected to hand over by 1421-22 bengali year	Total	Remarks
First phase (12/9/2006)	Above 20 acre	22	18	0	22	
	Below 20 acre	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total	22	18	0	22	
Second phase (6/05/2010)	Above 20 acre	53	40	2	53	
	Below 20 acre	136	118	0	136	
	Sub-total	189	158	2	189	
Third phase (10/11/2011)	Above 20 acre	17	13	0	17	
	Below 20 acre	51	46	0	51	
	Sub-total	68	59	0	68	
Fourth phase (14/08/2013	Above 20 acre	6	0	3	6	
	Below 20 acre	9	0	4	9	
	Sub-total	15	0	7	15	
Total		293	250	43	293	

Four Memorandum of Understanding have been signed so far between Ministry of Land and Local Government Division on transferring 293 beels being 98 above 20 acres and 195 below 20 acres. Of that by this time 250 beels (71> 20 acres + 179< 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 leases are yet to complete and few are involved with some local disputes.

By June 2014 a total of 265 BUGs have been formed comprising 9,061 members and of which 2,244 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 the government amounting to Taka over 35 million. They were regular in paying the lease fee and still have done it very systematically and faced no problem to meet that by their own source of funding. The table 5 shows the year-wise lease fee payment from 2005 to 2013.

Table 8: Lease value payment status

Items	1st year (Bengali) 1412	2nd year (Bengali) 1413	3rd year (Bengali) 1414	4th year (Bengali) 1415	5th year (Bengali) 1416	6th year (Bengali) 1417	7th year (Bengali) 1418	8th year (Bengali) 1419	8th 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 period, total fish production was 1667.57 ton and total sale price was taka 162.24 million. Distributed profit taka 70.00 milion among the BUGs members. Moreover, BUGs members earned taka 37.21 milion as wages.

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 table 6shows the results of the overall direct benefits from beel resources in a summary form over the last nine years:

Table 9: Summary results of beel fisheries

Sl.#	Particulars	Unit	As of June 2014	Remarks
1	Fish Production	Kg	1622478	
		Tk	166757517	
2	Profit distributed among BUG members	Tk	70005176	
3	Wage earned by BUG members	Tk	37213013	

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 investment in insurance along with other different new sectors are being observed.

Beel development

An extensive development activity was undertaken for beels development. The activities included earthwork, swamp tree plantation, setting of demarcation pillar and establishing of fish sanctuaries. All the activities implemented in consultation and collaboration of respecting district and upazila committees formed for overseeing the fisheries management activities of the project.

Under the beel development activities, earth work was done in 242 beels; constructed 40 numbers of total 15.85 km of beel connected roads; excavated 69 no of beel connecting khal of total 69.95 km, planted 250000 saplings of swamp tree in 115 beels; Set boundary pillars in 118 beels, established fish sanctuaries in 50 beels.

All the development activities were physically supervised by concerned government officials including DC, LGED's XEN, DFO and UNOs, UEs, and UFOs and gave input for quality work.

Through beel excavation work around 426081 labour-days employment was generated during the project period.

CBRMP beel excavation.

CBRMP beel demarcation

Profit distribution

Profit distribution is the vital part of beel fisheries and a very transparent and accountable method has introduced by CBRMP. In every year after completing of fish harvest the profit were distributed formally in presence of MPs, concerned high officials from government departments 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.

Figure 3. State minister of Finance, Md. Abdul Mannan distributing profit among BUGs, which was held in South Sunamganj

Figure 4. Former Minister, Mr. Suronjit Sengupta distributing profit among BUGs.

Internal Audit of BUGs

Project has a good BUG auditing system. It has been done in every year. The audit was conducted by a team of project staff included from different Upazilas. To ensure transparency and reliability in the audit process, one Upazila staffs were engaged to other Upazila. For FY 2012-13, A total of 42 staff in three groups participated in the audit and it took around 3 days for each group to complete the assigned audit work. The total audit activity was guided by Project Management Unit (PMU) of CBRMP.

The major findings of the last audit are as follows:

- Regular savings during the audit period was Tk. 1,106,355 Savings was quite regular in maximum BUGs.
- During the audit cash in hand was found Tk. 29250. Maximum cash in hand was found in one individual BUG Tk. 27940 and minimum Tk. 1,310.
- The financial statement states that total receipt amount was Tk. 8,91,86,555 and a total expenditure was Tk. 8,09,74,383 cash in hand was Tk. 7,66,744 and cash at bank was Tk. 83,04,060.
- A difference of Tk. 3,77,786 was found upon reconciliation with bank, which was occurred following credited a transfer to communities (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. 85,18,868 from beel fishing and the received profit from catch was about Tk.18,027,726. Most of the transactions were done in time and maintaining the agreed rules.
- The attendance of BUG members in BUG meeting was on an average 83% 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 182 BUGs and found being followed by all except few those were newly formed.
- Of 239 BUGs, 139 were found to maintain the books and records efficiently, 63 partially and the rest 32 were relatively poor in doing that.
- It was found that 132 BUGs were able to conduct the regular group meeting independently, 24 were partially and the 73 were not able to conduct the meeting without assistance from project staff (SO or CDF).
- Training for capacity building was undertaken for 893 BUGs members and that has impacted well.
- Women enrollment in BUG so far reached 25%, where the performance of Sadar, Tahirpur, Sullah, Chatok and Dowarabazar was not satisfactory. During the last audit the rate of women involvement was 25% and in few BUGs it has already reached.
- The leadership rotation took place in 113 BUGs and all elections carried out on the secret ballots basis.

- 36 BUGs developed some assets valued to Tk. 1,47,251 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 98 BUGs (42%) at A, 96 (41%) at B and the rest 39(17%) were at C. Last year that status was 48% at A, 37% at B and 15% 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. (For details please see the seperate BUG audit report).

Conflict Management

The project has been facing many conflicts against local bidders (local influential) who usually used to take benefits from beels without thinking the interest of real poor fishers and aquatic resources users from the beginning of project intervention. Many local conflicts are resolved by taking strong initiatives in times. Moreover, several cases are filed against the project beels by those local bidders to establish right on the beel resources. In the project period a total 23 cases are filed by them, of which 11 are in local court and 12 are in high court.

5 cases are resolved/ dismissed in the local court by the strong initiatives of local staffs out of 11, the rests 6 are in running which are expecting to be dismissed within couple of months. Local staffs of CBRMP had to stand in the court against cases.

12 cases are running in the high court which are dealing strongly of which 10 are role pending but stay vacate. The access of the beels is under project and well management being done also. The project director had to stand in the court to fight the cages.

Changing story of Nikhil Chandra Barmon

Nikhil Chandra Barmon of 50-year-old lives in Khola chandpur village of Biswambherpur Upazila in the district of Sunamganj. He is head of the family with 9 members. Due to financial crisis and lack of awareness and motivation he completed only five classes. He is an important member of Abua BUG (Beel User Group). He had only 75 decimals of agric land in the deeper portion of haor and he had no homestead land, because his homestead land was crashed by the river. Among other assets, he had a boat and a few nets which he used to buy each year by lending of money from the money lenders (locally called mohajan) with a high interest (10% in each month). He had food security only for 5 to 6 months with the yields he got from his agricultural land. It is important to state that in some years, the yields were damaged by sudden flash flood and he suffered indescribable food crisis in whole the year round. He used to catch fish for livelihoods rests of the months as a fisher, but it was very difficult to fish in the beel because there was no access to beel for fishing, money lenders used to get the access from district/Upazila administration through open lease holding system by the dint of money. Moreover Taka 10,000 to 12,000 was needed to collect a token for getting fishing access in the beel for only operating of 1unit of fishing gear. He had to expense a lion share of his income for food and repaying of interest to the money lenders. So, he could not able to meet his family needs properly, moreover, he had a deficit of taka about 25,000 to 30,000 in each year end and had to lend loan again about taka 30,000-40,000 to meet the family needs and loan repayment. Before the SCBRMP, he had a house of 1 room where entire family members were lived, his family members used hanging latrine and open field, didn't wash their hands after used of latrine and even before taking meals.

After the intervention of Sunamganj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP), he joined to Abua BUG which was formed by the project in his village in 2008 and gained access to the beel as a real fisher. He paid taka 3000 as lease money during obtaining his membership which was deposited in the BUG fund.He elected the chairman for 2 times through the BUG secret ballot election and till now he is existing chairman. He has been doing the organizational activities very well. He received training in various events like Institutional development, fisheries management, agricultural, sanitation and gender awareness. Due to active involvement in the project, he could diversify the income sources, such as agriculture, individual fishing, from the profit of BUG and income from reinvestment of fish related trading. Now he has an annual income of taka 1,50,000 of which taka 30,000 from fishing in the project beel by getting fishing license from BUG, taka 5000 from yearly profit of BUG, 30,000 from nearby beel-haor during monsoon, taka 50,000 from profit reinvestment in fish related petty trades dry (sutki) fish, fish selling and rests of from own agric products and others.He has bought a shallow machine with taka 17000 for cultivation of own agricultural land and rented out for irrigation purpose. He has made a house of 4 rooms with earthen wall and tin roof, and a kitchen with same materials on own homestead land of 7 decimals. He has set a solar panel on the roof of the house for an alternative of electricity. He has bought 1 showcase, chairs, table and ceramics also. Sanitary latrine, tube well provided by the SCBRMP has removed his sanitation problem and crisis of pure drinking water. He has no risk to lose his house in from sudden flash flood due to village protection wall made by the project. His 2 babies are going to school now for better future. Now, he has no food insecurity, he makes surplus about taka 20000 in each year. He is looking a better life in near future.

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 VII, page 89), 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 10: Performance of agriculture and livestock production

Sl.#	Activities	Indicators	Project target	Reporting year 2013-2014			Project total as of June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1.	Adaptive research trial undertaken	Adaptive research trial	287	30	30	100	287	100
2.	Demonstrations under taken	Demonstrations	7564	60	64	107	8168	108
3.	Seed/input supports provided	Crop		5	5	100	21	
		Farmers		175	175	100	4811	
4.	Village activist/advanced farmers trained	Activist/advance farmers	1432	0	0		1429	100
5.	Vaccine campaign conducted	Vaccine campaign	1186	50	125	250	1211	102
		Livestock/poultry vaccinated			31250		314978	
6.	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	Villages	615	20	20		615	100
7.	Plantation	Road side (km/plant)	-	-	-	-	49	
		Beel side (beel/plant)	-	-	21800	-	245131	
		Beel pillar based(beel /plant)	-	-	-	-	3407	

This year 30 numbers of adaptive research trials, 64 numbers of demonstrations, 125 numbers of mass vaccination and de-worming for Livestock, workshop, constructing infrastructure for promoting irrigation, introducing rice husk based hatching technology, Sheep rearing on semi-scavenging manner, sheep searing, artificial insemination and developing promotional materials have been undertaken.

The research activities

1. Adaptive research trial on Boro (BRRI-55) Seed Production

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

1. Wheat (Satibdi)
2. Ground nut (BARI-7)

Adaptive research trial on Livestock – a total of three activities:
1. Commercial Duck farming (all the year round)
2. Duckling rearer
3. Artificial Insemination (A.I)

During the reporting period five 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:)
- Ground nut (BARI-7)
- Country bean (BARI-2)

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:

a) Participatory Demonstration Trials in Rabi Season (Winter)
b) Technology Promotional Activities
c) Seed distribution of rice (T. Aman and Boro) and
d) Agriculture infrastructure development

Participatory Demonstration Trials in Rabi Season (Winter)

In Rabi season 2013-14 the project supported extension programs of the earlier tested crops like mustard, country bean, sweet gourd, wheat, and Ground nut in the project area. Against the physical target of area coverage of 52 acres the project achieved 52 acres (Table 11). The progress was 100%.

Table 11: Crop production supported by crops in Rabi season

Sl #	Supported Crop	Total target (ac)	Total Achievement	Progress (%)
1	Mustard (BARI 11)	15	15	100
2	Country bean (BARI 1)	12	12	100
3	Sweet gourd	9	9	100
4	Wheat (Shatapdi)	10	10	100
5	Ground nut(BARI-7)	6	6	100
Total		52	52	100

Total 98 households were supported by the project under participatory demonstration programs in Rabi season 2013-14 with view to extension of area and production of the crops listed in the following table (12) Under the program 30 farmers grown mustard, 20 wheat, 18 sweet gourd, 24 country bean and 6 ground nut. .

Table 12: 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)	0	0	6	10	8	6	0	0	30
2	Country bean (BARI -2)	0	0	14	6	2	2	0	0	24
3	Sweet gourd	0	0	0	8	2	8	0	0	18
4	Wheat (Shatapdi)	0	0	6	8	6	0	0	0	20
5	Ground nut	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	6
Total		0	0	26	34	22	16	0	0	98

The mean yield of mustard was 1.13 t/ha, wheat 2.05 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 plot of wheat

Table 13: Crop production supported by production in Rabi season

Sl #	Supported Crop	Production (t/ha) in different Upazila								Mean (t/ha)
		Sadar	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha	
1	Mustard (BARI 11)	0	0	1.05	1.14	1.14	1.18	0	0	1 .13
2	Country bean (BARI- 2)	0	0	15.10	12.6	12.9	12.36	0	0	13.24
3	Sweet gourd	0	0	16.5	17.2	16.8	16.2	0	0	16.21
4	Wheat (Shatapdi)	0	0	1.94	2.10	2.11	2.07	0	0	2.05
5	Ground nut	0	0	0.97	1.04	0.96	0.84	0	0	0.95

a) Technology Promotional Activities

The technology promotional activities of the project included:

i) Promotion of pheromone trap in vegetable production
ii) Bakanae disease management in boro rice
iii) Development of ideal farm house
iv) Production of organic fertilizer

Table 14: Technology Promotion supported by the project in 2013-14

Sl #	Supported Technology	Total target (ac)	Area coverage (acre) in different Upazila								Total Achieve-ment (ac)	Progrs (%)
			Sadar	S. Sunm	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Dheri	D. Bazzar	D. Pasha		
1	Bakanae disease management (#)	550	50	50	100	100	100	100	50	0	550	100
2	Organic fertilizer (#)	50	5	0	5	10	10	5	15	0	50	100
3	Devt of ideal farm house (#)	3			1	0	0	1	1	0	3	100
4	Pheromone trap block in brinjal	10	0			2		4	4	0	10	100

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 2013-14 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:

Demonstration plot of wheat

Demonstration plot of rice (BRI-55)

T. Aman Rice

Table 15: Seed distribution in T. Aman by coverage.

Name of Crop	Area coverage (ha) by Upazila in 2013-14										Total
	Total target	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Derai	D. Bazar	Sulla	D. Pasha	
BRRI dhan 46	0	0	0	5	8	10	10	0	0	0	33
BINA 7	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	20
Total	0	0	0	10	13	15	15	0	0	0	53

Table 16: Seed distribution to T. Aman by household coverage

Name of Crop	Coverage of household (#) by Upazila in 2013-14									Total
	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Derai	D. Bazar	Sulla	D. Pasha	
BRRI dhan 46	0	0	25	30	20	20	0	0	0	95
BINA 7	0	0	25	30	20	20	0	0	0	95
Total	0	0	50	60	40	40	0	0	0	180

Table 17: Seed distribution to T. Amn rice by production:

Name of Crop	Production in t/ha by Upazila in 2013-14									Total
	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Derai	D. Bazar	Sulla	D. Pasha	
BRRI dhan 46	0	0	4.50	4.38	4.30	4.46	0	0	0	4.41
BINA 7	0	0	3.95	3.55	3.45	3.47	0	0	0	3.60
Mean	0	0	4.12	3.90	3.88	3.97	0	0	0	4.00

Boro Rice

Table 18: Seed distribution to boro rice (BRRI dhan 55) by coverage:

Name of Crop	Coverage by Upazila in 2013-14								Total
	Sadar	South Sunam	B. Pur	J. Gonj	T. Pur	Derai	D. Bazar	D. Pasha	
Target of area coverage (ha)	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	10.00
Achievement in area coverage (ha)	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	10.00
Household coverage (#)	0	0	9	12	9	0	0	0	30
Production (t/ha)	0	0	5.50	5.60	5.50	0	0	0	5.53

List of Agriculture Infrastructure Development

: Table 19: Buried pipe installation schemes:

Sl #	Name of site	Upazila	Year of establishment	Expected command area (ha)	# Beneficiary
1	Construction of submergible Dam at Kamarvitar	Sadar	2010-11	140.00	460
2	Construction of submergible Dam at Krisnanagar	Sadar	2010-11	150.00	440
3	Construction of submergible Dam at Berigoan	Sadar	2010-11	160.00	520
4	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Sarifpur	Derai	2011-12	33.74	150
5	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Kalinagar	Derai	2012-13	47.23	175
6	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Kadimtali	Derai	2012-13	49.93	250
7	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Kaminipur	Jamalgonj	2012-13	51.28	162
8	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Balijuri	Tahirpur	2012-13	47.23	250
9	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Haibathpur	Sadar	2012-13	67.48	300
10	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Noagaon	Jamalgonj	2013-14	55.35	275
11	Construction of UPVC buried pipe line at Rupabali	Jamalgonj	2013-14	55.35	300

Sunamgonj is the Agriculture Based poorest district in the eastern part of the Bangladesh. About 8o%percent people directly or indirectly involve in agriculture. Sunamgonj has about 276434 hectares of cultivable land. Most of land is single cropping land (168703 hectares) and fallow land is 255162 hectares. Due to Lack of proper irrigation system the maximum Cultivable land does not come under Cultivation properly, in some cases farmers normally use the earthen open channel for irrigation. These open irrigation system makes huge problems, such as -

- Less quantity of water delivery effacing
- Less area coverage
- Water losses due to leakage and evapuration
- High maintenance cost
- 2 to 4 percent of the cultivable land losses due to open drainage system

For overcoming those problems CBRMP-LGED has taken initiatives to establish Buried Pipe irrigation system and successfully installed the Buried Pipe in different upazila (Sadar-1, Derai-3, Jamalgonj -3, Tahirpur-1) The total Length of the Buried Pipe line is 9600 miter with expected covering area and house hold 4095 hectares and 1862 numbers respectively .

Transplant Aman was the main crop of the Project area which would be affected with flood and seasonal drought. As a result farmers would get a very low production but after establishment of

3 Buried Pipe farmers are cultivated 95 hectares of land variety of Boro rice and got 427.5ton s. The market price of the rice is 5878125tk. In future 1862 numbers of farmers will cultivate 4095 hectares of land under 8 Buried Pipe areas and hope it will be produced 1187.56 ton and the market price of the rice will be 1632895otk. Above all farmers will get chance of triple cropping pattern with Pulse/ Vegetable/ Oil seeds/ Rally crop, ail crops and farmers can earn additional money.

For managing of Buried Pipe, a management committee is Exist for each Buried Pipe. The name of the committee is "Buried Pipe management Organization" . Committee member organize meeting by a month, collect saving money and also deposit it to the Bank. Social Organizer of CBRMP helps them. Farmers are very happy and grateful to CBRMP.

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 year the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) Project staff and vaccinator were involved in vaccination and de-worming campaigns.
The details of the activities are shown in the following table:

Table 20: Animal health improvement campaign.

Activity	Vaccination	De-worming	Cum(Vaccination) up to June2014
Number of campaign	125	50	1211
Number of animal	31250	5000	314978
Average animal/campaign (#)	250	100	260

Other Livestock Support

In current fiscal year (2013-14) the project provided technical support to introduce large numbers of activities in respect of livestock development. The major support included sheep rearing, goat rearing, Duck farming 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.

Duck rearing at Tahirpur

Table 21: Other project supported activities in livestock.

Sl #	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		
1	Hatchery Establishment (#)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	100
2	Duckling Rearing unit (#) 1 unit = 400	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	100
3	Sheep rearing (# unit) 1 unit = 3	29	2	0	4	10	3	8	4	0	29	100
4	Goat Rearing (# unit) 1 unit = 3	7	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	7	100
5	Key rearer (Sonali Hen)	175	80	0	0	66	29	0	0	0	175	100

Sl #	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		
5	Commercial duck farming (#) 1= 300	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	100
6	Establishment veterinary pharmacist (#)	18	2	0	2	2	4	3	5	0	18	100
7	Sheep shearing Scissor (#)	10	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	10	100
8	AI Centre (#)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100

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 87 female pregnant sheep were distributed to 29 poor households especially with female headed ones in January/Febuary 2014. Nos of 10 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.

Sheep and Goat rearing at Jamalgonj Upazila

Institutional Support

Following table shows the performance of institutional support component:

Table 22 Performance of institutional support component

Sl. No.	Items	Indicators	Project Target	Reporting year 2013-2014		Cumulative Progress as of June 2014 (%)
				Target	Progress (%)	
1	Equipment and furniture	No.	174	0	0	159 (91%)
2	Vehicles	No.	192	0	00	192 (100%)
3	Manpower	No.	191	88	88 (77%)	188 (98%)
4	Contingency (office establishment)	Office	11	11	11 (100%)	11 (100%)
5	TA	M/M	182	18	18 (100%)	182 (100%)

During the reporting year a total of Tk. 319..73 lac was allocated for the institutional support against staff salary and allowance, staff training, office operating and machineries including computers, equipment and furniture.

During the reporting year the total project staff was 88, but as at June 2014 were 61 (men 56, women 5).

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 23: Project staff status

Sl#	Office	Staff position	Project total (No)	Reporting year 2013-2014 (No)	Status as of June 2014 (No)		
					Men	Women	Total
1	PMU	Senior Officials	10	6	7	-	7
		Assistants	10	3	2	1	3
		Support Staff	9	7	4	-	4
		Others	0	-	-	-	-
PMU total			29	16	13	1	14
2	Dhaka LO	Senior Officials	1	0	-	0	0
		Assistants	1	0	0	-	0
		Support Staff	1	0	0	-	0
		Others	0	-	-	-	-
Dhaka Liaison Office total			3	0	0	0	0
3	Upazila	Senior Upazila Project Manager	9	6	6	0	6
		Subject Matter Specialists	46	3	4	-	4
		Credit Officer	9	3	0	-	0
		Social Organizers	77	21	26	3	29
		Sub Assistant Engineer	11	9	0	0	0
		Assistants	9	9	2	1	3
		Support Staff	18	14	5	-	5
		Others	9	-	-	-	-
Upazila total			197	65	43	4	47
Project total			229	71	56	5	61

Project involves regular staff for building people's institution, resource mobilization and technology extension. By the reporting year a total of 47 people were engaged of which 43 were male and 4 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 24: Summary of training arranged by the project

Sl.#	Areas	Indicator	Project target	Reporting year 2013-2014			Project total as of June 2014	
				Target	Achieved	%	Achieved	%
1	Institutional Development	# of Training	36	0	0		39	108
		# of trainee	864	0	0		938	108
2	Infrastructure Development	# of Training	1234	0	0		2707	219
		# of trainee	37010	0	0		81219	219
		# of female trainee	14805	0	0		42235	285
3	Fisheries Development	# of Training	315	15	14	100	310	98
		# of trainee	9500	390	426	109	8869	93
		# of female trainee	2375	100	99	99	2160	91
4	Agriculture and Livestock Development	# of Training	2665	0	0		2592	97
		# of trainee	80000	0	0		77757	97
		# of female trainee	60000	0	0		58313	97
5	Micro Credit	# of Training	3000	0	0		2803	93
		# of trainee	90000	0	0		84091	93
		# of female trainee	54000	0	0		58840	109
6	Non formal	# of Training	-	-	-	-	86737	-
		# of trainee	-	-	-	-	61543	-

The following table 25 has given further detail of the training activities during the reporting period with gender disaggregated status.

Table 25 Gender disaggregated status of training: (Year 2013-14)

Components	Name of the trainings	Category of trainees	Batches	Number of trainees			Female to male ratio (%)
				F	M	Total	
Micro finance	Ref. CO Auditor	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Bank Orientation Course	BKB & Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Accounts & Bookkeeping	CDF	0	0	0	0	
	Special Training on Credit Management	CO Member	0	0	0	0	
	Graduation Training	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	

Components	Name of the trainings	Category of trainees	Batches	Number of trainees			Female to male ratio (%)
				F	M	Total	
	Training on CO Graduation	CO Member	0	0	0	0	
	Orientation on SHE Software	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total:		0	0	0	0	
Infrastructure	IMC formation & practice	CO Member	0	0	0	0	
	LCS formation & practice	LCS Member	0	0	0	0	
	SONO Filter Management	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total:		0	0	0	0	
Fisheries	Orientation and lesson sharing on good practice	BUG Member	1	11	46	57	24:76
	Resource conservation	BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Fish sanctuaries	BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Swamp Tree Nursery	CO/BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Swamp Tree Plantation	BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Fish Processing & marketing	BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Open Water Fisheries Management	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Orientation on Beel Re-excavation method	LGED & Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Re-excavation method	BUG Member	9	75	157	232	48:52
	Leadership Dev., Acc. &Beel Mgt.	BMC Leader	4	11	86	97	13:87
	Cage Culture	Women BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Ref. BUG Audit	Project Staff	1	2	38	40	
	Exposure visit	Project Staff & BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Small fish production & Mgt. technic	BUG Member	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total:		0	0	0	0	
Agriculture	Vaccinator Development Training	CO Member	0	0	0	0	
	Refresher on Vaccinator Development Training	CO Member	0	0	0	0	
	Technical Training (Field)	CO Member	0	0	0	0	
	Technical Training (Center)	CO Member	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total:		0	0	0	0	
Institution	Procurement Training	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Multidimensional poverty Assessment Tools (Survey)	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Training on Gender and Gender Based Violence	CDF	0	0	0	0	
	Training on Data entry in SHE Software	Project Staff	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total:		0	0	0	0	
	Grand Total:		**15**	**99**	**327**	**426**	
Non Formal		**CO members**	-	-	-	-	-

The impact of trainings is significant. A large numbers of women comprising 99 (30% 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 through non-formal training as well at group level on different issues including among others, gender development, environment improvement, and there too women have made 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:

MR. Md. Wahidur Rahman, Chief Engineer of LGED and SK. Md. Mohsin, Project Director of SCBRMP, LGED received the Gender Award from MR. Kevin Cleaver, Associate Vice President for programme of IFAD on 25 November, 2013 at IFAD Head Quarter, Rome, Italy.

