



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

01 November 2009 - 30 April 2010





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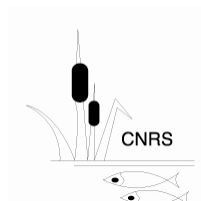
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In Cooperation & Association with



List of Acronyms

AIGs	Alternative Income Generation
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
CCC	Central 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
FAPAD	Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HHs	Households
IC	Intercooperation - a technical partner organization
IGA(s)	Income Generating Activity (ies)
IMED	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Department (GoB agency)
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
OTR	On Time Realisation Rate
PNGO	Partner Non Governmental Organization
PRMP	Participatory Resource Management Planning
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
UCC	Union 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)

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Executive Summary

1. This is the second progress report, highlighting the progress made over the period of November 2009 to April 2010.
2. The Community has achieved an outreach of 76 villages with a very distinct rate of increased progress in comparison to the last six months particularly in the cases of village extension, membership, household (HH) coverage, average member per village and women leadership with an accumulation of social capital per VCC on average BDT 46,930/.
3. Common modality of activities for all committees has been developed with common consensus. The community has also reached to a common consensus in resource harvest modality for fish throughout the year considering Ramsar wise-use principles and subsistence income for the underprivileged.
4. In order to develop more responsibility among the community, set off faster leadership development, accommodate more women in the decision making process, and bringing functional integrity among all professional groups, the CCC decided to change organisational portfolio accommodating representatives from both the professional and administrative sector.
5. UCC centred working approach will begin soon, in order to facilitate the community initiatives. Accordingly, CNRS and ERA are decentralising their staff at the field, so that all staff meet everyday to complete daily routine work under the leadership of the UCC leaders.
6. The communities have achieved better performance in the collection of fees (39.39%), principal (14.50%) and interest (19.20%), but there have been poor performances in providing financial assistance to the members (-2.34%), collection of savings (-22.18%) and subscription (-23.10%). This is mainly due to the three month long lean period (January, February and March), during which communities invested heavily in rice production. Since this is the only crop which is grown by the communities and as flash floods submerged 90% of the yield, they were unable to reap the benefits of their efforts.
7. Membership withdrawal has been drastically reduced in this reporting period and dropout rates have reduced by 50.89% in comparison to the last six months.
8. The underprivileged HHs received membership at a rate 23.92% greater than the previous project tenure and constitutes 69.46% of the total (3,978). The underprivileged members (3,159) constitute 70% of the total membership (4,523), where 50.74% (1,603) achieved to convince leaders to receive financial assistance from the community.
9. A total of 354 women headed HHs as underprivileged is brought under the organizational platform. Female membership (481) from the underprivileged HHs has increased by 92.59%, constitute 69% of all female members (702). Out of 354 HHs,

233 received financial assistance of BDT 734,000/ constitutes 87.90% of the total amount of financial assistance received by the females

10. The Community has accumulated BDT 7,429,763/ on their own, distributed BDT 6,674,000/ as financial assistance to 2083 members. The top five preferences of IGA have been identified as small businesses (1424), agriculture (528), poultry (82), livestock (45) and handicrafts (4). Within the small businesses, the highest 5 preferences are fish business (562), fishing boat (337), grocery (180), rice business (153) and transportation by boat (26). Female members dominate the grocery shops at village level.
11. SCM database and manual documentation system has been revised to comply with PKSf standards, so that the community can receive required capital from PKSf soon after registration.
12. District administration took lead to organise tender to fix the price for commercial fish harvesting. This effort resulted in a huge response from fish traders and contributed to the doubling of fish price.
13. The Upazila administration initiated Non-Commercial Fish harvest event this year and introduced two successful fishing options such as beel based Chai (traditional gear) and Daitta (traditional fishing trap) to promote subsistence income for fisher-folk.
14. Community people's control over TH is increasing. A total of 101 actions were taken by them to prevent illegal fish catch, where 32 actions were accomplished independently by the leaders, 40 were initiated jointly with project staff and 29 were jointly conducted with the learned Magistrates. About BDT 750,000/ worth of illegal fishing gears were confiscated, which is more than thrice the amount last year.
15. Commercial fish harvest during January-March 2010 increased income by 34.97% in comparison to the last year.
16. The newly introduced beel based chai fishing system has added an extra income of BDT 463,695 under non-commercial fish harvest, created an opportunity for 349 HHs from 28 villages to catch fish in 27 spots for 75 days with an average income of BDT 2,416 per beel per day.
17. The other newly introduced system Daitta created an opportunity for 405 fisher-folk who caught on average 2.01 kg fish (Taki, Shing, Magur, Shol, Foloji, Meni etc.) and earned approximately BDT 414.32 everyday.
18. This year the abundance of both resident and non-resident wetland birds (waterfowl) has increased significantly. According to the community, it was about double than the previous year.
19. The field test of the performance-based monitoring and evaluation tool for VCC and UCC has already been tested. Review of tools and the manual is underway.
20. Afforestation of Hijol and Koroch has been carried out in three sites, namely the dike of Sattar beel and two adjacent dikes of Rupaboi with a chance of 85% rate survival, as envisaged by the respective UCC.
21. Progress of the project has been reported in the log-frame and enclosed as Annex-1.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1. Background

One may argue that a historical milestone was achieved in the management and conservation of wetlands and its rich biodiversity in the Tanguar Haor (TH): the Second Ramsar Site of Bangladesh, when the traditional ‘leasing system’ was abandoned in favour of the community based management system. SDC found the government initiative to be very innovative and complementary to their Country Strategy and signed a contract with GoB to provide the necessary financial support. Accordingly, MoEF nominated IUCN Bangladesh to implement the project on behalf of the government. The first phase of the project started in December 2006. The 2nd Phase as an expansion of the preparatory stage started in May 2009 under a new contract between SDC and IUCN-B made in April 2009. The project is scheduled to end in April 2012.

The development objective of the 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 is the second progress report, highlighting the progress made over the period of November 2009 to April 2010.

1.2. Report Structure

This report documents progresses in line with the three expected outcomes and their respective outputs in three sections. Section one comprises of a brief introduction. Section two is describing output based progresses during this reporting period. This section contains detailed analytical results in comparison to the first operational report and the initial progress status by April 2009. Section three discusses the project management and financial aspects. References of data and information discussed in sections are represented in the Annexure.

Section 2: Taking Stock of the Progress

2.1. 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 for the development objective. The expected mobilization of 10,205 HHs living in 84 villages to be organized under the organizational 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 the vision, mission, organizational integrity and institutional sustainability. They would be mobilized for the purpose of participating in the 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 organization would have legal status to take part in the governance mechanism. Resource sharing concepts would be finalized through large scale application and proper agreement following wise use principle of Ramsar. The outcomes of the progress achieved during this particular reporting time (November 2009 – April 2010) are presented below under with a comparative analysis with the previous time frame (May 2009 – October 2010):

2.1.1. Output-1.1: Communities in all villages are mobilised, organised and are willing towards participating in co-management of TH resources

Organisational strength

The community of Tanguar Haor has achieved an outreach of 76 villages under 73 Village Co-Management Committees (VCC) with a very distinct rate of increased progress in comparison to the last six months. Particularly in the cases of village extension by 12.46%, membership by 38.79%, household (HH) coverage by 28.33%, percentage of female membership by 0.8%, average member per VCC by 24%, average member per village by 25%, and women leadership by 1.63% as shown in Table 2.1.1 of Annex 2. However, accumulation of social capital per VCC on average reached BDT 46,930/ but the rate of progress was found to be 21.24% lower in comparison to the previous six months owing to the inclusion of 14 new villages. Please see status of functional VCC in Figure 4.1 and village coverage in Table 4.1 of Annex 4. Village wise household coverage and membership status by gender is attached in Annex 5.

Management and leadership

Increasing trends of progress has also been noticed in leadership functionalities at different tiers. For instance, committees at village level are actively organizing meetings and making collective decisions. Community members organize weekly meetings to collect savings and subscriptions. They organize monthly meetings to review plans and progress according to the

plan of the Participatory Resource Management Planning (PRMP) which is organized once every year. Please see progress on management and leadership in Table 2.1.2 of Annex 2 and more detail information in Annex 3.

Capacity building initiatives

In order to develop the managerial capacity and skill of the community leaders, Project Support Management Unit (PSMU) has revised an existing leadership training module and organized a 72 person-days leadership training in two batches for the leaders, the percentage of female participants were 13.89% which was about 11.11% greater than the previous six months. PSMU has also conducted three successful orientation courses for the UCC and CCC leaders to manage different fish harvest events in TH as shown in Table 2.1.3 of Annex 2. It has been realized that some leaders, about 20 have the developed capacity and skill to manage and document commercial fish harvest. They successfully conducted commercial fish harvests this year with greater responsibility and less support from project staff. Please see list of training in the last six months in Annex 6. More detail on this will be discussed under the outputs of Outcome-2.

Activity modality for community

PSMU has organized a series of consultative meetings and workshops with the community leaders to resolve many concurrent issues like the introduction of new fishing gears under non-commercial fish harvesting, the introduction of beel based fishing with chai (a fishing gear), the introduction of micro-enterprise and the modality of activity to be conducted everywhere with the same time and effort etc. Community leaders came into a common consensus regarding some common modality of activities for all committees as detailed in Table 2.1.4 of Annex 2. The community has also developed a common consensus in resource harvest modality for fish throughout the year considering Ramsar wise-use principle and the subsistence income for the underprivileged. According to this common modality, commercial fish harvest would be conducted for 3 months between January and March, non commercial for 10 months from June to March following a banned period of 2 months during 15 April & 15 May every year.

Problems, constraints and lessons learned

Despite marking a good degree of success and achievements, in the first year of the 2nd phase, the community people and project staff, based on a systematic and candid critical self-evaluation process, also identified some major constraints as presented below:

- Difficulty in instilling a sense of full ownership amongst the participating communities in the management and protection of the Tanguar Haor. This has contributed to the fact that illicit fish poaching has not been completely stopped.
- Difficulty in motivating and sustaining a high degree of commitment and integrity from the community leaders; some leaders were found to be either biased to their followers or corrupt in the sense that they provide undue advantages to the members.
- Existence of considerable volume of unutilized money at UCC and CCC level (more than BDT 4 million) despite heavy demand of financial assistance at village level:

indicating lack of professional expertise and skill. More examples are elaborated in output-1.2.

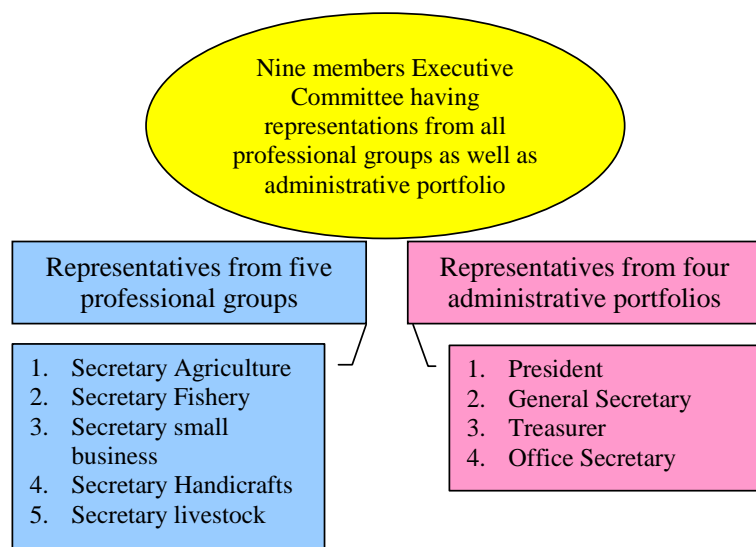
- Some members despite receiving organizational support allocated for different professional groups tend to catch fish during the commercial fish harvest. For example, members of ‘small business’ groups, despite receiving financial assistance under this category demand license from leaders to catch fish during the commercial fish harvest.
- Some members were found lobbying with an unscrupulous section of law enforcing members for illegal fishing.
- Difficulty in sustaining a high SCM collection rate
- Newly introduced *beel*-based *chai* program has benefited mostly the individual members rather than the organizations.
- Leadership development process is proving to be a slow one
- Members are showing less interest to other existing resources for example fellow land, sustainable use of swamp forest etc.
- Inadequate coordination among different occupational groups resulting in the poor management of resources which restrict quality improvement and the extension of the market for the produces.

