



Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor: 2nd Phase

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of Bangladesh

Operational Report

01 May 2009 - 31 October 2009





Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor: 2nd Phase
Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of Bangladesh

Operational Report
01 May 2009 - 31 October 2009

With Financial Assistance from:



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC**

Prepared and submitted by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)
Bangladesh Country Office

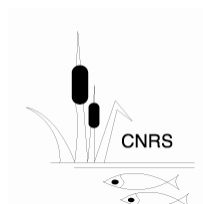
House 11, Road 138, Gulshan-1
Dhaka 1212.

Phone: +8802 9890423, 9890395; ext-115

Fax: +8802 9892854

Web: www.iucn.org/bangladesh

In Cooperation & Association with



List of Acronyms

BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
CACC	Central Adhoc Co-management Committee, previously named as Central Adhoc Committee (CAC)
CNRS	Centre for Natural Resource Studies - A local partner NGO of Bangladesh
CR	Country Representative, IUCN-B
ECA	Ecologically Critical Area
ERA	Efforts for Rural Advancement
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HHs	Households
IC	Intercooperation - a technical partner organization
IGA(s)	Inocme Generating Activity(ies)
IUCN-B	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Bangladesh Country Office
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoL	Ministry of Land
NCSIP-1	National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project Phase-1
PNGO	Partner Non Governmental Organization
PRMP	Participatory Resource Management Plan
PSMU	Programme Support and Management Unit
SCM	Social Capital Management
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TH	Tanguar Haor
THMC	Tanguar Haor Management Committee
UACC(s)	Union Adhoc Co-management Committee(s), previously named as Union Adhoc Committee (UAC)
UP	Union Parishad
<i>Upazilla</i>	Literally, 'sub-district', unit of administration below the district level
VCC(s)	Village Co-Management Committee(s)

Table of Content

LIST OF ACRONYMS	I
LIST OF ACRONYMS	II
TABLE OF CONTENT	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IV
1. BACKGROUND	1
2. TAKING STOCK OF THE PROGRESS	2
Outcome 1- Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood	2
Outcome 2 - A well functioning co-management body composed of the state, local government and communities manages the Tanguar Hoar following the wise use principle of Ramsar	4
Outcome 3 - Political and policy support continued at the national, regional and local level for up-scaling and ensuring long-term sustainability of the -management system for Tanguar Haor	6
3. MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	8
4. MAJOR CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES & THE ROAD AHEAD	10
5. ANNEXES	13
Annex-1: Showing progresses during May – October 2009 as per log-frame	13
Annex-2: Showing detail House Hold Coverage by 31 st October'09	15
Annex-3: Status of women representation in different decision making tires in Two Phases	17
Annex-4: Number of Underprivileged Member and None-Member by Union and By Category under Social Capital Management.....	19
Annex-5: Status of Social Capital Management (SCM) by the Village Co-management Committees in Four Unions	21
Annex-6: Number of Entrepreneurs by Union under Social Capital Management.....	22
Annex-7: Outputs of Non-Commercial Fish Harvest Piloting	24
Annex-8: Quantity of fish harvest and income from Non-Commercial Fish Harvest piloting.	25
Annex 9: Translated version of Union Co-management Committee Monitoring Form. .	26
Annex 10: Translated version of Village Co-management Committee Monitoring Form.	29

Executive Summary

1. SDC signed a further contract with IUCNB in April 2009 to initiate the 2nd phase from May 2009 to April 2012 as an expansion of preparatory stage not a full Development stage as recommended by the review mission.
2. A total of 59 communities out of 88 are mobilized through Village Co-management Committees (VCCs) under 4 Union Adhoc Co-management Committees (UACCs) and 1 Central Adhoc Co-management Committee (CACC) with consensus.
3. About 44% of households (HHs) among these 59 villages have accepted membership under this community platform.
4. Average women representation increased from 15.51% in preparatory phase to 19.59% in first six months of 2nd Phase.
5. About 23% (1996 HHs out of 8809 HHs) of the underprivileged households accepted membership of the community platform.
6. A total of 59 villages out of 88 have accumulated a fund of BDT 4,954,894.00 and developed the capacity of providing financial assistance to their members from their own source.
7. Data shows that out of 3,641 members in 59 villages, 1,366 received BDT 4,212,000.00 as financial support and conducting 28 types of IGAs under five major domains.
8. Community achieved 22.26 % HH coverage among 225 women headed families in the 59 working villages.
9. Community increased negotiation and management capacity significantly.
10. This year, for the first time district administration had introduced licence and permits for two months to test the modality of non-commercial fish harvest.
11. Access to fishing rights established for the underprivileged during dull season.
12. Behavioural changes identified among the community members from social and wise-use principle context.
13. Alternative dimension in resource utilisation initiated through ecotourism.
14. Natural habitat of Tanguar Haor improved through setting bamboo and Hijol brances.
15. Community-based participatory monitoring and evaluation system initiated.
16. Partner organisations (CNRS & ERA), Agricultural department, BADC and Livestock department are co-opted as THMC members.
17. Participating communities started to receive GoB services through increased negotiation skill.
18. All vacant positions have been duly filled-in through competitive screening.
19. De-motivation and demoralisation by the vested interest groups patronised by the previous lease holders still remain active.
20. One significant constraint of this project is difficulty in deploying & retaining qualified, competent & professional human resources at the TH area.
21. Project progress as per Log-frame enclosed in Annex-1.

1. Background

Tanguar Haor (TH) is a globally significant wetland with a unique ecosystem, known for its many species of fish and as a staging area for at least half a million of migratory birds, is the only source of living for over 56,000 people located in villages around its periphery. The first ever conservation project undertaken by Government in TH was National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project (NCS IP) in early 90s where IUCN-B (International Union for Conservation of Nature, Bangladesh Country Office) worked as a technical partner. Later on IUCN-B kept on policy advocacy for conservation of TH. Eventually, the Government took a bold decision to declare it as an Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) in 1999 and a Ramsar site in 2000. Ownership of TH was also transferred from Ministry of Land (MoL) to Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

All these have been historic milestones achieved towards bringing about a new management paradigm that led government to request IUCN-B officially to seek fund from donors to replace the “traditional leasing” system with a community based management system following Ramsar principles. IUCNB subsequently submitted a proposal on “Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor” to Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in August 2005. The proposal was reviewed by SDC and subsequently Mr. Peter Hislaire was appointed as an independent international consultant to appraise the context of the proposed programme. The consultant proposed that activities in Tanguar Haor should be divided into following three stages¹:

- Preparatory stage (18 months)
- Development stage (36 to 60 months)
- Consolidation stage (36 months)

IUCNB took note of the recommendations made by Mr. Hislaire and developed a proposal for the “Preparatory Stage”. SDC in line with their Country Strategy signed a contract with GoB to provide necessary financial support. Accordingly, MoEF nominated IUCN-B to implement the project on behalf of the government.

The first phase of the project started in December 2006. In March 2008, an independent evaluator was nominated to undertake a thorough assessment of the project achievements as against the suggestions put forward in the mission document of 2006 and project proposal. The mission found the progress satisfactory and suggested to continue the project. SDC in its position paper expressed that experimentations done in preparatory stage should be continued further before solid outcomes are reached and upscaled in the development stage. SDC signed another contract with IUCN-B in April 2009 to initiate the 2nd phase from May 2009 to April 2012 as an expansion of preparatory stage not a full Development stage as recommended by the review mission. This is the first progress report highlights the progress made over the period between May 2009 and October 2009.

The development objective of this 2nd Phase is to establish a functional co-management system for conservation, stabilisation and sustainable use of the natural resources of TH that generates opportunities for significant improvements in the livelihoods of rural communities and contributes to the costs incurred by management. This report documents progresses in line with the three expected outcomes as presented below.