Table 26: Status of project performance in gender development at key areas

Activity		Indicators	Achievement up to June 2014			Female to Male ratio (%) (Status of consecutive two years)	
			Female	Male	Total	Status as of June 2013	Status as o f June 2014
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.)	862.13	361.30	1223.43	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.)	1540.78	733.74	2274.52	68:32	68:32
Training provided to Infrastructure Implementation Monitoring Committees (IMC)		No. of IMC members trained	2023	1943	3966	51:49	51:49
Road maintenance by length-persons		No. of Length persons	310	0	310	100:00	100:00
Rural poor engaged/worked in labour intensive construction work		No. of person-days of employment	158408	146222	304630	52:48	52:48
Access to beel resource		No. of members accessing	2244	6817	9061	25:75	25:75
Pond aquaculture		No. of members involved	284	0	284	100:00	100:00
Training provided to group members directly related to income-earning	Micro-credit management	No. of members received training	58023	26068	84091	69:31	67:31
	Fisheries management	No. of members received training	2128	6741	8869	24:76	26:74
	Technology dissemination	No. of members received training	2368	5800	8168	29:71	29:71
	LCS management	No. of LCS members received training	52532	24721	77253	68:32	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.

SCBRMP is the only project from Asia and Pacific region has been given the Gender Award this year From IFAD, Rome, Italy.

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 study has been carried out of bio-diversity monitoring 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 69 COs and 235 BUGs The audit reports are available.

During the reporting year a detailed performance/ impact study of the agriculture component has been carried out, one road impact survey of infrastructure component has also been carried out. For project completion total 7 number of stakeholder workshops (upazila level -5, district level -1 and nation level- 1) have been arranged for measuring impact the project intervention.

Results of project assessment by stakeholders, CBRMP-LGED

The key success factors of the project

- Participatory approach in planning and implementation of project
- Effective targeting
- Ensuring women involvement
- Undertaking group approach and regular support in capacity building of the group
- Need based training for alternative livelihoods
- Good leadership in project management
- Strong staff commitment and integrity
- Effective partnership
- Community based beel fisheries approach
- Introducing new and improved technologies
- Introducing village vaccinator for livestock and poultry
- Appropriate innovations such as block road building, Village protection wall, Buried pipe based irrigation, submersible dam

What should have been done, but did not undertaken

- Building federation of groups for institutional sustainability
- Initiating community health and literacy programme
- Improving market infrastructure
- Working to improved participation of poor producer in value chain
- More village protection wall
- Fish culture
- Extended project period for intervening other areas in same name and activities

Key lessons

- Effective group management
- Introducing LCS at different community based work, other than road
- Effective mass vaccination programme in collaboration with line department
- Ensuring governance introducing participatory audit
- Community based water resource management
- Need based training for alternative livelihoods
- Participatory research and technology dissemination

What to do for sustainability

- Building federation of the group
- Ensuring continuous support to community through service sectors/line-departments after project end
- Ensuring scope of maintenance of the infrastructure built by the project
- Ensuring recognition of the BUG and given them long-term access to beel
- An effective cost-recovery system in participation of the community for maintenance of project work .

Overall assessment by project stakeholders

Name of Upazila	Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
Sunamganj Sadar	0	0	1	4	9	35	16	62
Bishwamberpur	0	0	3	12	11	44	10	42
Jamalgonj	0	0	0	0	1	5	17	95
Tahirpur	0	0	0	0	15	48	16	52
Derai	0	0	4	17	14	58	6	25
Upazila Total	0	0	8	7	50	41	65	53
District level	0	0	0	0	29	52	27	48

(More details see annex-VII & VIII, page no 90 &110)

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” and another on “Process and Results Monitoring for Community-Based Fisheries Management”.

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

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. (See Annex- V, page no. 74)

Section: VI Financial Status

1. Component-wise expenditure

A total of Tk.886.00 Lac was allocated for the year of 2013 - 2014 RAWPB (see annex I , Page 32,) for the five components of the project from which Tk.886.00 Lac was spent excluding beneficiary's contribution (The detail component wise expenditure break-up is given in table 27). The overall progress is 91% (see annex III). The performances of all components are satisfactory.

Following table shows the component-wise expenditure status:

Table 27: Component-wise expenditure statuses

Tk. in Lac

Sl .#	Components	Project target	Reporting year 2013-2014			Cumulative status as of May 2014		
			Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%
1	Infrastructure Development	12370.79	316.81	316.81	100	12370.79	12370.79	100
2	Fisheries Development	2581.90	176.94	176.94	100	2581.90	2581.90	100
3	Agriculture & Livestock Development	1034.94	68.32	68.32	100	1034.94	1034.98	100
4	Micro credit	1171.33	4.20	4.20	100	1171.33	1171.31	100
5	Institutional Development	4621.89	319.73	319.73	81	4621.89	4621.87	100
6	Other (CD-VAT)	40.11	0	0	-	40.11	40.11	100
Total		21820.96	886.00	886.00	91	21820.96	21820.96	100

2. Special account statement

The Special Account Statement covering the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 states that an amounting to USD 789179.06 against 6 withdrawal applications has been claimed and USD 789179.06 against 7 withdrawal applications (6 nos. in reporting year and 1 from previous year. Special Account of Sunamganaj Community Based Resource Management Project, Project Credit No. 567 BD on 6 different dates from 1 July 2013 to 30 May 2014.

3. Fund withdrawal statement

Including the revised initial advance of USD 2,000,000 a total 99 withdrawal applications have been placed to IFAD and one is paining until 30 June 2014. The project expenditure so far has stood at BDT **21820.96 Lac** as on 30 June 2014 and which is 100 % of the total budget of the project. Up to WA No 99 a total amount of USD 1936577.27 was adjusted from initial advance 20,00,000 USD .and remaining USD 63427.73

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 2013 to 30 June 2014:

Table 28: Procurement done during July 2013 - April 2014

Item	Qnt	Cost incurred (LTk)	Procurement method	Reviewed by IFAD	Date of procurement completion	Remarks
GOOD						
1. Other equipment		0	Direct. Pur.		30.06.14	
2						
SERVICE						
Management consultant	6mm	10.50	Ciontinuation	Approved	30.06.14	Procured for long time
Agriculture Technical assistance	0mm	0.00	Ciontinuation	Approved	30.06.14	Procured for long time
Fish catch monitoring	no.1	46.00	Ciontinuation	Approved	30.06.14	Procured for long time
Rims survey & project completion	5mm	21.18	Direct. Pur.	Approved	15.05.14	
WORK						
Village Protection cum Road	1.75 Km	122.50	LCS	NA	30.06.14	Done by local community
Village Protection wall	0.56	135.00	LCS	NA	30.06.14	Done by local community
MVC construction/Godown	no. 0	0	LCS	NA	30.06.14	Done by local community
Beel Development	nos. 50	113.50	LCS	NA	30.06.14	Done by local community
Khal excavation	0 km	00	LCS	NA	30.06.14	Done by local community
Agriculture infrastructure	Nos 3	35.00	LCS	NA	30.06.14	Done by local community

5. Audit status

The project went through an external audit during 04 September 12 September 2014 covering a period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and the report was produced on 31 December 2013 The audit raised objections on two 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 2013 to 30 June 2014 is not due. 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 pan 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.

Annexure: I

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.)

	Objecitves/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 *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	–																
		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	423	126	6	75								
		no. of LCS formed		NT	690	2311	80	5176	224	125	156								

	Objecitves/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.1.1.2	IMC, PIC and LCS members trained	no of IMC members trained		NT	2450	2345	56	3966	169	42	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
		no of LCS members trained		NT	7000	34665	800	77253	223	1250	156	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	52109	113	467	104								
		no. of male group members engaged in work		NT	150000	27732	270	36176	130	298	110								
		no. of female group members engaged in work		NT	126000	18488	180	15793	85	169	94								
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	58,020.00	0.00	58,020.00	100	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	350	1.75	352.152	101	1.75	100	167,820.00	457,000.00	923,802.00	12,250.00	923,802.00	100	12,250.00	100
		no. of roads constructed		125	220	350	3	496	142	3	100								
O.1.2.2	Village Protection wall	Km of village protection wall constructed	Km of village Protection wall constructed	4.5	4.5	5.00	0.5	6.30	126	.832	166			97,656.00	13,500.00	97,656.00	100	13500.00	100
O.1.2.3	MVC constructed	no. of MVC constructed	no. of MVC constructed	50	53	29	0	29	100	0	0	37,250.00	37,858.00	24,184.00	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	0	0.00	35,270.00	57,625.00	0.00	57,621.00	100	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	14	349	104	14	100	16,782.00	71,250.00	74,942.00	5931.00	74,942.00	99	5931.00	100
		no. of MVC maintenance undertaken		NT	NT	NT	27	29		27	100								
Total Budget for Component 1:												**247,012.00**	**667,975.00**	**1,237,079.20**	**31,681.00**	**1,1237045.00**	**100**	**31,681.00**	**100**
C.2	**Fisheries Development:** To ensure fishers' acess to waterbodies, incresed fish production and income of them in a sustanable 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																	

	Objecitves/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
		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	250	60	242	97	52	87								
O.2.1.1.2	Beel Developed/Excavated	no. of beel developed/excavated	Water bodies established / improved	600	300	250	60	242	97	52	87	242,665.00	156,978.00	136,851.00	11,350.00	136,875..00	100	11388.00	100
		Acres of beel developed/excavated		NT	1300	1300	120	1160.24	89	249.08	208								
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	242	81	52	87								
		Acres of beel habitat restoration activities undertaken	Ha of common property resources under improved management practices	NT	1300	1300	120	1160.24	89	249.08	208								
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	41,144.30	-	41,170.00	100	-	
		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	265	88	30	158								

	Objecitves/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 BUG members		19000	9500	9500	400	9061	95	642	161								
		no. of women in BUG		4750	2375	2375	120	2244	94	163	136								
		no. of BUG with positive management ratings		600	300	300	33	235	78	33	100								
O.2.1.2.2	Beel Management Committees (BMC) formed	no. of BMC		600	300	300	19	265	88	30	158								
O.2.1.2.3	Long-term leases over newly excavated beels handed over to BUG	no. of beels accessed		600	300	300	19	250	83	15	79								
		Acres of beel accessed		NT	6500	6500	390	6015.53	93	360.90	93								
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	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								
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	0								
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	12	42	210	12	100	9,100.00	6,714.50	6,022.00	658.00	6022.00	99	685.00	100
O.2.4.2	BUG members trained in better beel mangement	no. of benificiaries received training		13320	9500	9500	500	8869	93	450	90	1,920.00	9,545.00	11,585.50	486.00	11,586.00	100	486.00	100
O.2.4.3	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	no. of village promotional materials disseminated		225	450	450	28	450	100	28	100	1,500.00	3,292.00	3,618.00	600.00	3,618.00	100	600.00	100
O.2.4.4	Conservation campaign	no. of conservation campeign undertaken		NT	1200	1200	0	1203	100	0	0	3,000.00	1,508.00	1,517.70	-	1,518.00	100	-	0

	Objecitves/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
	undertaken																		
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	0	1	100	0	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	0	1	100	0	0		800.00	0.00	.	0.00	-	0.00	
O.2.5.3	Fish catches monitored regularly	no. of fish catch monitoring exercises conducted		6	9	10	1	10	100	1	100	1,500.00	37,864.00	43,184.80	4,600.00	43,204.00	100	4562.00	99
O.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		
O.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		
Total Budget for Component 2:												**347,115.00**	**269,200.50**	**258,189.00**	**17,694.00**	**258,259.00**	**100**	**17,694.00**	**100**
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	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**																		
O.3.2.1	Research and trial undertaken	no. of Research and Trial completed		128	128	287	30	287	100	30	100	32111.00	18234.00	21538.00	680.00	21,538.00	100	680.00	100
		no. of technology/varieties selected		NT	NT	NT	NT	115		0	0								

	Objecitves/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.3.2.2	Demonstrations under taken	no. of demonstrations under taken		7380	7956	7564	60	8168	108	64	107	29520.00	19652.00	27738.00	652.00	27,758.00	100	652.00	100
		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	7564	60	8168	108	64	107								
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	22200.10	0.00	22,192.00	100	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	2188.00	0.00	2,188.00	100	0.00	0
O.3.3.3	Workshop organized on planning and results dissemination	no. of farmers participated		NT	NT	NT	0	4461		32	0	2869.00	1366.00	3833.00	1000.00	3825.00	100	1000.00	100
		no. of staff participated		NT	NT	NT	140	2025		148	106								
0.3.3.4	Technical Assistance received	p/m Technical Assistance received		6	120	30	0	35	117	0	0	7800.00	6885.50	2708.43	0.00	2710.00	103	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	1618.00	0.00	1,618.00	100	0.00	
O.3.3.7	Agr. infrastructure constructed	no. of agr. infrastructure constructed		0	NT	11	2	11	*100*	2	100	0.00	24600.00	15500.00	3500.00	15,500.00	100	35400.00	100
O.3.3.8	Vaccine campaign conducted	no. of vaccine campeign conducted		NT	883	1186	50	1211	102	125	250	5380.00	1799.00	1343.57	375.00	1,347.00	93	0.00	0
		no. of livestock/poultry vaccinated		NT	NT	NT	15000	314978		31250	208								
O.3.3.9	Promotional materials developed and disseminated	no. of villages promotional materials disseminated		225	225	615	20	615	100	20	100	5000.00	4300.00	4276.80	625.00	4,376.00	98	625.00	100
Total Budget for Component 3:												**104304.00**	**111306.70**	**103494.00**	**6832.00**	**103602**	**100**	**6832.00**	**100**
C.4	**Micro Credit:** Savings and credit for generating income by effective and efficient investments	CO members accumulating savings and usinng 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								

	Objecitves/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.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 projevt services (direct, total, m/f)	135000	90000	90000	0	86737	96	0	0								
		no. of male enrolled		54000	36000	36000	0	25194	70	0	0								
		no. of female enrolled		81000	54000	54000	0	61543	114	0	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	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								
O.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	100	100	100	100								
O.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	914.56	100	0	0	522066.00	270977.00	90356.00	0.00	90,356.00	100	0.00	
		Value of loans extended from Credit Fund (in LTk.)	Value of gross loan portfolio	12754.60	5700.00	2270.66	0.00	2274.52	100	0	0								
		Value of loans extended to male from Credit Fund (in LTk.)		5101.84	2280.00	732.24	0.00	733.74	100	0	0								

	Objecitves/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
		Value of loans extended to female from Credit Fund (in Ltk.)		7652.76	3420.00	1538.42	0	1540.78	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								
		% of loans recovered		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100								
O.4.6	CO members trained	no. of benificiaries trained		135000	90000	90000	0	84091	93	0	0	9200.00	28228.00	17098.00	0.00	17,096.00	100	0.00	0
	Technical Assistance received	p/m of Technical Assistance received		0	24	7	0	7	100	0	0	0.00	2400.00	681.50	0.00	666.00	97	0.00	
	CO accounts audited	no. of CO auditors selected and trained		209	400	457	25	474	104	42	168	14713.00	11748.00	8996.56	420.00	8,997.00	100	420.00	100
		no. of internal CO/BUG audit completed		27410	19747	11169	304	11520	103	304	100								
		no. of CO/BUG audited		4500	3000	3295	304	3230	*98*	304	100								
Total Budget for Component 4:												**545979.00**	**313353.00**	**117132.16**	**420.00**	**117115.00**	**100**	**420.00**	**100**
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								
0.5.2	Equipment & Furniture made avialable	no. of computer procured		55	62	60	0	59	98	0	0	16150.00	39628.00	17596.39	0.00	17,514.00	100	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								
0.5.3	Vehicles made available	no. of 4WD vehicles procured		6	4	4	0	4	100	0	0	45535.00	34892.00	28406.50	0.00	28,403.00	100	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								

	Objecitves/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 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	22966.00	1000.00	22,965.00	100	995.00	100
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	43768.85	4,150.00	42,747.00	98	3250.00	78
		no. of evaluation and project completion report received		3	6	7	2	7	100	2	100								
		p/m Technical Assistance - PIM received		8	29	20	0	16	80	0	0								
		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	191	88	188	98	68	77	204907.00	335748.15	255490.00	19703.00	255,474..00	99	1540.00	78
O.5.7	Project office established and maintained	no. of project office established and maintained		12	11	11	11	11	100	11	100	91350.00	93968.15	93962.00	7120.00	93,961.00	99	6250.00	88
O.5.8	Project coordination committees formed	no. of coordination committee formed		12	11	11	11	11	100	11	100								
Total Budget for Component 5:												**389158.00**	**605671.80**	**432189.74**	**31973.00**	**462064.00**	**99**	**31973.00**	81
C.6	**Other**																		
O.6.1	CD-VAT made avialable 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**	**2,182096.00**	**100**	**886.00**	**91**

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

Annexure:II

CO graduation status with some basic information (Source: CO graduation report, CBRMP)

Sl #	Parameters	Unit	As of June '14									
			S.ganj Sadar Total 425 COs	South S.ganj Total 373 COs	B.pur Total 422 COs	J.ganj Total 385 COs	T.pur Total 332 COs	Derai Total 295 COs	D.bazar Total 273 COs	Sulla Total 215 COs	D.pasha Total 265 COs	Project Total 2985 COs
A	*General Information*											
5	Gender	M/F	F=247	F=215	F=304	F=297	F=270	F=221	F=206	F=134	F=248	F=2142
7	Number of member enrolled	Number	12111	10827	12703	11324	9746	8154	8034	6204	7634	86737
8	Number of existing member	Number	9776	8977	8557	7593	8320	7189	7209	5605	7007	70233
B	*Members' Savings Status*											
1	Savings accumulated	Tk	17623440	12897070	19340070	16426740	13865260	10431400	14191030	4851845	12738395	122365250
2	Savings withdrawn for drop-out CO member	Tk	3260480	1658370	6750330	5799000	2139250	1144930	1716620	392520	720720	23582220
3	Net balance of savings (4+5+6+K.4)	Tk	14554108	11597942	11031294	10428877	11804986	7613392	12543571	4159633	12127012	95860815
4	Savings balance in bank	Tk	13249911	11289667	11026539	10428877	11718465	7613392	12543571	4159633	12127012	94157067
5	10% Security from Savings	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Cash in hand	Tk	508908	195295	457	0	27843	0	0	0	0	732503
C	*Income of the CO:*											
1	10 % on project loan interest	Tk	5683922	4197330	4647253	3567111	1519545	851739	44112	0	0	20511012
2	2% on project loan Interest for CO	Tk	1269310	1087274	1006062	1169727	354974	239132	30661	0	0	5157140
3	For BDRF 1% on project loan interest		644120	477050	442160	438680	158590	105270	8650	0	0	2274520
4	On Savings loan Interest (7.95% + 2%+1.95%)	Tk	1274186	1285920	1897119	1668474	1452486	1051890	1283228	482592	1065208	11461103
5	Demo fund & interest earned on Demo loan	Tk	3463978	2627168	4160875	2517672	2176671	1835894	2176760	1119951	2151665	22230634
6	Manager honorarium (1.25%+3.15%)	Tk	1220612	1076741	1088934	1258009	682721	483693	426638	155472	332012	6724832
7	President honorarium (0.75%+1.95%)	Tk	742099	658587	651778	764905	418652	297554	264704	96030	205944	4100253
8	Others earning (Bank Int. and leftover from different sources, i.e TW, LT etc.)	Tk	1737908	717591	3500706	1347847	870650	744976	1136798	174630	2064130	12295236
9	Total Income(1 to 8)	Tk	15447970	11619352	17239594	12448460	7653718	5324795	5383256	2028675	5818959	82964779
D	*Expenditure:*											
1	10 % project loan interest	Tk	5683922	4197330	4647253	3567111	1519545	851739	44112	0	0	20511012
2	BDRF 1% on project loan interest	Tk	644120	477050	442160	438680	158590	105270	8650	0	0	2274520
3	Manager honorarium (1.25%+3.15%)	Tk	1220350	1074388	1088934	1258009	682721	483693	426638	154441	332012	6721186
4	President honorarium (0.75%+1.95%)	Tk	750374	657132	651778	764905	418652	297554	264704	96811	205944	4107854
5	Others		470575	319430	2040596	50796	411236	342686	476788	175465	393868	4681440

Sl #	Parameters	Unit	As of June '14									
			S.ganj Sadar Total 425 COs	South S.ganj Total 373 COs	B.pur Total 422 COs	J.ganj Total 385 COs	T.pur Total 332 COs	Derai Total 295 COs	D.bazar Total 273 COs	Sulla Total 215 COs	D.pasha Total 265 COs	Project Total 2985 COs
6	Total Expenditure(1 to 5)	Tk	8016830	6234476	8715428	5795536	3210173	1795589	1232597	426717	931824	36359170
E	Net Income(C.9-D.6)	Tk	7406990	5384876	8524166	6652924	4443545	3529206	4150659	1601958	4887135	46581459
F	Distributable amount (Savings & Net income)	Tk	21951878	16982818	19557580	17081801	16248531	11142598	16694230	5761591	17014147	142435174
G	Liabilities to member(adjusted)	Tk	1708815	1079673	1389367	0	261933	0	0	0	0	4439788
H	Distributed amount	Tk	19928514	15780416	17740784	16896643	15858093	11036610	16456157	5642789	16885865	136225871
I	Average distributed amount	Tk	9486	7722	7593	20516	1906	1535	2283	1007	2410	1940
J	Rest amount in Bank	Tk	314549	122729	427429	185158	138605	105988	238073	118802	128362	1779695
	Loans and other supports											
K	*Loan from Savings*											
1	Loan disbursed-cumulative	Tk	15500400	13326800	22157900	18042900	14936000	13401700	14170000	4578300	10770000	126884000
2	Number of loanee	Number	2001	1856	2748	1982	2941	2006	3057	1563	2352	20506
3	Realized	Tk	15500400	13326800	22157900	18042900	14936000	13401700	14170000	4578300	10770000	126884000
4	Outstanding	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	IOD principal	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	IOD Interest	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	MOD principal	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	MOD Interest	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Number of default loanees (IOD+MOD)	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	*Loan from project*											
1	Loan disbursed -cumulative	Tk	64412400	47704900	44216000	43868000	15859000	10527000	865000	0	0	227452300
2	Number of loanee	Number	6142	4660	4566	4411	2627	1378	176	0	0	23960
3	Realized and paid to Bank	Tk	64412400	47704900	44216000	43868000	15859000	10527000	865000	0	0	227452300
4	Outstanding	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	IOD principal	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	IOD interest	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	MOD principal	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	MOD interest	Tk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M	*Others*											
1	Tube-well fund received & used	Tk	7684128	7336696	7895448	6793658	5411760	3781423	3053504	2806000	4780000	49542617
2	Latrine received	Tk	5484526	4881500	5369500	5007600	4494200	3127713	3479500	2411000	3286500	37542039
		Number	25641	9926	11030	10105	9112	6291	21960	4810	6600	105475
3	Capacity building Training received	Number	2075	1143	1929	874	1650	478	1199	529	929	10806

Annexure: III

Local Government Engineering Department
Community Based Resource Management Project

Financial statement

30th June, 2014.

Figure in Lac. Taka

Resources	Notes	Cumulative Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative Current Period
Government of Bangladesh	1	2449.55	74.00	2523.55
Loan form Development Partner (a) RPA (b) DPA	2	18255.91 2.40	613.35	18869.26 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		313.53	
Total Resource		**21244.01**	**1000.88**	**21931.37**

Expenditure and Cash				
Earth & Civil Work		13815.10	464.23	14279.33
Equipment & Materials		173.30	0	173.30
Vehicles		283.91	0	283.91
Technical Assistant, Training & Studies		2488.37	155.44	2643.81
Micro Finance		903.39	0	903.39
Intuitional Support :		0	0	0
Salaries & Allowance		2377.76	194.14	2571.90
Other Operating cost		848.54	72.19	920.74
CD/ VAT		40.11	**0**	40.11
Total : Expenditure		**20930.48**	**886.00**	**21816.49**

Cash Closing Balance				
Imprest Account / SAFE Account		00	00	00
Operating Account (RPA)		00	00	00
Operating Account (GOB)CD/VAT		15.68	15.68	15.68
Micro credit interest 6.50%		99.20	99.20	99.20
Total Closing Balance		114.88	114.88	114.88
Total expenditure & cash		**21244.01**	**1000.88**	**21931.37**

Annexure – IV

RIMS study 2014

The Result and Impact Management System (RIMS) final follow-up survey was undertaken to evaluate the impact of the Sunamganj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) by comparing its findings with those of the RIMS mid follow-up survey conducted 2010 and the baseline survey conducted in 2006 for the project. The final follow-up was carried out following the same methodology used for the baseline survey. Both the surveys were conducted by Mitra and Associates.