In order to overcome the problems the following decisions which were made by the community leaders to be followed in the forthcoming months:

- Introduce specific micro-enterprise particularly for the fish poachers
- Explore more alternative IGAs targeting collective approach.
- Allocation of resources to encourage members to be restricted to a single occupation/profession
- Restructuring the committee portfolio to accommodate more leaders with professional and administrative skills

Box 2.1.1: Showing new portfolio of the committee

Accordingly, the community leaders through long discussions came to a new organizational structure accommodating nine executive leaders in all organizational tiers. Among the nine, five would be representing five professional groups and the remaining four will be representing four required administrative portfolio as shown in Box 2.1.1. Please see the both old and new structure in Diagram 2.1.1 Annex-2.



Community leaders have anticipated the following positive and negative implications of employing the change in organizational structure.

Positive

- Number of female leaders will increase as they decide on keeping three posts mandatory for women (two in profession namely handicrafts and livestock and the other in administrative part). Previously the female & male ratio was 1:5, now it would be 3:9.
- Fishermen are expected to protect and control TH and receive 40% of the fish harvest through collective modes of fishing instead of an individual approach specifically in the commercial fish harvest sector.
- All elected secretaries of a particular profession will elect one secretary at union level as well as at central level indicating proper representation of profession to bargain in favour.
- Similarly, president like other administrative portfolio at union and central level would be elected from only the president/respective posts indicating scopes of on job capacity building on a single profession.
- Farmers will concentrate more on cultivable, *khas* land, crop protection and claim service on agriculture from public and private sectors.
- Livestock will claim *kanda* for rearing cow, duck, pig, sheep and others. Will work for livestock protection and claim service from public and private sectors.
- More demand for financial assistance will be generated at field level which should lead the project staff to a more facilitating role
- Skilled professional groups will be developed
- Skilled administrative groups will be developed through practice

Negative

- Will require substantial time to conceptualize the initiatives among the community
- Will require increase the work load on project staff to make it functional (review of manual, development of election guide, orientation etc).

Behavioural change

The following changes in attitude and behaviour are observed among the members of the community.

- Increasing tendency among the members to respect organizational rules and regulations as they pay dues while receiving license and permits and getting enlisted as voters.
- Some leaders are providing voluntary services as they believe that their organization would be able to provide some remuneration in the near future.

2.1.2. Output-1.2: Selected communities are involved with different livelihood options and IGAs.

Communities have successfully continued the social capital management (SCM) program with greater experience and learning's while providing support to the members to conduct different livelihood options and alternative income generating activities (IGAs) in the project area. Progress under the social capital program is discussed below.

Accumulation of social capital under SCM

Table 2.1.5 of Annex 2 shows that the communities have achieved better performance in this reporting period in comparison to the last six months particularly in the collection of fees (39.39%), principal (14.50%) and interest (19.20%), but there have been poor performances in providing financial assistance to the members (-2.34%), collection of savings (-22.18%) and subscription (-23.10%) despite existing heavy demand for financial assistance at the field level.

This has happened mainly due to the three month long lean period (January, February and March) during which almost all of them invested their last effort to get hold of the paddy produce once a year though 90% of the whole crop went under water due to early floods this year. Savings and collection of instalments were stopped for about three weeks soon after the disaster. Besides, lack of professional experience of the community leaders to conduct SCM, dependency on staff to conduct SCM and the dominating role of project staff in the decisions making process can also be recognised as reasons for poor savings. Staff's dominating role has resulted in serious problems in the field. All responsibilities of collection came on their shoulders and as a consequence, members became irregular when it came to paying money while project staff failed to reach the community on a certain date due to physical illness, remoteness and sometimes over confidence of staff in regards to collecting the double amount of money on a single day. Therefore, the amount of dues increased gradually and people became reluctant to pay regular instalments on time. Another reason was that the PSMU attempted to improvise the system to comply with Pally Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF) standards and introduced new collection sheets to the staff that took a long time to conceive and accommodate all the data in the system. Please read a summary status of the SCM by union in Annex 7.

PSMU and all the project partners took the issue seriously and organized several meetings and consultative discussions with project staff, community leaders and instructed all the staff to refrain from taking decisions themselves without having formal meetings with the leaders. The leaders were advised to organize monthly general meeting to take decisions in front of all the members. As a result, the number of monthly meetings increased in the field and the situation has been improving. In the mean time, PSMU has developed the required materials and registers and introduced an electronic reporting system to explore 'On Time Realization Rate' (OTR), in other words, developing transparency in the SCM program.

A 7-day training programme was organized for all the project staff in two batches to develop capacity and skill. Moreover, decisions were taken to decentralize the SCM management system at the union level so that the community gets involved with the process. Respective

Field Supervisors are to be posted at union level. All staff under each respective union will meet everyday in the UCC office premises to complete day to day jobs. Respective project staff under each union will organize weekly meetings at union level instead of at the upazila level. All the project staff is taking preparation to start union centred activities to involve the community in the process.

Financial assistance under SCM

Despite having above mentioned problems, there is also some progress in this sector. Data in Table 2.1.6 of Annex 2. shows that the amount of financial assistance was 5.88% greater than the last six months, number of financial assistance for females however decreased by 2.60% but the amount of assistance for females increased by 2.01%. The reality is that the maximum part of the financial assistance during this period (November to April) was mostly captured by the male farmers as well as fishermen who received a 1st ceiling of BDT 3000/, while the females of the previous year paid regular instalment and received 2nd ceiling of BDT 4000/ thus receiving greater amounts of money. Please see more analysis on financial assistance in figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and village wise information on financial assistance in a table are attached in Annex 8.

Membership withdrawal

Membership withdrawal has been recognized as another improvement in these months. It has decreased by 50.89% in comparison to the last six months. Besides, community leaders resumed savings withdrawal options successfully which was stopped during the 1st six months of this phase. Members use to withdraw savings to meet incidental costs. (Table 2.1.6 of Annex 2)

Capacity building initiatives for alternative income generation (AIG)

In order to promote alternative income, the project conducted the successful training of farmers on Agriculture in three steps as shown in Table 2.1.7 of Annex 2. On average, 223 farmers participated in each of the 3 step rice cultivation training.

Status of underprivileged households

Project experienced a very significant achievement in accommodating the underprivileged HHs under the project umbrella. Table 2.1.8 of Annex 2, shows that 2,763 number of underprivileged HHs received membership at a rate 23.92% greater than the previous and constitutes 69.46% of the total HHs (3,978). Selected underprivileged members (3,159) constitute 70% of the total membership (4,523), where 50.74% members (1,603) achieved to convince leaders to receive financial assistance from the community.

A total of 354 women headed as underprivileged is brought under the organizational platform. Female membership among the underprivileged has increased by 92.59% in the last 6 months. Underprivileged female members (481) constitute 69% of all female members (702) in TH. A total of 233 female members from the underprivileged HHs received financial assistance that constitutes 79.25% of total female recipients who received BDT 734,000/ which constitutes 87.90% of the total amount received by females. Please see Table 2.1.8-9, Figure 2.1.1-2 of Annex 2.

A total of 29 underprivileged households from 7 villages namely Indrapur, Birendra Nagar, Banglavita, Majherchara, Karticpur, Datiapara and Kawhani under 3 unions received BDT 155,000/ to implement newly introduced AIGs namely Rangjoma (5 members, each received BDT 7000/ to rent about 100 decimal land) and share cropping (24 members, each receiving BDT 5000/ to cultivate land under a system contractual share)

List of AIGs with priority and context

Out of 2083 financial assistance provided to the members as AIG, the highest domain was small businesses (1424) followed by agriculture (528), poultry (82), livestock (45) and handicrafts (4). Within the small business domain the fish business stands alone at the top of the list with a highest 562, among other sub-domain categories followed by fishing boat (337), grocery (180), rice business (153) and transportation by boat (26). The fish business is mostly popular among males while grocery shops to the female members. Besides, a considerable number of financial assistance is given to promote AIGs in the agriculture domain which was mostly utilised for High Yield Variety (74) cultivation. Raring of poultry and duckery are mostly popular among the women members. Table 2.1.10 in Annex 2 is showing the AIG status and ranking of the sub-domain categories of small business in detail in Table 2.1.11 in Annex 2.

Participatory Resource Management Plan (PRMP)

PRMP has been completed in all 73 VCCs during this tenure. The next step is to develop an interactive PRMP calendar accommodating the annual activities of each VCCs while keeping a harmony between both Bengali and English dates. A draft sample of the PRMP calendar is already developed for printing. (Diagram 2.1.2 of Annex 2).

2.2. 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

This outcome expects mainly an interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH formed with the common consensus of all stakeholders. Stakeholders comprise of representatives from the community, local administration and the state. Community organization would have legal status by the end of the project allowing the community to take part in the governance mechanism. Resource sharing concepts would be finalized 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. In addition, 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 the update of the existing TH Model. Also the 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 was planned through the PRMP, such as measuring the quality of organizations and leadership at village, union and

central level, identifying the positive and negative impacts of activities, assessing livelihood and income status of the household members and the affectivity of resource management mechanism with due consideration to wise use principals of Ramsar. Main progresses of this outcome in line with outputs within the reporting time frame are presented below.

2.2.1. Output-2.1: An interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH agreed and formed

Governance mechanism of TH co-management

The governance mechanism for TH Co-management is gaining conceptual clarity day by day amongst GoB officials, project staff and community. Despite having a high transfer rate of GoB officials in Sunamganj area, the newly posted officials are accommodating all the set rules and regulations easily. District administration has continued its support to make the system functioning. So far, 3 THMC meetings have been organized during this reporting period. Some of the major decisions taken by the THMC are presented below:

- Providing *khas* land for four UCC offices in four unions and one spot was inaugurated by DC for legal validity.
- Introduction of beel based chai under the leadership of Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), the Chief of Administration in Tahirpur.
- Organize fish tender at DC office instead of upazila level.
- Demarcation and separation of 40% sustainable use zone from the large five no fishing zones.
- GoB support to construct dam to protect agricultural crops of TH from early flood.
- Replacement of ansars by community guard.
- Conducting mobile court by magistrates and police to protest *Uijja* fishing in TH.

These THMC decisions encouraged the district administration officials to be more involved with the project. On the one hand this contributed to achieving greater trust and confidence among the community, and better effort from the community leaders to protect resources of TH.

Role of MoEF and MoL

The most significant issue under this output was circulation of a personal letter attached as PDF attachment 2.2.1 in Annex 2 from the former DC to resume the traditional leasing system instead of continuing the effort of establishing a co-management system in TH. In response, the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) reaffirmed its continuity towards Ramsar commitment of the state and advised the DC to ensure all necessary support to establish the Co-management system in TH. Please see the response of MoEF, the PDF attachment in 2.2.2 in the same annex. News paper, civil society members and almost all major electronic media namely Channel-I, ATN and RTV provided greater importance on this contradictory issue and telecasted spot news in favour of the project and reiterated the commitment of the state to stick with the convention of Ramsar. This issue was also raised in the parliament, where the Ministry of Land (MoL) expressed their determination of continuing effort in favour of the project.

Active participation of local administration

This year, the district administration took a lead to organise tender to fix the price for commercial fish harvesting. In response to a decision of the THMC, IUCN Bangladesh took the proper initiative to circulate the tender notice and schedule to concerned stakeholders and traders in different prominent fish markets of the country. In addition, a respective notice and schedule was published on the websites of district administration as well as on the site of IUCN Bangladesh. These efforts resulted in a huge response from a significant number of fish traders and contributed to a doubling of fish prices.

The Community has successfully negotiated with GoB officials at district level to get permission to stay at night in Tanguar Haor, particularly to guard the leased beel to protect fish and chai from poachers. This mechanism introduced an opportunity of getting information on illegal fishing which is protested by the community. Considering the scopes, mobile numbers of all the concerned officials of the district administration including the DC has been delivered to the community leaders to provide information on illegal fishing. This approach has not only developed a participatory communication system with the community but has also contributed to reducing illegal fishing in TH.

Advancement of community people in taking control over TH resources

Community people organised three distinct groups, coined as ‘forces’, from the members to manage, guard and document commercial fish harvest events independently. These ‘forces’ were named interestingly as CAT, LION and TIGER on the basis of their responsibility and the nature of their job. For instance, CAT force expressing intellectuality (according to them) was made responsible for documentation, TIGER was appointed for fish measurement and guarding during fish harvest and, LION was assigned for guarding at night and distribution of the fishermen’s share in the afternoon. Specific uniforms were delivered to these force members for easy identification. The criteria of members to be selected under these three forces were- CAT force: literate and having accounting skills; LION: literate but unable to write; and TIGER: illiterate but physically healthy. Roles, responsibilities, duty schedule and the job charts of these three forces are attached as diagram 2.2.1 in Annex 2.