¹ Please see report by Peter Hislaire

2. Taking Stock of the Progress

Outcome 1- Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood

This particular outcome has been considered as the foundation of the development objective expecting mobilisation of 10,205 HHs living in 84 villages to be organised under the organisational structure of 81 Village Co-management Committees (VCC), 4 Union Co-Management Committees (UCC) and a Central Co-Management Committee (CCC). All members would have an interactive understanding on vision, mission, organizational integrity and institutional sustainability and mobilized towards participating in co-management of TH resources having sufficient options of different livelihoods and IGAs to reduce dependency on TH resources. An interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH is expected to be formed with the common consensus of all stakeholders. Community organisation would have legal status to take part in the governance mechanism. Resource sharing concepts would be finalised through large scale application and proper agreement following wise use principle of Ramsar. Progress under this outcome within the reporting time presented below:

- **Development of a common platform for articulation of community interest and participation in negotiation process:** A total of 59 communities out of 88 are mobilized so far through Village Co-management Committees (VCCs) under 4 Union Adhoc Co-management Committees (UACCs) and 1 Central Adhoc Co-management Committee (CACC) with consensus. Considering co-management roles and responsibilities of different tiers of the Tanguar Haor community, the Central Adhoc Committee (CAC) in May 2009 came in a consensus to name all committees as Co-management Committee. About 44% household (HH) among these 59 villages has accepted membership under this community platform. Please see more detail in Table-1 attached in Annex-2.
- **Women representation in decision making bodies:** Average women representation increased from 15.51% in preparatory phase to 19.59% by October 2009. In order to promote women representation, CACC has amended their constitution and made it mandatory to have at least one position in executive committee for women in all VCCs, two in all UACCs and at least one in CACC. Please see Tables-2 & 3 and Graph-1 for more details in Annex-3.
- **Representation of underprivileged:** Considering peoples' demand, tradition and stigma, community people were not clustered into rich, poor and underprivileged but it has been noticed that members from different underprivileged groups are being elected at different co-management bodies like VCCs & UACCs.
- **Inclusion of under-privileged:** In order to include the underprivileged, the CACC has identified a total of 8,809 HHs as underprivileged in five major occupations and declared different projects under the Social Capital Management (SCM) to provide livelihood support. Within the reporting period, 23% (1996 HHs) of the underprivileged households accepted membership of the community platform. It is worth mentioning that 40% of the underprivileged accepted membership under Daxin Sreepur Union Co-management Committee. Please see Table-4 and graph 2 & 3 for more details in Annex - 4.

- **Promotion of gender sensitive IGA and livelihood strategy:** TH community has agreed with consensus that handicrafts, livestock and poultry based IGAs would be promoted among female and, agriculture and small business based IGAs would be promoted to both male and female.
- **Capacity of local resource mobilization:** In the absence of microfinance institutes in TH, communities in 59 villages out of 88 have accumulated a fund of BDT 4,954,894.00 and have developed the capacity for providing financial assistance to their members from their own source. Please see more details on social capital in Table-5 attached in Annex-5.
- **Capacity of promoting alternative livelihoods:** TH community has increased capacity of providing financial support to their members to conduct IGAs so that the members can reduce dependency on existing natural resources of TH. Data shows that out of 3,641 members in 59 villages, 1,366 received BDT 4,212,000.00 as financial support and conducting 28 types of IGAs under five major domains. Please see details of IGA in Table-6 & 7 enclosed in Annex-6.
- **Inclusion of women:** Community has achieved to bring 26.22 % female headed HHs out of 225 women headed HHs in the 59 working villages as members. To date, a total of 199 women (of which 21 women headed HHs) received financial support from SCM to conduct IGAs. Data reveals that out of these 199 women, about 68% engaged in small businesses, 18 % in poultry, about 9% in agriculture & 5% in livestock rearing. Please see Table-5 & 6 and Graph-4 for more details in Annex-6.
- **Increased capacity of negotiation:** Community negotiated following services from the government:
 - convinced the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Sunamgonj, to provide UCC offices on khas land;
 - distribution of cultivable khas land among the landless;
 - distribution of khas forest for community nursing and habitat restoration;
 - develop local service providers (LSP) in livestock through training by the district livestock department (enlisting of LSP is going on);
 - 450 underprivileged farmers received 4.5 MT certified rice seeds from Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC), which would bring at least 450 acres of land under HYV cultivation
- **Increased capacity of management:** Conducted following activities with project facilitation:
 - Participatory Resource Management Plan (PRMP) module revised through a long consultative discussions and field test;
 - PRMP duration squeezed from 2.5 days to 1.5 days;
 - PRMP conducted successfully in 5 villages and to be completed by December 2009;
 - Leadership training provided to 33 members of which 6 female & 27 male;
 - Training on vegetable cultivation & floating garden provided to 43 members (7 women & 36 male) that resulted 15 floating gardens (1 Female) demonstration in Tanguar Haor.

- 1st Step rice cultivation training (of 3-step) provided to 49 members (4 female and 45 male) in 8 villages.
- CACC has developed 15 special project supports (7 for fishermen families, 5 for farmers, and 1 project for transport labourers) for the underprivileged and disbursed BDT 155,000/ to 29 underprivileged (including 3 females) from their deposit of (36%) fish harvest share.

Outcome 2 - A well functioning co-management body composed of the state, local government and communities manages the Tanguar Hoar following the wise use principle of Ramsar

This outcome expects mainly an interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH formed with the common consensus of all stakeholders. Stakeholders comprise representatives from the community, local administration and the state. Community organisation would have legal status by the end of the project to take part in the governance mechanism. Resource sharing concepts would be finalised through large scale application and proper agreement following wise use principles of Ramsar. Community people are expected to demonstrate distinct change in behaviour and attitudes to accommodate co-management norms, values and wise-use principles of Ramsar Site. Besides, ecosystem integrity of the TH is expected to be improved by knowledge. Knowledge on ecosystem integrity would be improved through different studies that would lead to update the existing TH Model. Besides, community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system would be developed to assist the community members and leaders to monitor and evaluate the progress of the activities that planned through PRMP, measure the quality of organisations and leadership at village, union and central level, identify positive and negative impacts of activities, assess livelihood and income status of the household members and affectivity of resource management mechanism with due consideration to wise use principals of Ramsar. Main progresses of this outcome within the reporting time frame are presented below:

- **Introduction of non-commercial fish harvest modality:** This year, for the first time district administration had introduced licence and permits for two months to test the modality of non-commercial fish harvesting. A total of 339 full time fishermen participated in this modality through procuring 113 license and 159 monthly permits in two months. A total of BDT 72,150.00 has been collected from this mechanism where GoB received Taka 17,316.00 as revenue (24% share) and the rest amount of money BDT 25974.00 (as 36% share) and BDT 28,860.00 (as 40% share) accumulated in the bank account of CACC. Please see Table-8 in Annex-7 for more details about the outputs of this event.
- **Access rights established for subsistence income:** Introduction of non-commercial fish harvest in TH, established legal fishing rights for the full-time fishermen families to survive with subsistence income. According to this system, a fisherman needs to buy a seasonal licence at a cost of BDT 300.00 – 500.00 depending upon the type of fishing gear/trap. This license would allow 2-3 persons (depending on gear type) to enter the Haor with a boat. Each of them will need to pay BDT 50.00-100.00 (depending on gear type) every month to catch fish in the sustainable use zone. In average, every permit holder caught more than 2 kg fish everyday that was sold BDT 162.55 at the rate of BDT 73.87 per KG. Data shows that, about 339 fishermen caught more than 16 MT of fish in 46 days and sold about BDT 1,188,917.00 during this pilot program. Poor fishermen are

expected to apply this access rights more fruitfully for a longer period of time in the coming year. Please see Table-9 in Annex-8 for more details on fish harvest and income from non-commercial fish harvest piloting.

- **Change in social behaviour:** Following changes were noticed from social contexts-
 - Community peoples are accustomed with the democratic electoral process of choosing own leaders.
 - Community members are getting habituated with the organisational decision making process under this leadership.
 - Peoples' perception on acceptance of women' participation is increasing.
 - People started to believe that GoB is committed to establish co-management system.

- **New values in resource management:** Following changes are noticed-
 - People are getting familiar with Ramsar wise use principles such as getting aware of “no fishing zone”; “sustainable use zone”; “fishing ban period” for two months (April & May); “commercial fishing period” for three months (January-March), “non-commercial fishing period” for eight months (June-December); restriction on some fishing gears such as “current net, “net below 0.5 cm mesh size” and *Koch*”; fishing restriction on five endangered fish species namely *Nanit*, *Mohashol*, *Baghayer*, *Sharputi*, *Chital* and *Rita*.
 - Trends of illegal and indiscriminate fishing are decreasing.
 - Community people and selected fishermen are getting accustomed with the present resource harvest modality approved by the government.

- **Alternative dimension in resource utilisation:** Community has explored the potentiality of introducing ecotourism in TH. Sites are selected; quotation collection procedures for boat renting accomplished; boat rents are fixed, draft brochure on promoting ecotourism developed.

- **Improved knowledge management system:** Necessary initiatives are taken to accomplish different studies to improve ecosystem integrity, hydrological mapping and ecological mapping in TH to be completed by the end of the first year.