1 Brief Description of SCBRMP

Bangladesh has one of the most vulnerable economies, characterized by extremely high population density (about 950 people per sq. km.), low resource base, poor infrastructure, and high incidence of natural disasters. All these have adverse implications for socio-economic development. Nearly half of the total population, mostly living in rural areas, lives below poverty line. In rural areas, agriculture is the only means of the livelihood of the majority people. However, about 50 percent of the rural population is landless. As a result Bangladesh is facing a big challenge in managing food, employment and other basic rights of these landless people with its limited resources. Microfinance - defined as efforts to improve the socio-economic condition of poor people through access to loans and saving services - is widely recognized as an anti-poverty tool. A large number of microfinance NGOs are now working in Bangladesh who have been supporting rural landless poor through small credit, and thus creating employment, alleviating poverty and empowering women. Development partners also agree that one of the most important gaps in the rural finance sector in Bangladesh is the absence of a viable system for delivery of financial services to landless households as well as the small and marginal farmers.

To improve the quality of life of the rural landless poor, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of the Ministry of LGRD&C of the Government of Bangladesh launched the Sunamganj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) as a pilot project in Sunamganj in January 2003, with the financial assistance of the International Federation for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Sunamganj– a district of Sylhet Division – is one of the most remote zones of Bangladesh, where very little development assistance has reached to satisfy the minimum civic requirements of the people. The nine upazilas, constituting the SCBRMP area, are Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj, Bishwambarpur, Jamalganj, Thaerpur, Derai, Doara Bazar, Sulla, and Dharmapasha. The geographic set-up and location with a huge haor basin makes the project area highly vulnerable to nature. Floods are almost a recurring incidence in the area. More than 50 percent of the people there socially and economically maintain a very uncertain life. They have hardly any access to resources and other scopes to make a stable livelihood.

The primary goal of the SCBRMP was to promote the formation of self-managing grass-roots organizations through dialogue and discussion with target group members and provide the necessary support and guidance for capacity building by improving the target group's access to primary resources, livelihood opportunities and credit facility. Another goal of the project was to develop a national institution for sustainability and replication of the project approach to other areas.

The project adopted a strategy of "learning by doing" approach through constant reviewing, developing and innovating courses of action and implementing the same from experience gained and lessons learned.

The project consisted of five major components. These were:

1. Infrastructure Development components to (i) strengthen infrastructure in the project area (ii) provide employment to the poorest members of the target group and (iii) enable the very poor to generate cash savings through a demand-driven programme of labour-intensive rural works.

2. Fisheries Development Component to provide the beneficiaries with access to the benefits of fishery resources on a sustainable basis.
3. Crop and Livestock Production Component to promote livestock and crop production to enhance the cash income of the beneficiaries.
4. Micro-finance Component to improve beneficiaries' access to financial services on a sustainable basis in order to develop and support food production and micro-enterprise activities.
5. Institutional support Component to develop a project management system and support for the creation of a viable and sustainable institution to replicate the project.

2 Survey Design

Like the baseline and the mid follow-up, the final follow-up was conducted following the methodology and tools of Results and Impact Management Systems (RIMS) developed by IFAD and obtaining measures of the two mandatory indicators selected by IFAD for assessment of the impact of a project. The mandatory indicators were the anthropometric measures of malnutrition among children under five years of age and the household ownership of selected assets. Other impact indicators such as literacy, access to safe water and adequate sanitation were also assessed in the final follow-up as in mid follow-up and the baseline.

2.1 Sampling Process

The sample of the follow-up survey was comprised of 1200 households selected from 60 clusters (SCBRMP beneficiary groups), with 20 households taken from a cluster (group). In compliance with RIMS procedure, the sample was selected in two-stages. First, the 60 clusters were selected, using systematic sampling procedure, from a sampling frame prepared with the lists of the SCBRMP groups provided by the implementing agencies. Households were selected at the second stage, systematically selecting 20 households for a selected cluster from its list of member households. Assuming that some households may be absent or would not respond, it was decided to interview additional households from a cluster, if needed, to ensure the interviewing of 20 households per cluster. For a group (cluster) with less than 20 households, additional households were interviewed from a neighboring group to the complete the quota of 20 interviews. The baseline survey was done with a sample of the same size, selected in the same manner.

2.2 The Questionnaire

The follow-up was conducted using the new version of the RIMS questionnaire supplied by IFAD. The questionnaire was translated into Bengali for field implementation. The questionnaire is attached with this report, as Annex 1. The questionnaire has three sections. Section 1 is concerned with household demographics such as list of the household members, their age and sex, and their literacy skills. Section 2 contains questions about household socio-economic characteristics and Section 3 collects anthropometric data of the children aged 0-59 months.

The baseline and the mid follow-up were done using the old version of the RIMS questionnaire. As such, information that was collected a new in the final follow-up was not available from the mid follow-up and the baseline. Thus, comparisons between the baseline mid follow-up and final follow-up were conducted by using the information that was collected in all the threes surveys.

Like the baseline survey, the follow-up survey was conducted using the questionnaire designed for the RIMS survey by IFAD. The questionnaire was translated in to Bengali for field implementation. The questionnaire is attached with this report, as Annexure. The questionnaire has three sections. Section 1 is concerned with household demographics such as list of the household members, their age, sex and literacy skills. Section 2 contains questions about household socio-economic characteristics and Section 3 collects anthropometric data of the children aged 0-59 months.

3 Implementation

3.1 Data Collection

Data for the final follow-up were collected during January 2014, for the mid follow-up during June 2010 and for the baseline during October 2006. In a sample household, demographic and socio-economic data were collected by interviewing the group member. Anthropometric data were collected by measuring the height/length and weight of each child aged 0-59 months living in the household (provided the child was available and the interviewer was allowed to take the measurements). The way the children were measured for their height and weight is described in Section 5.

In all the three surveys, four interviewing teams were deployed for the data collection. An interviewing team consisted of two female and two male interviewers led and supervised by a male supervisor. Each interviewer and supervisor, employed in the teams, had previous experience in carrying out household surveys and collecting anthropometric information. One Research Officer and two Quality Control Officers visited the interviewers in the field and re-interviewed 10 percent of households on random basis to ensure the quality of the data.

3.2 Training of Interviewers and Supervisors

In all the surveys, the interviewing team members including both interviewers and supervisors were given a six-day training to prepare them for the data collection work. The training consisted of five days of class room training and one day of field training. During the field training the trainees conducted practice interviews in a village near Dhaka city. The class room training was provided in the training hall of Mitra and Associates. The training was imparted by the professional staff members of Mitra and Associates.

3.3 Data Entry and Analysis

Data were entered using CSPro Programme used for the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). In order to keep the data entry errors at a minimum level, data were entered in two different computers. The data base files from both the computers were then compared to identify the entry errors by running a matching programme developed by Mitra and Associates. The observations that did not match were identified and manually corrected in both the data files. This is proven to be a useful and efficient method of data cleaning.

3.4 Findings

The findings presented in the report include the following.

- Age and sex composition of household people
- Household composition
- Literacy skills of household members
- Housing conditions, sources of drinking water and sanitation facility, fuels used for cooking
- Ownership of land
- Possession of domestic animals
- Farming and using of agricultural tools
- Possession of household assets
- Food security
- Quality of diets

- Nutritional status of children

4 Age and sex compositions of household population

As in the baseline and the mid follow-up, the household population making up the sample in the final follow-up survey was enumerated on de jure basis, counting only those who usually lived in a sample household at the time of the survey. There were little variations in the sex ratio and age structure of the household population among the three surveys, upholding the comparability of the sample of the final follow-up with those of the other two surveys.

As shown in Table 4.1a, a total of 6,963 people were found to be usually living in the sample households in the final follow-up, including 3,448 males and 3,515 females, having their sex ratio (the number of males per female) close to one at 0.98. Household people had about as same sex ratio in the other two surveys, close to 1 at 1.07 in the mid follow-up and at 1.09 in the baseline (Table 4.1b).

Table 4.1a: Percent distribution of household population by sex Final Follow-up 2014

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	3,448	49.5
Female	3,515	50.5
Total	6,963	100.0
N1		6,963
Sex ratio (Number of males per female)		0.98

[1]N is the number of household members included in the sample.

Table 4.1b: Comparisons of household population by sex Among the surveys**

Age Sex	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Male	52.2	51.7	49.5
Female	47.8	48.3	50.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N1	7273	7510	6,963
Sex ratio (Number of males per female)	1.09	1.07	0.98

1N is the number of household members included in the sample.

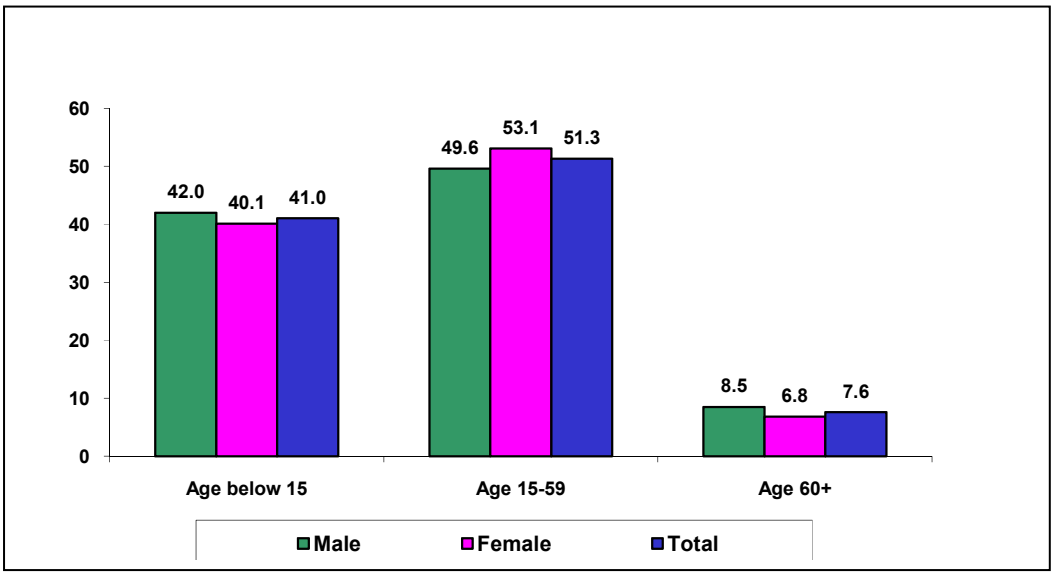
Table 4.2a contains the age distribution of the household population of the final follow-up, according to sex. The mean age of the household people was 25.06 years, being only slight different between male (25.32 years) and females (24.80). By broad age groups, 41% of the household people were below 15 years; 51% from the age group, 15-59 years; and only 8% from the age group, 60 years and above. As shown in Figure 4.1, there were little variations in the age distribution between males and females by the broad age groups, except for females having a discernibly higher proportion than males in the 15-59 year age group—53.1% versus 49.6%.

Table 4.2a: Percent distribution of household population by age, according to sex Final Follow-up 2014

Age	Male	Female	All
<5	11.6	11.1	11.4
5-9	15.1	14.5	14.8
10-14	15.3	14.5	14.9
15-19	9.6	10.8	10.2
20-24	6.6	7.5	7.0
25-29	5.8	7.3	6.5
30-34	5.2	6.7	6.0
35-39	5.7	4.7	5.2
40-44	4.7	5.2	4.9
45-49	4.4	3.7	4.0
50-54	4.2	3.9	4.1
55-59	3.3	3.3	3.3
60-64	2.7	2.4	2.5
65-69	2.1	1.4	1.8
70-74	1.9	1.1	1.5
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.8
80+	0.9	1.2	1.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**3,448**	**3,515**	**6,963**
Mean age	**25.32**	**24.80**	**25.06**

[1] *N is the number of household members included in the sample.*

Figure 4.1: Household population by broad age groups according to sex *Final Follow-up 2014*



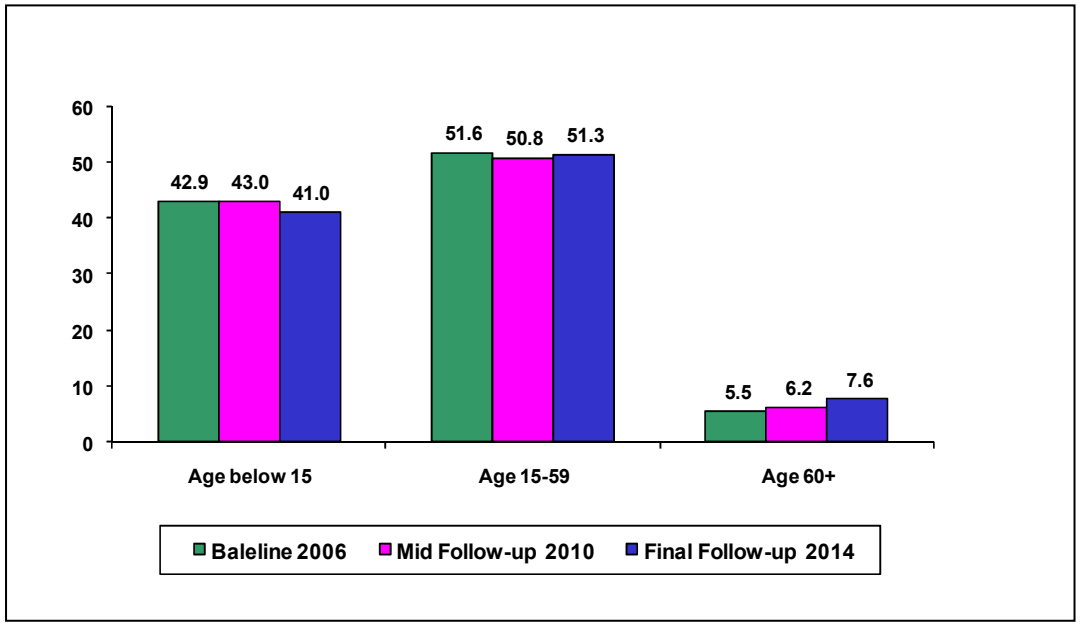
There were no marked variations in the distribution of households by broad age group among the three surveys, as shown in Figure 4.2. However, by a closer look at the comparison of more detail age distributions of the surveys, presented in Table 4.2b, it is seen that the proportion of household members under age 5 has consistently declined since the baseline, providing clear evidence of decreasing fertility in the project area. While 15.9% of household members were enumerated under age 5 in the baseline, the proportion declined to 13.5% in the mid follow-up and then further to 11.4% in the final follow-up. In consequence, the household population was found to be getting a bit older with time, their mean age rising from 22.5 years in the baseline to 23.4 years in the mid follow-up and to 25.06 years in the final follow-up.

Table 4.2b: Comparisons of household population by age among the surveys

Age group	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
<5	15.9	13.5	11.4
5-9	14.6	15.6	14.8
10-14	12.5	13.8	14.9
15-19	10.0	10.1	10.2
20-24	8.8	8.6	7.0
25-29	7.3	6.9	6.5
30-34	6.0	5.4	6.0
35-39	6.0	5.4	5.2
40-44	4.7	4.8	4.9
45-49	3.8	4.1	4.0
50-54	3.1	3.4	4.1
55-59	1.9	2.2	3.3
60-64	2.0	2.1	2.5
65-69	1.1	1.2	1.8
70-74	1.2	1.3	1.5
75-79	0.3	0.5	0.8
80+	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**7273**	**7510**	**6,963**
Mean age	**22.50**	**23.40**	**25.06**

[1] *N is the number of household members included in the sample.*

Figure 4.2: Household population by broad age groups according to surveys



5 Household compositions

As in the previous two surveys, most households were headed by males in the final follow-up (Table 5.1a). Only about 10% of households were reported to be headed by females. However, female headed households were found to have grown noticeably in numbers since the baseline. While only 6% of households were reported to be headed by females in the baseline, the proportion rose to about 8% in the mid follow-up, and then to the 10% in the final follow-up (Table 5.1b).

On average 5.65 people were found to be living in a household in the final follow-up, with 52.7% of the households having 6 or more members (Table 5.1a). The household size has decreased in the project area (Table 5.1b). While the number of people living in an average household was 6 or over in the baseline and mid follow-up, the figure declined to below 6 in the final follow-up. The decreases were also apparent in the proportion of households with 6 or more members, declining from 56-59% in the baseline and mid follow-up to 53% in the final follow-up. The decreasing household size is another proof of declining fertility in the project area.

Table 5.1a: Percent distribution of household population by sex and by household size
Final Follow-up 2014

Characteristics	*Number*	*Percent*
Sex of head of household		
Male	***1085***	90.4
Female	***115***	9.6
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	*1,200*	**1,200**
Household size (number of members)		
1	***15***	1.3
2	***50***	4.2
3	***92***	7.7
4	***182***	15.2
5	***229***	19.1
6	***249***	20.8
7	***156***	13.0
8	***108***	9.0
9+	***119***	9.9
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	*1,200*	**1,200**
Mean size		**5.65**

[1]N is the number of household members included in the sample.

Table 5.1b: Comparisons of households by sex of head of household and by household size among the surveys

Characteristics	**Baseline 2006**	**Mid Follow-up 2010**	**Final Follow-up 2014**
Sex of head of household			
Male	94.3	92.3	90.4
Female	5.7	7.7	9.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Household size (number of members)			
1			
2	0.6	0.8	1.3
3	4.5	3.7	4.2
4	8.3	5.3	7.7
5	12.5	13.4	15.2
6	18.1	18.3	19.1
7	18.5	18.6	20.8
8	13.3	15.5	13.0
9+	10.8	10.9	9.0
	13.4	13.5	9.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Mean size	**6.06**	**6.25**	**5.65**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

6 *Literacy skills*

As shown in Table 6.1a, among household members aged 10 and above, nearly 60% were found to have had literacy skills, with 48% being able to read a newspaper/letter easily and 12% with difficulty. Literacy skills have had a spectacular spread in recent times in the project area, as is evident from the trends in age specific literacy rates from the 30-34 year age group. While only 38% of household members aged 30-34 years were able to read a newspaper/letter easily, the proportion sharply increased to 48% for those in next younger age group, 25-29, reaching around 70% with those in the two youngest age groups, 15-19 and 10-14. The significant spread in literacy skills in recent times also remained evident in the comparisons of the data from the baseline with those of the mid follow-up and final follow-up, as shown in Table 6.1b. For example, while among household members aged 10-14, 68% were able to read a newspaper/letter easily or with difficulty in the baseline, the percentage was higher 79% for those in the same age group in the mid follow-up and further higher 84% in the final follow-up.

Table 6.1a: Percentage of household members by literacy skills according to age group Final Follow-up 2014

Age group	Literacy skills (can read a newspaper or a letter)			
	Easily	With difficulty	Not at all	Total
10 – 14	69.0	15.5	15.6	100.0
15 – 19	71.0	10.4	18.6	100.0
20 – 24	60.0	14.7	25.3	100.0
25 – 29	47.5	15.4	37.1	100.0
30 – 34	38.3	14.4	47.4	100.0
35 – 39	36.8	11.5	51.6	100.0
40 – 44	30.6	10.8	58.6	100.0
45 – 49	29.8	7.8	62.4	100.0
50 – 54	23.6	8.8	67.6	100.0
55 – 59	23.7	7.9	68.4	100.0
60 +	20.9	4.7	74.4	100.0
Total	**47.5**	**11.8**	**40.7**	**100.0**
N[1]	**2,443**	**605**	**2,093**	**5,141**

[1]N is the number of household members (age 10+) included in the sample.

Table 6.1b: Comparisons of household members by literacy skills, according to age group among the surveys

Age group	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
10 – 14	68.2	78.9	84.4
15 – 19	63.1	74.5	81.4
20 – 24	58.4	70.6	74.7
25 – 29	46.9	59.3	62.9
30 – 34	40.2	46.2	52.6
35 – 39	33.3	42.2	48.4
40 – 44	32.8	37.3	41.4
45 – 49	31.9	30.6	37.6
50 – 54	27.8	27.7	32.4
55 – 59	29.6	25.9	31.6
60 +	22.0	19.7	25.6
Total	**47.7**	**55.2**	**59.3**
N[1]	**5068**	**5322**	**5141**

[1]N is the number of household members (age 10+) included in the sample.

7 Household's physical characteristics

Household's physical characteristics were evaluated in terms of housing conditions, sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities and type of fuels used for cooking.

7.1 Housing conditions

Housing conditions in the project area remained generally poor. In the final follow-up, as shown in Table 7.1a, households there almost universally had their dwelling floor made of earth/sand. Housing conditions were also found to be poor in terms of dwelling spaces measured in number of sleeping rooms. On average, a household had slightly over two sleeping rooms, with an overwhelming majority (70%) having only 1-2 sleeping rooms (Table 7.1a).

However, housing conditions, though remaining poor, appears to have slightly improved since the baseline (Table 7.1b). Over 5% of households in the final follow-up were found to have their dwelling floor made with cement, while the proportion was less than 2% for those in the baseline. Slight improvements were also notable in the average number of sleeping rooms per household, emerging higher at 2.16 in the final follow-up instead of 1.87 in the baseline.

Table 7.1a: Percent distribution of households by characteristics of dwelling
Final Follow-up 2014

Characteristics of dwelling	***Number***	**Percent**
Main material of the dwelling (Floor)		
Earth/sand	1133	94.4
Cement	67	5.6
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1200**	
Main material of the dwelling (Roof)		
Straw/thatch/palm leaf	43	3.6
Tin	1132	94.4
Cement	23	2.0
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1200**	
Main material of the wall		
Cane/palm/trunks	75	6.3
Dirt/mud/bamboo	105	8.8
Bamboo with mud	268	22.3
Stone with mud	2	0.2
Cardboard	1	0.1
Tin	571	47.6
Cement/plaster	115	9.6
Stone with lime/cement	8	0.7
Bricks	24	2.0
Wood planks	1	0.1
Others	30	2.5
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1200**	
Number of sleeping rooms		
1 – 2	844	70.3
3 – 4	329	27.4
5 +	27	2.3
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	
Mean number of sleeping rooms		**2.16**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample

Table 7.1b: Comparisons of households by characteristics of dwelling among the surveys

Characteristics of dwelling	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Main material of the dwelling (Floor)			
Earth/sand	98.2	98.0	94.4
Cement	1.8	2.0	5.6
Number of sleeping rooms			
1 – 2	81.2	77.8	70.3
3 – 4	16.7	18.9	27.4
5 +	2.2	3.3	2.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Mean number of sleeping rooms	**1.87**	**2,01**	**2.16**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

7.2 Sources of drinking water

Access to safe sources of drinking water among households in the project area, noted at universal levels in both the baseline and the mid follow-up, was sustained in the final follow-up. As shown in Table 7.2a, almost every household was found to have access to a safe source of drinking water in the final follow-up, with 96% of the households having their drinking water from a tube-well. The other safe sources used by a few households included only the protected dug well.

Fifty-two percent (52%) of households had their water sources in their yard; the most others had theirs located at a distance of 100 meters or less (Table 7.2a). Thus an average household was found to be spending about 6 minutes in procuring water from its source, with 80% of households spending 10 minutes or less (Table 7.2a). The figure of 80% includes the 52% who spent little or almost no time in procuring water, having their sources within their yard.

Access to water sources has improved since the baseline. As shown in Table 7.2b, while the average time needed by a household to procure water from its source was 10.5 minutes in the baseline, it was found lower at 6.13 minutes in the final follow-up.

Table 7.2a: Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, by distance to it and by time needed to fetch water from it Final Follow-up 2014

	Number	Percent
Source of drinking water		
Tubewell/borehole with pump	1154	96.2
Protected dug well	9	0.8
Un-protected dug well	29	2.4
Pond, river or stream	8	0.7
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1.200**	
Distance of household (in meters)		
Within yard/plot	628	52.3
<10	88	7.3
10-20	89	7.4
21-50	166	13.8
51-100	100	8.3
101+	129	10.8
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	
Mean distance (in meters)		**36.9**
Time required to get water (in minutes)		
Within yard/plot	629	52.4
<10	332	27.7
11 – 20	170	14.2
21 – 60	69	5.8
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	
Mean time		**6.13**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Table 7.2b: Comparisons of households by source of drinking water and by time needed to fetch water from it among the surveys

	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Source of drinking water			
Piped into house	0.3	-	-
Piped into yard/plot	0.1	0.2	-
Public tab	0.4	3.8	-
Tube-well	93.7	92.7	96.2
Protected dug well	0.7	0.9	0.8
Bottled water	0.1	-	-
Unprotected dug well	1.2	0.5	2.4
Pond/river/stream	3.3	2.0	0.7
Other	0.2	-	-
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Time required to get water (in minutes)			
Within yard/plot	33.5	46.1	52.4
<10	36.0	23.3	27.7
11 – 20	16.7	16.6	14.2
21 – 60	13.7	13.8	5.8
61 +	0.2	0.2	-
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Mean time	**10.5**	**9.43**	**6.13**

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample*

7.3 Sanitation facilities

Sanitary conditions in the project area, as assessed in the final follow-up, were as follows. As shown in Table 7.3a, nearly 90% of households in the project area had a latrine, with 73% having an unhygienic latrine and only 17% a hygienic latrine. Most commonly used hygienic latrines were an improved pit latrine used by 12% of households. The unhygienic latrines included open pit/traditional pit latrines.

Sanitary conditions improved significantly over the interval between the baseline and the mid follow-up. As shown in Table 7.3b, possessions of household latrines spread to almost universal proportions after the baseline with many households having possessed a latrine thereafter. Only less than 2% of households reported not having had a latrine (a fixed place of defecation) in the mid follow-up, instead of at about 10% in the baseline. Other improvements included the increases in the use of improved pit latrine to 35%, from 24% in the baseline. Thus, a spectacular higher percentage of households in the mid follow-up, at 42%, were found to have had access to a hygienic latrine, compared to only 28% of those in the baseline. There were also improvements in terms of physical proximity to sanitation facilities, with the number of households having their latrine within the dwelling yard/compound rising from 85% in the baseline to 92 % in the mid follow-up (Table 7.3b).