Community actions against fish poachers

The community proposal of involving a community guard is under active consideration by the MoEF. Different initiatives and attitudes of district administration encouraged community leaders to take an active role to protest against fish poachers in TH. A total of 101 actions were taken by the community members to prevent fish poaching where 32 actions were accomplished independently by the community leaders, 40 were initiated jointly with project staff and 29 were jointly conducted with the assigned learned Magistrates. It is estimated that these efforts have captured about BDT 750,000/ worth of illegal fishing gears from fish poachers which is more than thrice the amount last year. A total of 53 person-days of orientation on fish harvest modality were conducted for the members of law enforcing agencies and district administration working in Tanguar Haor. (Table 2.2.1 in Annex 2)

2.2.2. Output-2.2: Tanguar Haor ecosystem integrity improved.

Main goal of this output is to provide necessary support, scopes and opportunities to the fishermen to continue fishing for subsistence income while keeping constant ecosystem integrity. A major success of this output is the continuation of commercial fish harvesting for longer periods of time with greater participation of members as well as the introduction of two fishing mechanisms under non-commercial fish harvesting modality in an attempt to maintain integrity.

Commercial fish harvest

Commercial fish harvesting during January-March 2010 increased income by 34.97% in comparison to the last year. It increased revenue for GoB and income for the community as well as fishermen. This year the number of fishermen increased by (56.12%), but the average income of each fisherman decreased by 13.54% as presented in Table 2.2.2 of Annex 2. owing to the increase in the number of participants and a lack of appropriate gear for commercial purposes. Three more prominent water-bodies such as Ainna, Noyhal and Dighirpar were brought under commercial fish harvest during this year. Please see harvest status by fish species in Table 2.2.3 and day wise detail harvest report in Table 2.2.4 of the same annex.

Non-commercial fish harvest

Fishermen's participation increased by 204.40% in this reporting period in the non-commercial fish harvest modality. Two successful options of non-commercial fishing mechanisms were introduced in this year.

Beel based Chai (traditional fishing trap)

This option has covered 27 fishing spots in different seasonal water-bodies. It has generated an opportunity of subsistence income for a total of 349 members in 28 VCCs. An impressive fish harvest record was observed from this newly introduced modality as the fishermen caught about 25 kg small *chingri* per beel per day that has produced an income of BDT 2,416 per beel everyday. The highest average catch per beel/day was 122kg in Berbaria beel amounting to BDT 13,705/ where a total of 78 members participated in fishing from the neighbouring villages. On average, each member in this beel earned BDT 187/day for 75 days continuously without any significant interruption.

However, this fishing option encouraged individuality among the members rather than being more beneficial to the organization. This is because, according to the practiced modality, auctions of fishing spots were organized at upazila level under the leadership of Tahirpur Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and individual members from different villages participated in the bidding system without involving the VCC at local level. It has been realized that if the VCCs could be involved in the process, more employment could be ensured. Community leaders are now planning to change the modality for the coming years.

There are some impressive examples in this event that encouraged the leaders to change different rules of the modality. UCC leaders of Uttar Bangshikunda encouraged own VCCs to

submit tender involving maximum members from each village. As a result, a total of 78 members from 5 neighbouring villages namely (Rupnagar, Bakatola, Majherchara, Bangalvita and Indrapur) jointly participated in the bidding system and took the lease of different fishing spots under the Berbaria beel in lieu of BDT 62,000/ this helped them amount a gross income of BDT 458,800/ in 75 days providing a gross income of BDT 5,882/ to each member. A similar example has been noticed in Joypur village of Uttar Sreepur UCC where the villagers took the initiative independently. Please see progress in non-commercial fish harvest in Table 2.2.5 and more details on beel based chai fishing in Table 2.2.6 under Annex 2.

Daitta (traditional hook) fishing

Similar response has also been noticed in the newly introduced Daitta fishing under non-commercial fish harvest modality. A total of 405 fisherfolk took part in this event through procuring 135 licenses from the UNO Tahirpur upazila. Analysis shows that every member on average caught 2.01 kg fish (*Taki, Shing, Magur, Shol, Foloji, Meni* etc) per day (minimum 500 grams and maximum 10 kg) and earned BDT 414.32 on average (minimum BDT 100/ and maximum BDT 1100/) everyday. (Table 2.2.7 in Annex 2)

Habitat restoration

TH habitat improved in nine water bodies including five no-fishing zones namely Ainna, Paglakona, Tekuinna, Ballardoba, Hatirgata, Alamduar, Mohishergata, Rowa and Rupaboi through piling more bamboos and Hijal tree branches (*Katha*).

Swamp Afforestation

Afforestation of Hijol and Koroch accomplished in three spots namely the dike of Sattar beel and two adjacent dikes of Rupaboi with an 85% chance of survival. Two types of swamp forests comprising 5,000 Koroch and 5,000 Hijol established separately on the dike of Sattar beel. Another 5000 Hijol saplings were planted in two adjacent dikes of Rupaboi beel. All three spots were planted under the close supervision of Daxin Sreepur UCC.

Beel re-excavation

Several attempts were taken to re-excavate some selected silted water bodies. Several professional dredgers were contracted in Sunamganj and other neighbouring districts. All attempts remained unsuccessful owing to the fact that dredging requires high installation costs, requires sandy zones to dig through by a suction mechanism aided by water pressure (sandy zone exists in TH but in a deeper zone due to heavy siltation process), remoteness of beels and inadequate amount of budget kept for the purpose. The project will ensure the required budgetary provisions next year to execute re-excavation in the selected beels.

Zoning

Zoning of 40% area in five large beels (keeping 60% no fishing zones in each) to provide access to commercial fishing as per decisions of the 14th THMC meeting was completed using GIS technology. GoB representatives, community leaders, project staff and other local elites were present during the event.

Abundance of wetland birds

This year abundance of both residence and non-residence wetland birds (waterfowl) has increased significantly. This has happened mainly due to greater control of community on the TH area, decreased illegal interference by vested interest groups at night and proper protection of bird sanctuaries.

Hydrological and ecological status

Studies on the hydrological and ecological status are underway involving renowned experts of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET).

2.2.3. Output-2.3: Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed

This output focuses mainly on developing the required monitoring and evaluation tools and capacity of the community to monitor the performance of the co-management system. Progresses under this output are described below:

Participatory monitoring and evaluation tools for leaders

The field test of the performance-based monitoring and evaluation tool for VCC and UCC has already been accomplished during this reporting period. The review of tools and the development of a manual are underway. The project is planning to develop a unique mechanism to monitor the initiatives to be taken for disaster risk reduction (DRR) as well as progress of the community from the perspective of gender as per collected data of the recently completed surveys on DRR and gender. IUCNB will publish the necessary reports. .

Electronic reporting and database software

The software which PSMU developed previously to monitor community led social capital management program (SCM) has been revised, mainly to accommodate new mechanisms which comply with PKSF standards. In order to minimize cost and labour, the reporting system has been revised at field level. According to the new system, reports will come after one month instead of coming every week. However, an electronic reporting mechanism in EXCEL sheet format with a locked formula has also been developed for the monitoring supervisor to report every week.

Capacity building initiatives for monitoring and evaluation

Besides, the project took the initiative to develop capacity of the community as well as staff. PSMU conducted a total of 77 person-days training and orientation during this reporting period. Out of these 77, 16 person-days were conducted to monitor violation of wise-use principle during fish harvest management, 13 person-days for senior staff on the same subject and 36 person-days to conduct field tests of the community led monitoring system. Please see more detail in Table 2.2.8 of Annex 2.

2.3. 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 phase expect an improved knowledge management system from the social and biological perspective. Issues of social context 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 year and in the second and third year; however, progresses of this outcome within the reporting time frame are presented below:

2.3.1. Output-3.1 Knowledge Management System is working

Progress under this output is presented below:

1. SCM database has been made available for all partners so that they can cross check all manually performed accounts with the software at field level.
2. All data and information on the commercial and non-commercial fish harvest are being deposited in Fish Harvest Databases and duly analyzed to monitor species abundance and scarcity.
3. Development of community led documentation of commercial fish harvest appreciated by the district administration and others. At least 5 (five) skilled community leaders were found to manage whole manual documentation process during this fish harvest continued for 54 days starting from January and ended on 16 March 2010.
4. User-friendly accounting system for SCM has been introduced for the community.
5. A total of 8 manual/guidelines and modules were developed for different purposes during the last 6 (six) months as shown in Table 2.3.1 of Annex 2.
6. Project developed at least 6 (six) dependable community watch groups who monitored the recent con-commercial fish harvest modality particularly the Beel based Chai and Daitta independently and collected harvest data regularly to support PSMU to continue research finding maximum sustainable yield (MSY).(Table 2.3.2 in Annex 2)
7. Besides, 27 leaders have been identified from the community having sound skills in playing a professional role to protest fish poaching. It is anticipated that these experienced leaders would be able to develop more members in this profession. (Table 2.3.2 Annex 2)
8. DRR and Gender baseline surveys are completed. Draft report is in place.
9. Up-gradation of TH official website is ongoing.
10. Study undertaken on the Biodiversity Assessment of TH.

2.3.2. Output-3.2: National and regional platforms established to support Co-management of TH

This output is to be achieved in the 2nd year, however IUCN Bangladesh country office organized some international events such as World Water Day, Environmental Governance Workshop jointly with some other like minded organizations like Water Aid to perform ground work for the formation of a civil society forum at regional level, Ramsar National body as well as the Scientific Body at national level in the coming year.

In addition, senior project staffs participated in different events and programs at national level for example, Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC) and in abroad such as Regional Water Workshop in Bangkok to explore the Tanguar Haor from a national and global viewpoint.

Section 3: Project Management and Implementation Issues

3.1 Status of TPP

The Technical Assistance Project Proforma/Proposal (TPP) is currently under process of approval. The MoEF has cleared the TPP and circulated it to all concerned Ministries for their comments. The Special Project Evaluation Committee (SPEC) of the Planning Commission has already shared the TPP in a meeting in the presence of all the concerned ministries. The meeting has made some recommendations for example, increasing allocation for Income Generation Activities, habitat restoration for fish, re-excavation, afforestation, restocking/enriching reduction of budget from mobilization and exposure visit. It has also suggested incorporating roles and responsibilities of the NPD, and validates the implementation period from April 2010 to April 2012 with logical explanation of the necessity of continuation of the project activities since May, 2009. Accordingly, IUCN Bangladesh has revised the budget and submitted it to the SDC for approval. Soon after the approval of the revised budget, IUCN will finalise the revised TPP and submit it to the Planning Commission through MoEF.

The PRODOC of this project submitted earlier by SDC has been declared “agreeable in principle” by the Economic Relations Department (ERD), however, gave almost same recommendations like SPEC requiring budget approval from SDC before finalising the PRODOC. IUCNB has been providing technical support so that SDC can submit the PRODOC to ERD soon after the budget revision.

Approval processes might take a couple of week or so. Soon after approval of the TPP, a Steering Committee Meeting will be organised by MoEF. The Secretary will be presiding over the meeting. IUCN is keeping close liaison with the relevant government officials in these regards.

3.2 Management of the programme

The National Project Director (NPD) has been appointed by the Secretary, MoEF. IUCNB organised a meeting with the Honourable Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The Country Representative (CR) made a presentation on TH to update the progress of the project. The Secretary, NPD and the other high officials of MoEF were present at the meeting. The new NPD took position a couple of months ago. IUCNB has organised a significant number of meetings with new NPD to update project progress and accelerate the TPP approval process. A meeting was also organised with the new NPD to introduce the SDC mission as well as to brief everyone present on the different recommendations from different ministries and to develop a common consensus on the responses to be incorporated in TPP and PRODOC. IUCN-B sends physical and financial progress reports to MoEF and keeps regular communications with the NPD.

Tanguar Haor Management Committee (THMC) under the leadership of the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Sunamganj has been continuing necessary supports from the district administration to implement the project. A new DC has also been posted in Sunamganj district. The new DC visited TH soon after he joined the post. He has re-affirmed district administration's support to HE Ambassador of Switzerland during a dinner organised by the district administration on the occasion of his visit to TH. Major decisions taken in this reporting period discussed earlier in sub-section "Governance mechanism of TH co-management under output-2.1 above.

Project Support Management Unit (PSMU) has been active to monitor the progress of the project at field level and providing technical and accompaniment support to the project partners through regular field visits and organising meeting, consultative discussions and workshop with all the partners as well as with the CCC leaders regularly.