- **Restoration of natural habitat in Tanguar Haor:** Followings are the significant progress to improve the habitat:
 - Plantation of 5,000 Hijal and 10,000 Koroch is underway. More than 11 acres of degraded land would be restored into swamp forest through this initiative. Contract for plantation is almost done with the District Nursery Owners Association in Sunamganj, price has been settled, hardening of saplings is going on, location & site has already been selected by the community. It would be accomplished by December 2009.
 - In order to restore fish habitat in the TH, additional three “no fishing zone” being covered under bamboo and katha protection. Besides, community has selected another three beels to bring under similar protection mainly to pilot Katha fishing.
 - In order to restore some water bodies from siltration, some local dredger owners have been contacted for re-excavation. Water bodies to be excavated identified, owners are asked to submit price quotation, once the prices are submitted, lowest bidder would be selected by a committee comprising members from partners and community and work will start within December.

- **Community-Based Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System improved:** Following progresses are done to establish Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System in the project.
 - A user-friendly performance-based monitoring and evaluation form for VCC has already been developed in consultation with the community and partners. This format will help community assessing the quality and performance of all VCC under a particular union. UCC leaders are expected to conduct this monitoring in every quarter. Please see a translated copy of the monitoring form enclosed in Annex-9.
 - Another user-friendly performance-based monitoring and evaluation form for UCC has also been developed in consultation with the community and partners. This format will help community assessing the quality of the UCC. CACC leaders are expected to conduct this monitoring in every quarter. Please see a translated copy of the monitoring form enclosed in Annex-10.
 - Writing of entire protocol / manual writing is in progress.
 - Capacity building of communities on M&E will be done once the manual is completed. Regular monitoring will start once capacity building training completed.

Outcome 3 - Political and policy support continued at the national, regional and local level for up-scaling and ensuring long-term sustainability of the -management system for Tanguar Haor

Progresses in this outcome expect an improved knowledge management system from the perspective of social and biological context. Issues of social contexts are social behaviours (values, norms, myths, tradition and culture), gender, different means of production, resource harvesting mechanism, communication system, livelihood patterns, socio-political situation, rate and extremity of resource dependency, natural calamities, vulnerability, existing coping pattern, resource exploitation mechanism, resource types and its potentiality. Main issues of biological context are reproduction and regeneration mechanism of the resources, threats affecting natural production and conservation, ecosystem and biodiversity, minimum and maximum harvest limit and databases of existing resources is working to take decision by different platforms at national, district and local level to contribute to the long-term sustainability of the management system of TH. Most elements of this outcome are to be achieved in the later part of the first and in second and third year, however, progresses of this outcome within the reporting time frame are presented below:

- **Improved knowledge management System:** Following initiatives are taken to improve the knowledge management system
 - Data collection on Gender base line and Disaster Risk Management study is going on. Consultant recruited. Study methodology, data collection procedure and sample size confirmed. Questionnaire developed and finalised through field test. Cheque list for focus group discussin (FGD) developed and finalised through field test.
 - Existing Access based software in PSMU has been improved further to accommodate various data from 84 villages. Initiative has been taken to improve the existing Social Capital Management System to Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) standard.

- It is hoped that the standardisation would increase their competency to borrow money from PKSF to support their member.
 - All project documents have been uploaded in IUCNB website. Currently work in going on to tag with IUCN Global site.
 - Other studies like biodiversity assessment, fish value chain analysis has been scheduled during commercial fish harvest.
- **Improvement in negotiation process:** Following progress are achieved-
- CACC leaders are co-opted as THMC members that will strengthen negotiation capacity of the community with the government.
 - Community has successfully negotiated with the district administration to adopt a modality to hand over cultivable Khas land and forest to the communities.
 - Community has successfully negotiated with Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC) to ensure 6 MTs of rice seeds (both foundation and certified) and 27 MTs of fertilizers for 600 underprivileged members of the TH community.
 - In order to utilize the funds received from fish harvest (36% share), community leaders developed festoons on various IGAs to be supported by them with the support from PSMU members.
 - PSMU has already developed 12 festoons & incorporated in PRMP system.
 - Preliminary discussion started on the structure of the civil society plat form and a national scientific advisory board.
- **Capacity building of partners:** Following progresses are made in capacity building-
- Respective partner staff of CNRS and ERA are now capable of conducting a) 1.5 days long PRMP, b) 3 Step Rice Cultivation Training, 3) Leadership Training, and c) orientation course new project.
 - 24 potential community members are developed (5 female and 19 male) through a two days residential training at upazila level. Project contributed food cost for these training but accommodation and other costs like conveyance were paid by themselves. It is expected that these potential members would be recruited by the partner organisations to work as Community Facilitator for 20 months who will then be transferred under the management of the respective union committees to assist the community in absence of the project staff.

3. Management Systems and Project Implementation Issues

3.1 Project Steering

In following the first phase, there is a provision of the Project Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary, MoEF in this new phase. The Steering Committee meeting will be organised after the approval of the Technical Assistance Project Proforma/Proposal (TPP) of this phase. Approval of TPP is currently under process. The MoEF has now cleared the TPP, and sent it off to the Planning Division for further processing. IUCN-B is keeping close liaison with the relevant government offices in this regard.

3.2 Management of the programme

The National Project Director (NPD) has been appointed by the Secretary, MoEF. Several meetings were organised with NPD to update project progress and also to accelerate TPP approval process. IUCNB has been attending in a monthly meeting organised by MoEF: a system to monitor the Annual Development Plan (ADP) implementation status. IUCN-B sends physical and financial progress report in this monthly meeting chaired by the Secretary, MoEF. IUCN-B maintains periodic communications with the NPD. A meeting among the NPD, Head of SDC, and CR, IUCN-B was held recently to review the progress of the project activities and strategize future interventions.

Tanguar Haor Management Committee (THMC) under the leadership of the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Sunamgonj is working effectively to provide necessary supports from the district administration to implement the project. Following outstanding decisions were taken in two THMC meetings during this time frame:

- co-opted CNRS, ERA, CACC (three leaders), Agriculture Extension Department, Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC), District Livestock Department as member;
- approved 4.5 MT certified rice seeds and 1.5 MT foundation seeds for 600 underprivileged farmers;
- approval of non-commercial fish-harvest modality through introducing license and permits;
- provided khas land to build 4 UCC offices;
- instructed to develop a device to handover cultivable khas lands to the community;
- replace existing Ansars with the community guards.

Project Support Management Unit (PSMU) has been active to monitor the progress of the project at field level and providing technical support to the project partners through regular field visit and organising quarterly coordination meeting with all partner staff as well as with the CACC leaders in Sunamgonj office.

Besides, PSMU members have also been attending Sunamgonj Coordination Unit (SCU) meeting to coordinate project activities with other SDC funded projects. Recently, all Team Leaders from all SDC funded projects visited TH to observe and learn the democratic electoral process of committee formation to replicate the system in their own territories.

3.3 Project staffing

PSMU has been strengthened by the recruitment of a dynamic and efficient government official with a status of Deputy Secretary in the post of Senior Program Officer (SPO) at the Dhaka Office. It is expected that the newly recruited SPO will play significant role in establishing better communication with GoB and achieve quick decisions in favour of the project implementation process. In addition, IUCN authority has recruited Program Officer (Monitoring & Evaluation) to ensure best M&E system for the project.

3.4 Financial and Management Oversight

Since financial implications in the project activities are very significant for overall project management, an internal audit mission works monthly to streamline the activities with appropriate budget line. Steps have been taken for monitoring and evaluation of the project on a regular basis from the office of the Country Representative (CR), though there is one Program Officer in the field specially assigned for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the project. Considering the strategic significance of the project, in a recent management decision, the project has been brought under the direct supervision of the CR (in lieu of the Programme Coordinator's office).

3.5 Project partners

New contract has been signed with all project partners namely CNRS, ERA, BELA and IC with specific ToR and budget. CNRS, ERA and BELA have already recruited required staff to implement the project. PSMU has organised project orientation for these newly recruited staff.

CNRS has been continuing field activities in two unions located under Tahirpur upazila and ERA is continuing field activities in two unions situated in Dharampasha upazila.