In contrary to the improvements seen in the mid follow up, sanitary situations were surprisingly found to have deteriorated thereafter. The proportion of households having no fixed place of defecation, seen down to less than 2% in the mid follow up, jumped back to over 10% in the final follow up (Table 7.3b). The deteriorations were also apparent in the relative changes between the uses of improved pit latrines and traditional pit latrines. The proportion of households using traditional pit latrines increased between the mid follow-up and final follow-up, from 57% to 73%, while the reversal was true for that of improved pit latrines, decreasing from 35% to only 12%. The observed negative associations were due to that many of the improved pit latrines were turned traditional pit latrines by breaking their water seal. There were no data collected in the RIM surveys that could be used to explain why the sanitary conditions deteriorated wiping out the impressive improvements seen in the mid follow-up.

Table 7.3a: Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility and by its location Final Follow-up 2014

Type of toilet facilities	Number	Percent
Open pit/traditional pit latrine	871	72.6
Improved pit latrine (VIP)	147	12.3
Pour flush latrine	48	4.0
Flush toilet	2	0.2
No facility/bush/field	132	11.0
Total		**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	
Location of toilet facility		
Within dwelling yard and compound	855	80.1
Out-side the compound	213	19.9
Total		**100.0**
N[2]	**1,200**	

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample*
[2]N is the number of households having a toilet facility.

Table 7.3b: Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility and by its location among the surveys

Type of toilet facilities	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Open pit/traditional pit latrine	62.1	56.8	72.6
Improved pit latrine (VIP)	24.3	35.2	12.3
Pour flush latrine	3.9	6.4	4.0
Flush toilet	0.2	0.1	0.2
No facility/bush/field	9.5	1.5	11.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Location of toilet facility			
Within dwelling yard and compound	84.9	91.6	80.1
Out-side the compound	15.1	8.4	19.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[2]	**1,085**	**1,182**	**1,068**

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample*
[2]N is the number of households having a toilet facility.

7.4 Fuel for cooking

The type of fuels used for cooking is an important determinant of indoor pollution, and is therefore related to the extent a household's members are exposed to the risk of respiratory infections and other diseases. Households are more likely to be subject to indoor pollution if they use solid fuels instead of liquid fuels. As shown in Table 7.4, almost all the households in the final follow-up, as in the other two surveys, reported using solid fuels, indicating almost no changes in the risk of indoor air pollution in the project area between the surveys. Fire wood was the most commonly used solid fuel, followed by cow dung. However, there was a reverse relationship between fire wood and cow dung. Between the baseline and mid follow –up, the proportion of households using fire wood declined from 76% to 60%, with the use of cow dung rising from 18% to 36%, while , in contrast, between the mid follow-up and final follow-up, the use of fire wood rose with the decreased use of cow dung. It was thus seen that fire wood was less likely to be used as fuel for cooking when cow dung was available as a substitute.

Table 7.4: Comparisons of households by type of fuels used
among the surveys

Fuel for cooking	Baseline 2006	Follow-up 2010	Final Round 2014
Electricity	0.1	-	-
LPG/natural gas	0.2	-	-
Kerosene	0.1	-	-
Coal/lignite	2.3	0.6	0.5
Charcoal	1.4	1.4	1.7
Fire wood	75.8	59.6	68.8
Cow dung	18.2	36.0	28.4
Dried leaf/twigs	1.9	2.4	0.4
Total	**100.0**	**00.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample.*

8 Possession of land

Households in the project area were generally land poor, upholding that the project beneficiaries were mostly from the poor segment of the population. As shown in Table 8.1, about 6 in 10 (58%) of the households had no agricultural land at all, with another 10% each owning less than 50 decimals only. Only 21% had 100 decimals or more of agricultural land, each. Possessing of non-agricultural land by households was even worse as expected, with 90% having had no such land at all (Table 8.1). That the households were land poor was also evident in their ownership of homestead; more than one-tenth (11.2%) of households had no homestead at all, while another large proportion, nearly 60%, had a homestead worth less than 50 decimals (Table 8.1).

Changes in levels of land ownerships since the baseline could not be examined, as the data on land ownership was not collected in the baseline. This is because the baseline was done using the old version of the RIMS questionnaire. The new version was developed after the baseline

Table 8.1: Percent distribution of households by amount of specific type of land Final Follow-up 2014

Type/amount of land (in decimals)	Number	Percent
Homestead land (in decimal)		
No land	134	11.2
01-10	700	58.3
11-20	210	17.5
21-40	115	9.6
41+	41	3.4
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**
N[1]		**1,200**
Mean amount of homestead land	**10.28**	
Own agriculture land		
No land	693	57.8
01-49	114	9.5
50-99	142	11.8
100-149	58	4.8
150-249	86	7.2
250+	107	8.9
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**
N[1]		**1,200**
Mean amount of own agricultural land	**74.56**	
Non-agricultural land		
No land	1074	89.5
01-49	90	7.5
50-99	23	1.9
100-149	6	0.5
150-249	4	0.3
250+	3	0.3
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**
N[1]		**1,200**
Mean amount of non-agricultural land	**4.48**	

All land (all types together)		
No land	123	10.3
01-49	639	53.3
50-99	140	11.7
100-149	83	6.9
150-249	94	7.8
250+	121	10.1
Total **N[1]**	**1,200**	**100.0** **1,200**
Mean amount of all land	**89.31**	

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

9 Farming

Interests in farming heightened in the project area over the interval between the baseline and mid follow-up. As shown in Table 9.1a, while only 54% of the households in the baseline said they were involved in farming, the percentage was higher at 62% for the mid follow-up. Heightened interests were obviously due to the assistance and supports that the community project provided for farming to the beneficiary households to boost agricultural productivity in the project area. But, surprisingly, after the mid follow-up, many households quit farming, bringing down the proportion of farm households virtually back to the baseline line level at 53% in the final follow–up. Further investigations need be undertaken to understand the reasons why a household discontinued farming despite the supports provided by the project. Once the reasons are known, then necessary measures may be taken to achieve sustainable improvements in the agricultural sector, upholding the farmers' interest in farming.

Along with the increases in the number of farming households, there were also increases in the amount of farm land over the interval between the baseline and mid follow-up, with some households extending cultivation to more land. This was apparent in the comparison of the data of the two surveys, given in Table 9.1b. In the baseline, 46% of households reported cultivating 150 decimals or more of land; in the follow-up survey this percentage was up at 53%, raising the amount of per-household cultivated land from 647 decimals in the baseline to 739 decimals in the mid follow-up. This was plausibly an impact of the project encouraging households to invest more resources in farming. But with many of the households quitting farming after the mid follow-up, the amount of farm land also shrank, reaching 637 decimals on average for a household in the final follow-up, a level almost same as in the baseline. It seemed that the new land brought under cultivation after the baseline was not suitable or profitable for farming, and thereby not subjected to further cultivation.

Table 9.1a: Comparisons of households by whether involved in farming among the surveys

Whether involved in farming	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Involved	53.9	61.5	53.1
Not involved	46.1	38.5	46.9
Total **N[1]**	**100.0** **1,200**	**100.0** **1,200**	**100.0** **1,200**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Table 9.1b: Comparisons of farm households by amount of farm land among the surveys

Amount of farm land (in decimals)	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
1-49	8.8	9.7	11.6
50-99	23.5	24.4	27.3
100-149	22.1	12.8	14.9
150-249	20.7	27.3	22.9
250+	24.9	25.8	23.2
Total **N[1]**	**100.0** **647**	**100.0** **739**	**100.0** **637**
Mean	**214.09**	**213.78**	**210.90**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample, who were involved in farming.

10 Agricultural tools

Agricultural tools, reported as used in the final follow-up, are shown in Table 10-.1a. Most commonly used tools were Hand tools, followed by Power tiller and Shallow machine. Almost most every farm household, 96%, reported using Hand tools to cultivate land, while Power tiller was used by 88% and Shallow machine by 81%. Animal drawn plow was relatively much less used, at below 30%. Comparisons of specific tool reported as used in the three surveys are provided in Table 10.1b. There were little variations in the use of specific tools among the surveys, except for Animal drawn plow in the final follow-up and Power tiller and Shallow machine in the baseline. The use rates of Power tiller and Shallow machine emerged extremely low (less than one percent for Power tiller and 2.3 percent for Shallow machine) in the baseline. This was because of erroneous coding. In that survey, a household was coded to be using a power tiller/shallow machine only if the household owned it, thereby excluding most users of power tiller and shallow machine from the count, who used them on hire. The use of animal drawn plow, shown at 29% in the final follow-up, was much lower compared to 43% in the baseline and 41% in the mid follow-up. Decreased use of animal drawn plow was obviously due to the increased use of power tiller.

Table 10.1a: Percentage of farm households using specific agricultural tools Final Follow-up 2014

Agricultural tools used	Number	Percent
	610	95.8
wn plow	183	28.7
wn plow	47	7.4
	562	88.2
chine	516	81.0
Others	212	33.3
N[1]	**637**	

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample, who were involved in farming.

Table 10.1b: Comparisons of farm households using specific agricultural tools among the surveys

Agricultural tools used	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Hand tool	99.8	90.5	95.8
Animal drawn plow	42.7	40.5	28.7
Tractor drawn plow	1.4	-	7.4
Power tiller	1.2	86.7	88.2
Shallow machine	4.2	69.3	81.0
Others	-	17.5	33.3
N[1]	**647**	**739**	**637**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample, who were involved in farming.

11 Possessions of domestic animals

Raising domestic animals is an important income generating activity in rural areas of Bangladesh. Thus, possessions of domestic animals are considered an indicator of economic well being of the rural households.

Domestic animals, usually raised in the project area, were chickens, cattle and goats, the chickens being the most common of them. In the final follow-up, as shown in Table 11.1a, 65% of households were found to be raising chickens, while cattle were raised in 43%, followed by goats with 9%. Sheep were rarely raised, noted only 3% of households.

Trends in rates of raising domestic animals are examined in Table 11.1b; using the data from the three surveys. The number of households raising cattle rose over the interval between the baseline and the mid follow-up from 40% to 48%. There were also indications of slight increases over the same interval in the numbers of households raising chickens, goats and sheep. The increasing trends were obvious signs that the community project created an interest among beneficiary households to raise domestic animals. But after the mid follow-up, the proportions of households raising domestic animals declined reverting to their baseline levels or even below.

With the increases in the number of raiser households, there were increases in the number of animals raised by them over the interval between the baseline and the mid follow-up. While in the baseline, among households raising chickens, they, each, had on average about 12 chickens , the figure was higher at 13 chickens in the mid follow-up (Table 11.1c). Similar evidence of increases was noticeable in the cases of cattle, goats and sheep. But after the mid follow-up the numbers of animals raised declined, as did the numbers of their raisers. Thus, the number of chickens raised by their average raiser was found to be fewer in the follow-up, even compared to the baseline. Similar variations were noted in the cases of goats and sheep as well.

There were no data collected in the RIMS surveys to explain why there were the declines in the raising of domestic animals, despite the project efforts given to promoting it among the beneficiary households. Further investigations may be conducted to ascertain the underlying causes of the decline.

Table 11.1a: Percentage of household possessing domestic animals
Final Follow-up 2014

Domestic animals	Number	Percentage
Chicken/other poultry	774	64.5
Sheep	40	3.3
Goats	111	9.3
Cattle	513	42.8
Others	30	2.5
N[1]	**1.200**	

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Table 11.1b: Comparisons of household possessing domestic animals among the surveys

Domestic animals	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Chicken/other poultry	68.5	69.9	64.5
Sheep	5.4	5.8	3.3
Goats	8.8	10.1	9.3
Cattle	39.8	48.4	42.8
Others	-	-	2.5
N[1]	**1200**	**1200**	**1200**

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Table 11.1c: Comparisons of average number of domestic animals possessed by a raiser households among the surveys

Domestic animals	Average number (N[1])		
	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Chicken/other poultry	12.35 (822)	13.13(837)	8.67 (774)
Sheep	2.75 (65)	3.14 (69)	2.85 (40)
Goats	2.40 (105)	2.62 (121)	2.13 (111)
Cattle	2.73 (478)	3.00 (581)	2.96 (513)
Others	-	-	7.17 (30)

[1]N is the number of households possessing animals in the given category.

12 Assets owned

Ownerships of selected assets by households, as assessed in the final follow-up, are shown in Table 12.1a. Eighty percent (80%) of households in the survey reported having had mobile phones, 71% chairs/benches, 62% tables and 51% almirahs. Ownerships of any other assessed items was less common, indicating the generally poor economic conditions of the project's beneficiaries. Only 37% reported having tin trunks watches/ clocks, 26% push nets, 24% watches/clocks, 21% fans and 15% television sets. None of the remaining items was owned by more than 15%. While electricity from the national grid was available to 27% of the households, 32% reported having had electricity generated from their solar panels. While reading these two percentages, it should be remembered that some households might obtain electricity from both the sources.

A comparison of possessions of assets by households among the three surveys is shown in Table 12.1b, for only those items that were commonly assessed in all of them (the surveys). Except for electricity and television sets, there were no marked variations in the proportions of household having an asset, indicating that economic conditions of people in the project remained about unchanged over the intervals between the surveys. With the availability of electricity rising from 11% of households in the baseline to 28% of those in the mid follow-up, more households were found to have had television sets in the mid follow-up than in the baseline, 15% compared to 10%. After the mid follow –up, ownerships of television sets did not rise further however, as did the availability of electricity.

Table 12.1a: Percentage of household possessing specific assets Final Follow-up 2014

Assets	Number	Percentage
Electricity	328	27.3
Radio	18	1.5
Television	182	15.2
Refrigerator	8	0.7
Fan	248	20.7
Mobile phone	962	80.2
Almirah	617	51.4
Table	749	62.4
Chair/bench	852	71.0
Tin trunk	442	36.8
Bicycle	89	7.4
Motorcycle/scooter	24	2.0
Rickshaw/van	49	4.1
Boat without motor	155	12.9
Boat with motor	19	1.6
Push net	306	25.5
Other net	116	9.7
Solar panel	384	32.0
Watch/clock	296	24.4
N[1]	**1,200**	

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Table 12.1b: Comparison of household assets among the surveys

Assets	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Electricity	11.1	28.3	27.3
Radio	11.8	3.9	1.5
Television	9.7	15.2	15.2
Refrigerator	0.5	0.9	0.7
Bicycle	8.1	10.8	7.4
Motorbike	0.8	1.8	2.0
Vehicle (car/truck)	0.1	0.3	0.1
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**

13 *Monthly household expenditures and sources of household incomes*

It is assumed that respondents are likely to report more accurately their expenditures than incomes. Thus, in the RIM surveys, data are collected on monthly expenditures of households for **an** assessment of their economic status. Household expenditures data collected in the final follow-up are presented in Table 13.1. As shown in the table, households in the follow-up had each on average a monthly cash expenditure of Taka 9064, with 48% of them spending over Taka 8,000 a month.

Sources of household incomes in the project area are shown in Table 13.2 As shown in the table, the major sources of household incomes in the project area were non-agricultural wage labour, own farming, sharecropping, agricultural wage labour, and petty trade (small scale). There were however variations in their importance. Non-agricultural wage labour appeared to be the most common source of incomes, accounting for 28% of households as the most important source and for 11% as the second most important source. Next most common sources were own farming (being with 16% as the most important source and with 13% as the second most important source), followed by sharecropping (with 9% as the most important source and 10% as the second most important source), agricultural wage labour (with 9% as the most important source and 5% as the second most important source), and petty trade (with 11% as the most important source and 4% as the second most important source).

Data on expenditures and income sources from the baseline could not be included in the analysis as these data were not collected in that survey

Table 13.1: Percent distribution of households by monthly expenditure,
Final Follow-up 2014

Monthly expenditure (in Taka)	Number	Percent
1001-2000	5	0.4
2001-3000	15	1.3
3001-4000	38	3.2
4001-6000	220	18.3
6001-8000	352	29.3
8001-10000	221	18.4
10001+	349	29.1
Total **N[1]**	**1,200**	**100.0** **1,200**
Mean monthly expenditure	**9064.30**	

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample.*

Table 13.2: Percentages of households by most important and by second most important source of household incomes
Final Follow-up 2014

Sources of household incomes	Most important	Second most important
Own farming	15.7	12.9
Lease farming	0.4	2.5
Share cropping	8.5	9.8
Livestock (cow, buffalo, sheep, goat etc.) rearing	-	0.3
Poultry farming	0.5	0.5
Fishing (catch)	2.6	4.1
Fisheries (harvest/cultivation/production)	0.3	0.4
Hiring out draft power	-	0.1
Sale of agricultural/livestock by products (straw/jute-stick/dung etc.)	0.3	0.6
Household saving	0.1	-
Agricultural wage labour (employed for farm work)	9.4	5.1
Non-agricultural wage labour (such as store wok, restaurant waiter, construction worker, transport worker, rickshaw puller, etc.)	27.8	10.5

Domestic worker/made servant	0.8	0.9
Self employed (taxi owner, carpenter, rickshaw/ van/boat/ owner, etc.)	6.4	2.9
Government services	2.0	0.3
NGO/private service	3.8	2.7
Professional/technical	1.3	0.7
Industrial worker (garments and other industries)	0.3	0.3
Petty trade (small scale)	10.8	3.8
Business (large scale)	3.0	0.4
Pension	0.2	0.3
Remittances (from within country)	1.9	2.2
Remittances (from foreign countries)	3.3	0.8
Other	0.7	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample.*

14 Traveling out of village to find work

People from a significant proportion of households in the project area go elsewhere for work. As shown in Table 14.1a, 35% of households in the sample reported that people from their households traveled out of the village at some time each year to find work. Among the households from which people traveled, slightly over one person did so from a household on average (Table 14.1b). People traveling out of the village were, generally, male household members.

Table 14.1a: Percent distribution of households by members traveling out of village to find work
Final Follow-up 2014

Traveling out of the village	Number	Percent
Yes	421	35.1
No	779	64.9
N[1]	**1,200**	**100.0**

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample.*

Table 14.1b: Mean number of people travelling out of village per household,
Final Follow-up 2014

Traveling out of the village	Mean number per household
Men	1.21
Women	0.07
Total	**1.28**
Number of households*	**421**

*Includes only those households, from which people travelled out of village to find work.

15 Food availability

Data on food availability were collected to determine whether a household had experienced any hungry season in the one year before the survey. The hungry season meant the period, in which a household had shortages of food and it did not have money to buy food. As shown in Table 15.1a, nearly 70% of households in the final follow-up reported having experienced at least one hungry season, with 31% experiencing at least two. Data were also collected as to the number of hungry months a household suffered in the one year before the survey. These results are also provided in Table 15.1a. About 19% of households reported having had shortages of food for 5-6 months and another 16% for more than six months, in the one year before the survey. Thus, an average household was found to have had food shortages for 3 months in a year in the final follow-up.

Food availability has remained about unchanged over the intervals between the surveys, as suggested by the measures for the hungry seasons experienced by the surveying households. As shown in Table 15.1b, the proportion of households who had experienced at least one hungry season, found as 69% in the final follow-up, was only slightly lower than 74% in the mid follow-up and 72% in the baseline. Similar evidence of little changes in food availability was notable in the average number of hungry months experienced a household, being 3.55 in the final follow-up , which was practically same as in the baseline.

Table 15.2 shows how households managed their food requirement at times of food shortages. Households' three most common practices of managing food requirement at times of food shortages were: buying food on credit, borrowing food from relatives or neighbours and eating a smaller quantity of food in a meal. Almost every household (99%) reported buying food on credit at least sometimes when they had food shortages, over 95% of households borrowing food from relatives or neighbours at least sometimes, and nearly 90% eating a smaller quantity of food in a meal at least sometimes. Skipping a meal at least sometimes by at least some members was also reported by a large 71% of households, and eating a grain other than rice at least sometimes by over 65%.

Table 15.1a: Percent distribution of households by number of hungry seasons Final Follow-up 2014

	Number	Percent
Number of hungry seasons experienced		
None	368	30.7
One	455	37.9
Two	377	31.4
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**
N[1]		**1,200**
Number of hungry months experienced		
None	368	30.7
01-02	170	14.2
03-04	242	20.2
05-06	224	18.7
07-12	196	16.3
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**
N[1]		**1,200**
Mean number of hungry months		**3.56**

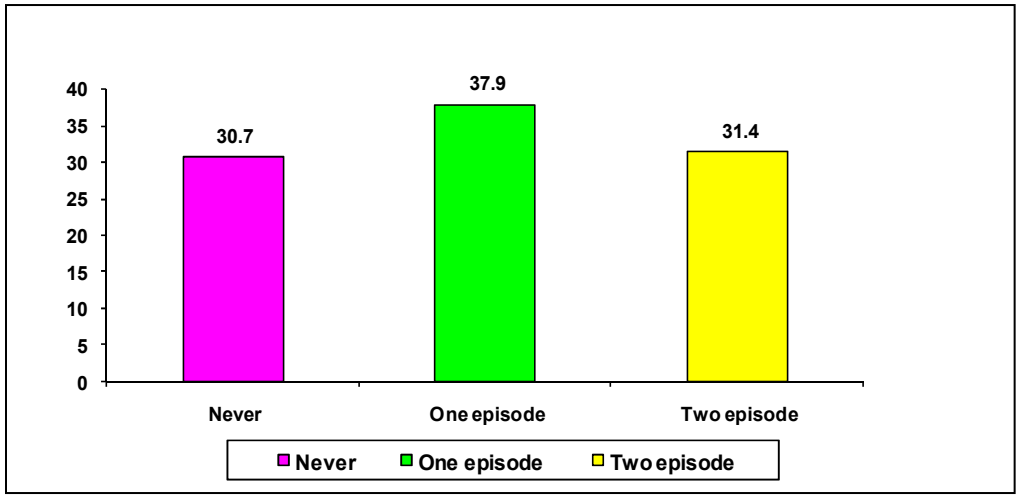
[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Table 15.1b: Comparisons of hungry seasons among the surveys

Hungry seasons/months	Baseline 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Number of hungry seasons experienced			
None	27.6	25.8	30.7
One	40.6	44.9	37.9
Two	31.8	29.3	31.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Number of hungry months experienced			
None	27.6	25.8	30.7
01-02	9.5	11.7	14.2
03-04	23.8	34.0	20.2
05-06	21.6	21.1	18.7
07-12	17.5	7.4	16.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N[1]	**1,200**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Mean number of hungry months	3.57	3.11	3.55

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Figure 15.1: Percentage of household by episodes of food shortage experienced during January – December 2013



How food is managed	Often	Some-times	Never	Total	N[1]
Eat a grain other than rice	5.3	62.4	32.3	100.0	1,200
At least some household member skip a meal	12.0	58.9	29.1	100.0	1.200
Eat smaller quantity of food in a meal	18.0	71.9	10.1	100.0	1,200
Buy food on credit	31.9	66.9	1.2	100.0	1,200
Borrow food from relatives or neighbors	18.4	77.0	4.6	100.0	1,200

[1]*N is the number of households included in the sample.*

16 Quality of diet

Diversity of diet reflects its quality. Thus, the number of different food groups consumed in a household is used as an indicator of the quality of the household's diet.

The extent of diversity in a household's diet was assessed by asking a respondent about the food groups any members of her household had consumed the day before the survey. As shown in Table 16.1, cereals and oil/fat were the two food groups almost universally consumed by households in the final follow-up. Virtually every household reported having consumed cereals and oil/fat, in the previous day before the survey. The next most consumed food group was roots/tubers, noted in 91% of households, followed by vegetables (81%), legumes/pulses (62%) and fish/sea food (61%). The consumptions of milk products, eggs and meat were infrequent, noted in only 8-17% of households.

A household was considered to have a diversified diet if it reported having consumed six or more different groups a day. Thus ascertained, a significant proportion of households, over a half (51%), were found to be not eating a diversified diet (Table 16.2). That many households cannot yet afford to have quality diet was also evident in the responses to the question about the number of days a specific food item was consumed in the previous week before the survey. As shown in Table 16.3, on average a household was found to be eating cereal food every day, vegetables (including leafy vegetables) 6 days and fish 4 days, in a week. The consumptions of other types of food were rarely reported, including meat, milk products and eggs.

Table 16.1: Percentage of households reporting consumption of foods from a specific group in the previous day

Final Follow-up 2014

Food groups	Number	Percent
Cereals	1197	99.8
Roots/Tubers	1097	91.4
Legumes/Pulse	745	62.1
Milk/Milk Products	201	16.8
Eggs	147	12.3
Liver/Beef/Poultry/Mutton/Offal	91	7.6
Fish/Seafood	735	61.3
Oil/Fat	1174	97.8
Sugar/Honey	468	39.0
Fruits	579	48.3
Vegetables	973	81.1
N[1]	**1,200**	

[1]N is the number of households included in the sample.

Table 16.2: Percent distribution of households by number of food groups the foods consumed from

Final Follow-up 2014

Food groups	Number	Percent
2	22	1.8
3	105	8.8
4	215	17.9
5	273	22.8
6	226	18.8
7	172	14.3
8	114	9.5
9	55	4.6
10	15	1.3
11	3	0.3
Total	**1,200**	**100.0**

Table 16.3: Mean number of days that a household consumed foods from a specific group in the previous week

Final Follow-up 2014

Food groups	Number of days
Any kind of milk	1.57
Liquids other than plain water or milk	1.17
Creals	7.00
Egg	1.06
Fish	4.13
Poultry	0.51
Meat/Beef	0.12
Vegetables/green leafy vegetables	6.03
Pulses	1.39
Fruits	2.72
Others	2.71

17 Nutritional status of children

In the final follow-up, as in the mid follow-up and the baseline, height and weight of children aged 0-59 months were measured using weighing scales and measuring boards. The weighing scales, branded as Unseals, were lightweight bathroom-type scales with a digital screen designed and manufactured under the authority of UNICEF. The measuring boards were the ones designed and manufactured by a company in the USA. Each interviewing team carried two weighing scales and one measuring board. The

height of children younger than 24 months were measured by laying them down on the board, while that of older children were measured by making them stand on the board The interviewers were adequately trained on how to take the height and weight measures of children. They were also strictly supervised to ensure that they obtained and recorded the measures correctly.