3.3 Project staffing

PSMU has now been supervising project activities with full strength. Considering the complexity of the project the Senior Program Officer of this project is staying in Sunamganj and leading the TH team in consultation with the CR. The Project Manager is staying in Dhaka and playing a significant role in establishing better communication with GoB in order to achieve quick decisions in favour of the project implementation process.

3.4 Financial and Management Oversight

Considering the significance of financial implications of the project activities the internal audit mission continued visiting the project every month to streamline the activities with the appropriate budget line. Government audit such as Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Department (IMED) and Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate (FAPAD) has accomplished their audit and provided their report to the government with their utmost satisfaction as IUCN did not receive any adverse comments from any concerned ministry.

3.5 Project partners

All partners namely CNRS, ERA, BELA and IC are working with the project with specific ToR and budget. CNRS has been continuing field activities in two unions namely Uttar Sreepur and Daxin Sreepur located under Tahirpur upazila and ERA is continuing field activities in two unions namely Uttar Bangshikunda and daxin Bangshikunda located under Dharampasha upazila under the same district. Considering the different problems of increasing number of village, HHs, members, huge sums of idle money in bank accounts and a higher transaction rate of social capital at field level, CNRS and ERA have decided to decentralise their staff at union level so that the leaders of the UCCs and the respective VCCs can take over the responsibility of all field activities with the facilitating role and accompaniment support of the project staff. IUCNB will review the budget of these two partners according to context and field management approach.

3.6 Major Challenges, Opportunities & the Road Ahead

Some constraints and challenges though discussed in sub-section “Problem, constraint and lesson learn” under output-1.1, 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	Negative propaganda by the vested interest groups patronised by the previous leaseholders (who still remain active in the locality).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Changing mindset of the vested interest groups who do not believe co-management system. b. Developing confidence of the poor leaders that they will be the owner of Tanguar Haor collectively. c. Community people are still dependent on project staff psychologically. d. Developing managerial and accounting skill as the leaders remain busy most of the day time with their own business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. GoB commitment for Ramsar Site. b. Increased income from commercial and non commercial fish harvest. c. Increasing number of leaders from 5 to 9 in the VCC will allow more leaders both from professional and administrative groups. d. Increasing trends of membership among the community. e. More representation of women and poor in the co-management committees at different tiers. f. Accumulation of more than 10 million BDT of social capital of the community g. Continuous support from district administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increasing visibility of project activities through afforestation, re-excavation, habitat restoration and construction of UCC offices on khas lands. b. Organising civil society groups/Ramsar Committee at regional and national level. c. Inclusion of maximum GoB officials in different decision making bodies like THMC. d. More responsibility of community leaders to make decisions.

Annexes

Annex-1: Showing progresses during October'09 – April'10 as per log-frame

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM OCTOBER 2009 TO APRIL 2010
Outcome 1 - Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood		
Output-1.1: Communities in all villages are mobilised, organised and are willing towards participating in co-management of TH resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By December 2011, community people of 88 villages organized under 81 village committees, four union committees and one central committee, having elected leadership, 20% women's leadership in organisational decision making process, coverage of 60% households and accumulation of Taka 50, 000/ (in average) as self capital in each village committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 73 VCCs comprising 76 villages are mobilised. ○ All 73 VCCs under 4 UCCs and 1 CCC are fully operational by 365 elected leaders of which 21.22% are women and playing active role in the decision making process of the community. ○ 48.28% HHs of the community are got involved and accumulated BDT 46,929/- on average as social capital in each VCC. ○ Average member per VCC is 62 where 15.5% is female. ○ In absence of microfinance institutions, the TH community has accumulated a fund of BDT 7,429,763/- and providing financial assistance to the members.
Output-1.2: Selected communities are involved with different livelihood options and IGAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 50% members got involved with IGAs having loan facilities and other support from the self initiatives of respective union committees. ○ Men and women have equal access to resources with special priority to ultra-poor ○ At least 50% HHBP entrepreneurs has increased income by 50% ○ 20 new IGAs embraced by the communities ○ 20% increase in income for selected commodities (fish and rice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 46.05% members got involved with IGAs having financial assistance from the respective union committees. ○ A total of 2,083 members of which 294 female and 1,789 male members got involved with IGAs (total female 14.1%). ○ Underprivileged members (3,159) constitute 70% of the total members (4523), of which 50.74% members (1603) have received financial assistance from the community. ○ PRMP completed in all VCCs. ○ Designing of PRMP calendar is completed and publishing underway. ○ HHBP monitoring on best IGAs are going on at regular basis. Identifying of best IGAs is underway.

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM OCTOBER 2009 TO APRIL 2010
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ToT training on market promotion is completed. Schedule developed for providing training to the selected community members.
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 Ramasr		
Output-2.1: An interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH agreed and formed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government accepted co-management body with equitable representation of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tanguar Haor Management Committee (THMC) is functioning properly. ○ District administration took lead in tender process of commercial fish harvest. ○ MoEF and MoL confirmed state commitment for Ramsar Site despite DC's personal expression of introducing leasing system in TH. ○ Proposal of introducing community guard in TH is in active consideration of MoEF. ○ A total of 53 person-days of orientation on fish harvest modality are conducted for the members of law enforcing agencies and district administration working in Tanguar Haor.
Output 2.2 Tanguar Haor ecosystem integrity improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Updated TH/Ramsar management plan ○ Upazila watch committee at up and downstream ○ Fishers continue subsistence fishing without conflict ○ Hydrological, ecological status of TH is in place ○ Number of identified vulnerable species increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Studies on the hydrological and ecological status are underway. ○ Successful introduction of <i>Beel</i> based <i>Chai</i> in 27 spots in different seasonal water-bodies involved 349 members from 28 village co-management committees. ○ Successful introduction of <i>Daitta</i> (traditional hooks) created an opportunity for subsistence income. ○ 405 fishermen took part in <i>Beel</i>-based <i>Chai</i> fishing. ○ BDT 535,845/- earned from non-commercial fishing. ○ 644 number of fishermen participated in <i>Daitta</i>.

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM OCTOBER 2009 TO APRIL 2010
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Total income from commercial fish harvest was 6,850,805. ○ TH habitat improved through piling more bamboos and Hijal tree branches in eight water bodies. ○ Afforestation of 15,000 wetland plants is completed with a chance of 85% rate of survival ○ Zoning of 60% no fishing area in 5 (five) fish sanctuaries are completed using GIS technology and demarcated at the present of representatives from government, community leaders and partners. ○ Abundance of both residence and non-residence wetland birds (waterfowl) are increased.
Output-2.3: Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system is functioning in at least 30 villages ○ Data collected at specific interval of time and accommodated in the software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Test of community led monitoring system accomplished ○ Development of data collection modality is underway.
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		
Output-3.1: Knowledge Management System is working.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current mechanism reviewed ○ Strategy for knowledge management developed ○ Information and data repository strengthened and established ○ Protocol developed on Information and data repository ○ 10 Information materials published in Bangla ○ Methodological guide for KM developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SCM database revised to comply with PKSf standard. ○ All data and information on fish harvest are deposited in Fish Harvest Databases and duly analyzed. ○ Total 5 (five) skilled community leaders were engaged in harvest documentation. ○ Collection of monitoring data and information of non-commercial fish harvest e.g. <i>Chai, Daitta</i> was carried out by 6 (six) watch group members. ○ Construction of 4 UCC offices is underway. ○ User-friendly accounting system of SCM is introduced for

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM OCTOBER 2009 TO APRIL 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disaster Risk identified and risk reduction strategy developed ○ Gender Baseline is in place ○ Biodiversity status assessed 	<p>community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A total of eight manual/guidelines are developed for different purposes during last 6 (six) months. ○ 88 person-days training on leadership provided to the community leaders. ○ One MSc thesis has been guided on the TH fisheries and social context by the IUCN staff. ○ 439 person-days training/orientation performed on SCM, commercial fish harvest, non-commercial fish harvest. ○ DRR and Gender baseline surveys are completed. ○ Up-gradation of TH official website is ongoing. ○ Study undertaken on the Biodiversity Assessment of TH.
<p>Output 3.2 National and regional platforms established to support Co-management of TH.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Civil society members playing active role in favour of co-management ○ Scientists are contributing towards technical aspects of TH ○ Linkage established with Ramsar Bureau ○ A Civil Society platform organised ○ A national Scientific Advisory Body formed ○ A national network of Ramsar Wetlands Management formed ○ Capacity need assessed ○ 50 people received training on roles and responsibilities ○ At least 100 popular theatre performance organised ○ 10 brochures/posters/leaflets published in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting conducted with Ramsar Bureau. ○ TH experiences are shared in different platforms on the occasions of World Wetland Days, Environmental Governance Seminar and Regional water meeting in Bangkok. ○ Initiated groundwork to form civil society forum at district level and Ramsar committee and scientific body at national level. ○ Both electronic and print media coverage arranged on different issues of TH. ○ 6 Bangla information material on occupation choice is underway.

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM OCTOBER 2009 TO APRIL 2010
	Bangla o Two video documentary produced and showed	

Annex-2: Tables under Section 2: Taking stock of the progress

Table 2.1.1: Showing progress under organizational strength

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during May'09-October'09	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Rate of increase in the last six months	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	No. of VCC	48	11	14	12.46%	73
2.	No of Member	3,021	629	873	38.79%	4,523
3.	HH coverage	2,778	501	699	28.33%	3,978
4.	% of female member	14.8	14.7	15.5	0.8%	15.5
5.	Average no of member per VCC	41	50	62	24%	153
6.	Average no of member per village	40	48	60	25%	148
7.	Percent of women leadership	15.51%	19.59%	21.22%	1.63%	21.22%
8.	Accumulation of average social capital per VCC	21,658	14,137	11,135	-21.24%	46,930

Table 2.1.2: Showing progress in management and leadership

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during May'09-October'09	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	No of CCC Meetings (executive)	4	2	2	8
2.	No of CCC Meetings (general)	4	2	2	8
3.	No of UCC meetings (executive)	36	14	10	60
4.	No of UCC meetings (General)	5	7	10	22
5.	No of VCC monthly meetings	41	49	246	336
6.	No of VCC weekly meetings	1,780	745	1,638	4163

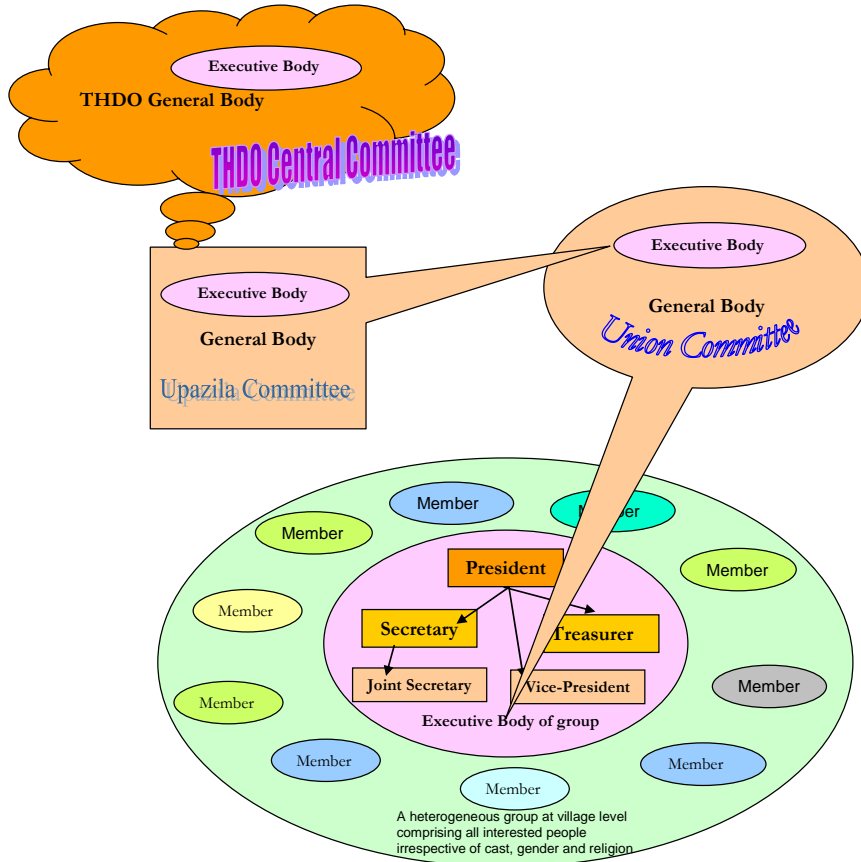
Table 2.1.3: Showing capacity building initiatives