4. Major Challenges, Opportunities & the Road Ahead

Major constraints, challenges and opportunities identified during the reporting time are documented with possible strategic interventions in the table below-

SI No	Constraints	Challenges	Opportunities	Way forward
1	<p>Negative propaganda by the vested interest groups patronised by the previous leaseholders (who still remain active in the locality).</p> <p>Inadequate understanding amongst various stakeholders about the nature and operational modality of an ecological/conservationist approach (with mainly non-financial incentives) to resource management.</p>	<p>a. Ensuring poor community people's access to, and control of the resource.</p> <p>b. Facing the problem of frequent transfer of GoB officials both the field and policy levels.</p> <p>c. Promoting a policy-level 'pressure group' comprising of relevant community leaders and conservationists.</p> <p>d. Requirement of long gestation period to develop & strengthen the 'community/human' part of the co-management system, and consolidation of people-oriented institutions.</p> <p>e. Difficulty in keeping up communities' zeal and enthusiasm with mainly non-financial incentives.</p>	<p>a. GoB commitment for Ramsar Site.</p> <p>b. Increasing trends of membership among the community.</p> <p>c. More representation of women and poor in the co-management committees at different tiers.</p> <p>d. Incremental accumulation of social capital of the community</p>	<p>a. Increasing visibility of project activities through afforestation, re-excavation, habitat restoration and construction of UCC offices on khas lands.</p> <p>b. Organising civil society groups/Ramsar Committee at regional and national level.</p> <p>c. Inclusion of maximum GoB officials in different decision making bodies like THMC.</p>

SI No	Constraints	Challenges	Opportunities	Way forward
4	The difficulty in managing and accommodating the diverse stakeholder groups & their complex relationships and interests.	a. Bring stakeholders in consensus by developing common areas of interest.	a. Platform to raise voices of different stakeholders exists.	a. Institutionalize the Co-management bodies at different levels. b. Mass mobilisation and conscientization.
5	Traditional/orthodox power structure hinders creation of a mass-level support base (amongst the participating communities).	a. Development of support base within the communities. b. Skilled leaders often fail to be elected again at village level.	a. People are more aware. b. Existence of democratic process for leader election. c. Development of potential members to work as Community Facilitator under the supervision of UCC. d. Pro-poor oriented benefit sharing mechanism exists.	a. Exercise democratic tools wherever possible. b. More awareness creation. c. Engage more underprivileged in village co-management committees. d. Further support to poor sections and creation of local rules & regulation supporting livelihood of poor.
6	Difficult terrain and weather (wet and dry season, limited transports, flash flood prone area) limits mobility.	a. Timely execution of activities. b. Build communication media / means among CBOs and supporting organization. c. Ensure security / safety along the communication route.	a. Sufficient knowledge of the area. b. Supporting role of the CBOs and community as a whole. c. Develop local service providers within the community.	a. Provide sufficient time in activities during planning period. b. Optimize use of local service providers. c. Develop accommodation facilities for staff at village level.

SI No	Constraints	Challenges	Opportunities	Way forward
7	Difficulty in deploying & retaining qualified, competent & professional human resources at the TH area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Keep spontaneity in execution of activities. b. Compensate staff in the field up to their expectation and requirements. c. Create socially safe environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Availability of human resources locally. b. Capacity building of staffs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recruit workforce locally and build their capacity b. Hunt resource persons willing to work in challenging environment. c. Facilitate them with due compensation.

5. Annexes

Annex-1: Showing progresses during May – October 2009 as per log-frame

Descriptive Summary/ Intervention Logic	Indicators	Achievements from May to October 2009
<p>1. Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81 communities brought together under this programme with consensus; • Accepted livelihood improvement programmes based on male and female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 59 communities brought together under this programme with consensus ○ 28 different IGAs identified under five domains viz, small business, agriculture, handicrafts, livestock and poultry. ○ A total of 1366 members of which 21 women headed households, 178 female members and 1167 male members got involved with IGAs (total female 14%). ○ In absence of microfinance institutions in TH, 3,641 members in 59 villages have accumulated a fund of BDT 4,927, 884/ and developed the capacity of providing micro-credit facilities from their own initiative.
<p>2. A well functioning co-management body composed of the state, local government and communities manages the Tanguar Hoar following the wise use principle of Ramasr</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TH Co-management institution and rules in operation and new values and behaviors slowly becoming part of social norms • Positive and negative impacts of activities and lessons learned in the process, monitored analyzed and evaluated • Co-management plans and agreements implemented and enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Change in social behaviours started ○ New values identified in resource management. ○ Successful introduction of non-commercial fish harvest modality through providing permit and license. ○ Total revenue earned from selling license & permit was BDT 72,105/-.. ○ A total of 16,093 kg of fish was harvested through the non-commercial fish harvest modality amounting a market value of BDT 1,188,917/-. ○ Access fishing rights established for subsistence income during off season. ○ TH habitat improved through piling bamboos and Hijal tree branches in the wetland. Necessary initiatives taken to improve habitat through afforestation and re-excavation

Descriptive Summary/ Intervention Logic	Indicators	Achievements from May to October 2009
<p>3. Political and policy support continued at the national, regional and local level for up-scaling and ensuring long-term sustainability of the -management system for Tanguar Haor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision statement by govt. non govt. stakeholders on the desired future of TH • Participating in negotiation process • Stakeholders participating in multistakeholder forum meetings and supporting with needed resources • Policy statement on the acceptance of new rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Co-management Committee (CCC) leaders are co-opted as THMC members that would strengthen negotiation capacity of the community with the government. ○ CAC has been successful in convincing District Administration to provide khas land to set up 4 UCC offices. ○ Community-Based participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system developed. ○ Community has successfully negotiated GoB officials at district level to provide services like seeds and fertilisers at village level.

Annex-2: Showing detail House Hold Coverage by 31st October'09

Table-1: Showing detail House Hold Coverage by 31 st October'09									
Sl#	Union	Village	HH according to Census	HH coverage from 1st Dec'07 to 30th April'09(Phase-1)			HH coverage from 1st May'09 to 31st Oct'09(Phase-2)		
				HH coverage	Male Headed	Female Headed	HH Nos	Male Headed	Female Headed
1.	Uttar Sreepur	Binodpur	84	48	48	0	0	0	0
2.		Nobabpur	59	28	28	0	0	0	0
3.		Bhoraghat	84	30	28	2	1	1	0
4.		Chiragaon	67	44	44	0	0	0	0
5.		Birendranagar	270	48	47	1	3	3	0
6.		Ratanpur	250	68	68	0	0	0	0
7.		Joipur	51	44	43	1	2	2	0
8.		Indrapur	133	92	90	2	0	0	0
9.		Jamalpur	116	50	49	1	0	0	0
10.		Mandiata	154	91	89	2	6	6	0
11.		Moihiajuri	46	32	32	0	1	1	0
12.		Golabari	29	28	26	2	0	0	0
13.		Kamonapara	41	25	23	2	0	0	0
14.		Silani Tahirpur	98	68	68	0	5	5	0
15.		Paniakhali	34	5	5	0	0	0	0
16.		Mujrai	44	36	36	0	0	0	0
17.		Kamalpur	30	0	0	0	30	30	0
18.	Dakshin Sreepur	Dumal	98	65	65	0	8	8	0
19.		Joyasree	77	44	44	0	2	2	0
20.		Utiargaon	49	0	0	0	44	42	2
21.		Nouagaon	57	0	0	0	40	38	2
22.		Keshtopur	42	39	39	0	1	1	0
23.		Mahmoodpur	196	63	63	0	7	7	0
24.		Vandar Chapar	36	24	24	0	2	2	0
25.		Gorergaon	19	23	23	0	11	11	0
26.		Manik Khila	218	170	165	5	2	2	0
27.		Hukumpur	81	57	55	2	2	2	0
28.		Ramshinghapur	115	61	58	3	4	4	0
29.		Lamagaon	342	161	159	2	32	31	1
30.		Patabuka	310	83	82	1	4	3	1
31.		Jangail	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Uttar Bangshikunda	Rajendrapur	38	29	29	0	0	0	0
33.		Bakatala	248	63	63	0	10	10	0
34.		Bholaganj	65	0	0	0	22	22	0
35.		Rupnagar	405	80	80	0	5	5	0
36.		Golappur	95	67	64	3	0	0	0
37.		Antarpur	70	51	51	0	0	0	0
38.		Majhersara	118	78	72	6	1	1	0
39.		Kartikpur	352	65	65	0	4	4	0
40.		Golgaon	125	38	36	2	0	0	0
41.		Bangalvita	118	52	52	0	2	2	0
42.		Nababpur	86	55	55	0	1	1	0
43.		Rampur	136	36	36	0	0	0	0
44.		Isamari	95	0	0	0	24	24	0
45.	Dakshin Bangshikunda	Kakarhati	58	0	0	0	34	34	0
46.		Hatpatol	113	59	57	2	0	0	0
47.		Datiapara	339	69	69	0	3	3	0
48.		Birsinghapara	72	0	0	0	28	28	0