A child's age, weight and height were combined to provide the three key indices of nutritional status: weight for age, height for age and height for weight. The child's age was determined from the health card if available. In case the health card was not available, the interviewer calculated the age of the child, asking about the Bengali month and year in which the child was born.

The positive change in the height and weight of children with respect to age is an indication of their health and well-feeding. Inadequate food supply is one of the major factors that lead to malnutrition among children. In a well-nourished population there is a statistically predictable distribution of children of a given age with respect to height and weight. The nutritional status of children in the survey was analyzed by calculating a score called Z-score defined as a standardized deviation (SD) of an anthropometric measurement (such as height or weight for a given age) of a child from its median in the WHO Child Growth Standards. A child is considered to be malnourished if the child is below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) for an index. A child below -3SD is considered to be severely malnourished, while a child between -2SD and -3SD is considered to be moderately malnourished.

The analysis in the follow-up was based on 563 children aged 0-59 months, for whom complete and plausible anthropometric data were collected. Table 17.1a and Figure 16.1 show the percentages of children who were classified as malnourished in the follow-up according to the height-for-age, weight-for-height and weight-for-age indices, by sex. Table 17.1a also contains the 95% confidence intervals

The children's nutritional status is considered a prime indicator of impact of an IFAD (funded) project. This is because the socio-economic benefits of a developmental project are assumed to be nowhere better reflected than in the nutritional status of the children of the target population.

In the final follow-up, over 40% of children under-five years of age were found to be short for their age, or stunted (<-2SD), suffering from chronic malnutrition; about 6% underweight for their height, or wasted (<-2SD), suffering from acute (current) malnutrition; and about 40% underweight for their age, suffering from chronic or acute malnutrition, or both. There were little or no variations in the proportions for stunting and underweight between the male and female children. The variations showing the proportion for wasting higher among male (7%) than female (3%) children should be treated with caution, since it is an unreliable indicator of malnutrition, depending on the current situations.

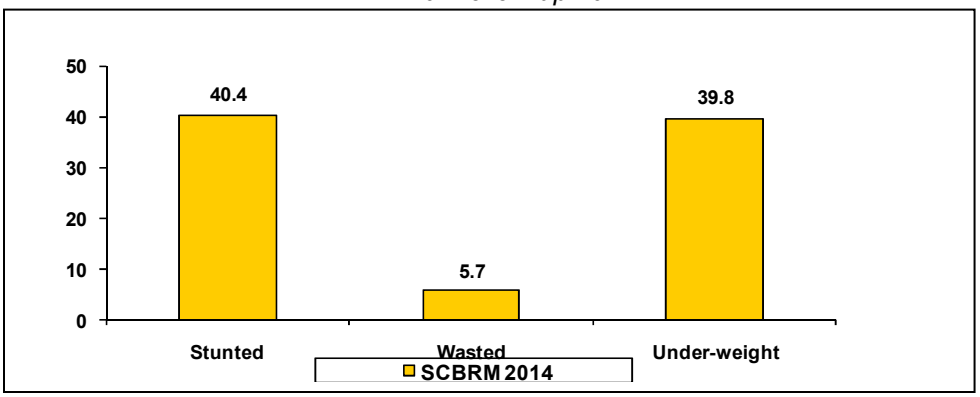
Table 17.1a: Percentage of under-five children classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices by sex Final Follow-up 2014

Anthropometric indices	**Sex of the children**		**Total (95% confidence interval**
	Male	**Female**	
Chronic malnutrition (height-for-age < -2SD)/stunted	41.1	39.8	40.4 (37-44)
Acute malnutrition (weight-for-height < -2SD)/wasted	7.3	4.1	5.7 (4-7)
Underweight (weight-for-age < -2SD)/underweight	39.5	40.1	39.8 (36-44)
N[1]	**344**	**342**	**686**

[1]*N is the number of children measured in the sample.*

Figure 16.1: Malnutrition status among under-five children

Final Follow-up 2014



If judged by the continual declines in the indicators of malnutrition, there have been gradual improvements in the health status of children under-five years of age in the project area. As shown in Table 17.1b, while 57% of children under-five were short for their age, or stunted (<2SD) in the baseline, the proportion decreased to 48% in the mid follow-up and then to 40% in the final follow-up, revealing pronounced declines in prevalence of malnutrition in children in the project area since the base line. Similar evidence of declining trends was notable with the proportions for underweight and wasting, the underweight proportion decreasing from 59% to 40% and the wasting proportion from 15% to 6%. The declining trends were almost equally evident among both male and female children, upholding the reliability of the estimates of malnutrition obtained in the surveys. The decreases in malnutrition may be taken in part, if not entirely, as an impact of the project benefits.

Table 17.1b: Percentage of under-five children classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices by sex among the surveys

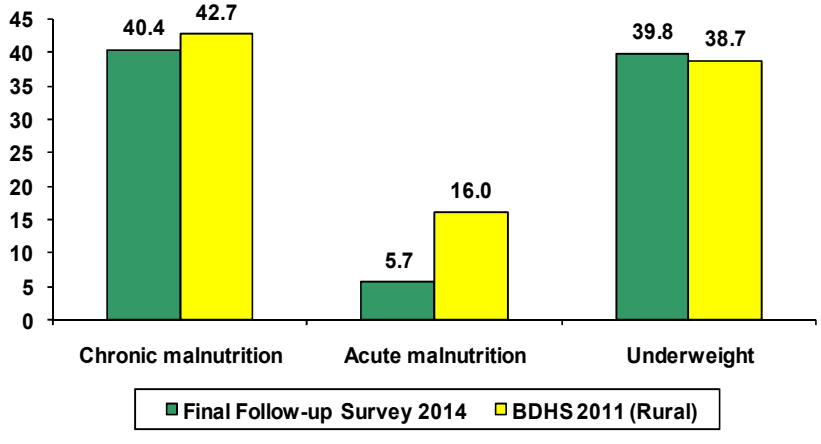
Anthropometric indices	Sex of the children						Total (95% confidence interval)		
	Male			Female					
	Base-line 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow- up 2014	Base-line 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014	Base-line 2006	Mid Follow-up 2010	Final Follow-up 2014
Chronic malnutrition (height-for-age <-2SD)/stunted	56.0	48.6	41.1	57.6	47.2	39.8	56.7 (54- 60)	47.9 (45-51)	40.4 (37-44)
Acute malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2SD)/wasted	17.7	16.0	7.3	12.7	14.7	4.1	15.3 (13-18)	15.4 (13-18)	5.7 (4-7)
Underweight (weight-for-age <-2SD)/under-weight	58.8	55.6	39.5	58.4	53.5	40.1	58.6 (56-62)	54.6 (51-58)	39.8 (36-44)
N[1]	**524**	**469**	**344**	**502**	**462**	**342**	**1026**	**931**	**686**

[1]*N is the number of children measured in the sample.*

Figure 16.2 presents a comparison of the anthropometric estimates obtained from the final follow-up with those of the rural sample of the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2011. The comparison was appropriate in that the SCBRM project consisted of rural areas.

There were virtually no variations in the stunted and underweight proportions of children between the final follow-up and the BDHS 2011 rural sample. The stunted proportion was only slightly different 40% in the final follow-up than 43% in the BDHS rural sample, while the underweight proportion was slightly different 40% in the final follow-up than 39% in the BDHS rural sample. Thus it seems that the SCBRM project was successful to have an impact enough to bring down the levels of chronic and overall levels of malnutrition in the project population to the rural national averages. However, the proportion of wasted children (depending on the current situations), found significantly lower in the final follow-up (6%) than in the BDHS rural sample (16%), is a temporary phenomenon and may not be reflecting the real variations in the level of malnutrition between the two surveys.

. Figure 16.2: Comparison of anthropometric results between the Final Follow-up 2014 and **the rural sample of BDHS 2011**



Annexure-V

Summary of Impact study (Using MPAT)- done by SCBRMP & IFAD

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 11 : The score table of the MPAT Survey

Indicators	Scores on components				Scores on Sub-components		
	Sunamganj	**Habiganj +Netrokona**	**Differences**	**Indicator Sub Components**	**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

Indicators	Scores on components				Scores on Sub-components		
	Sunamganj	**Habiganj +Netrokona**	**Differences**	**Indicator Sub Components**	**Sunamganj**	**Hobigonj +Netrokona**	**Differences**
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

Annexure-VI

Biodiversity and Livelihood Impact Study

The FRS project has been designed to monitor fish catch, bio-diversity and livelihoods of the fisheries component of the Sunamganj Community Based Resources Management Project (SCBRMP) in six Upazilas of Sunamganj district (Sunamganj Sadar, South Sunamganj, Derai, Jamalgonj, Biswambherpur and Tahirpur). The FRS project is being implemented through a MoA between the WorldFish and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of Bangladesh and funded through CBRMP. The core project (CBRMP) started its operation in 2003 and it is an 11 years project supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The objective of the project is to generate impact information on community based initiatives specially Beel User Groups (BUGs) in the fisheries component of the SCBRMP. This will cover changes in fish catch, improvement of biodiversity and livelihood gains of the fisher households. Detailed objectives of this project component are:

i) Assess the impact of community based fisheries of SCBRMP on fish catch (by volume and value) and biodiversity through a regular catch survey at 60 sites;
ii) Estimate and simulate sustainable level of yield with corresponding fishing effort and develop management models for scaling up;
iii) Livelihood impact analysis of BUG members in *beel* fisheries in 25 sites; and
iv) Disseminate findings to a wider level of national and international audience.

1. Biodiversity Report

The SCBRMP water bodies are located in deeply flooded areas of the Sunamganj district, so all adjacent water bodies connected during monsoon were in fact treated as a single cluster. The FRS project targeted to work in 60 randomly selected water bodies of the SCBRMP. There are four types of water bodies included in this list for monitoring i.e. small *beels* (less than 8.09 hectares), bigger *beels* (more than 8.09 hectares) and river sections and confined ponds. Formal and informal meetings were conducted with SCBRMP fisheries component for choosing water body selection criteria and sampling methodology. For monitoring in the FRS project, 60 water bodies have been randomly selected (30 water bodies in the first round and 15 water bodies in the second phase and 15 water bodies in 3rd) of which 10 are in Sunamganj-Sadar, 12 in South-Sunamganj, 13 water body in Derai Upazila, 7 in Jamalganj, 9 in Biswambharpur and 4 in Tahirpur. Besides 5 controls water bodies also have been selected in five Upazilas to compare findings from project water bodies. Each Research Assistant was assigned a certain number of water bodies for monitoring work and supervision according to the remoteness and complexity of the water body.

The *haor beel* fisheries, as a source of income and employment for the rural poor can hardly be emphasized enough. Fishing is a key livelihood opportunity for thousands of households in *haor* areas and plays an important part in food security and poverty alleviation. In the past, the management of *haor* fishery has often excluded poor fishers and encouraged leaseholders to effectively 'mine' resources at non-sustainable levels of exploitation. To address these concerns, the CBRMP is implementing its activities in Sunamganj district of Bangladesh. The Fisheries Research Support Project (FRSP) has been designed to determine the relationship between management practices implemented under the Fisheries component of CBRMP and impacts on biodiversity.
Fish catch monitoring studies have been carried out in these 60 water bodies where fisheries are important and this report presents a consolidated result of the analysis carried out so far. The main findings include:

- Fisheries production – by water body and species
- Annual variation of production at water body level

- Comparison with national production
- Distribution of production at water body level
- Production variation through open and organized catch
- Gear efficiency and production
- Catch composition and major contributing species
- Impact on Biodiversity at water body level
- Status of Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable species in CBRMP sites

Fisheries production was measured in terms of organized catch (bulk catches made by organized groups) and open catch monitoring (individual catches during flooding season) to validate the total catch at each water body. The total fish catch was found at nearly 290 tons in all monitored sites (project) in 2013-14 of which organized and open catches comprised 48% and 52% respectively. The main effective factors that positively influence production from open catch may be habitat type (e.g., river, haor beel), water extension during monsoon, observing closed fishing seasons, developing fish sanctuaries, controlling & removing destructive fishing gears, controlling fisher access & fishing effort, higher species diversity, presence of professional fishers around water bodies and fisher's density.

National production (Kg/ha) of River and Beel fishery were considerably comparable with production from River and Beel fishery under CBRMP sites. National production of River fishery reported 180, 162, 180, 169 and 171 Kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively and at the same time production from only River fishery in CBRMP sites were found 192, 199, 267, 199 and 192 Kg/ha respectively. Simultaneously, national production of only Beel fisheries were reported 616, 694, 615, 714 and 746 Kg/ha in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively whilst, production from only Beel fisheries (pooled both open and organized catch) in CBRMP sites were found 663 kg/ha, 659 kg/ha, 720 kg/ha, 670 kg/ha, 670 kg/ha and 701kg/hac in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. A total of 139 species of fish and prawn were recorded from both open and manor catches in 2013-14 of which 120 species was recorded in open catch and 131 species was recorded in major catch. Both open catch and major catch reveiled that Abua nodi, Langol kata, Thapna group jalmahal, Aung Gung, Basker khal, Tedala Huglia Chatol, Sonduika, Chatal Udaytara, Urail beel, Matian Haur Jolmohal, Boiragimara beel, Ghotghatia nodi, Digha Kochma Beel and Sudam Khali River are the home of highest biodiversity.

A total of 131 species of fish and prawn were recorded from Major catch in 2013-14 and number of species caught in the harvesting sites in 2013-14 revealed that the maximum number of species (83) were found in the Abua nodi, Tedala Hoglia Chatol (81), Boiragimara (69), Chatol Udaytara (68), Meda Prokashito Kachma (68), Aislauni (64), Thapna group jalmahal (63), Matian Haor Jalmohal (63), Urail beel (62), Aung gung (60), Langol Kata Ojur Beel (60), Basker Khal (60), Sonduika (59), Dewtan Beel (58) and Ghotghotia (58).The present study reveals that total number of species varies from 19 to 83 at the study sites which also highly correlation with the catch monitoring results.

Analysis of open catch reveals that 20 main species contributed to the maximum proportion of the catch, all together contributing 73%, 75%, 77%, 80%, 77.54%, 73.61% and 74.36% in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. Annual contributions of all other species were 27%, 25%, 23%, 20%, 22.46%, 26.39% and 25.64% in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

Annual catch reveals that 20 main species contributed to the maximum proportion of the catch, all together contributing 73%, 75%, 77%, 80%, 77.54%, 73.61% and 76.40% in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. Annual contributions of all other species were 27%, 25%, 23%, 20%, 22.46, 26.39% and 23.60% in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. The percentage compositions of catches of 20 main species in 2013-14 are presented in figure 12.b. The present study reveals that Jatputi, Boal, Chapila, Rui, Gol Chanda, Kalibaus, Gura Icha, Tit Puti, Baila, Meni and Bojuri Tengra are the highest resilient species in haor areas. These 11 species contributed by 43%, 49%, 51%, 61%, 48.85%, 53.38% and 52.38% in 2007-08,

2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. Jatputi was the highest contributor species in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and contributed 11.6%, 11.26%, 21.03%, 13.73%, 16.52% and 14.37% respectively. Whilist Boal was the highest contributed species in 2010-11 and contributed 16.69% of the total production.

Analysis of open catch in 2013 reveals that Jatputi (*Puntius sophore*), Taki (*Channa punctatus*), Kalibaus *(Labeo calbasu),* Meni (*Nandus nandus*), Koi (*Anabas testudineous*), Tengra (*Mystus vittatus*), Chapila (*Gudusia chapra*), Boal (*Wallago attu*), Tit puti *(Puntius ticto)* Gura Icha *(Nematopalaemon tenuipes) and* Goinna (*Labeo gonius*) and contributed to 10.27%, 8.38%, 6.49%, 6.28%, 4.69%, 3.86%, 3.39%, 3.24%, 3.118%, 2.75% and 2.63% of overall catches, respectively. The study reveals that Jatputi is one of the resilient successor breeders' species in 2013. Abundance of fish species increased significantly at water body level and species diversity (range '30 to 83 species') were found at 83% sites in 2008, which increased at 97% sites in 2013. ***Table- 10*** presents number of species found at different water bodies during study periods.

Table 10. Number of species recorded at monitored water bodies during study periods.

Name of Upazila	Name of the Beel	Number of species							Comments
		Year 1 (2007-08)	Year 2 (2008-09)	Year-3 (2009-10)	Year-4 (2010-11)	Year-5 (2011-12)	Year-6 (2012-13)	Year-7 (2013-14)	
Sadar	Langol Kata	50	48	62	63	61	60	60	Upwards
	Boiragimara	58	60	61	61	63	62	69	Upwards
	Aung Gung	34	35	40	42	52	62	60	Upwards
	Urail Beel	32	52	52	53	61	62	62	Upwards
	Aislauni	42	42	43	44	45	51	64	Upwards
	Chota Beel	29	34	36	41	46	45	46	Upwards
	Lalpurer Jai	32	35	37	38	39	39	45	Upwards
	Kaima Beel Koiya Beel (NWB)				50	53	52	53	
	Noldegha Bandor Kona* (NWB)				44	41	37	40	Downwards
South Sunamganj	Babonpai	25	39	43	57	56	54	55	Upwards
	Tedala Huglia Chatol	41	43	59	61	64	79	81	Upwards
	Chatol Udaytara	38	54	56	67	68	67	68	Upwards
	Nitai Goan	26	27	29	35	46	47	47	Upwards
	Pachgachiya	29	31	39	41	43	44	44	Upwards
	Moinpur Beel	30	32	32	39	49	49	55	Upwards
	Srinathpurer Dhola	-	20	32	34	37	38	38	Upwards
	Kochua Goan	21	35	42	40	41	41	43	Upwards
	Chinamara Beel	16	33	36	42	43	42	46	Upwards
	Terazani Balir Dubi	36	50	48	49	51	51	53	Upwards
	84/8, Surma Nodi* (NWB)				40	41	44	30	Upwards
	Rajghori Beel (NWB)					35	40	40	
Derai	Boro Medi	38	39	46	49	50	55	57	Upwards
	Guza Beel (NWB)				51	48	49	54	
	Najar Dighi (NWB)				23	23	32	37	
	Medha Prokashito Kachma Beel (NWB				57	57	56	68	
	Juripanjuri Beel (NWB)				46	47	45	45	
	Bogadia Beel (NWB)					41	42	43	
	Roa Beel (NWB)					18	27	32	

Name of Upazila	Name of the Beel	Number of species							Comments
		Year 1 (2007-08)	Year 2 (2008-09)	Year-3 (2009-10)	Year-4 (2010-11)	Year-5 (2011-12)	Year-6 (2012-13)	Year-7 (2013-14)	
	Kunijuri Beel (NWB)					19	31	38	
Jamalganj	Sonduikka Group Jalmahal	32	45	53	55	55	59	59	Upwards
	Dewtan Beel	16	42	48	50	52	58	58	Upwards
	Basker Khal	40	48	51	57	60	60	60	Upwards
	Lomba beel Gol Beel		30	36	42	43	49	55	Upwards
	Basker Beel o Jolsuker Beel (NWB)				53	56	55	55	
	Dhola Pakna Jalmahal				39	43	43	52	
	Kaldohor* Beel (NWB)				40	34	46	48	Upwards
Biswambharpur	Moni Kamarer Kuri	31	38	37	45	45	46	45	Upwards
	Sudam Khali River	36	32	50	52	53	56	56	Upwards
	Ghotghatia Nodi	31	32	38	54	56	58	58	Upwards
	Tiar Beel Lomba Beel Gool Beel	14	27	42	46	47	51	52	Upwards
	Abua Prokashito Nainda Nodi	28	48	68	71	74	82	83	Upwards
	Tinbila Beel (NWB)				36	38	38	37	
	Pondua beel* (NWB)				40	51	37	37	Downwards
	Gazaria (NWB)					30	55	57	
	Lomba Beel Group Fishery (NWB)					28	45	46	
	Sonatola Kaikar Dair (NWB)					29	41	41	
Tahirpur	Thapna Group Jalmahal	32	53	57	58	59	62	63	Upwards
	Choto Khal Boro Khal	17	44	46	52	53	54	54	Upwards
	Issubpurer Khal	10	-	11	26	32	30	47	Upwards
	Digha Kochma Beel (NWB)	-	-	-	52	54	56	57	Upwards
	Matian Haor Jalmahal (NWB)	-	-	-	56	57	61	63	Upwards
	Horuar beel o lomba beel* (NWB)	-	-	-	61	61	46	47	Downwards

NWB = New monitored sites; * Control sites

Using IUCN status and based on open catch of 7 Critically Endangered species, 7 (*Clupisoma garua, Labeo pangusia, Puntius sarana, Rita rita and Tor tor and E. vacha*) found in the Abua nodi in 2013 which reveals that Abua is the home of 'Critically Endangered' species. Besides Thapna, Sondukka, Kachma beel, Matian haor, Langol Kata, Boro Medi, Lomba beel, Tedala and Basker Khal are also the home of critically endangered species. In 2008 only four Critically Endangered species was found in the Abua and Sondukka, and only one Critically Endangered species (*Tor tor*) was found in Thapna Group Jalmohal.

The study clearly shows Abua nodi, Basker Khal, Boro Medi, Chatol, Langolkata, Sondukka, Thapna, Matian haor, Tedala, Lomba beel and Kachma beel are the habitat of Critically Endanger species.

Study reveals that six Endangered species namely; *Chaca chaca, Crosschelius lalius, Labeo bata, Notopterus chitala, Silonia sinondia and Rasbora elanga* appeared near to Critically Endangered in haor

areas and found only few water bodies.Table 11 presents the distributions of Critically Endangered species.

Table 11: Distributions of Critically Endangered species at water body level.

Name of species	Number of water bodies					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bagarius bagarius	2	2	3	2	0	3
Clupisoma garua	5	5	6	9	9	13
Eutropiichthys vacha	3	6	17	16	15	19
Labeo pangusia	1	2	1	3	1	2
Puntius sarana	10	4	22	18	22	30
Rita rita	12	2	10	7	6	7
Tor tor	1	7	2	2	3	4

Fifteen Endangered species was recorded during study period (*Badis badis, Botia dario, Chaca chaca, Channa marulius, Crosschelius latius, Ctenops nobilis, Labeo bata, Labeo calbasu, Labeo gonius, Mastacembelus armatus, Notopterus chitala, Ompak bimaculatus, Ompak pabda, Silonia silondia* and *Rasbora elanga*). Among 15 endangered species Abua nodi, Basker Khal, Thapna, Sondukka and Matian haor are the home of more than 10 endangered species.

Increasing trends of endangered species at water body level:

Among 15 Endangered species 10 species shows increasing trends during study periods (Table 7). However, the endangered species - *Rasbora elanga* found only in Babonpoi beel in 2008, species *Silonia sinondia* also appeared in Dewtan beel and Basker beel in 2010 and 2011, also appeared in Meda Prokashito and Haruar beel in 2012, Abua and Matian Haor in 2013. The other Endandered species – *Crosschelius latius* also appeared in three beels in 2012 and 2013.

Study reveals that six Endangered species namely; *Chaca chaca, Crosschelius lalius, Labeo bata, Notopterus chitala, Silonia sinondia and Rasbora elanga* appeared near to Critically Endangered in haor areas and found only few water bodies.

Table 12: Status of Endangered species found at monitored sites during study periods.

Species name	Number of water bodies						Remarks
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Badis badis	14	21	20	33	25	29	Increasing trends
Botia dario	11	12	39	41	37	38	Increasing trends
Chaca chaca	5	2	9	5	5	11	Increasing trends
Channa marulius	16	15	28	28	32	39	Increasing trends
Ctenops nobilis	18	16	22	20	17	19	Increasing trends
Labeo bata	1	4	7	4	3	5	This species was found in one site in 2008 and 7 sites in 2010, 3 in 2012, however in 2013 found in five sites.
Labeo calbasu	16	19	40	35	35	46	Increasing trends
Labeo gonius	18	18	41	37	34	47	Increasing trends,
M. armatus	22	24	41	40	41	52	Increasing trends
N. chitala	4	2	6	4	4	5	This spcies was found in Basker Beel, Dhola Pakna JL, Horuar Beel, Juripanjuri, Meda Prokashito, Thapna Gr JL in

							2010, in 2011 and 2012 found in four sites, however in 2013 found in five sites.
O.bimaculatus	10	5	13	15	14	18	Increasing trends,
Ompak pabda	12	8	16	21	20	21	Increasing trends,
Silonia silondia	0	0	1	1	2	2	Found first time in Dewtan beel in 2010 and in Basker beel in 2011, Meda Prokashito beel and Horuar beel in 2012 and Matian and Abua in 2013, the species appeared as highly Endangered species in haor areas.
Rasbora elanga	1	0	0	0	0	0	The species was found only once in Babonpai beel in 2008 and appeared as highly Endangered species in Haor areas.
Crossochelius latius	0	0	0	1	3	3	This species was found in 2011 in one beel and in 2012 and 2013 in three beels, and appeared as highly Endangered species in Haor areas.

Income derived from fishing activities (organized catches) are influenced by several factors (marketing linkage, high valued species, grading, distance from urban market etc.) which were reflected in variations of average prices (Tk) per kg of fish. The highest value (Tk 188 per kg) was found at Bogadia beel in Derai; whilst Issubpurer Khal in Tahirpur had the lowest per kilogram value (Tk. 77 per kg). Using average value (Tk 126 per kg) in 2013-14, and by combining catches from project monitored sites (55 project water bodies) production (172 tons) were worth Tk 22 million in 2013.