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during May'09-October'09	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Leadership training (person-days)	36	0	72	108
2.	% of female participation in leadership training	2.78	0	13.89	10.19
3.	No of awareness campaign on fish harvest management	1	0	3	4

Table 2.1.4: Showing activity modality for community

SI #	Description of activities	Expected outputs	Time-frame
1.	Annual General Meeting and Election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income and expenditure statement - Profit distribution - New leadership 	May, June & July
2.	Participatory Resource Management Planning (PRMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual plan organisational development, AIGs and resource management 	August September & October
3.	Preparation for agriculture and commercial fish harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance to farmers and fishermen - Price fixation of fish through tender - License and permits 	November & December
4.	Commercial fish harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income from resource management 	January, February & March
5.	Review progress, reinforcement and plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experience capitalisation - Next year plan 	April

Diagram 2.1.1: Comparative portfolio between existing and future community organization structure



Previous portfolio of community organization



Future portfolio of community organization

Table 2.1.5: Showing progress in accumulation of social capital under SCM

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Rate of increase to the last	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Total no of members received financial assistance	648	726	709	-2.34%	2,083
2.	% of female members received financial assistance	13.4	15.7	13.1	-2.6%	13.1
3.	Collection of admission fee (in BDT)	60,360	12,440	17,340	39.39%	90,140
4.	Collection of Subscription (in BDT)	221,302	165,886	127,558	-23.10%	514,746
5.	Collection of Savings (in BDT)	1,258,135	838,054	652,158	-22.18%	2,748,347
6.	Collection of Principal (in BDT)	874,500	1,324,925	1,517,075	14.50%	3,716,500
7.	Collection of Interest (in BDT)	13,150	93,975	112,025	19.20%	219,150
8.	Collection of Service charge (in BDT)	41,201	15,608	15,781	1.11%	72,590
9.	Collection of Insurance premium (in BDT)	20,870	25,540	21,880	-14.33%	68,290
10.	Total Collection	2,489,518	2,476,428	2,463,817	0.51%	7,429,763

Table 2.1.6: Showing progress in providing financial assistance under SCM

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Rate of increase to the last	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Total amount of financial assistance to all members in BDT	1,945,000	2,297,000	2,432,000	5.88%	6,674,000
2.	Amount of	257,000	257,000	321,000	2.01%	835,000

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Rate of increase to the last	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
	financial assistance to female members					
3.	Female share in financial assistance	13.21	11.18	13.19	2.60%	13.19
4.	Savings Withdrawal	2990	0	10,540	NA	13,530
5.	Membership Withdrawal	18,058	11,810	5,800	50.89%	35,668
6.	Total Debit	1,966,048	2,308,810	2,448,340	6.04%	6,723,198
7.	<i>Cumulative Balance</i>	523,470	691,088	706,565	2.24%	706,565

Table 2.1.7: Showing capacity building initiatives for alternative income

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during May'09-October'09	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Person-days training on Agriculture				
1.1	1 st step	0	27	247	274
1.2	2nd step	0	0	216	216
1.3	3rd step	0	0	179	179

Table 2.1.8: Showing status with the underprivileged

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during May'09-October'09	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Rate of increase to the last	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Utilization of CCC fund (in BDT)	0	0	155,000	NA	155,000
2.	No of	1,986	347	430	23.92%	2,763

	underprivileged HHs received membership					
3.	No of members from underprivileged HHs	2,248	412	499	21.12%	3,159
4.	No of female members from underprivileged HHs	323	54	104	92.59%	481

Table 2.1.9: Showing list of underprivileged members status by sex and by occupation

SN	Occupation	by 30 Apr 09			by 31 Oct 09			by 30 Apr 10			Cumulative		
		F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
1	Barkee	16	87	103	4	31	35	4	18	22	24	136	160
2	Fisher	80	754	834	6	114	120	25	182	207	111	1050	1161
3	Landless	93	446	539	14	83	97	39	83	122	146	612	758
4	Marginal	99	540	639	26	107	133	30	87	117	155	734	889
5	Small Business	35	98	133	4	23	27	6	25	31	45	146	191
	Grand Total	323	1925	2248	54	358	412	104	395	499	481	2678	3159

*F=Female; M=Male; T=Total

Figure 2.1.1: Financial assistance ceiling (Tk.) in % received by underprivileged members

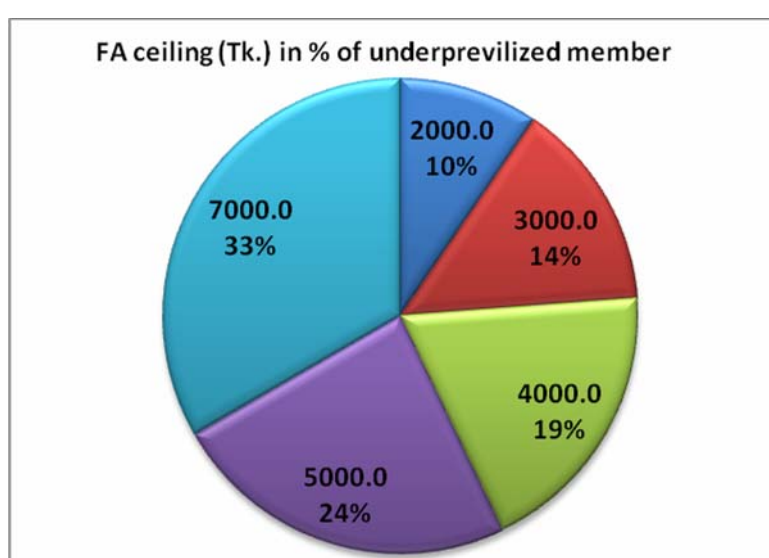


Figure 2.1.2: Financial assistance amount (Tk.) distributed to the underprivileged

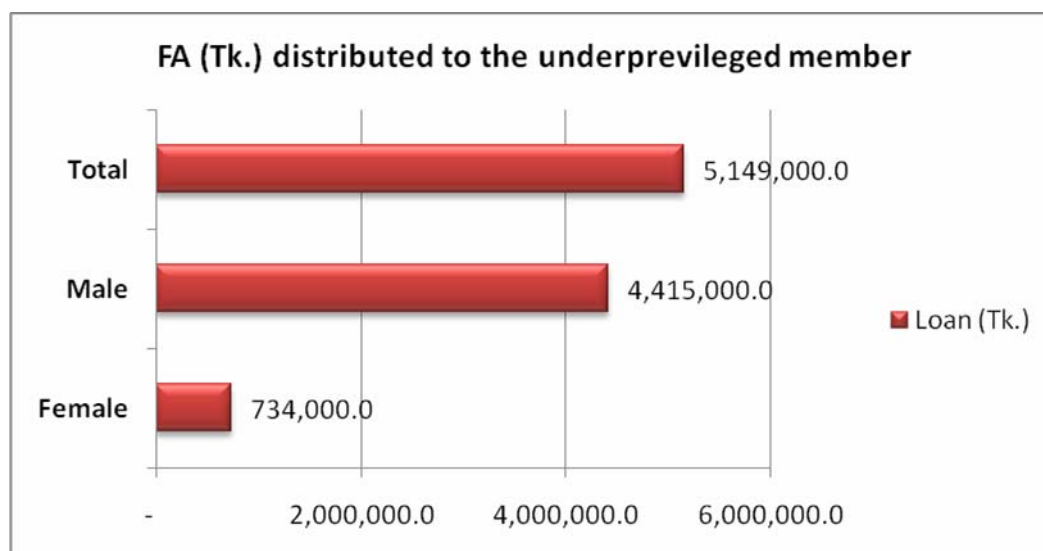


Table 2.1.10: Showing AIG status under major domain category

SL #	Domain	Male	Female	Total
1	Small business	1234	190	1424
2	Agriculture	454	74	528
3	Poultry	60	22	82
4	Livestock	37	8	45
5	Handicrafts	4	0	4
	Total	1789	294	2083

Table 2.1.11: Most popular small business categories

SN	Small Business	Male		Female		Total	
		No	Rank	No	Rank	No	Rank
1	Fish Business	520	1	42	2	562	1
2	Fishing boat	313	2	24	4	337	2
3	Grocer's Shop	136	3	44	1	180	3
4	Rice Business	121	4	32	3	153	4
5	Transportation by boat	14	6	12	5	26	5
6	Hawker	13	8	8	6	21	6
7	Tea stall	20	5	1	14	21	6
8	Fuel Business	12	9	2	12	14	8
9	Light fishing	10	10	4	8	14	8
10	Sweet shop	14	6	0	16	14	8
11	Medicine	9	11	4	8	13	11
12	Tailoring	8	13	4	8	12	12
13	Duck rearing	5	17	6	7	11	13

SN	Small Business	Male		Female		Total	
		No	Rank	No	Rank	No	Rank
14	Vegetable	9	11	2	12	11	13
15	Beetle leave and nut Business	8	13	0	16	8	5
16	Chai in selected beel	8	13	0	16	8	15
17	Wood Business	8	13	0	16	8	15
18	Fishing net	0	23	4	8	4	18
19	Chicken rearing	2	18	1	14	3	19
20	Egg business	1	19	0	16	1	20
21	Fertilizer Business	1	19	0	16	1	20
22	Milk Business	1	19	0	16	1	20
23	Tana-jal	1	19	0	16	1	20
Total		1234		190		1424	

Diagram 2.1.2: Showing sample of PRMP calendar

মাসের উদ্দেশ্যবোধ্য কর্মসূচী

- এজিএম এর প্রস্তুতি
- ধানের গুদাম প্রস্তুত করা
- বিসিত বছরের কর্মসূচী মূল্যায়ন ও পরবর্তী পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুত
- উইল্ডার প্রতিরোধ ও মাছধরা নিবিড় মাস পান্স
- বার্ষিক কর্মী কমিশন ও প্রতিবেদন তৈরী

টাংগুয়ার হাওড় উন্নয়ন সংগঠন

সমাজভিত্তিক গ্রাম সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি সমূহের

অংশগ্রহণমূলক সম্পদ ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনা

২০১০-২০১১ খ্রীষ্টাব্দ □ ১৪১৭-১৪১৮ বঙ্গাব্দ

মাসিক সভার আনোয়া বিষয়সমূহ

- মইচি কিসি এর মইসেস ও পারমিট এর চলমান কার্যক্রম
- নুর বড়পীর মইসেস ও পারমিট এর চলমান কার্যক্রম
- হতদরিদ্রদের কেন্দ্রীয় কমিটির অর্থ সহযোগিতা প্রদান চলমান
- নিচু ও পাশের খামের মারী ও শিশু চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা
- সঞ্চয় মাদ ও কিসি স্থানাপাদ করা চলমান

নোট	সপ্তাহ : খাম মোহ			সপ্তাহ : খাম মোহ			সেপা-চাঁকড়া	ইউনিয়ন: উত্তর কুশীন্দুজ		ইউনিয়ন: দক্ষিণ কুশীন্দুজ	
	সূর্য	বায়ু	সময়	সূর্য	বায়ু	সময়		গ্রাম	কোঠ	গ্রাম	কোঠ
							১ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	১৮ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	১৮ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	১৮ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	১৮ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫
	২ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৪২, ৪৩, ৪৪, ৪৫, ৪৬, ৪৭, ৪৮, ৪৯, ৫০, ৫১, ৫২, ৫৩, ৫৪, ৫৫	৩ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৩৬-৩৭, ৩৮	৪ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫১-৫২, ৫৩	৫ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২০, ২১, ২২, ২৩, ২৪, ২৫, ২৬, ২৭, ২৮, ২৯, ৩০, ৩১	৬ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২৩	৭ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	৮ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	৮ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	৯ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	৯ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	৯ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫
	৩ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৪২, ৪৩, ৪৪, ৪৫, ৪৬, ৪৭, ৪৮, ৪৯, ৫০, ৫১, ৫২, ৫৩, ৫৪, ৫৫	১০ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৩৬-৩৭, ৩৮	১১ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫১-৫২, ৫৩	১২ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২০, ২১, ২২, ২৩, ২৪, ২৫, ২৬, ২৭, ২৮, ২৯, ৩০, ৩১	১৩ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২৩	১৪ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	১৫ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	১৫ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	১৬ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	১৬ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	১৬ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫
	১৬ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৪২, ৪৩, ৪৪, ৪৫, ৪৬, ৪৭, ৪৮, ৪৯, ৫০, ৫১, ৫২, ৫৩, ৫৪, ৫৫	১৭ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৩৬-৩৭, ৩৮	১৮ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫১-৫২, ৫৩	১৯ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২০, ২১, ২২, ২৩, ২৪, ২৫, ২৬, ২৭, ২৮, ২৯, ৩০, ৩১	২০ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২৩	২১ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	২২ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	২২ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	২৩ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	২৩ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	২৩ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫
	২৩ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৪২, ৪৩, ৪৪, ৪৫, ৪৬, ৪৭, ৪৮, ৪৯, ৫০, ৫১, ৫২, ৫৩, ৫৪, ৫৫	২৪ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৩৬-৩৭, ৩৮	২৫ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫১-৫২, ৫৩	২৬ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২০, ২১, ২২, ২৩, ২৪, ২৫, ২৬, ২৭, ২৮, ২৯, ৩০, ৩১	২৭ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ২৩	২৮ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	২৯ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	২৯ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	৩০ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫	৩০ সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি	৩০ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫
	৩০ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৪২, ৪৩, ৪৪, ৪৫, ৪৬, ৪৭, ৪৮, ৪৯, ৫০, ৫১, ৫২, ৫৩, ৫৪, ৫৫	৩১ সাপ্তাহিক বর: ৩৬-৩৭, ৩৮									