Table-1: Showing detail House Hold Coverage by 31 st October'09									
Sl#	Union	Village	HH according to Census	HH coverage from 1st Dec'07 to 30th April'09(Phase-1)			HH coverage from 1st May'09 to 31st Oct'09(Phase-2)		
				HH coverage	Male Headed	Female Headed	HH Nos	Male Headed	Female Headed
49.		Makardi	36	26	26	0	0	0	0
50.		Amanipur	101	0	0	0	35	35	0
51.		Ghashi	129	109	106	3	3	3	0
52.		Rangchi	328	90	89	1	4	4	0
53.		Jaipur	117	0	0	0	49	49	0
54.		Basaura	60	45	45	0	3	3	0
55.		Sanua	110	88	82	6	0	0	0
56.		Kauhani	167	46	44	2	10	10	0
57.		Khidirpur	75	0	0	0	45	45	0
58.		Bangshikunda	253	58	57	1	5	5	0
59.		Nischintapur	287	48	47	1	6	6	0
	Total		7,458	2,779	2,726	53	501	495	6

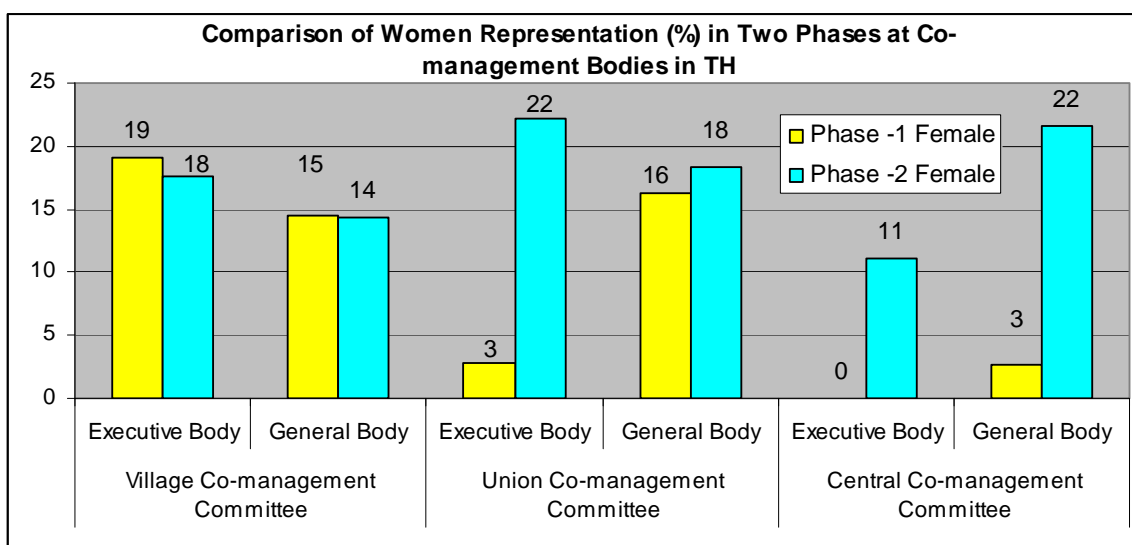
Number of households in 59 villages: 7,458
 Number of HHs accepted membership: 3,280 (2,779+501)
 Household coverage in 59 villages: 44%
 Number of female headed households in 59 villages: 225
 Number of female headed HHs accepted membership: 59
 Female headed HHs coverage: 26.22

Annex-3: Status of women representation in different decision making tiers in Two Phases

Table-2: Showing status of women representation by April 2009						
Name of different Co-management body	Total nos. of committees in 4 unions	Total nos. of elected leaders	No of elected Male leaders	No of elected Female leaders	Representation % of Female leaders	Remarks
Village Executive Committee (EC)	47	235	190	45	19.15	5 elected executive member of each village
Union Ad-hoc Committee (EC)	4	36	35	01	2.78	9 elected executive member of each Union.
Union Ad-hoc Committee (GB)	4	276	231	45	16.30	276 (=47x5+41); Here 41 members are representatives of non committee villages.
Central Ad-hoc Committee (EC)	1	9	9	0	0.00	8 elected members & 1 is PSMU staff of IUCN.
Central Ad-hoc Committee (GB)	1	37	36	01	2.70	36 members are of EC members of 4 unions & 1 is PSMU staff of IUCN.
Total/Average		593	501	92	15.51	

Table-3: Showing status of women representation by October 2009						
Name of different Co-management body	Total nos. of committees in 4 unions	Total nos. of elected leaders	No of elected Male leaders	No of elected Female leaders	Representation % of Female leaders	Remarks
Village Co-management Committee(EC)	59	295	233	62	21.02	Among the old 47 committees, 44 performed annual election & 3 yet to.
Union Co-management Committee(EC)	4	36	28	8	22.22	Election will be in November. CAC decided at least two mandatory posts for female among 9.
Union Co-management Committee(GB)	4	405	331	74	18.27	Anticipated
Central Co-management Committee(EC)	1 will be formed within December 09	9	8	1	11.11	Anticipated as 1 women would be mandatory out of 8 posts in CCC (EC)
Central Co-management Committee(GB)	1 will be formed within December 09	36	29	8	22.22	Anticipated
Total/Average		781	629	153	19.59	

Graph-1: Showing comparison of women representation in different decision making bodies in Tanguar Haor

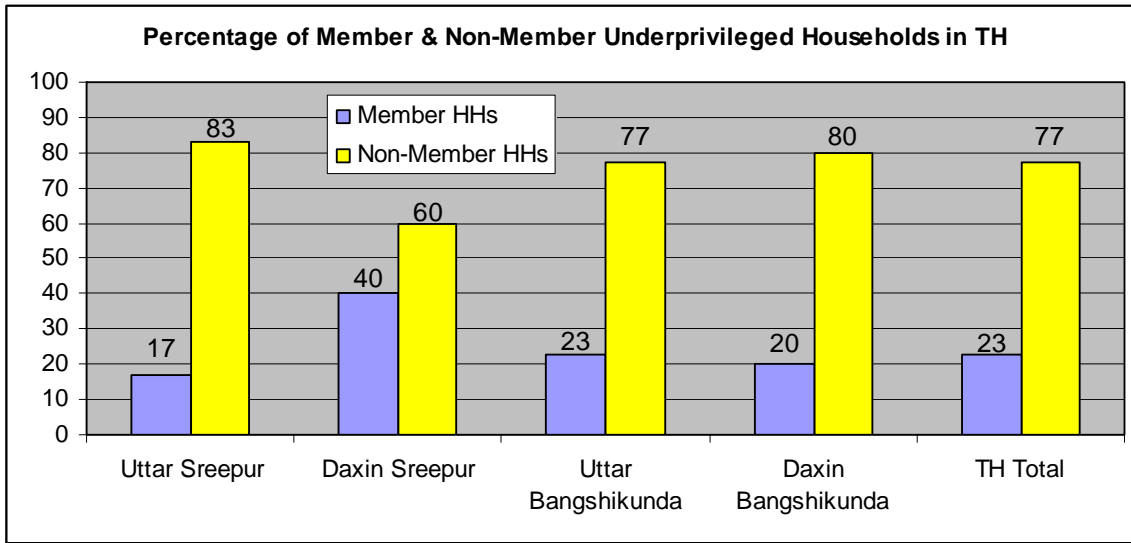


Annex-4:- Number of Underprivileged Member and None-Member by Union and By Category under Social Capital Management