This daily catch rates per fisher is an indicator of fish abundance, income and food security. Present study reveals that average daily catch rates per fisher also significantly increased in 2013 compared to 2008.

Present study reveals that fish sanctuaries provides shelter and protection of resources and shows a significant role in increasing biodiversity of fish species that might ensure resource sustainability at water body level. Scale up of sanctuary program will reduce climate change threats through protection, and also ensure stability of small nutritional fishes, and these are the main nutritional security of the poor people.

The data generated during the study period also provided an opportunity to explore the response of catch to effort based upon site comparisons. Biodiversity at most water bodies showed higher species richness and the profusion of species appeared somehow higher in haor beel and river habitats. Sites of similar habitats in non-project sites had a lower biodiversity. This data suggests that the majority of CBRMP sites showed considerably healthier biodiversity than water bodies outside project boundaries.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the analysis of monitoring data:

- Given the importance of fish sanctuary in increasing biodiversity scale up of sanctuary program will ensure resource sustainability, reduce climate change threats and stability in nutritional security of the poor people.
- Less potential water bodies in terms of productivity and water extent can be assessed for seasonal stocking with native species. This will enhance income of the participating communities and create more women involvement in the production process.
- The study clearly shows Abua nodi, Thapna, Sondukka, Kachma beel, Matian haor, Langol Kata, Boro Medi, Lomba beel, Tedala and Basker Khal are the habitat of Critically Endangered species, so attempts should be made for conservation.

- The CBRMP has been provided evidence that community-based resource management approaches aimed for haor areas are effective in different types of beels and rivers, resulting in enhancements fish production and biodiversity.

Technical Recommendations – Specific to Water body

The need to manage haor fisheries has accelerated in recent years as scientific evidence has shown increasing numbers of fisheries resources becoming overfished. The present study shows that at most monitored water bodies the combination of fish sanctuaries; closed seasons and gear bans result in upward trends for enhanced fisheries management. Based on fisheries management performance at water body level some technical recommendations are given in ***Table- 13.***

Table 13: Technical recommendations for each monitored site.

Name of Upazila	Name of Water body	Technical recommendation
Sunamganj Sadar	Langol Kata Ojur Beel	Overall fish production and biodiversity increased remarkably. However, catch rate in 2013 decreased. Advised to reduce high fishing pressure and management should continue accordingly. This water body also habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation.
	Boiragimara Beel	Fish production and biodiversity increased. Ghonnia is the main species in 2012. BUGs maintain very good sale value.
	Aung Gung	Acceptable catch rate (Kg/ha) observed during study period with minor changes. Biodiversity also upwards. Advised to continue accordingly.
	Urail Beel	Biodiversity increased significantly and upwards. The BUGs are advised to continue fishery management accordingly.
	Aislauni Prokashito Mitar Dubi	Biodiversity appeared sustainable. However, catch rate (Kg/ha) not increased accordingly. Catch rate through organized catch increased. Advised to reduce high fishing pressure.
	Chota Beel	Advised to strengthen management and reduce high fishing pressure through open catch and responsible organized catch.
	Lalpurer Jai and Gozaria Dair	Biodiversity increased. The BUGs are advised to establish an effective fish sanctuary for resource sustainability.
	Kaima Beel Koiya Beel	The water body appeared habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation.
	Noldigha Bandorkona*	Control site
South Sunamganj	Babonpai Beel	Biodiversity increased significantly. The BUGs are advised to repair fish sanctuary and also responsible fishing during flooding season.
	Tedala Hugliya Chatol	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) increased. Simultenously number of species also increased. Tbe BUGs are advised to continue accordingly.
	Chatol Udaytara	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) and biodiversity increased. This water body also habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation. The BUGs are advised to continue with similar fishing effort and responsible fishing. The BUG earn good amount of money from organized harvest (sale value Tk 145 per Kg of fish).
	Nitai Gaon	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) remain almost sameHowever, Biodiversity increased significantly. The BUG earn good amount of money from organized harvest (sale value Tk 154

Name of Upazila	Name of Water body	Technical recommendation
		per Kg of fish) . The BUGs are advised to establish fish sanctuary and responsible fishing.
	Pachgachia Beel	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) increased. Biodiversity also increased accordingly. However, biodiversity index decreased in recent year. The BUGs area advised to establish effective fish sanctuary and continue with responsible fishing especially for organized catch.
	Moinpur Beel Group	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) increased and biodiversity also increased and upwards. The BUGs are advised to establish permanent sanctuary and continue fishing accordingly.
	Srinathpurer Dhola	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) increased for both open and organized catches. Number of species increased significantly. The BUGs are advised to continue with similar fishing effort and responsible fishing.
	Kochua Gang	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) remain almost same for both open and organized catches. In contrast, number of species increased and also upwards. The BUGs are advised to increase fishing effort for open catch and responsible fishing or organized catch. Also advise to establish fish sanctuary.
	Chinamara Beel	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) increased significantly and for both open catch and organized catch. Biodiversity also increased significantly. The BUGs are advised to continue accordingly.
	Terazani Balir Dubi	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) increased significantly and for both open catch and organized catch. Biodiversity also increased significantly. The BUGs are advised to continue accordingly However, BUG might aim to get max profit from fish sale
	84/8 Surma Nodi*	Control site
Biswambharpur	Moni Kamarer Kuri	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) and biodiversity increased. However, the BUGs are advised to bring this site under stocking program as this is a large pond type water body.
	Sudam Khali River	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) and biodiversity increased. The BUGs are advised to continue accordingly.
	Ghotghatia Nodhi	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) decreased in 2012. However, biodiversity increased. The BUGs are advised to continue with slightly lower fishing intensity and responsible organized catch.
	Tiar Beel Lomba Beel Gool Beel	Overall production increased. The BUG earn good amount of money from small harvest (sale value Tk 131 per Kg of fish) and CBRMP management might plan to share this BUG's experience regarding fish sale to other BUGs.
	Abua Prokashito Nainada Nodi	The study noted the highest abundance of Kalibaus (*Labeo calbasu*) in this river. According to IUCN (2003) Kalibaus is an endangered species. The River also habitat of six Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation.
	Tinbila Beel	New water body
	Pondua Beel*	Control site
Jamalganj	Sonduikka Group Jalmahal	This water body also habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation.
	Dewtan Beel	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) remain same with little change for both open and organized catch. Biodiversity also increased. The BUGs are advised to slightly increase fishing effort and

Name of Upazila	Name of Water body	Technical recommendation
		continue organized catch accordingly.
	Basker Khal	Appear Sustainable Fishing. However, BUG might aim to get max profit from fish sale. This water body also habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation.
	Lomba Beel Gol Beel	Overall catch rate (Kg/ha) and number of species has increased. However, biodiversity index decreased in recent year. Advised to strengthen fishery management accordingly.
	Basker Beel O Jolsuker Beel	New water body and need more data support
	Dhola Pakna Jalmahal	Rich ecosystem and habitat of high value fish species (Boal, Kakibaus, Goina, Rui, Shol, Gazar, Boro baim, Pabda) as main contributor's species and the BUG earned good amount of money from sale (Tk 104 per Kg of fish). The BUGs are advised to continue accordingly.
	Kaldohor Beel*	Control site
Derai	Boro Medi Beel	Rich biodiversity and also habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation.
	Guza beel	New water body and need more data support.
	Najardighi Beel	New water body and need more data support.
	Medaprokashito Kochma beel	New water body and need more data support.
	Juripanjuri Beel	New water body and need more data support.
Tahirpur	Thapna Group Jalmahal	Overall production (Kg/ha) remain almost same with increased through organized catch. BUG might aim to get max profit from fish sale. This water body also habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so attempts should be made for their conservation.
	Choto Khal Boro Khal	The BUGs are advised to optimum and responsible harvest.
	Issubpurer Khal	Overall production (Kg/ha) remain same for both open and organized catches. BUG might aim to harvest more fish through organized catch.
	Digha Kochma Beel	High open catch and rich biodiversity. BUGs are advised to responsible harvest.
	Matian Haor Jalmahal	Rich biodiversity and high Organized catch. This water body also habitat of Critically Endangered fish species, so BUGs support should be made for biodiversity conservation.
	Horuar beel O lomba beel*	Control site.In fact naturally this water body shows higher Biodiversity and commercial fishes are the higher contributed species.

[Reference: Fifth Round Report of the FRSP on Fish Catch and Bio-diversity monitoring, SCBRMP-LGED/WorldFish- September 2014]

2. Livelihood Report

Third round livelihoods study prepared based on the comparative report of other accomplished impact monitoring changes over time, from baseline household profile information to third round monitoring has tried to identify livelihood indicators that enable CBRMP to understand how fisheries management programs impact upon the lives of the project participants from 2004 to 2012.

The WorldFish has been collecting data from the same sample of BUG member households that was randomly sampled in 2008 to make a comparison between the information of the two years; from the first round to second and third round monitoring. The WorldFish has intended to analyze this data and prepare a comprehensive report.

It was intended that the WorldFish will use the same set of sample households that had been drawn in the first round study from BUGs lists (prepared by SCBRMP). Initially, the samples had been drawn through a two-stage sampling. The first-stage sample consists of 25 BUGs selected by Linear Systematic Sampling and the second-stage sample consists of 125 BUG members selected by Simple Random Sampling from the members of the BUG selected in the first stage.

This framework was developed to guide the impact monitoring process by the IFAD review mission of the SCBRMP. The monitoring has considered to measure changes in the indicators over the project period. The WorldFish used the same questionnaire developed for the first round study to measure the present status of the livelihoods situation, giving maximum attention to securing comparability with the previous stage of monitoring.

Household income profile

After the inception of the project significant progress have been achieved in different fields of diversification of income. Household income has increased nearly three times compare to the much slower rate in national level income. The project area has made remarkable progress in the fisheries management and development of its infrastructure, especially in the development of paved roads. Most of the unions are well connected to the Upazilacenter and district headquarters through paved roads. The majority of project people are depends directly or indirectly on open water fisheries for its livelihood. Great success has been achieved in terms of increasing income from fishing. In all studies households were asked to estimate their income from different sources for the 12 months prior to the survey. It has been observed that natural resources have always been the basis of the local economy in the Sunamganj *haor* areas. This part of the report provides a preview of the general household income contributed from different economic activities. Each, income activity represent the total percentage of households' income derived from each particular source, in which contribution from fishing is highest in all studies. In 2012 the second highest income came from agriculture related activities followed by non-agricultural labor and fish related trading, whereas in 2004 the second highest income came from nonagricultural labor.

It is revealed that average income increased by about 28% from 2010 livelihoods study whereas, income increased by 180% compare with base income in among the participating households. Fishing is the income source with the highest contribution in all study periods but there are differences amongst the other categories. ***Table 14***reveals that in 2004, 43% of income derived from fishing but in 2012, 27% income contributed from fishing which is about 76% higher than the base year. Current table also describe proportionate contribution of other sources of households' income. This scenario has been changed due to better access to resources, development of human capital, access to services and engagement in income activities. Comparative incomes in differ study years are shown in **figure 21.**

***Table 14*: Average household Income (Taka) of different categories by sources**

Source of income	2004 Total(n=125)		2008 Total(n=125)		2010 Total(n=125)		2012 Total(n=125)	
		%		%		%		%
Fishing	16,314	43	18653	30	21184	25	28725	27
Agriculture labor	4,392	12	4151	7	7157	9	10957	10
Non-agriculture labor	4,791	13	6183	10	9447	11	15232	14
Handicrafts/petty trade	2,739	7	2923	5	3278	4	4995	5
Fish and fish related trading	1680	4	1468	2	7795	9	8155	8
Income from Major Fishing	0	0	1133	2	2593	3	3115	3
Aquaculture	0	0	201	0	24	0	376	0
Business	2,038	5	3002	5	1240	1	800	1

Service (private/NGO/government)	1,233	3	1511	3	2584	3	3477	3
Sale of goats/sheep, poultry birds, milk and eggs	1,889	5	2839	5	3125	4	3447	3
Sale of agricultural by products and other assets	166	0	988	2	120	0	827	1
Remittances	1,320	3	1688	3	320	0	4680	4
Previous savings	0	0	640	1	2486	3	0	0
Agricultural income	0	0	7556	12	13979	17	14680	14
Other (Boat, rickshaw, carpenter, mason and maid)	1458	4	8353	13	7943	10	7328	7
Overall	38,020	100	61287	100	83275	99	106794	100

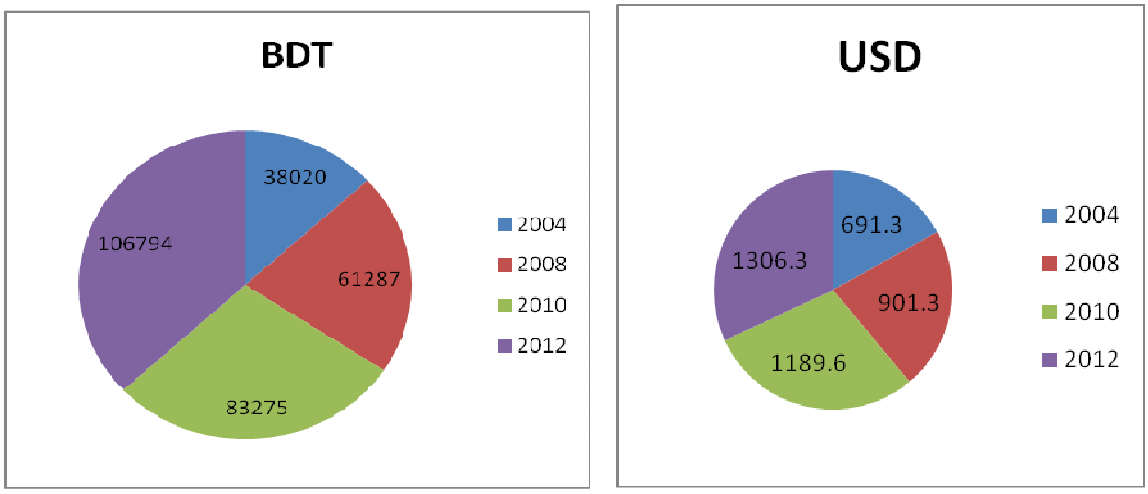


Figure 21: Comparative incomes in different study years

Role of Social and Human Capital in Livelihoods

Membership in local institutions is positively correlated with wealth across all the defined membership categories within the community, especially membership in integrated projects like CBRMP. Present data shows that empowerment of general members have been shifted positively.Membership in BUG shows enhance ownership of resources, better empowerment in the society and improved status in the community. Women of participating households got more mobility to other financial places/institutions (Market/Bazaar, Banks and Waterbodies) than the first round survey.

The CBRMP has been continuously following community approaches (involving fisher and other non fisher) poor households, thus allowing increased numbers of waterbodies to increased number of fisher households in the project area. Increased participation provided access services and better linkages with government authorities and CBOs itself. Higher literacy levels are strongly correlated with the ability to utilize an increased number of services and can possibly be associated with better living conditions and higher status as well. Lack of transportation and communication is one of the main problems in Haor area to access to educational institutions. The CBRMP interventions has established better road networks at the village level compare to the pre project period. In primary level overall schooling rate increased about 5% whereas, education above class V experienced an increase of around 3%. During baseline survey to statistics of 2012 enrollment to school has gradually increased and the proportion of old age and children below age 5 remain almost similar.

Productive assets

Use of total land holding (per household) is bigger in Sunamganj district than the national average which is 0.83 acres (Statistical Pocket Book 2008). Average homestead area is also higher among sample households than the national average of 7 decimals per holding. The current study data revealed that owner-operated area has reduced by about 7 decimals, while homestead area has increase by about 2 decimals per households, sharecropped area per household increased by about 20 decimals compare to base year. Average pond size has remained same within the project period. All categories of people used to cultivate portions of land from local landlords. As most of them do not cultivate their own land, they usually give their land out on one year fixed lease or to sharecroppers. Some of them are absentee land owners who reside in the district town. Although housing is considered to be a productive asset, the present study did not analyze the overall quality of housing, because in the study quality of housing has determined by household materials. Average area of dwelling increased by 27 sqft from the base year, wall material also improved as house with tin material has increase from 6% to 29% and brick was also increased in about 3% compare with the base year. Currently about 90% households has tin roof, 4% has brick roof, which is significantly higher than the base year.

Due to ecological conditions, pond fish culture is not common in the project area and only 15% of households own a pond or ditches (frequently submersed by flood water). Ponds are owned mostly by non fisher households, and unlike other parts of the country. About 59% households have access to livestock which is the preferred rearing activity at the household and adjacent area, while in 2004, 42% households had livestock. The study also reveals that luxury assets such as radio, television, gold and mobile phone has increased notably. Assets such as fishing nets, mobile phones, ornaments, furniture (beds/chair/tables/showcase), radios, televisions, and bicycles are most commonly held by households. Comparing four sets of data from the BUG members' households, there are positive changes in most of the items. On the other hand fishing net and boat ownership decreased within project period.

Food Security

Achieving the MDG targets securing food security for the poor is a prime task for all development projects. In this connection project provided development services improved food security status of the sample households. About 64.8% has no food crisis at all throughout the year and 31.2% households' food shortage 1-3 months in a year which reflects that about 42.4% households have better food security.While, baseline reported, only 12% had no food crisis throughout the year and 80% households' had food shortage for 1-3 months in a year which reflected that about 15% households had better food security.In fact, *haor* area food insecurity depends on the intensity of flash flood which causes crop damage. The number of months affected by flood determines whether the household will have sufficient food or not.

The livelihoods monitoring of BUG members has been carried out to presents an array of multiple and overlapping vulnerabilities for the fisher community in CBRMP. So far description of information suggest better livelihood situation in the project area however, to achieve sustainable poverty reduction need long term comprehensive development programs supported by government agencies.

[Reference: HOUSEHOLD BASELINE REPORT OF BEEL USER GROUP (BUG) MEMBERS-2007 AND THIRD ROUND LIVELIHOOD IMPACT MONITORING REPORT OFBEEL USER GROUP (BUG) MEMBER-2012**]**

Annexure-VII (a)

Opinion of SCBRMP Stakeholder workshop of Sunamgonj Sadar Upazila

1. Participants:
   i) Community people – 26
   ii) Union Parishad member/Chairman/vice chairman- 0
   iii) Line department -0
   iv) Others – 0
   Total -26

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Sunamganj Sadar Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
a) Infrastructure									
Village Road									
	Number increased	1	4	3	12	6	23	16	62
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	2	7.7	12	46	12	46
	Poverty: Reduced	1	4	7	27	13	50	5	19
	Mobility of people increased	1	4	2	7.7	8	31	15	58
	Mode of transport increased	2	8	3	12	10	38	11	42
	Transportation cost reduced	2	8	6	23	10	38	8	31
	Travelling time reduced	0	0	3	12	11	42	12	46
	All season travelling improved	0	0	6	23	9	35	11	42
	Day-night travelling improved	0	0	6	23	8	31	12	46
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	0	0	7	27	13	50	6	23
	Social security increased	2	8	4	15	12	46	8	31
	Value of land/resource base increased	0	0	4	15	8	31	13	50
	Employment increased	1	4	6	23	12	46	7	27
	Excess to healthcare facilities increased	1	4	4	15	13	50	8	31
	Excess to education facilities increased	1	4	2	7.7	15	58	8	31
	Mobility increased to market	0	0	6	23	15	58	5	19
	Innovation: New technology	0	0	8	31	11	42	7	27
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	5	19	11	42	10	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	7	27	9	35	10	38
Tubu well									
	Number increased	0	0	4	15	11	42	11	42
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	4	15	12	46	10	38
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	7	27	15	58	4	15
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	6	23	16	62	4	15
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	1	3.8	17	65	8	31
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	4	3	12	13	50	9	35
Latrine									
	Number increased	0	0	3	12	8	31	15	58
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	5	19	13	50	8	31
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	9	35	12	46	5	19
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	11	42	11	42	4	15
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	12	13	50	10	38

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Sunamganj Sadar Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	2	8	2	7.7	12	46	10	38
b) Fisheries									
	Access to resource base: Increased	0	0	2	7.7	13	50	11	42
	Access of women to resources: increased	0	0	5	19	10	38	11	42
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	4	15	13	50	9	35
	Production/Income increased	0	0	3	12	18	69	5	19
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	8	31	13	50	5	19
	Social acceptance of BUGs increased	0	0	3	12	12	46	11	42
	Water body developed by the project	1	4	2	7.7	11	42	12	46
	Innovation: New/improved technology	1	4	8	31	12	46	5	19
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	5	19	12	46	9	35
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	2	8	8	31	7	27	9	35
c) Agriculture									
	Access to technology: Increased	0	0	6	23	11	42	9	35
	Agriculture infrastructural facilities increased	1	4	6	23	14	54	5	19
	Access of women to technology : Increased	2	8	7	27	11	42	6	23
	Access of poor to technology : Increased	1	4	3	12	16	62	6	23
	Use of fellow land increased	2	8	6	23	11	42	7	27
	Production/Income increased	0	0	4	15	13	50	9	35
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	11	**42**	12	46	3	12
	Innovation: New/improved technology	1	4	8	31	13	50	4	15
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	6	23	12	46	8	31
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	3	12	5	19	11	42	7	27
d) Livestock									
	Access to technology Increased	2	8	7	27	11	42	6	23
	Targeting : Access of poor people	3	12	4	15	13	50	6	23
	Production/income increased	2	8	5	19	15	58	4	15
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	8	31	13	50	5	19
	Innovation: New/improved technology	2	8	10	38	9	35	5	19
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	6	23	10	38	10	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	2	8	9	35	7	27	8	31
e) Institution/MF									
	Targeting : Access to loan of poor people	0	0	1	3.8	7	27	18	69
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	5	19	15	58	6	23
	New IGA increased	1	4	9	35	11	42	5	19
	Innovation: New/improved technology	2	8	11	42	8	31	5	19
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	12	13	50	10	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	4	15	6	23	9	35	7	27

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Sunamganj Sadar Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
f) Gender									
	Access of women to livelihood facilities increased	0	0	6	23	11	42	9	35
	Women income increased	0	0	11	42	7	27	8	31
	Women access to new technologies increased	2	8	8	31	12	46	4	15
	Women mobility increased	0	0	6	23	12	46	8	31
	Women voice increased	0	0	6	23	9	35	11	42
	Women access to decision in home and society increased	0	0	6	23	12	46	8	31
	Participation/role of women in institution improved	4	15	7	27	9	35	6	23
g) Scope of Replication									
	Within project area	0	0	7	27	10	38	9	35
	Beyond project area	11	42	4	15	7	27	4	15
h) Partnership									
	Scope of involvement increased	0	0	4	15	13	50	9	35
	Cooperation increased	0	0	5	19	15	58	6	23
	People benefited	0	0	3	12	14	54	9	35
	Project benefited in service delivery	0	0	2	7.7	9	35	8	31
	Line department benefited in service delivery	0	0	4	15	14	54	8	31
How you rate the project performance (Overall rating)		0	0	1	3.8	9	35	16	62

Annexure-VII (b)

Opinion of SCBRMP Stakeholder workshop of Bishwamberpur Upazila

1. Participants:
   i) Community people – 24
   ii) Union Parishad member/Chairman/vice chairman- 0
   iii) Line department -0
   iv) Others – 0
   Total -24

Activity/ Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking) Bishwamberpur Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
a) Infrastructure									
Village Road									
	Number increased	0	0	1	4	10	42	13	54
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	1	4	11	46	12	50
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	2	8	16	67	6	25
	Mobility of people increased	0	0	1	4	14	58	9	38
	Mode of transport increased	0	0	2	8	14	58	8	33
	Transportation cost reduced	0	0	6	25	14	58	4	17
	Travelling time reduced	0	0	4	17	7	29	13	54
	All season travelling improved	0	0	2	8	10	42	12	50
	Day-night travelling improved	0	0	2	8	13	54	9	38
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	0	0	3	13	13	54	8	33
	Social security increased	0	0	4	17	13	54	7	29
	Value of land/resource base increased	0	0	2	8	6	25	16	67
	Employment increased	0	0	3	13	13	54	8	33
	Excess to healthcare facilities increased	0	0	5	21	8	33	11	46
	Excess to education facilities increased	0	0	3	13	10	42	11	46
	Mobility increased to market	0	0	5	21	8	33	11	46
	Innovation: New technology	0	0	4	17	15	63	5	21
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	13	14	58	7	29
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	2	8	14	58	8	33
Tubu well									
	Number increased	0	0	2	8	12	50	10	42
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	1	4	13	54	10	42
	Water diseases decreased		0		0		0		0
	Innovation: New/improved technology	1	4	2	8	13	54	8	33
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	4	17	11	46	9	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	2	8	13	54	9	38
Latrine									
	Number increased	0	0	1	4	11	46	12	50

Activity/ Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Bishwamberpur Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	3	13	13	54	8	33
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	5	21	14	58	5	21
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	5	21	15	63	4	17
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	2	8	15	63	7	29
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	4	17	15	63	5	21
b) Fisheries									
	Access to resource base: Increased	0	0	3	13	13	54	8	33
	Access of women to resources: increased	0	0	2	8	13	54	9	38
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	2	8	14	58	8	33
	Production/Income increased	0	0	2	8	11	46	11	46
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	2	8	13	54	9	38
	Social acceptance of BUGs increased	0	0	2	8	12	50	10	42
	Water body developed by the project	0	0	2	8	12	50	10	42
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	1	4	15	63	8	33
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	2	8	13	54	9	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	4	3	13	15	63	5	21
c) Agriculture									
	Access to technology: Increased	0	0	3	13	14	58	7	29
	Agriculture infrastructural facilities increased	0	0	5	21	12	50	7	29
	Access of women to technology : Increased	1	4	6	25	10	42	7	29
	Access of poor to technology : Increased	0	0	3	13	9	38	12	50
	Use of fellow land increased	0	0	4	17	12	50	8	33
	Production/Income increased	0	0	3	13	15	63	6	25
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	3	13	15	63	6	25
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	3	13	16	67	5	21
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	4	17	14	58	6	25
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	5	21	13	54	6	25
d) Livestock									
	Access to technology Increased	1	4	3	13	13	54	7	29
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	4	2	8	12	50	9	38
	Production/income increased	1	4	1	4	16	67	6	25
	Poverty: Reduced	1	4	3	13	14	58	6	25
	Innovation: New/improved technology	1	4	3	13	15	63	5	21
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	1	4	1	4	13	54	9	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	2	8	15	63	7	29