ঠিকানা:

জীবন ও জীবিকার জন্য জীববৈচিত্র্য,
আসুন সকলে মিলে টাংগুয়ার হাওড়ের জীববৈচিত্র্য রক্ষা করি।

inter cooperation



PDF attachment 2.2.1: Showing personal letter of DC, Sunamganj

গণ প্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়
সুনামগঞ্জ

স্মারক নং- সুনাম/জেপ্র/এস এ/ধর্ম-১২(৬)/০৯-২১০৮

তারিখঃ ২৭ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০০৯।

বিষয় : টাংওয়ার হাওরে প্রাণবৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণ, মৎস্য প্রজনন ও উৎপাদন এবং ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রসঙ্গে।

১/৬/১৪
১২/১০/০৯

সুনামগঞ্জ জেলার ধর্শপাশা ও তাহিরপুর উপজেলাধীন ১৮টি মৌজায় ৫১টি হাওর সমন্বয়ে ৬৯১২.১৭ একর জমি নিয়ে টাংওয়ার হাওর এ হোলার সর্ববৃহৎ জলমহাশ। ২০০০ সনের ২০ জুলাই টাংওয়ার হাওরকে রামসার সাইট ঘোষনা করা হয়। হাওর এলাকার মানুষের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা পরিবর্তন, সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ ও টেকসই ব্যবস্থাপনা নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও সুইজারল্যান্ড সরকারের মধ্যে ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০০১ তারিখে সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষরিত হয়। তদুপরিশ্রেণিতে টাংওয়ার হাওরের স্থানীয় ব্যবস্থাপনা ৯ নভেম্বর ২০০৩ হতে জেলা প্রশাসনের ওপর ন্যস্ত।

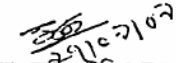
০২। হাওর এলাকার মানুষের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা পরিবর্তন, সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ ও টেকসই ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য IUCN কাজ করছে। দীর্ঘ ৭/৮ পৎসরে হাওর পাড়ের মানুষের আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থার উন্নয়নে IUCN যে কাজ করছে তাই দৃশ্যমান চিত্র আশাব্যঞ্জক নয়।

০৩। টাংওয়ার হাওর বর্তমান ব্যবস্থাপনায় আওতায় নেয়ার আগে দীর্ঘ মেয়াদি লীজ প্রদান করা হত। এ বিশাল হাওরটি লীজ প্রদান করে সরকার বছরে প্রায় ফোটি টাকা রাজস্ব আয় করতে অপারদিকে লীজ গ্রহিতা নির্দিষ্ট মেয়াদ অস্তে বড় অঙ্কে ম্যাজবান হতেন। এরূপ একটি বিশাল হাওর যে টাকায় লীজ গ্রহিতা ইজারা গ্রহণ করেতেন তার চেয়ে তিনগুন টাকা লীজ গ্রহিতাকে বছরে বিনিয়োগ করতে হত। লীজ গ্রহিতাকে তাঁর ক্ষেত্র অশায় হলেও হাওরে বাশ/কাটা দিয়ে মাছের বৃদ্ধি ও প্রজনন এবং মাছ চুরি রোধে নিয়মিতা নিশ্চিত করতে হয় কিন্তু বর্তমান ব্যবস্থাপনায় যা পুরোপুরি অনুপস্থিত।

০৪। বর্তমান ব্যবস্থাপনায় সরকারকে টাঙ্গুয়ার হাওরের মাছ চুরি রোধ ও নিরাপত্তায় নিয়োজিত আনসারদের বেতন, যোগাযোগের জন্য নৌযান জাড়া ও জ্বালানী ব্যবদ বছরে অর্ধকোটি টাকার বেশি খায় করতে হয়। উল্লেখ্য ২০০৯-২০১০ অর্থবছরে এ ব্যয় ৭০ লক্ষ ছাড়িয়ে যাবে। নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করতে সার্বক্ষণিকভাবে একজন ম্যাজিষ্ট্রেটকে উক্ত হাওরে অবস্থান করতে হয়। এত কিছুর পরেও তিন বছর অস্তে মাত্র ৩৬ লক্ষ টাকার মৎস্য আহরণ করা সম্ভব হয়েছে। এ হাওরের যে আয়তন তার নিরাপত্তা ৪০ জন আনসার এবং ১০ জন পুলিশ সদস্য দিয়ে কোন ভাবেই সম্ভব নয়, ফলে নিয়মিত মাছ চুরি।

০৫। বর্তমান ব্যবস্থাপনায় বিগত বছরগুলোতে হাওরে মাছের প্রজনন ও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির জন্য কোন বাস্তব পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হয়নি। এ অবস্থা চলতে থাকলে অচিরেই টাঙ্গুয়ার হাওরের বিশাল মৎস্য ভান্ডার মৎস্যশূন্য হয়ে পরবে।

০৬। টাঙ্গুয়ার হাওর সরকারের নিয়ন্ত্রণে মৎস্য প্রজননের জন্য ৪/৫ টি জলমহাশে মৎস্য আহরণ বন্ধ রেখে দীর্ঘ মেয়াদি (৩/৫ বছরের) লীজ প্রদান করা যেতে পারে। এতে একদিকে সরকার বিপুল অঙ্কের রাজস্ব পাবে অপারদিকে লীজ গ্রহিতা তাঁর বিনিয়োগ ও আয়ের দিক বিবেচনা করে অধিক মৎস্য উৎপাদনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সকল পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করবে। টাঙ্গুয়ার হাওরে প্রাণবৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণ, মৎস্য প্রজনন ও উৎপাদন এবং টেকসই ব্যবস্থাপনার উন্নয়নের জন্য সরকারি-বেসরকারি উদ্যোগ পাশাপাশি চলতে পারে। তবে বর্তমানের এ ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রাণবৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণ, মৎস্য প্রজনন ও উৎপাদনের কাজিত বাস্তব অর্জন করতে পারবে বলে প্রতীয়মান হয় না। বিহয়টি মহোদয়ের সদর অবগতি ও বিবেচনার জন্য শ্রেণিত হলো।


(নোঃ জাহির উদ্দিন আহমেদ)
জেলা প্রশাসক
সুনামগঞ্জ
ফোনঃ ০৮৭১-৫৫৩০১

সচিব
পরিবেশ ও খন মন্ত্রণালয়
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

PDF attachment 2.2.2: Showing MoEF response to the letter of DC, Sunamganj

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা শাখা-১
www.moef.gov.bd

নং-পবম/পরিশা-১/টাংওয়ার হাওড়-২/৬৩/২০০৯/১৭

তারিখ : ২৪/০১/২০১০ইং.

বিষয় : টাংওয়ার হাওড়ের জীববৈচিত্র সংরক্ষণ, মৎস্য প্রজনন, অভয়াশ্রম এবং ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র : জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, সুনামগঞ্জের পত্র নং: সুনাম/জেপ্র/এস এ/ধর্ম-১২(৬)/০৯-২১০৮; তারিখ: ২৭/০৯/২০০৯

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রস্থ পত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে আদিষ্ট হয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বিশ্বজুড়ে জলাভূমির জীববৈচিত্র সংরক্ষণ ও পরিমিত পরিমাণ সম্পদ আহরণের উদ্দেশ্যে গড়ে উঠা আন্তর্জাতিক ফোরাম এ স্বাক্ষরকারী দেশ হিসেবে বাংলাদেশ সরকার ২০০০ সালে টাংওয়ার হাওড়কে দ্বিতীয় "রামসার সাইট" ঘোষণা করে। রামসার কনভেনশনে স্বাক্ষরকারী প্রতিটি দেশের মতো বাংলাদেশও রামসার নীতিমালা মেনে চলার জন্য আন্তর্জাতিক পরিমন্ডলে অঙ্গীকারবদ্ধ।

পরবর্তীতে প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ ও পরিবেশগত মান উন্নয়ন এবং পরিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও প্রশমন এবং টেকসয় পরিবেশ ব্যবস্থাপনার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৯৫ এর ৫ নং ধারার ক্ষমতাবলে সরকার ১৯৯৯ সালে টাংওয়ার হাওড়ের ৯৭২৭ (নয় হাজার সাতশত সাতাশ) হেক্টর এলাকাকে "প্রতিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন এলাকা" (Ecologically Critical Area-ECA) হিসেবে ঘোষণা করে।

টাংওয়ার হাওড় থেকে রাজস্ব আয়ের চেয়ে পরিবেশ ও জীববৈচিত্র রক্ষা এবং একে প্রতিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন অবস্থা থেকে রক্ষা করাই সরকারের মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য। "কমিইনিটি বেজড সাসটেইনেবল ম্যানেজমেন্ট অফ টাংওয়ার হাওড়" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পটি বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে একটি টেকসই সহব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতির প্রচলন পূর্বক হাওড়ের জীব-বৈচিত্র সংরক্ষণ এবং হাওড়ের প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদে প্রবেশাধিকার বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে স্থানীয় দরিদ্র জনসাধারণের জীবনযাত্রার মানোন্নয়নে ভূমিকা রাখছে। টাংওয়ার হাওড়কে প্রতিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন এলাকা (ECA) হিসেবে ঘোষণা করার পর পুনরায় পুরাতন ইজারা প্রথা প্রচলন করলে বাংলাদেশের ২য় রামসার সাইট হিসেবে টাংওয়ার হাওড়ের ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য রামসার কনভেনশনের পরিমিত ব্যবহার নীতিমালা প্রতিষ্ঠার বিষয়ে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের অঙ্গীকার লংঘিত হবে। বর্ষিতাবস্থায়, টাংওয়ার হাওড়ের টেকসই ব্যবস্থাপনা, পরিবেশ, প্রতিবেশ ও জীববৈচিত্র রক্ষা এবং আন্তর্জাতিক দরবারে পরিবেশের বিপর্যয় রক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে বাংলাদেশের সুদৃঢ় অবস্থান অটুট রাখার স্বার্থে টাংওয়ার হাওড়ের উন্নয়নে পুরাতন ইজারা প্রথা প্রচলন করা সমীচীন হবেনা। •

বর্ষিতাবস্থায়, সরকার কর্তৃক বর্তমানে চলমান টাংওয়ার হাওড়ের ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ এবং "কমিইনিটি বেজড সাসটেইনেবল ম্যানেজমেন্ট অফ টাংওয়ার হাওড়" শীর্ষক প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে সার্বিক সহযোগিতা প্রদানের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।



(সুজয় চৌধুরী)