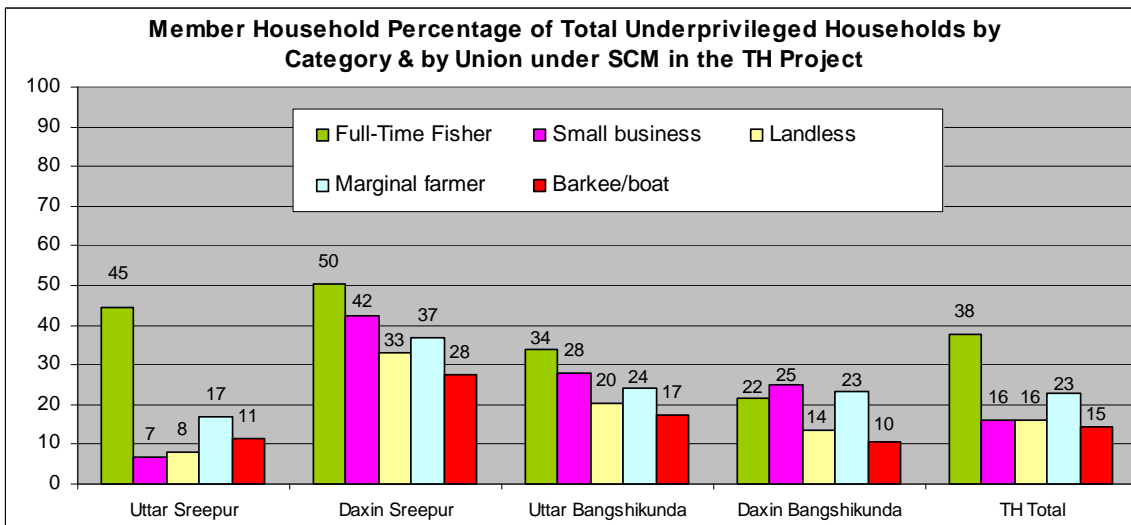
Table-4: Showing status of underprivileged in TH																					
SL #	Category	Uttar Sreepur			% M of Tot HHs	Daxin Sreepur			% M of Tot HHs	Uttar Bangshikunda			% M of Tot HHs	Daxin Bangshikunda			% M of Tot HHs	TH Total			%M of Tot HHs
		HHs	Non-M	M		HHs	Non-M	M		HHs	Non-M	M		HHs	Non-M	M		HHs	Non-M	M	
1	Full-Time Fisher	590	327	263	45	525	260	265	50	213	141	72	34	627	492	135	22	1955	1220	735	38
2	Small business	402	374	28	7	64	37	27	42	86	62	24	28	120	90	30	25	672	563	109	16
3	Landless	1249	1149	100	8	450	301	149	33	780	622	158	20	525	453	72	14	3004	2525	479	16
4	Marginal farmer	1049	873	176	17	365	230	135	37	519	393	126	24	625	479	146	23	2558	1975	583	23
5	Barkee/boat	311	276	35	11	83	60	23	28	121	100	21	17	105	94	11	10	620	530	90	15
	Total	3601	2999	602		1487	888	599		1719	1318	401		2002	1608	394		8809	6813	1996	
	Percentage		83	17			60	40			77	23			80	20			77	23	

Note: – M – Member; Non– M: None Member; Tot– Total; HHs – Households; TH – Tanguar Haor

Graph – 2: Showing percentage of Member & Non-Member Underprivileged Households by Union under Social Capital Management in Tanguar Haor



Graph-3: Showing Member Household Percentage of Total underprivileged Households by Union & by Category under Social Capital Management in Tanguar Haor



Annex-5: Status of Social Capital Management (SCM) by the Village Co-management Committees in Four Unions

Table-5: Showing SCM status by October 2009											
Description	SCM status from 1st Dec'07 to 30th April'09					SCM status from 1st May'09 to 30th Octl'09					G Total (A+B)
	Uttar Sreepur	Daxin Sreepur	Uttar Bangshi-kunda	Daxin Bangshi-kunda	Total (A)	Uttar Sreepur	Daxin Sreepur	Uttar Bangshi-kunda	Daxin Bangshi-kunda	Total (B)	
Borrower	177	186	153	128	644	198	209	146	169	722	1,366
Admission Fee	17500	16400	12740	13780	60420	1040	4180	1560	5620	12400	72,820
Subscription	77750	63120	40914	39632	221416	39370	59910	28180	37910	165370	386,786
Savings	393630	319170	282190	263725	1258715	196695	299490	139517	199700	835402	2,094,117
Principal	234150	255225	180600	204600	874575	368500	388701	292675	267625	1317501	2,192,076
Interest	2050	225	1875	9000	13150	24900	35475	15300	17325	93000	106,150
Service charge	11936	11660	8564	9053	41213	3013	4911	2936	4662	15522	56,735
Insurance	5720	5880	4710	4560	20870	7100	6750	5370	6120	25340	46,210
Total Collection	742913	671866	531746	544478	2491003	629836	791987	480050	535008	2436881	4,927,884
Financial Assistance to members	524000	567000	459000	395000	1945000	610000	657000	454000	546000	2267000	4,212,000
S. Withdrawal	0	0	2990	0	2990	0	0	0	0	0	2,990
M. Withdrawal	4430	1150	11758	720	18058	4040	1150	6620	0	11810	29,868
Total Debit	528430	568150	473748	395720	1966048	614040	658150	460620	546000	2278810	4,244,858
<i>Balance</i>	<i>214306</i>	<i>103530</i>	<i>57845</i>	<i>148630</i>	<i>524311</i>	<i>26578</i>	<i>141267</i>	<i>24918</i>	<i>-7038</i>	<i>185725</i>	<i>710,036</i>
Bank deposit	643455	651202	533080	498508	2326245	627735	808889	481954	561639	2480217	4,806,462
Bank withdrawal	433430	550150	515937	512244	2011761	84000	122000	441620	553000	1200620	3,212,381

Note: Admission fee – for membership into village committee @ 20 Taka; Subscription fee - @ 2 taka per week; Savings @ 10 tk/week; S. withdrawal – savings withdrawal; M. with drawl – membership withdrawal (94 members with drawl membership so far)

Annex-6: Number of Entrepreneurs by Union under Social Capital Management

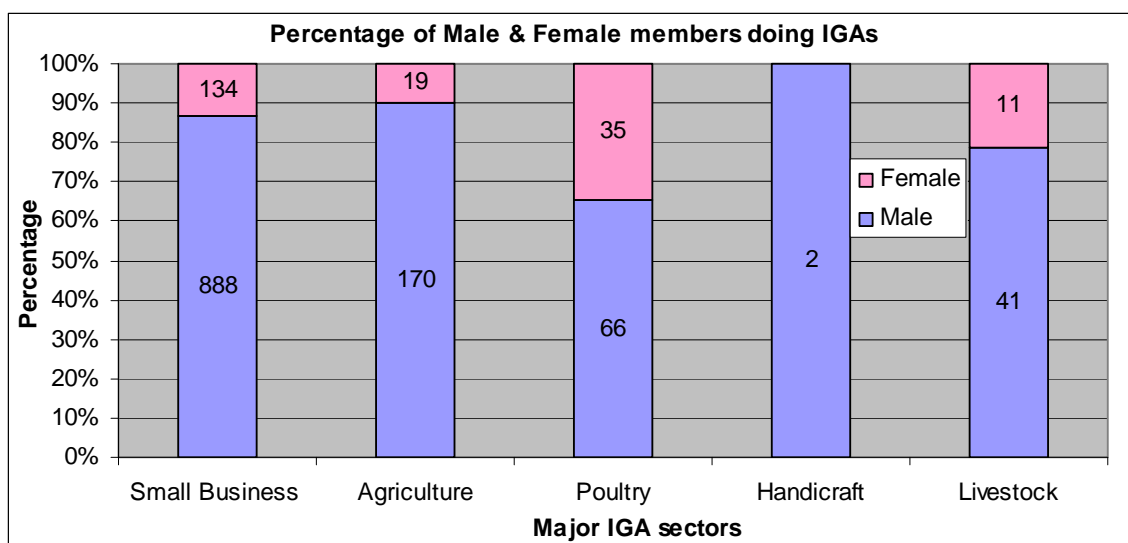
Table-6: Showing status of IGA entrepreneurs under SCM														
#	Domain & Sub-domain	Number of Entrepreneurs by Union								Total		Grand Total	Percentage	
		US		DS		UB		DB					%M	%F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
A	Small business (SB)													
1	Grocer's Shop	28	16	33	1	25	4	27	2	113	23	136	83	17
2	Fish Business	32	5	31	1	47	0	15	0	125	6	131	95	5
3	Rice Business	9	0	10	4	26	2	31	24	76	30	106	72	28
4	Egg Business	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	100	0
5	Wood Business	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	5	100	0
6	Beetle leave and nut Business	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	11	0	11	100	0
7	Tea stall	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	8	0	8	100	0
8	Sweet shop	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	5	100	0
9	Tailoring	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	2	6	67	33
10	Fried rice business	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	100	0
11	Barki Boat	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	67	33
12	Hawker	2	1	12	6	1	0	9	1	24	8	32	75	25
13	Fishing net	38	14	62	9	11	0	29	3	140	26	166	84	16
14	Fishing boat	81	5	143	21	21	0	74	6	319	32	351	91	9
15	Transportation by boat	36	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	37	6	43	86	14
16	Medicine shop	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	6	100	0
17	Rice mill	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	100	0
18	Fuel Business	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	100	0
19	Fertilizer Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	100	0
	<i>Sub-total (SB)</i>	229	49	309	42	149	6	201	37	888	134	1022	87	13
B	Agriculture (AG)													
20	High yield variety	41	6	40	3	15	0	24	2	120	11	131	92	8
21	Local variety	30	8	0	0	19	0	1	0	50	8	58	86	14
	<i>Sub-total (AG)</i>	71	14	40	3	34	0	25	2	170	19	189	90	10
C	Poultry													
22	Chicken rearing	2	0	0	0	40	30	0	1	42	31	73	58	42
23	Duck rearing	0	1	0	0	7	0	17	3	24	4	28	86	14
24	<i>Sub-total (Poultry)</i>	2	1	0	0	47	30	17	4	66	35	101	65	35
D	Handicraft													
25	Mat	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	100	0
	<i>Sub-total (Handicraft)</i>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	100	0
E	Livestock													
26	Sheep	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	100	0
27	Goat	2	2	0	0	23	1	0	0	25	3	28	89	11