Activity/ Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Bishwamberpur Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
e) Institution/MF									
	Targeting : Access to loan of poor people	0	0	2	8	11	46	11	46
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	3	13	16	67	5	21
	New IGA increased	0	0	3	13	9	38	12	50
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	3	13	16	67	5	21
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	2	8	15	63	7	29
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	4	17	14	58	6	25
f) Gender									
	Access of women to livelihood facilities increased	0	0	4	17	11	46	9	38
	Women income increased	0	0	1	4	15	63	8	33
	Women access to new technologies increased	0	0	3	13	12	50	9	38
	Women mobility increased	0	0	2	8	11	46	11	46
	Women voice increased	0	0	4	17	10	42	10	42
	Women access to decision in home and society increased	0	0	5	21	11	46	8	33
	Participation/role of women in institution improved	1	4	3	13	16	67	4	17
g) Scope of Replication									
	Within project area	1	4	1	4	12	50	10	42
	Beyond project area	2	8	2	8	8	33	12	50
h) Partnership									
	Scope of involvement increased	0	0	2	8	15	63	7	29
	Cooperation increased	0	0	4	17	14	58	6	25
	People benefited	0	0	3	13	10	42	11	46
	Project benefited in service delivery	0	0	2	8	16	67	6	25
	Line department benefited in service delivery	0	0	1	4	16	67	7	29
How you rate the project performance (Overall rating)		0	0	3	13	11	46	10	42

Annexure-VII(c)

Opinion of SCBRMP Stakeholder workshop of Jamalgonj Upazila

1. Participants:
   i) Community people – 31
   ii) Union Parishad member/Chairman/vice chairman- 0
   iii) Line department -0
   iv) Others – 0
   Total -31

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Jamalgonj Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
a) Infrastructure									
Village Road									
	Number increased	0	0	6	19	12	39	13	42
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	2	6	19	61	10	32
	Poverty: Reduced	1	3	8	26	15	48	7	23
	Mobility of people increased	0	0	3	10	12	39	16	52
	Mode of transport increased	0	0	5	16	14	45	12	39
	Transportation cost reduced	1	3	8	26	16	52	6	19
	Travelling time reduced	1	3	3	10	12	39	15	48
	All season travelling improved	1	3	4	13	14	45	12	39
	Day-night travelling improved	0	0	5	16	13	42	13	42
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	0	0	5	16	16	52	10	32
	Social security increased	2	6	6	19	13	42	10	32
	Value of land/resource base increased	0	0	1	3	7	23	23	74
	Employment increased	0	0	4	13	16	52	11	35
	Excess to healthcare facilities increased	0	0	6	19	10	32	15	48
	Excess to education facilities increased	0	0	4	13	11	35	16	52
	Mobility increased to market	0	0	5	16	12	39	14	45
	Innovation: New technology	0	0	9	29	15	48	7	23
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	5	16	15	48	11	35
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	3	5	16	15	48	10	32
Tubu well									
	Number increased	3	10	5	16	12	39	11	35
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	3	3	10	14	45	13	42
	Water diseases decreased	3	10	5	16	12	39	11	35
	Innovation: New/improved technology	1	3	3	10	16	52	11	35
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	4	13	16	52	11	35
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	3	3	10	18	58	9	29
Latrine									

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Jamalgonj Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Number increased	0	0	2	6	12	39	17	55
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	4	13	18	58	9	29
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	8	26	15	48	8	26
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	8	26	16	52	7	23
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	5	16	14	45	12	39
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	2	6	8	26	13	42	8	26
b) Fisheries									
	Access to resource base: Increased	2	6	2	6	16	52	11	35
	Access of women to resources: increased	2	6	6	19	13	42	10	32
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	3	6	19	12	39	12	39
	Production/Income increased	2	6	1	3	16	52	12	39
	Poverty: Reduced	1	3	4	13	18	58	8	26
	Social acceptance of BUGs increased	1	3	4	13	13	42	13	42
	Water body developed by the project	1	3	3	10	12	39	15	48
	Innovation: New/improved technology	1	3	2	6	17	55	11	35
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	1	3	4	13	14	45	12	39
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	3	10	4	13	19	61	5	16
c) Agriculture									
	Access to technology: Increased	0	0	5	16	17	55	8	26
	Agriculture infrastructural facilities increased	0	0	4	13	18	58	7	23
	Access of women to technology : Increased	1	3	7	23	13	42	9	29
	Access of poor to technology : Increased	1	3	7	23	6	19	16	52
	Use of fellow land increased	0	0	5	16	14	45	11	35
	Production/Income increased	0	0	3	10	19	61	8	26
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	4	13	20	65	6	19
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	5	16	19	61	6	19
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	6	19	19	61	5	16
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	8	26	18	58	4	13
d) Livestock									
	Access to technology Increased	0	0	5	16	17	55	8	26
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	3	10	17	55	10	32
	Production/income increased	0	0	1	3	21	68	8	26
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	5	16	18	58	7	23
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	5	16	16	52	9	29

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Jamalgonj Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	5	16	16	52	9	29
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	3	4	13	16	52	9	29
e) Institution/MF									
	Targeting : Access to loan of poor people	0	0	2	6	14	45	14	45
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	5	16	18	58	7	23
	New IGA increased	0	0	3	10	14	45	13	42
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	4	13	18	58	8	26
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	10	16	52	11	35
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	3	6	19	14	45	9	29
f) Gender									
	Access of women to livelihood facilities increased	0	0	5	16	11	35	14	45
	Women income increased	0	0	2	6	17	55	11	35
	Women access to new technologies increased	0	0	4	13	15	48	11	35
	Women mobility increased	0	0	3	10	11	35	16	52
	Women voice increased	0	0	5	16	14	45	11	35
	Women access to decision in home and society increased	0	0	4	13	18	58	8	26
	Participation/role of women in institution improved	0	0	4	13	20	65	6	19
g) Scope of Replication									
	Within project area	2	6	1	3	13	42	14	45
	Beyond project area	2	6	3	10	9	29	16	52
h) Partnership									
	Scope of involvement increased	0	0	3	10	15	48	12	39
	Cooperation increased	0	0	4	13	14	45	12	39
	People benefited	0	0	5	16	8	26	17	55
	Project benefited in service delivery	0	0	2	6	14	45	14	45
	Line department benefited in service delivery	0	0	2	6	11	35	17	55
How you rate the project performance (Overall rating)		0	0	0	0	15	48	16	52

Annexure-VII(d)

Opinion of SCBRMP Stakeholder workshop of Tahirpur Upazila

1. Participants:
   i) Community people – 18
   ii) Union Parishad member/Chairman/vice chairman- 0
   iii) Line department -0
   iv) Others – 0
   Total -18

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking) Tahirpur Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
a) Infrastructure									
Village Road									
	Number increased	0	0	1	6	6	33	11	61
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	2	11	5	28	11	61
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	4	22	14	78	0	0
	Mobility of people increased	0	0	0	0	8	44	10	56
	Mode of transport increased	0	0	3	17	14	78	1	6
	Transportation cost reduced	0	0	0	0	12	67	6	33
	Travelling time reduced	0	0		0	8	44	10	56
	All season travelling improved	0	0	4	22	10	56	4	22
	Day-night travelling improved	0	0	1	6	10	56	7	39
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	0	0	1	6	14	78	3	17
	Social security increased	0	0	1	6	16	89	1	6
	Value of land/resource base increased	0	0	1	6	5	28	12	67
	Employment increased	0	0	4	22	9	50	5	28
	Excess to healthcare facilities increased	0	0	3	17	7	39	8	44
	Excess to education facilities increased	0	0	0	0	10	56	8	44
	Mobility increased to market	0	0	4	22	9	50	5	28
	Innovation: New technology	0	0	0	0	12	67	6	33
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	17	8	44	7	39
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	2	11	5	28	11	61
Tubu well									
	Number increased	0	0	0	0	10	56	8	44
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	3	17	10	56	5	28
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	7	39	8	44	3	17
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	3	17	14	78	1	6
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	2	11	14	78	2	11
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	2	11	10	56	6	33
Latrine									
	Number increased	0	0	5	28	6	33	7	39
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	5	28	10	56	3	17

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Tahirpur Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	8	44	10	56	0	0
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	7	39	9	50	2	11
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	4	22	14	78	0	0
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	1	6	11	61	6	33
b) Fisheries									
	Access to resource base: Increased	0	0	1	6	13	72	4	22
	Access of women to resources: increased	0	0	0	0	11	61	7	39
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	0	0	14	78	4	22
	Production/Income increased	0	0	4	22	10	56	4	22
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	4	22	11	61	3	17
	Social acceptance of BUGs increased	0	0	2	11	12	67	4	22
	Water body developed by the project	0	0	0	0	8	44	10	56
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	2	11	12	67	4	22
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	2	11	12	67	4	22
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	0	0	11	61	7	39
c) Agriculture									
	Access to technology: Increased	1	6	2	11	10	56	5	28
	Agriculture infrastructural facilities increased	0	0	3	17	10	56	5	28
	Access of women to technology : Increased	0	0	4	22	11	61	3	17
	Access of poor to technology : Increased	0	0	2	11	14	78	2	11
	Use of fellow land increased	0	0	0	0	15	83	3	17
	Production/Income increased	0	0	1	6	12	67	5	28
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	0	0	16	89	2	11
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	2	11	13	72	3	17
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	17	12	67	3	17
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	1	6	15	83	2	11
d) Livestock									
	Access to technology Increased	0	0	3	17	15	83	0	0
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	2	11	14	78	2	11
	Production/income increased	0	0	2	11	14	78	2	11
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	2	11	13	72	3	17
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	2	11	14	78	2	11
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	2	11	13	72	3	17
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	0	0	15	83	3	17

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Tahirpur Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
e) Institution/MF									
	Targeting : Access to loan of poor people	0	0	2	11	11	61	5	28
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	1	6	15	83	2	11
	New IGA increased	0	0	2	11	11	61	5	28
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	3	17	12	67	3	17
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	0	0	11	61	7	39
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	1	6	17	94	0	0
f) Gender									
	Access of women to livelihood facilities increased	0	0	0	0	11	61	7	39
	Women income increased	0	0	2	11	8	44	8	44
	Women access to new technologies increased	0	0	5	28	11	61	2	11
	Women mobility increased	0	0	1	6	11	61	6	33
	Women voice increased	0	0	0	0	12	67	6	33
	Women access to decision in home and society increased	0	0	0	0	12	67	6	33
	Participation/role of women in institution improved	0	0	1	6	15	83	2	11
g) Scope of Replication									
	Within project area	0	0	2	11	15	83	1	6
	Beyond project area	2	11	5	28	11	61	0	0
h) Partnership									
	Scope of involvement increased	0	0	1	6	15	83	2	11
	Cooperation increased	0	0	3	17	14	78	1	6
	People benefited	0	0	3	17	12	67	3	17
	Project benefited in service delivery	0	0	3	17	12	67	3	17
	Line department benefited in service delivery	0	0	3	17	11	61	4	22
How you rate the project performance (Overall rating)		0	0	0	0	1	5	17	95

Annexure-VII(e)

Opinion of SCBRMP Stakeholder workshop of Derai Upazila

1. Participants:
   i) Community people – 24
   ii) Union Parishad member/Chairman/vice chairman- 0
   iii) Line department -0
   iv) Others – 0
   Total -24

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Derai Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
a) Infrastructure									
Village Road									
	Number increased	3	13	5	21	4	17	12	50
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	3	13	14	58	7	29
	Poverty: Reduced	2	8	3	13	14	58	5	21
	Mobility of people increased	1	4	5	21	7	29	11	46
	Mode of transport increased	6	25	1	4	7	29	10	42
	Transportation cost reduced	6	25	1	4	10	42	7	29
	Travelling time reduced	4	17	1	4	6	25	13	54
	All season travelling improved	5	21	4	17	6	25	9	38
	Day-night travelling improved	5	21	7	29	5	21	7	29
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	2	8	4	17	14	58	4	17
	Social security increased	3	13	2	8	16	67	3	13
	Value of land/resource base increased	1	4	1	4	9	38	13	54
	Employment increased	0	0	3	13	15	63	6	25
	Excess to healthcare facilities increased	1	4	4	17	13	54	6	25
	Excess to education facilities increased	0	0	3	13	11	46	10	42
	Mobility increased to market	4	17	2	8	16	67	2	8
	Innovation: New technology	0	0	10	42	10	42	4	17
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	2	8	11	46	11	46
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	4	1	4	17	71	5	21
Tubu well									
	Number increased	0	0	6	25	5	21	13	54
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	2	8	12	50	10	42
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	6	25	14	58	4	17
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	0	0	21	88	3	13
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	13	12	50	9	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	5	21	13	54	6	25
Latrine									

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Derai Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Number increased	0	0	3	13	7	29	14	58
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	5	21	8	33	11	46
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	6	25	14	58	4	17
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	9	38	12	50	3	13
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	3	13	18	75	3	13
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	5	21	18	75	1	4
b) Fisheries									
	Access to resource base: Increased	1	4	2	8	10	42	11	46
	Access of women to resources: increased	1	4	5	21	10	42	8	33
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	4	6	25	9	38	8	33
	Production/Income increased	2	8	4	17	11	46	7	29
	Poverty: Reduced	1	4	7	29	8	33	8	33
	Social acceptance of BUGs increased	3	13	3	13	7	29	11	46
	Water body developed by the project	1	4	4	17	4	17	15	63
	Innovation: New/improved technology	3	13	9	38	10	42	2	8
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	1	4	5	21	16	67	2	8
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	4	7	29	13	54	3	13
c) Agriculture									
	Access to technology: Increased	2	8	8	33	13	54	1	4
	Agriculture infrastructural facilities increased	3	13	9	38	11	46	1	4
	Access of women to technology : Increased	3	13	9	38	9	38	3	13
	Access of poor to technology : Increased	2	8	6	25	15	63	1	4
	Use of fellow land increased	3	13	4	17	15	63	2	8
	Production/Income increased	1	4	6	25	13	54	4	17
	Poverty: Reduced	1	4	10	42	11	46	2	8
	Innovation: New/improved technology	2	8	8	33	12	50	2	8
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	1	4	6	25	15	63	2	8
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	1	4	5	21	16	67	2	8
d) Livestock				0		0		0	
	Access to technology Increased	2	8	2	8	16	67	4	17
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	4	6	25	13	54	4	17
	Production/income increased	0	0	4	17	19	79	1	4
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	4	17	18	75	2	8
	Innovation: New/improved technology	3	13	6	25	13	54	2	8

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Derai Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Partnership with line departments : Improved								
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	4	17	15	63	5	21
e) Institution/MF									
	Targeting : Access to loan of poor people	0	0	3	13	10	42	11	46
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	4	17	14	58	6	25
	New IGA increased	0	0	7	29	13	54	4	17
	Innovation: New/improved technology	2	8	3	13	16	67	3	13
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	0	0	14	58	10	42
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	0	0	11	46	10	42	3	13
f) Gender									
	Access of women to livelihood facilities increased	1	4	3	13	12	50	8	33
	Women income increased	1	4	7	29	12	50	4	17
	Women access to new technologies increased	1	4	3	13	12	50	8	33
	Women mobility increased	1	4	7	29	12	50	4	17
	Women voice increased	2	8	3	13	16	67	3	13
	Women access to decision in home and society increased	0	0	0	0	14	58	10	42
	Participation/role of women in institution improved	0	0	11	46	10	42	3	13
g) Scope of Replication									
	Within project area	2	8	3	13	16	67	3	13
	Beyond project area	0	0	0	0	14	58	10	42
h) Partnership									
	Scope of involvement increased	2	8	3	13	16	67	3	13
	Cooperation increased	0	0	0	0	14	58	10	42
	People benefited	1	4	3	13	12	50	8	33
	Project benefited in service delivery	1	4	7	29	12	50	4	17
	Line department benefited in service delivery	1	4	3	13	12	50	8	33
How you rate the project performance (Overall rating)		0	0	8	7	50	41	65	53

Annexure-VII(f)

Opinion of SCBRMP Stakeholder workshop of total five (05) Upazila

2. Participants:
   i) Community people – 123
   ii) Union Parishad member/Chairman/vice chairman- 0
   iii) Line department -0
   iv) Others – 0
   Total -123

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Total Five (05) Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
a) Infrastructure									
Village Road									
	Number increased	4	3	16	13	38	31	65	53
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	10	8	61	50	52	42
	Poverty: Reduced	4	3	24	20	72	59	23	19
	Mobility of people increased	2	2	11	9	49	40	61	50
	Mode of transport increased	8	7	14	11	59	48	42	34
	Transportation cost reduced	9	7	21	17	62	50	31	25
	Travelling time reduced	5	4	11	9	44	36	63	51
	All season travelling improved	6	5	20	16	49	40	48	39
	Day-night travelling improved	5	4	21	17	49	40	48	39
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	2	2	20	16	70	57	31	25
	Social security increased	7	6	17	14	70	57	29	24
	Value of land/resource base increased	1	1	9	7	35	28	77	63
	Employment increased	1	1	20	16	65	53	37	30
	Excess to healthcare facilities increased	2	2	22	18	51	41	48	39
	Excess to education facilities increased	1	1	12	10	57	46	53	43
	Mobility increased to market	4	3	22	18	60	49	37	30
	Innovation: New technology	0	0	31	25	63	51	29	24
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	18	15	59	48	46	37
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	2	2	17	14	60	49	44	36
Tubu well									
	Number increased	3	2	17	14	50	41	53	43
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	1	13	11	61	50	48	39
	Water diseases decreased	1	1	13	11	61	50	48	39
	Innovation: New/improved technology	2	2	14	11	80	65	27	22
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	14	11	70	57	39	32
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	2	2	15	12	67	54	39	32
Latrine									

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Total Five (05) Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Number increased	0	0	14	11	44	36	65	53
	Targeting : Access of poor people	0	0	22	18	62	50	39	32
	Water diseases decreased	0	0	36	29	65	53	22	18
	Innovation: New/improved technology	0	0	40	33	63	51	20	16
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	17	14	74	60	32	26
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	4	3	20	16	69	56	30	24
b) Fisheries									
	Access to resource base: Increased	3	2	10	8	65	53	45	37
	Access of women to resources: increased	3	2	18	15	57	46	45	37
	Targeting : Access of poor people	2	2	18	15	62	50	41	33
	Production/Income increased	4	3	14	11	66	54	39	32
	Poverty: Reduced	2	2	25	20	63	51	33	27
	Social acceptance of BUGs increased	4	3	14	11	56	46	49	40
	Water body developed by the project	3	2	11	9	47	38	62	50
	Innovation: New/improved technology	5	4	22	18	66	54	30	24
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	2	2	18	15	67	54	36	29
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	7	6	22	18	65	53	29	24
c) Agriculture									
	Access to technology: Increased	3	2	24	20	65	53	31	25
	Agriculture infrastructural facilities increased	4	3	29	24	65	53	25	20
	Access of women to technology : Increased	7	6	33	27	54	44	29	24
	Access of poor to technology : Increased	4	3	21	17	60	49	38	31
	Use of fellow land increased	5	4	19	15	67	54	32	26
	Production/Income increased	1	1	17	14	72	59	33	27
	Poverty: Reduced	1	1	28	23	74	60	20	16
	Innovation: New/improved technology	3	2	26	21	73	59	21	17
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	1	1	25	20	72	59	25	20
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	4	3	24	20	73	59	22	18
d) Livestock									
	Access to technology Increased	5	4	20	16	72	59	26	21
	Targeting : Access of poor people	5	4	17	14	69	56	32	26
	Production/income increased	3	2	13	11	85	69	22	18
	Poverty: Reduced	1	1	22	18	76	62	24	20
	Innovation: New/improved technology	6	5	26	21	67	54	24	20
	Partnership with line departments :	3	2	13	11	76	62	31	25

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		Total Five (05) Upazila							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Improved								
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	3	2	19	15	68	55	33	27
e) Institution/MF									
	Targeting : Access to loan of poor people	0	0	10	8	53	43	60	49
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	19	15	78	63	26	21
	New IGA increased	1	1	24	20	58	47	40	33
	Innovation: New/improved technology	4	3	24	20	70	57	25	20
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	8	7	69	56	46	37
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	5	4	28	23	64	52	26	21
f) Gender									
	Access of women to livelihood facilities increased	2	2	18	15	56	46	47	38
	Women income increased	2	2	23	19	59	48	39	32
	Women access to new technologies increased	3	2	24	20	62	50	34	28
	Women mobility increased	1	1	20	16	57	46	45	37
	Women voice increased	2	2	19	15	61	50	41	33
	Women access to decision in home and society increased	0	0	16	13	67	54	40	33
	Participation/role of women in institution improved	5	4	27	22	70	57	21	17
g) Scope of Replication									
	Within project area	5	4	15	12	66	54	37	30
	Beyond project area	17	14	15	12	49	40	42	34
h) Partnership									
	Scope of involvement increased	2	2	14	11	74	60	33	27
	Cooperation increased	0	0	17	14	71	58	35	28
	People benefited	1	1	18	15	56	46	48	39
	Project benefited in service delivery	1	1	24	20	63	51	35	28
	Line department benefited in service delivery	1	1	14	11	64	52	44	36
How you rate the project performance (Overall rating)		0	0	8	7	50	41	65	53

Annexure-VIII

Opinion of SCBRMP Stakeholder workshop Of District Level, Sunamgonj

1. Participants:
   i) Community people – 29
   ii) Union Parishad member/Chairman/vice chairman- 03
   iii) Line department -12
   iv) Others – 12
   Total 56

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		District level, Sunamganj							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
a) Infrastructure Village Road									
	Number increased	2	4	6	11	22	39	26	46
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	2	4	7	30	54	21	38
	Poverty: Reduced	0	0	8	14	31	55	17	30
	Mobility of people increased	1	2	4	7	23	41	28	50
	Mode of transport increased	2	4	1	2	27	48	26	46
	Transportation cost reduced	6	11	6	11	30	54	14	25
	Travelling time reduced	3	5	6	11	26	46	21	38
	All season travelling improved	3	5	3	5	33	59	17	30
	Day-night travelling improved	3	5	5	9	30	54	18	32
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	0	0	8	14	28	50	20	36
	Social security increased	4	7	5	9	33	59	14	25
	Value of land/resource base increased	0	0	3	5	25	45	28	50
	Employment increased	0	0	5	9	31	55	20	36
	Excess to healthcare facilities increased	2	4	4	7	34	61	16	29
	Excess to education facilities increased	1	2	2	4	34	61	19	34
	Mobility increased to market	2	4	11	20	24	43	19	34
	Innovation: New technology	3	5	7	13	31	55	15	27
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	1	2	6	11	28	50	21	38
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	6	11	8	14	28	50	14	25
Village Protection Wall									
	Households saved	3	5	10	18	12	21	31	55
	Value of land/resource base increased	2	4	3	5	30	54	21	38
	Land/resource and others social or economical infrastructure saved from severe damage	2	4	8	14	28	50	18	32
	Access to life and livelihood facilities increased	1	2	7	13	31	55	17	30
	Migration decreased	3	5	9	16	23	41	21	38
	Social acceptance	2	4	4	7	35	63	15	27

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		District level, Sunamganj							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Household repairing cost decreased	7	13	6	11	22	39	21	38
	Innovation: New technology	4	7	9	16	34	61	9	16
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	5	9	9	16	24	43	18	32
Multipurpose Village Center									
	Excess to social and economical facilities increased	4	7	8	14	24	43	20	36
	Excess to service delivery increased	4	7	9	16	27	48	16	29
	Excess to organizational activities increased	4	7	4	7	21	38	27	48
	Excess to training, meeting, seminar, workshop facilities increased †c‡q‡Q	5	9	5	9	22	39	24	43
Tubu wellt									
	Number increased	0	0	5	9	17	30	34	61
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	2	3	5	23	41	29	52
	Women household work decreased	2	4	6	11	31	55	17	30
	Water diseases decreased	1	2	4	7	26	46	25	45
	Innovation: New/improved technology	1	2	9	16	36	64	10	18
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	0	0	8	14	22	39	26	46
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	3	5	8	14	27	48	18	32
Latrine									
	Number increased	1	2	4	7	19	34	32	57
	Targeting : Access of poor people	1	2	7	13	20	36	28	50
	Water diseases decreased	2	4	6	11	29	52	19	34
	Innovation: New/improved technology	3	5	10	18	29	52	14	25
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	1	2	9	16	27	48	19	34
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	2	4	9	16	21	38	24	43
b) Fisheries									
	Access to resource base: Increased	4	7	6	11	18	32	28	50
	Access of women to resources: increased	3	5	10	18	16	29	27	48
	Targeting : Access of poor people	2	4	6	11	28	50	20	36
	Production/Income increased	3	5	2	4	31	55	20	36
	Nutrition status increased	2	4	8	14	30	54	16	29
	Poverty: Reduced	2	4	6	11	33	59	15	27
	Social acceptance of BUGs increased	3	5	8	14	23	41	22	39
	Water body developed by the project	3	5	2	4	30	54	20	36
	Innovation: New/improved technology	4	7	8	14	32	57	12	21