সহকারী প্রধান

ফোন: ৯৫৫৪০৩৭

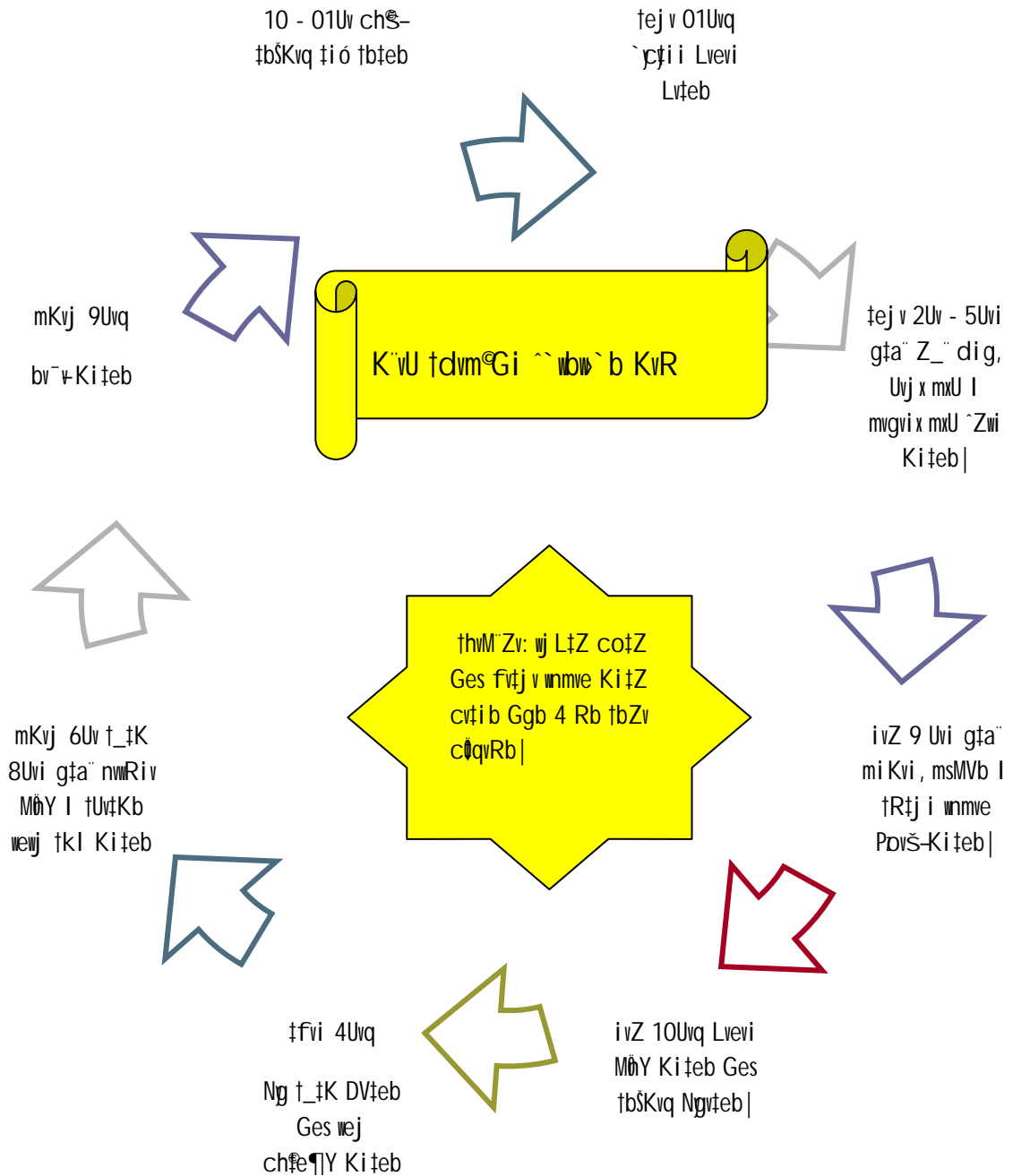
ই-মেইল: plan1@moef.gov.bd

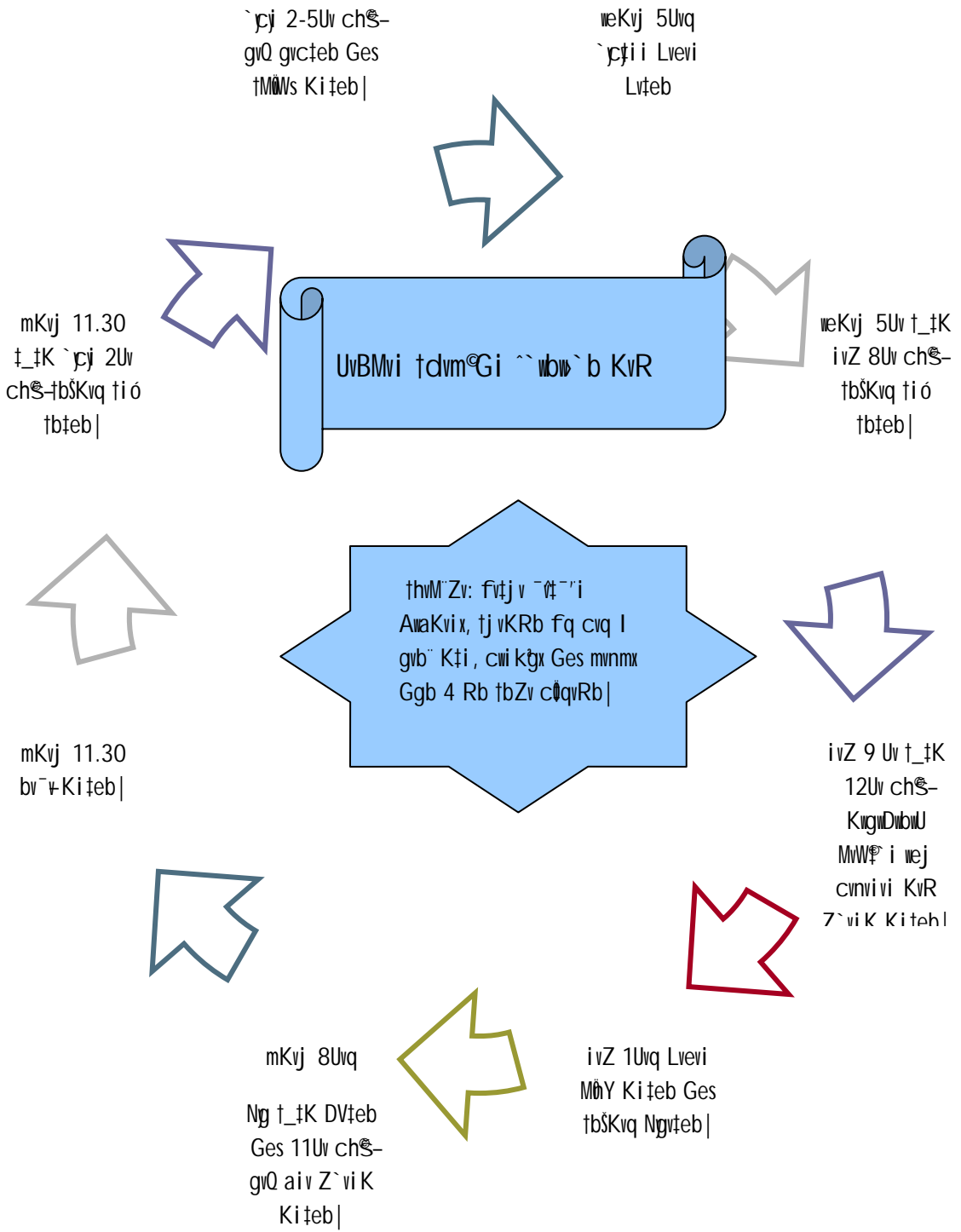
মোঃ জহির উদ্দিন আহমেদ
জেলা প্রশাসক
সুনামগঞ্জ জেলা, সুনামগঞ্জ।

অনুলিপি :

- ১ কান্ট্রি রিপ্রেজেন্টেটিভ, আইইউসিএন, বাংলাদেশ, বাড়ী নং: ১১, রোড: ১৩৮, গুলশান-১, ঢাকা-১২১২।
- ২ মাননীয় প্রতিমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়।
- ৩ সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়।
- ৪ যুগ্ম-সচিব(উন্নয়ন/প্রশাসন/পরিবেশ) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত সহকারী, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়।
- ৫ উপ-প্রধান মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত সহকারী, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়।

Diagram 2.2.1: Roles, responsibilities and job chart of three community forces





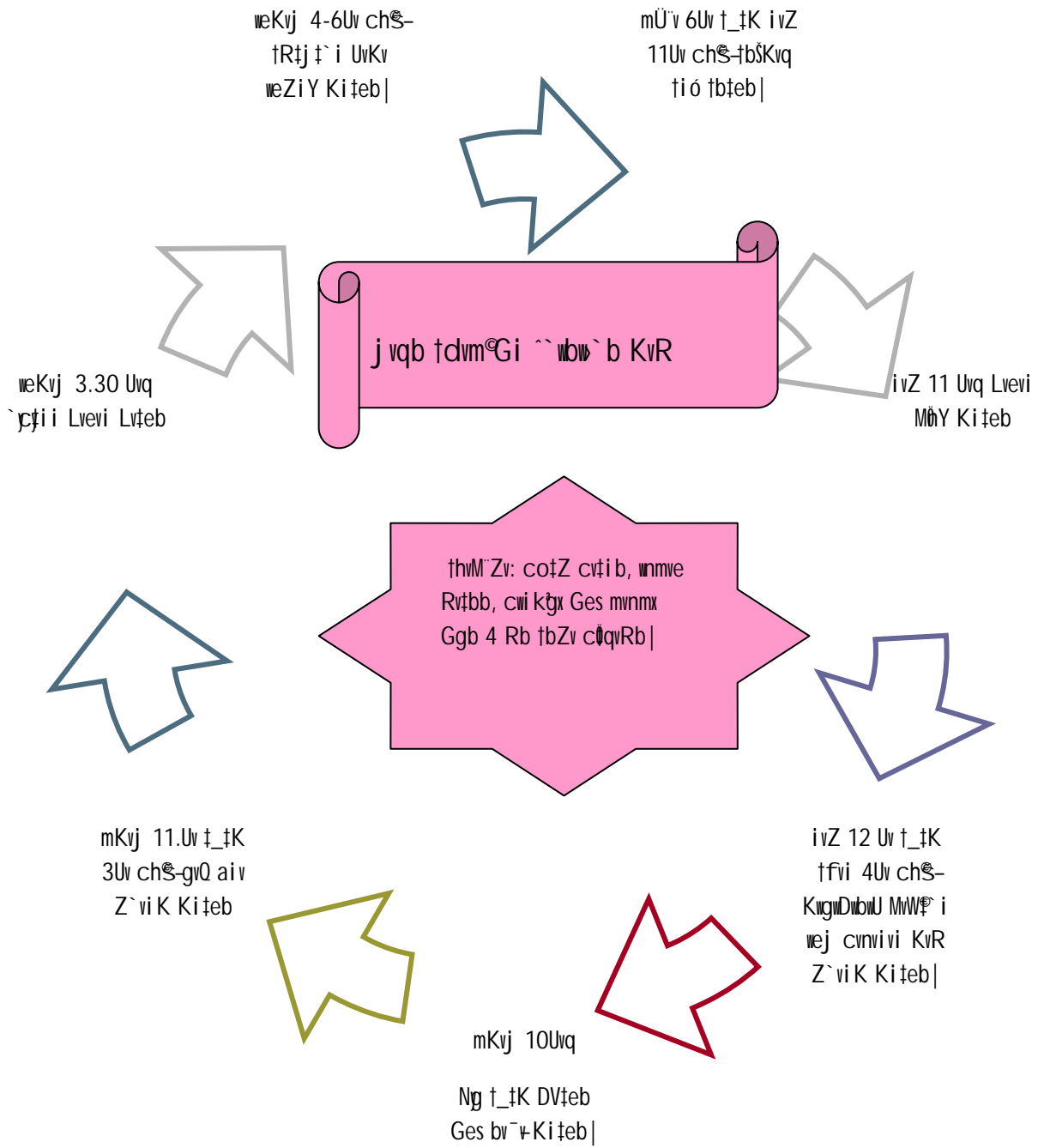


Table 2.2.1: Showing community actions against fish poachers

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Nos. of actions against fish poaching independently by community	12	NA	32	44
2.	No of actions against fish poaching by community jointly with project staff	24	NA	40	64
3.	Nos. of actions against fish poaching by community jointly with Magistrate	0	NA	29	29
4.	Tentative price of illegal gears captured during action	200,000	NA	750,000	950,000
5.	Person-days orientation on fish harvest modality to the members of law enforcing agencies working in Tanguar Haor.	0	NA	40	40
6.	Person-days orientation on fish harvest modality to the members of district administration working in Tanguar Haor.	0	NA	13	13

Table 2.2.2: Showing status of commercial fish harvest 2010

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Rate of increase to the last	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Total income from Commercial fish harvest	2,915,572	3,935,233	34.97%	6,850,805
2.	Community Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in	1,049,606	1,416,648	34.97%	2,466,254