Table-6: Showing status of IGA entrepreneurs under SCM															
#	Domain & Sub-domain	Number of Entrepreneurs by Union								Total		Grand Total	Percentage		
		US		DS		UB		DB					%M	%F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
28	Cow	4	1	0	0	6	0	4	7	14	8	22	64	36	
	<i>Sub-total (Livestock)</i>	6	3	0	0	31	1	4	7	41	11	52	79	21	
	Total: 5 sectors, 28 IGAs	308	67	350	45	262	37	247	50	1167	199	1366	85	15	
	Percentage of Total	82	18	89	11	88	12	83	17	85	15	100	85	15	

Note: - US -Uttar Sreepur; DS – Daxin Sreepur; UB - Uttar Bangshikunda; DB - Daxin Bangshikunda.

Table 7: Number of Female and Male Members doing IGAs under SCM				
	Female headed Household	Male Headed Household		Total
	Female	Female	Male	
Phase 1	15	70	559	644
Phase 2	6	108	608	722
Total	21	178	1167	1366

Graph 4: Percentage of Male and Female members by major IGA sectors



Annex-7: Outputs of Non-Commercial Fish Harvest Piloting

Table-8: Showing outputs of non-commercial fish harvest piloting											
Description of license & permit	ERA			CNRS			Grand Total	Unit Price	Amount in Taka		
	UB	DB	Total	US	DS	Total			ERA	CNRS	Total
License for Lar Hook	12	29	41	50	21	71	112	500	20,500	35,500	56,000
License for Tana Jal	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	300	300	-	300
Total	13	29	42	50	21	71	113				
Permit August (Lar hook)	12	29	41	50	21	71	112	100	4,100	7,100	11,200
Permit August (Tana Jal)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	50	50	-	50
Permit September (Lar hook)	1	17	18	18	10	28	46	100	1,800	2,800	4,600
Total	14	46	60	68	31	99	159		26,750	45,400	72,150
Benefit Sharing Mechanism											
36% share for community CCC									9,630	16,344	25,974
40% for community CCC									10,700	18,160	28,860
CCC total									20,330	34,504	54,834
24% for GoB									6,420	10,896	17,316

Annex-8: Quantity of fish harvest and income from Non-Commercial Fish Harvest piloting.

Table-9: Showing quantity of fish harvest and income from non commercial fish harvest piloting										
Sl#	Union	August'09			September'09			Total		
		Total Permit holder	Total quantity of fish (kg)	Total Amount in Taka	Total Permit holder	Total quantity of fish (kg)	Total Amount in Taka	Total Permit holder	Total quantity of fish (kg)	Total Amount in Taka
1.	Uttar Sreepur	50	5,585	463,563	18	1,358	114,108	68	6,943	577,671
2.	Dakshin Sreepur	21	2,346	190,005	10	755	61,129	31	3,101	251,134
3.	Uttar Bangshikunda	13	1,452	11,813	1	75	5,886	14	1,527	17,699
4.	Dakshin Bangshikunda	29	3,239	246,191	17	1,283	96,222	46	4,522	342,413
	Total	113	12,622	911,572	46	3,471	277,345	159	16,093	1,188,917

Annex 9: Translated version of Union Co-management Committee Monitoring Form.

Status Monitoring Form
for

Union Co-management Committee

Community Based Sustainable Co-management Program of Tanguar Haor

Name of the Union Committee: ----- Evaluator's Name: -----

--

A. Accountability & Responsibility

Sl #	Monitoring Items		Marks Obtained
A.1	Percentage of THMC decisions implemented in last three months.	Number of works done.....	Marks ---
<i>Marking criteria:</i> 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5			
A.2	Percentage of the CACC decisions implemented in last three months.	Number of works done.....	Marks ---
<i>Marking criteria:</i> 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5			
Total marks obtained in Section A			

B. Capacity of organizing and executing different meetings & programs

Sl #	Monitoring Items		Marks Obtained
B.1	Number of executive meetings held in last 3 months	Meeting target t 3	Marks...
<i>Marking criteria:</i> 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5			
B.2	Percentage of attendance of the executive committee member's in last 3 months.	Attendance target: 27	Marks...
<i>Marking criteria:</i> 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5			
B.3	Quality of resolutions of executive committee meetings.	Number: 42	Marks...
<i>Marking criteria:</i> a. For each resolution = 1 mark b. If resolution is self written = 2 marks c. If prescribed format is followed, for each = 2 marks d. Number for attendance signature for each leader per meeting= 1 mark e. If resolution is not written for any meeting, deduct = 5 marks.		a. b. c. d. e.	
B.4	Percentage of monthly meeting decisions implemented in last three months.	Number of decisions:...	Marks...
<i>Marking criteria:</i> 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5			
B.5	Quality of the arranging quarterly meeting	Full marks t 42	Marks...

Sl #	Monitoring Items	Marks Obtained
	Marking criteria: a. Notice for meeting = 5 marks b. For writing resolutions = 1 mark c. If resolutions is self written = 2 marks d. If prescribed format is followed = 2 marks e. Number for attendance signature for each leader per meeting = 1 mark f. Quarterly report writing = 5 marks g. If quarterly report is written in prescribed format = 2 marks h. If quarterly report is self-written = 4 marks i. If quarterly report is written by staff = deduct 2 marks j. Quarterly plan preparation = 5 marks k. If quarterly plan is self prepared = 5 marks l. If quarterly plan is prepared by staff = deduct 2 marks m. For attendance of each 10 members in the meetings = 1 marks and highest 5 marks. n. If resolution is not written for any meeting, deduct = 5 marks for each	a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n.
Total number obtained in Section B		

C Efficiency Monitoring of respective Village Co-management Committees

Sl #	Monitoring Items	Marks Obtained
C.1	a. Accountability & Responsibility	Total marks for all villages:..... Avg Marks ---
Marking criteria: Calculate average marks dividing the total marks for all villages by total number of villages under the Union		
C.2	b. Marks on leveraging GoB services for underprivileged.	Total marks for all villages:..... Avg Marks ---
Marking criteria: Calculate average marks dividing the total marks for all villages by total number of villages under the Union		
C.3	c. Capacity of organizing and executing different meetings & programs	Total marks for all villages:..... Avg Marks ---
Marking criteria: Calculate average marks dividing the total marks for all villages by total number of villages under the Union		
C.4	d. Institutional Capacity / Skills	Total marks for all villages:..... Avg Marks ---
Marking criteria: Calculate average marks dividing the total marks for all villages by total number of villages under the Union		
C.5	e. Skill to implement PRMP	Total marks for all villages:..... Avg Marks ---
Marking criteria: Calculate average marks dividing the total marks for all villages by total number of villages under the Union		
C.6	f. Capacity to conduct training	Total marks for all villages:..... Avg Marks ---
Marking criteria: Calculate average marks dividing the total marks for all villages by total number of villages under the Union		

Sl #	Monitoring Items	Marks Obtained
	Total marks obtained in Section C	

D. Marking System:

- A. Total Marks: -----
- B. Marks Obtained: -----
- C. Percentage of Marks obtained ($B \div A \times 100$): -----

F. Grading System:

- 80% and above = "A" 61-79% = "B"
- 41 – 60 % = "C" 1 - 40% = "D"

G. Monitoring Information:

- Signature of Evaluator: -----
- Date of Evaluation: -----

Specific Comments (if any)

Annex 10: Translated version of Village Co-management Committee Monitoring Form.