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		District level, Sunamganj							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	3	5	9	16	25	45	19	34
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	5	9	10	18	32	57	10	18
c) Agriculture									
	Access to technology: Increased	2	4	8	14	32	57	14	25
	Targeting : Access of poor people	3	5	8	14	29	52	15	27
	Agriculture infrastructural facilities increased	3	5	9	16	31	55	13	23
	Access of women to technology : Increased	4	7	9	16	31	55	12	21
	Access of poor to technology : Increased	4	7	10	18	28	50	14	25
	Use of fellow land increased	4	7	12	21	27	48	13	23
	Production/Income increased	3	5	5	9	34	61	14	25
	Nutrition status increased	3	5	7	13	37	66	9	16
	Poverty: Reduced	3	5	7	13	34	61	12	21
	Innovation: New/improved technology	3	5	12	21	32	57	9	16
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	3	5	5	9	31	55	17	30
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	3	5	9	16	32	57	12	21
d) Livestock									
	Access to technology Increased	3	5	8	14	29	52	16	29
	Targeting : Access of poor people	3	5	6	11	36	64	11	20
	Production/income increased	3	5	3	5	34	61	16	29
	Nutrition status increased	3	5	6	11	35	63	12	21
	Poverty: Reduced	3	5	9	16	29	52	15	27
	Innovation: New/improved technology	3	5	10	18	34	61	9	16
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	3	5	5	9	31	55	17	30
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	4	7	6	11	30	54	16	29
e) Institution/MF									
	Targeting : Access to loan of poor people	2	4	3	5	21	38	30	54
	Poverty: Reduced	2	4	4	7	28	50	22	39
	Access of women to social and economical impower increased	3	5	3	5	28	50	22	39
	New IGA increased	2	4	4	7	31	55	19	34
	Innovation: New/improved technology	2	4	5	9	36	64	13	23
	Partnership with line departments : Improved	2	4	2	4	29	52	23	41
	Sustainability: Functionality After project	5	9	7	13	21	38	23	41

Activity/Aspects	Changes (Results/Impact) indicators	Participants opinion (Marking)							
		District level, Sunamganj							
		Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
f) Gender									
	Access of women to livelihood facilities increased	2	4	6	11	20	36	28	50
	Women income increased	2	4	7	13	28	50	19	34
	Woman and child nitration status increased	2	4	6	11	28	50	20	36
	Women access to new technologies increased	5	9	8	14	28	50	15	27
	Women mobility increased	2	4	6	11	18	32	31	55
	Women voice increased	2	4	2	4	28	50	24	43
	Women access to decision in home and society increased	3	5	5	9	28	50	20	36
	Participation/role of women in institution improved	3	5	5	9	30	54	18	32
g) Scope of Replication									
	Within project area	3	5	2	4	22	39	29	52
	Beyond project area	4	7	10	18	19	34	23	41
h) Partnership									
	Scope of involvement increased	2	4	4	7	18	32	32	57
	Cooperation increased	2	4	5	9	25	45	24	43
	People benefited	2	4	6	11	19	34	29	52
	Project benefited in service delivery	2	4	6	11	28	50	20	36
	Line department benefited in service delivery	2	4	4	7	26	46	24	43
How you rate the project performance (Over all rating)		0	0	0	0	29	52	27	48

Results of project assessment by stakeholders, CBRMP-LGED

The key success factors of the project

- Participatory approach in planning and implementation of project
- Effective targeting
- Ensuring women involvement
- Undertaking group approach and regular support in capacity building of the group
- Need based training for alternative livelihoods
- Good leadership in project management
- Strong staff commitment and integrity
- Effective partnership
- Community based beel fisheries approach
- Introducing new and improved technologies
- Introducing village vaccinator for livestock and poultry
- Appropriate innovations such as block road building, Village protection wall, Buried pipe based irrigation, submersible dam

What should have been done, but did not undertaken

- Building federation of groups for institutional sustainability
- Initiating community health and literacy programme
- Improving market infrastructure
- Working to improved participation of poor producer in value chain
- More village protection wall
- Fish culture
- Extended project period for intervening other areas in same name and activities

Key lessons

- Effective group management
- Introducing LCS at different community based work, other than road
- Effective mass vaccination programme in collaboration with line department
- Ensuring governance introducing participatory audit
- Community based water resource management
- Need based training for alternative livelihoods
- Participatory research and technology dissemination

What to do for sustainability

- Building federation of the group
- Ensuring continuous support to community through service sectors/line-departments after project end
- Ensuring scope of maintenance of the infrastructure built by the project
- Ensuring recognition of the BUG and given them long-term access to beel
- An effective cost-recovery system in participation of the community for maintenance of project work

Overall assessment by project stakeholders

Name of Upazila	Satisfactory		Good		Very Good		Excellent	
Sunamganj Sadar	0	0	1	4	9	35	16	62
Bishwamberpur	0	0	3	12	11	44	10	42
Jamalgonj	0	0	0	0	1	5	17	95
Tahirpur	0	0	0	0	15	48	16	52
Derai	0	0	4	17	14	58	6	25
Upazila Total	0	0	8	7	50	41	65	53
District level	0	0	0	0	29	52	27	48

Annexeure: IX

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 weedier 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: Ipsha 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 (Diamont),
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
	Total	19444	58313	77757

Project Coverage, 2014

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%)	

Annexure-X

Appendix 5: Physical progress measured against AWP&B and appraisal targets, including RIMS indicators

Period: 1 July 2013 to June 2014 *(provided by PMU)*

Impact and Outcomes	Indicators (with global target if available)	Achievement (as per M&E data)	RIMS Rating[1]	
			(by Project)	(by mission)
Impact level				
Overall Goal: Sustainable improvement in the livelihood and general quality of life of 90000 (revised from 135000 by MTR) poor households living in haor areas in Sunamganj.	% of stunting children reduced	*Not determined*		
	No. of HH with increased assets	*Not determined*		
	No. of women owing increased assets	*Not determined*		
	No. of HH with improved food security	*Not determined*		
	No. of HH with improved source of livelihood	*Not determined*		
	No. of HH with improved water and sanitation	*Not determined*		
Purpose (project objectives): Develop grass-roots organizations to improve access for poor people to primary resources and economic opportunities.	No. of beel users receiving increased fishing income (9500, revised)	9061(95%)	**6**	
	No. of beels with increased fish production (300, revised)	250(83%)	**5**	
	No. of poor women getting increased income from fish ponds/cage fish culture (284, revised)	284(100%)	**6**	
	No. of households benefiting from improved road communications (93940 revised - from command villages)	139342(148%)	**6**	
	No. of CO members with savings & using credit (90000 revised)	86737(96%)	**6**	
	No. of CO members with increased agricultural and livestock production (number not defined) only from Demo & Input support of Project.	69981	**6**	
Outcome level				
Component 1: Infrastructure Development	Rural infrastructure schemes identified, constructed and maintained by beneficiaries on a demand-driven basis	77850 HH has got access to improved sources of water by 2595 Nos tube well installed. From labour intensive rural infrastructure activities approximately 139342 HH benefited where 515250 man	**6**	

[1] Project/SM did not provide RIMS rating as no updated RIMS data were available.

Period: 1 July 2013 to June 2014 *(provided by PMU)*

Impact and Outcomes	Indicators (with global target if available)	Achievement (as per M&E data)	RIMS Rating[1]	
			(by Project)	(by mission)
		days generated & directly got benefit by involving labour intensive work. During project duration almost 78406 HH received Sanitary latrine by which community people started using latrine and habituated with changing their previous traditional unhygienic open defecation. More than 3600 HH directly benefited from 21 Nos Village protection walls where people could save their house from Flood and their land property increased value by this Wall.		
Component 2: Fisheries Development	Fisheries production programme implemented	9061 Nos. (95%) of fishermen trained adopt recommended technologies, 9061 Nos (95%) of fishermen component beneficiary households report increased income from adopting production models or technologies, 250 No. (83%) of BUGs operational after 3 years by Project-support.	**6**	
Component 3: Agriculture and Livestock	Crops and livestock production programme implemented	77757 Nos. (97%) of farmers trained & adopt recommended technologies, 69981 nos (90%) of component beneficiary households report increased income from adopting production models or technologies, 115 nos (100%) of project-support technical support services operational after 3 years	6	
Component 4: Micro Credit	Savings and credit service programme implemented	96 nos.(3%) of CO operational after component exit/ Graduation .	5	

Period: 1 July 2013 to June 2014 *(provided by PMU)*

Impact and Outcomes	Indicators (with global target if available)	Achievement (as per M&E data)	RIMS Rating[1]	
			(by Project)	(by mission)
Component 5: Institutional Development:	Establishment of grass-roots organizations, project management, including learning of lessons for policy and future projects	2995 CO formed and 100% of the CO already graduated. 265 BUG formed and functioning. Community based fisheries management system established to ensure access of poor people in Natural resources in project area. Block road technology & implementation by LCS adopted in rural communication Development. From the learning of the existing project Block road technology, LCS model of implementation, CBFM system and also technology in Ag. & LS are adopted for up scaling in Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood improvement Project(HILIP)	**6**	

Output level										
Outputs by component		**Indicator**	**(Physical)Target**							
			AWP& B (planned)	**Actual (achieved)**	**%**	*Appraisal (Global)*	**MTR**	**Revised**	**Cumulative (so far)**	**%**
Infrastructure Development										
Output	*1*	no. of IMC formed	8	6	75	*NT*	273	335	423	126
	2	no. of LCS formed	80	125	156	*NT*	690	2311	5176	224
	3	no of IMC members trained	56	42	75	*NT*	2450	2345	3966	169
	4	no of LCS members trained	800	1250	156	*NT*	7000	34665	77253	223
	5	no. of group members engaged in work	450	467	104	*NT*	276000	46220	52109	113
	6	no. of male group members engaged in work	270	298	110	*NT*	150000	27732	36176	130
	7	no. of female group members engaged in work	180	169	94	*NT*	126000	18488	15793	85
	8	no. of tube-well installed	0	0		*1258*	3000	2595	2595	100
	9	no. of tube-wells tested for arsenic and found safe	NT	0		*1258*	2500	2595	2595	100
	10	no. of beneficiaries access to safe drinking water	NT	0		*40000*	450000	389250	389250	100
	11	Km of village road constructed	1.75	1.75	100	*125*	220	350	352.152	101
	12	no. of roads constructed	3	3	100	*125*	220	350	496	142
	13	Km of village protection wall constructed	.50	.832	166	*4.5*	4.5	5.00	6.3	126
	14	no. of MVC constructed	0	0		*50*	53	29	29	100
	15	no. of latrine installed	0	0		*NT*	70000	78406	78406	100
	16	no. of road maintenance undertaken	0	14	1233	*NT*	NT	335	349	104
	17	no. of MVC maintenance undertaken	0	27	100	*NT*	NT	NT	29	
Fisheries Development										
Output	*1*	no. of beel development plans developed	60	52	87	*600*	300	250	242	97
	2	no. of beel developed/excavated	60	52	87	*600*	300	250	242	97
	3	Acres of beel developed/excavated	120	249.08	208	*NT*	1300	1300	1160.24	89
	4	no. of beel habitat restoration activities undertaken	60	52	87	*600*	300	300	242	81
	5	Acres of beel habitat restoration activities undertaken	120	249.08	208	*NT*	1300	1300	1160.24	89
	6	no. of khal excavated	0	0		*10*	33	63	69	110
	7	Km. of khal excavated	0	0		*10*	33	63	69.95	111

Output level										
Outputs by component		Indicator	(Physical)Target							
			AWP& B (planned)	Actual (achieved)	%	*Appraisal (Global)*	MTR	Revised	Cumulative (so far)	%
	8	no. of BUG formed	19	30	158	*600*	300	300	265	88
	9	no. of BUG members	400	642	161	*19000*	9500	9500	9061	95
	10	no. of women in BUG	120	163	136	*4750*	2375	2375	2244	94
	11	no. of BUG with positive management ratings	33	33	100	*600*	300	300	235	78
	12	no. of BMC	19	30	158	*600*	300	300	265	88
	13	no. of beels accessed	19	15	79	*600*	300	300	250	83
	14	Acres of beel accessed	390	360.90	93	*NT*	6500	6500	6015.53	93
	15	no. of pond excavated	0	0		*1615*	150	64	64	100
	16	Acres of pond excavated	0	0		*400*	37	30.83	30.83	100
	17	no. of indigent women involved	0	0		*8075*	750	284	284	100
	18	no of ponds leased to poor women	0	0		*1615*	150	64	64	100
	19	p/m Technical Assistance received	12	12	100	*7*	120	20	42	210
	20	no. of beneficiaries received training	500	450	90	*13320*	9500	9500	8869	93
	21	no. of village promotional materials disseminated	28	28	100	*225*	450	450	450	100
	22	no. of conservation campaign undertaken	0	0		*NT*	1200	1200	1203	100
	23	no. of studies undertaken	0	0		*0*	1	1	1	100
	24	no. of studies undertaken	0	0		*0*	1	1	1	100
	25	no. of fish catch monitoring exercises conducted	1	1	100	*6*	9	10	10	100
	26	no. of upazilas resource maps developed	0	0		*10*	7	9	9	100
	27	no. of studies undertaken	0	0		*8*	3	2	2	100
Agriculture & Livestock Development										
Output	*1*	no. of PRA conducted for problem identification	0	0		*2*	1	1	1	100
	2	no. of Research and Trial completed	30	30	100	*128*	128	287	287	100
	3	no. of technology/varieties selected	NT	0		*NT*	NT	NT	115	
	4	no. of demonstrations under taken	60	64	107	*7380*	7956	7564	8168	108
	5	no. of technology/varieties replicated	NT	0		*NT*	NT	NT	117	
	6	no. of beneficiaries received technology/varieties	60	64	107	*7380*	7956	7564	8168	108
	7	no. of farmer trained (total)	0	0		*33305*	33500	80000	77757	97
	8	no. of women trained	0	0		*16653*	16750	60000	58313	97

Output level										
Outputs by component		**Indicator**	**(Physical)Target**							
			AWP& B (planned)	**Actual (achieved)**	**%**	*Appraisal (Global)*	**MTR**	**Revised**	**Cumulative (so far)**	**%**
	9	no. of farmers participating in field training	0	0		*NT*	NT	NT	67651	
	10	no. of farmers participated	TBM	32		*NT*	NT	NT	4463	
	11	no. of staff participated	140	148	106	*NT*	NT	NT	2025	
	12	p/m Technical Assistance received	0	0		*6*	120	30	35	117
	13	no. of activist/advance farmers developed	0	0		*6590*	1432	1432	1429	100
	14	no. of activist/advance farmers able to implement training	0	0		*NT*	358	358	368	103
	15	no. of agriculture study/KAP conducted	0	0	0	*0*	NT	NT	2	
	16	no. of agr. infrastructure constructed	2	2	100	*0*	NT	11	11	100
	17	no. of vaccine campaign conducted	50	125	250	*NT*	883	1186	1211	102
	18	no. of livestock/poultry vaccinated	15000	31250	208	*NT*	NT	NT	314978	
	19	no. of villages promotional materials disseminated	20	20	100	*225*	225	615	615	100
Micro-Credit										
Output	*1*	CO members accumulating savings and using credit	0	0		*135000*	90000	90000	86737	96
	2	New IGA reported	TBM	0		*NT*	NT	NT	0	
	3	CO operational (total)	0	0		*4500*	3000	3000	2995	100
	4	CO operational (female)	0	0		*2700*	1800	1800	2145	119
	5	no. CO formed	0	0		*4500*	3000	3000	2995	100
	6	no. male CO formed	0	0		*1800*	1200	1200	850	71
	7	no. female CO formed	0	0		*2700*	1800	1800	2145	119
	8	no. of members enrolled	0	0		*135000*	90000	90000	86737	96
	9	no. of male enrolled	0	0		*54000*	36000	36000	25194	70
	10	no. of female enrolled	0	0		*81000*	54000	54000	61543	114
	11	no. of members accumulated savings	0	0		*135000*	90000	90000	86737	96
	12	no. of male accumulated savings	0	0		*54000*	36000	36000	25194	70
	13	no. of female accumulated savings	0	0		*81000*	54000	54000	61543	114
	14	Value of total savings accumulated (in LTk.)	0	0		*3341.25*	2120.00	1213.81	1223.43	101
	15	Value of total savings accumulated by male (in LTk.)	0	0		*1336.50*	848.00	485.52	361.30	74

Output level										
Outputs by component		Indicator	(Physical)Target							
			AWP& B (planned)	Actual (achieved)	%	*Appraisal (Global)*	MTR	Revised	Cumulative (so far)	%
Output	*16*	Value of total savings accumulated by female (in LTk.)	0	0		*2004.75*	1272.00	728.29	862.13	118
	17	Value of loans extended from CO Fund (in LTk.)	0	0		*1670.63*	1060.00	1268.27	1268.84	100
	18	Value of loans extended to male from CO Fund (in LTk.)	0	0		*668.25*	424.00	379.09	379.66	100
	19	Value of loans extended to female from CO Fund (in LTk.)	0	0		*1002.38*	636.00	889.18	889.18	100
	20	no. of CO receiving loans	0	0		*4500*	3000	3000	2651	88
	21	no. of male CO receiving loans	0	0		*1800*	1200	1200	747	62
	22	no. of female CO receiving loans	0	0		*2700*	1800	1800	1904	106
	23	no. of members receiving loans	0	0		*18000*	15000	15000	20506	137
	24	no. of male members receiving loans	0	0		*7200*	7000	7000	5654	81
	25	no. of female members receiving loans	0	0		*10800*	8000	8000	14852	186
	26	% of loans recovered	100	100	100	*100*	100	100	100	100
	27	Value of funds credited to BKB under project credit line (in LTk.)	0	0		*5220.60*	2709.77	914.56	914.56	100
	28	Value of loans extended from Credit Fund (in LTk.)	0	0		*12754.60*	5700.00	2270.66	2274.52	100
	29	Value of loans extended to male from Credit Fund (in LTk.)	0	0		*5101.84*	2280.00	732.24	733.74	100
	30	Value of loans extended to female from Credit Fund (in Ltk.)	0	0		*7652.76*	3420.00	1538.42	1540.78	100
	31	no. of CO receiving loans	0	0		*4500*	3000	1626	1626	100
	32	no. of male CO receiving loans	0	0		*1800*	1200	532	532	100
	33	no. of female CO receiving loans	0	0		*2700*	1800	1094	1094	100
	34	no. of members receiving loans	0	0		*86423*	52000	23960	23960	100
	35	no. of male receiving loans	0	0		*34569*	20800	8118	8118	100
	36	no. of female receiving loans	0	0		*51854*	31200	15842	15842	100
	37	% of loans recovered	100	100	100	*100*	100	100	100	100
	38	no. of beneficiaries trained	0	0		*135000*	90000	90000	84091	93
	39	p/m of Technical Assistance received	0	0		*0*	24	7	7	100
	40	no. of CO auditors selected and trained	25	42	168	*209*	400	457	474	104
	41	no. of internal CO audit completed	304	304	100	*27410*	19747	11169	11520	103
	42	no. of CO audited	304	304	100	*4500*	3000	3295	3230	98

Output level										
Outputs by component		**Indicator**	**(Physical)Target**							
			AWP& B (planned)	**Actual (achieved)**	**%**	*Appraisal (Global)*	**MTR**	**Revised**	**Cumulative (so far)**	**%**
Institutional Development										
Output	*1*	no. of Upazilas covered	0	0		*10*	9	11	11	100
	2	no. of Unions covered	0	0		*63*	53	62	62	100
	3	no. of villages covered	0	0		*2250*	1500	1090	1090	100
	4	no. of computer procured	0	0		*55*	62	60	59	98
	5	no. of MIS & LACI software developed	0	0		*2*	1	1	1	100
	6	no. of office equipment/ Photocopier procured	0	0		*106*	91	62	69	111
	7	no. of furniture procured	0	0		*22*	20	22	18	82
	8	no. of 4WD vehicles procured	0	0		*6*	4	4	4	100
	9	no. of speed boat procured	0	0		*4*	4	4	4	100
	10	no. of motorcycles procured	0	0		*225*	189	156	165	106
	11	no. of bicycles procured	0	0		*19*	19	17	19	112
	12	no. of staff received training	0	0		*277*	864	864	938	109
	13	p/m Management Consultant received	0	0		*18*	109	109	95	87
	14	no. of evaluation and project completion report received	2	2		*3*	6	7	7	100
	15	p/m Technical Assistance - PIM received	0	0		*8*	29	20	16	80
	16	p/m Technical Assistance - MIS received	0	0		*2*	28	12	9	75
	17	no. of participative M&E workshop arranged	0	0		*4*	4	4	8	200
Output	*18*	no. of M&E Facilitators/Enumerations recruited and trained	0	0		*50*	147	147	145	99
	19	no. of LACI performance review completed	0	0		*3*	6	6	2	33
	20	Manuals and project M&E system put in place	TBM	0				NT	1	
	21	no. of project staff recruited and trained	88	68		*77*	193	191	188	98
	22	no. of project office established and maintained	11	11	100	*12*	11	11	11	100
	23	no. of coordination committee formed	0	0		*12*	11	11	11	100
	24	no. of vehicles procured and CD VAT paid	0	0		*6*	4	4	4	100
	25	Cost Escalated	**0**	0					0 0	

Note: TBM : No specific annual target; NT: No global target defined Annual planned and spent include beneficiary contribution

RIMS Table *(provided by PMU)*

First Level Results

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS											
	Results	**Unit**	**Period ending: June 2014**			**Cumulative**					**Sum of actual of previous years**
			AWPB 2013-14	**Actual April14**	**% of AWPB**	*Appraisal*	**MTR**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**% of 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	19	30	158	*600*	300	300	265	88	235
	Members in NRM groups enrolled - men (COs)	Number	280	479	171	*14250*	7125	7125	6817	96	6338
	Members in NRM groups enrolled –women (COs)	Number	120	163	136	*4750*	2375	2375	2244	94	2081
	NRM groups functional (COs)	Number	300	265	88	*600*	300	300	265	88	235
	Beels (water body) constructed/ rehabilitated	Number	60	52	87	*600*	300	250	242	97	190
	Area of beels brought under improved management	Hectare	105.00	100.84	96	*NT*	526.31	526.31	469.73	89	368.89
Microcredit	Savings and credit groups formed	Number	0	0		*4500*	3000	2995	2995	100	2995
	Number of savings and credit groups functional	Number	0	0		*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	Number	0	0		*81000*	54000	54000	61543	114	61543

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS

	Results	Unit	Period ending: June 2014			Cumulative					Sum of actual of previous years
			AWPB 2013-14	Actual April14	% of AWPB	*Appraisal*	MTR	Revised	Actual	% of Revised	
	enrolled - women										
	Voluntary savers functional - men	Number	0	0		*54000*	36000	36000	25194	70	N/A
	Voluntary savers functional - women	Number	0	0		*81000*	54000	54000	61543	114	N/A
	Value added to voluntary savings	USD*	0	0		*4176563*	2650000	1517263	1529565	101	1529565
	Value reached of voluntary savings	USD*	1517263	1529565	101	*4176563*	2650000	1517263	1529565	101	N/A
	Active borrowers (from credit fund)-men	Number	0	0		*34569*	20800	8118	8118	100	N/A
	Active borrowers (from credit fund) -women	Number	0	0		*51854*	31200	15842	15842	100	N/A
	Value of gross loan portfolio (from credit fund)	USD*	0	0		*15943250*	7125000	2838325	2838325	100	N/A
	Groups graduated *(added)*	Number	69	69	100	*4500*	2995	2995	2995	100	2926
	Group received credit services	Number	0	0		*4500*	3000	2995	2995	100	N/A
	Individual received project services(men)	Number	0	0		*54000*	36000	36000	25194	70	N/A
	Individual receiver project services (women)	Number	0	0		*81000*	54000	54000	61543	114	N/A
Infrastructure Development	Village protection Embankment cum Roads built	Km	1.75	1.75	100	*125*	220	350	352.152	101	350.506
	Village Protection Wall	Km	0.50	0.832	166	*NT*	NT	5.00	6.302	126	5.47
	Multipurpose Village Center (MVC) Built	Number	0	0	0	*50*	53	29	29	100	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	0	0	0	16652	16750	20000	19444	97	19444
	People trained in improved technologies and crop production- women	Number	0	0	0	16653	16750	60000	58313	97	58313

*1 USD=80 BDT

SECOND LEVEL RESULTS			
Component	**Sub component**	**Results**	**Rating**
Fisheries Development	Effectiveness of improved beel management : Fish catch per hectare	701 kg (Y-2013)	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	5
	Likelihood of sustainability of savings and credit groups: % of group graduated and functional *(added)*	3%	3
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	Men-17371 (89%), Women- 52386 (90%)	5
	Likelihood of sustainability of improved technology and crop production:% of people adopted technologies	Men-15634 (90%), Women- 47147 (90%)	5

THIRD LEVEL RESULTS					
Indicator	**Unit**	**Benchmark**	**Mid-term**	**Completion**	**Target**
Malnutrition: % of children stunted (height-for- weight < - 2sd)	%	56.7	47.9	40.4	10% reduced
Food security: % of households reporting no food shortage	%	27.6	25.8	30.7	(not determined)
Housing: % of household with tin roof	%	72.8	87.2	94.4	(not determined)
Housing: % of households with tin walls	%	14.8	25.2	47.6	(not determined)
Sanitation: % of households with own latrine	%	13.2	87.3	90	(not determined)
Water supply: % of households with own tubewells	%	15.6	20.0	52	(not determined)
Assets: % of households owning bicycle	%	8.1	10.8	7.4	(not determined)