Village Co-management Committee Status Monitoring Form
Community Based Sustainable Co-management Program of Tanguar Haor

Village Committee Name: -----

Evaluator's Name: -----

A. Responsibility & Accountability

Sl #	Monitoring Issues		Obtained Marks
A.1	Percentage of UCC decision has been executed / implemented in last three months.	Number of works done -----	Number --- ---
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5
			Total number obtained in Section A

B. Capacity or skills to leverage GoB services for Underprivileged

Sl #	Monitoring Issues		Obtained Marks
B.1	Percentage demand for fertilizer met?	Demand (kg):-----	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>
B.2	Percentage demand for seed met.	Demand (kg):-----	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>
B.3	Number of times doctors brought to respective area?		Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, not at all = 1, 1-2 times = 2, 3 times = 3, 4 times = 4, more than 4 times = 5</i>
B.4	Number of times veterinary doctors brought to respective area?		Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, not at all = 1, 1-2 times = 2, 3 times = 3, 4 times = 4, more than 4 times = 5</i>
B.5	Percentage demand for VGD met.	Demand (nos):-----	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>
B.6	Percentage demand for VGF met.	Demand (nos):-----	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>
B.7	Percentage demand for Adult allowance met.	Demand (nos):-----	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>
B.8	Number of times VCC attended in Ward Planning meeting in last 3 months.		Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking:</i>			<i>Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>
B.9	Percentage of license taken from registered / listed fishermen	Fishermen number ----- --	Number: -----

Sl #	Monitoring Issues		Obtained Marks
<i>Guideline for marking: Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>			
B.10	Number of members with license permit caught for using illegal fishing gears		Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: no one = 5, 1 nos = deduct 5, 2 nos = deduct 10, more than 3 nos = deduct 20.</i>			
B.11	Number of members caught for illegal fishing		Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: no one = 5, 1 nos = deduct 5, 2 nos = deduct 10, more than 3 nos = deduct 20.</i>			
B.12	Number of non-members caught for illegal fishing		Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: no one = 5, 1 nos = deduct 5, 2 nos = deduct 10, more than 3 nos = deduct 20.</i>			
B.13	Number of members (leaders) attended UCC general meeting in last 3 months.	Nos = 5 nos	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: not applicable = 0, not at all = 1, 1 nos = 1, 2 nos = 3, 3 nos = 4, greater than 4 = 5</i>			
Total number obtained in Section B			

C Capacity to arrange different meetings, gatherings & facilitation

Sl #	Monitoring Issues		Obtained Marks
C.1	Number of weekly meeting held in last 3 months	Target meeting number † 13	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>			
C.2	Percentage of resolution written for weekly meetings held in last 3 months.	Targeted resolution nos: 13	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>			
C.3	Percentage of leaders present in weekly meeting in last 3 months.	Targeted presence: 13×3=39	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>			
C.4	Quality of resolution writing for weekly meetings in last 3 months.	Targeted number : 91	Number: -----
	Guideline for Numbering: f. For each resolution = 1 mark g. If resolution is written by members = 2 marks h. If prescribed format is followed for each = 2 marks i. Attendance signature for each 3 member = 2 mark j. If resolution is not written for any meeting, deduct = 5 marks.	f. g. h. i. j.	
C.5	Number of monthly general meetings held in last 3 months	Meeting target † 3	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80> = 5</i>			
C.6	Quality of arranging monthly general meeting in last 3 months.	Total allocation: 27X3= 81	Number: -----

Sl #	Monitoring Issues	Obtained Marks	
	Guideline for Marking: o. Notice for meeting = 5 marks p. If prescribed format is followed = 2 marks q. Number for attendance signature for each member = 1 mark r. Monthly planning report writing = 5 marks s. If month plan is prepared by committee = 5 marks t. If month plan is prepared by staff = deduct 2 marks u. For presence of each 10 members = 1 marks and highest 5 marks.	o. p. q. r. s. t. u.	
C.7	Percentage of leaders present in general meeting in last 3 months.	Targeted presence = 15	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80% > = 5</i>			
C.8	Quality of resolution writing for general meetings in last 3 months.	Total allocation: 5X3= 15	Number: -----
	Guideline for Marking: a. For writing resolution = 1 mark b. If resolution is written by them = 2 marks c. If prescribed format is followed = 2 marks for each resolution d. If resolution is not written = deduct 5 marks for each meeting.	a. b. c. d.	
C.9	Number of decisions taken in monthly meeting executed in last 3 months.	Total number of decision: -----	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: Not applicable = 0, 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-79% = 4, 80% > = 5</i>			
Total number obtained in Section C			

D. Organizational Capacity

Sl #	Monitoring Issues	Obtained Marks	
D.1	Percentage of family/household included.	Total family: ----- --	Number: -----
Target calculation = current number of members divided by total number of households multiplied by 100. <i>Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90% > = 5</i>			
D.2	Percentage of underprivileged included	Total underprivileged: ----- -----	Number: -----
Target calculation = current number of underprivileged members divided by total number of underprivileged multiplied by 100. <i>Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90% > = 5</i>			
D.3	Number of illegal fishing stopped in Haor	Total incidents:----- Total persons:-----	Number: -----
<i>Guideline for marking: for each successful incident = 10 marks and for each person = 20 marks.</i>			
D.4	Percentage of females members included in the organization	Total number of female headed households:-----	Number: -----
Target calculation = current number of female headed household member divided by total number of female household number multiplied by 100. <i>Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 8, 41-60% = 12, 61-89% = 16, 90% > = 20</i>			

Sl #	Monitoring Issues	Obtained Marks	
D.5	Percentage of subscription fee collected in last 3 months.	Target: -----	Number: -----
Target calculation = number of members in last 3 months multiplied by 13 week, multiplied by 2 Taka plus (+) target set for members in last 3 months divided by 2, multiplied by 13 week, multiplied by 2 Taka. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
D.6	Percentage of savings collected in last 3 months.	Target: -----	Number: -----
Target calculation = number of members before last 3 months multiplied by 13 week, multiplied by 10 Taka plus (+) target set for members in last 3 months divided by 2, multiplied by 13 week, multiplied by 10 Taka. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
D.7	Percentage of instalment collected in last 3 months.	Target: -----	Number: -----
Target calculation = fill up by respective UCC's instalment pay sheet. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
D.8	Percentage of capital used in last 3 months.	Amount of Capital: -----	Obtained marks: -----
Capital calculation = Amount of capital earned from different sources for respective UCC. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
Total number obtained in Section D			

E Capacity to execute Participatory Resource Management Plan (PRMP)

Sl #	Monitoring Issues	Obtained Marks	
E.1	Selected issues in PRMP discussed as agenda in the general meeting in last 3 months.	Total number of issues: -----	Number: -----
Target calculation = In last 3 months, number of issues mentioned in the PRMP discussed as agenda in general meeting divided by total number of issues in PRMP multiplied by 100. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
E.2	Percentage of scheduled activities in PRMP completed in last 3 months.	Completed works: -- -----	Number: -----
Target calculation = In last 3 months, number of scheduled activities mentioned in the PRMP completed divided by total number of scheduled works in PRMP multiplied by 100. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
E.3	Percentage of underprivileged received financial help from own funds.	Number of underprivileged: ----- ----	Number: -----
Target calculation = number of underprivileged member received financial help divided by total number of underprivileged members (in census) multiplied by 100. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
E.4	Percentage of underprivileged received financial help from CCC funds.	Number of underprivileged: ----- ----	Number: -----
Target calculation = number of underprivileged member received financial help from CCC funds divided by total number of underprivileged members (in census) multiplied by 100. Guideline for marking: 0% = 1, 1-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-89% = 4, 90> = 5			
Total number obtained in Section E			

F. Capacity to execute training programs.

Sl #	Monitoring Issues		Obtained Marks
F.1	Percentage of trainees in last 3 months trained in leadership building, 3-step rice cultivation, Social Capital Management, floating garden, etc against listed trainees.	Number of trainees -----	Number -----
	Total number obtained in Section F		

G. Marking System

(1) Highest obtainable marks: $(A + \dots + F) = X$

(2) Total obtained marks: $(A + \dots + F) = Y$

(3) Percentage: $Y \div X \times 100 =$

H. Ranking / Grading System

80% and above = "A" 61-79% = "B"

41 – 60 % = "C" 1 - 40% = "D"

I. Monitoring Related Information

Signature of Evaluator: -----

Date of Evaluation: -----

Specific Comments (if any)