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Rate of increase to the last	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
	BDT)				
3.	GoB Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	699,735	944,456	34.97%	1,644,191
4.	Gross fishermen Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	1,166,230	1,574,093	34.97%	2740323
5.	Average income of a fisherman from commercial fish harvest	369.76	319.68	-13.54%	344.72
6.	No of water-bodies brought under commercial fishing	7	10	30%	10
7.	Total number of fishermen participated in commercial fish harvest	3,154	4,924	56.12%	8,078

Table 2.2.3: Commercial fish harvest 2010 by fish species

Name of fish with grade	Number	Weight (Kg)
Ayer 0-1.5kg	81	71.4
Ayer 1.5kg above	3	4.8
Boal 0-2kg	515	603.5
Boal 2.1-5kg	128	364.6
Boal 5kg above	8	65.7
Gajar 0-2kg	503	517.3
Gajar 2kg above	55	146.1
Gonia 0-1.5	1743	462.9
Grasscarp 0-2kg	14	30.6
Grasscarp 2.1-5kg	133	433.1
Grasscarp 5kg above	Nil	Nil
Kalibaus 0-1.5kg	13	4
Kalibaus 1.5kg above	1	2.1
Karpu 0-2kg	3	5.9
Karpu 2.1-5kg	8	23.5
Karpu 5kg above	Nil	Nil
Lachu all size	Nil	Nil

Name of fish with grade	Number	Weight (Kg)
Meni & Folioi all size	11	0.7
Mrigel 0-1.5kg	141	97.6
Mrigel 1.5kg above	14	23.2
Pabda all size	Nil	Nil
Rui 0-2kg	2641	2501.3
Rui 2.1-5kg	3594	11348
Rui 5kg above	342	1943
Rui Injured	13	48.5
Shol 0-2kg	49	26.1
Shol 2kg above	Nil	Nil
Total	10,016	18,734.4

Table 2.2.4: Cumulative Progress of commercial fish harvest in Tanguar Haor 2010

No. of Days	Date	Number of fishermen	Fishing Location	Number of fish caught	Total weight of fish caught (kg)	Total Price of fish (BDT)	Fishermen share 40% (Tk)	Community share 36% (Tk)	GoB revenue 24% (Tk)
1	01.01.2010	6	Berberia	5	3.9	1,043	417.2	375.48	250.32
2	20.01.2010	11	Hatirgatha	8	18.6	5,016	2006.4	1805.76	1203.84
3	21.01.2010	11	Hatirgatha	22	60.2	17,158	6863.2	6176.88	4117.92
4	22.01.2010	29	Hatirgatha	73	66.2	15,035	6014	5412.6	3608.4
5	23.01.2010	41	Hatirgatha	183	154.0	33,883	13553.2	12197.88	8131.92
6	24.01.2010	43	Mohishergatha	84	136.8	35,430	14172	12754.8	8503.2
7	25.01.2010	50	Berberia	54	79.6	20,394	8157.6	7341.84	4894.56
8	26.01.2010	56	Chatania	118	173.8	45,177	18070.8	16263.72	10842.48
9	27.01.2010	44	Chatania	41	64.8	16,444	6577.6	5919.84	3946.56
10	28.01.2010	47	Baliarduba	64	193.8	55,425	22170	19953	13302
11	29.01.2010	64	Berberia	69	156.8	43,815	17526	15773.4	10515.6
12	30.01.2010	69	Chatania	63	157.2	44,337	17734.8	15961.32	10640.88
13	31.01.2010	68	Chatania	93	199.7	55,457	22182.8	19964.52	13309.68
14	01.02.2010	68	Lachayamara	280	508.4	107,620	43048	38743.2	25828.8
15	02.02.2010	60	Lachayamara	94	188.9	39,463	15785.2	14206.68	9471.12
16	03.02.2010	71	Lachayamara	59	109.5	21,371	8548.4	7693.56	5129.04
17	04.02.2010	62	Berberia	129	167.7	36,205	14482	13033.8	8689.2
18	05.02.2010	68	Berberia	149	293.9	63,406	25362.4	22826.16	15217.44
19	06.02.2010	81	Hatirgatha	173	385.8	81,569	32627.6	29364.84	19576.56
20	07.02.2010	89	Hatirgatha	269	282.4	56,158	22463.2	20216.88	13477.92
21	08.02.2010	95	Chatania	232	402.9	84,650	33860	30474	20316

No. of Days	Date	Number of fishermen	Fishing Location	Number of fish caught	Total weight of fish caught (kg)	Total Price of fish (BDT)	Fishermen share 40% (Tk)	Community share 36% (Tk)	GoB revenue 24% (Tk)
22	09.02.2010	82	Berberia	139	269.2	56,542	22616.8	20355.12	13570.08
23	10.02.2010	84	Lachayamara	193	342	70,602	28240.8	25416.72	16944.48
24	11.02.2010	89	Hatirgatha	165	392.5	86,498	34599.2	31139.28	20759.52
25	12.02.2010	96	Hatirgata	110	224.1	50,065	20026	18023.4	12015.6
26	13.02.2010	108	Berberia	107	287.1	63,271	25308.4	22777.56	15185.04
27	14.02.10	94	Lachayamara	171	272.5	55,360	22144	19929.6	13286.4
28	15.02.10	102	Hatirgatha	134	289.1	63,041	25216.4	22694.76	15129.84
29	16.02.10	105	Berberia	180	266.5	55,020	22008	19807.2	13204.8
30	17.02.10	95	Lachayamara	141	201.4	41,412	16564.8	14908.32	9938.88
31	18.02.10	117	Satter	31	76.3	16,380	6552	5896.8	3931.2
32	19.02.10	87	Ainna	100	172.1	35,612	14244.8	12820.32	8546.88
33	20.02.10	100	Ainna	264	640.3	138,577	55430.8	49887.72	33258.48
34	21.02.10	108	Ainna	215	605.9	133,413	53365.2	48028.68	32019.12
35	22.02.10	115	Ainna	197	531.1	117,565	47026	42323.4	28215.6
36	23.02.10	135	Digirpar	180	442.8	97,863	39145.2	35230.68	23487.12
37	24.02.10	136	Ainna	104	324.6	73,296	29318.4	26386.56	17591.04
38	25.02.10	125	Ainna	154	409.2	88,607	35442.8	31898.52	21265.68
39	26.02.10	135	Ainna	287	627.6	128,794	51517.6	46365.84	30910.56
40	27.02.10	135	Ainna	218	464.4	100,163	40065.2	36058.68	24039.12
41	28.02.10	135	Ainna	243	583.8	127,635	51054	45948.6	30632.4
42	01.03.10	119	Berberia	131	267.6	50,907	20362.8	18326.52	12217.68
43	02.03.10	124	Hatirgatha	240	286.3	52,765	21106	18995.4	12663.6

No. of Days	Date	Number of fishermen	Fishing Location	Number of fish caught	Total weight of fish caught (kg)	Total Price of fish (BDT)	Fishermen share 40% (Tk)	Community share 36% (Tk)	GoB revenue 24% (Tk)
44	03.03.10	135	Ainna	274	649.3	129,218	51687.2	46518.48	31012.32
45	04.03.10	247	Ainna	343	801.4	161,032	64412.8	57971.52	38647.68
46	05.03.10	160	Ainna	198	475.9	98,743	39497.2	35547.48	23698.32
47	06.03.10	135	Ainna	401	734.3	142,071	56828.4	51145.56	34097.04
48	07.03.10	140	Lachayamara	384	472	85,023	34009.2	30608.28	20405.52
49	09.03.10	185	Baluardhuba	1638	2042.1	384,835	153934	138540.6	92360.4
50	11.03.10	85	Baluardhuba	142	302.2	62,116	24846.4	22361.76	14907.84
51	12.03.10	50	Baluardhuba	45	128.7	25,549	10219.6	9197.64	6131.76
52	13.03.10	63	Lachayamara	480	1064.2	209,169	83667.6	75300.84	50200.56
53	14.03.10	65	Lachayamara	61	96.7	18,544	7417.6	6675.84	4450.56
54	16.03.10	100	Baluardhuba	84	186.3	36,489	14595.6	13136.04	8757.36
	Total	4924		10016	18734.4	3,935,233	1,574,093	1,416,684	944,456

Table 2.2.5: Showing progress in non-commercial fish harvest modality

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during May'09-October'09	Progress during Nov'09-April'10	Rate of increase to the last
1	Total number of fishermen participated in non-commercial fish harvest	0	159	484	644
2	Income from non commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	0	72,150	463,695	535,845
2.1	Lar	0	71,800	0	71,800
2.2	Daitta	0	0	44,950	44,950
2.3	Pushnet	0	350	0	350
2.4	Chai	0	0	418,745	418,745

Table 2.2.6: Beel base chai fishing-sample survey analysis

Beelname	Avg catch (kg/Beel)	Avg Income (Tk/Beel)	Catch/Beel/day in Kg.	Income (Tk.) Beel/day	Income (Tk.) Fishermen
Berberia	122	13705	25	2416	187
Beshkhali Beel	50	3383			
Eraillakona Beel	29	2289			
Gonnakuri Beel	60	6050			
Hatirmara Beel	11	1423			
Kajor and Joypur Beel	35	2428			
Kawarkhal Beel	32	3221			
Leuchamara Beel	21	1373			
Rajnagar Beel	17	1696			
Samsagar Beel	30	3040			
Sattar Beel	13	1606			
Total	272	26577			

Table 2.2.7: Daitta fishing-sample survey analysis

Name	Catch Weight (Kg/day)			Income (Tk./day)		
	Avg.	Min	Max	Avg.	Min	Max
Abdul Awal	1.33	1	2	310.71	200	500
Abdul Baten	1.40	0.5	3	316.67	100	750
Abdul Hafij	1.26	1	2	296.43	200	480
Afil Uddin	1.06	0.5	2	242.20	100	440
Alimul	1.82	0.5	3	425.40	125	750

Name	Catch Weight (Kg/day)			Income (Tk./day)		
	Avg.	Min	Max	Avg.	Min	Max
Alomgir	1.70	1	2.5	379.00	200	625
Amir Haque	1.83	1	2.5	363.33	180	500
Amirul Islam	1.50	1	2	325.83	200	460
Anis Mia	1.71	0.5	3	373.57	100	750
Azad Nur	1.96	0.5	4	460.42	125	1000
Chandan Das	4.00	3	5	800.00	600	1000
Dhanindra Chandro Da	3.00	3	3	660.00	660	660
Dulal Das	4.78	4	5	393.33	320	500
Golam Kibria	1.93	1	3.5	423.70	180	750
Hoshain	2.48	1	4	479.25	250	800
Jitendra Das	3.50	3	4	740.00	600	880
Joydul Hossen	2.50	2	3	550.00	500	600
Kajol Das	3.63	3	4	297.50	240	320
Khairul Amin	1.75	1	3	397.50	220	625
Lakshan Mian	2.00	0.5	4	457.59	125	1000
Malenur	1.90	1	3	437.00	200	750
Mozaharul Islam 2	2.26	0.5	3.5	530.22	125	900
Nikhil Chandra Das	4.75	3	5	380.00	240	400
Nur Hossen	2.00	2	2	400.00	400	400
Provat Das	5.30	4	10	454.00	320	1000
Rasal Mia	1.57	0.5	4	376.19	125	1000
Ripon Mian 1	1.90	1	3	427.38	200	750
Rizia bagom	2.00	1.5	3	400.00	300	600
Robi Aouwal	2.08	0.5	3	487.31	125	750
Rongu Mia	1.21	1	1.5	250.00	200	300
Sahela Begum	1.00	1	1	230.00	230	230
Saikul Islam	1.98	1	4	478.10	230	1000
Shabuz Mian	1.46	0.5	3	338.54	125	750
Shaheb Nur	2.14	0.5	3	489.29	125	750
Shahiur	1.56	0.5	2	362.35	100	500
Shahor Uddin	1.43	0.5	3	326.14	100	660
Shalim Uddin	2.73	0.5	5	643.33	125	1100
Shanaowj	1.88	0.5	3.5	364.25	125	700
Shanjit Das	3.50	2	5	700.00	400	1000
Total	2.01	0.50	10.00	414.32	100.00	1100.00

Table 2.2.8: Showing capacity building initiative for monitoring and evaluation

SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	Person-days training on fish harvest management to community leaders	0	0	16	16
2.	Person-days training on fish harvest management to all senior staff including PSMU	0	0	13	13
3.	Person-days training/ orientation conducted to develop skill and capacity to introduce community led monitoring system	0	12	36	48

Table 2.3.1: Showing list of manual and guide

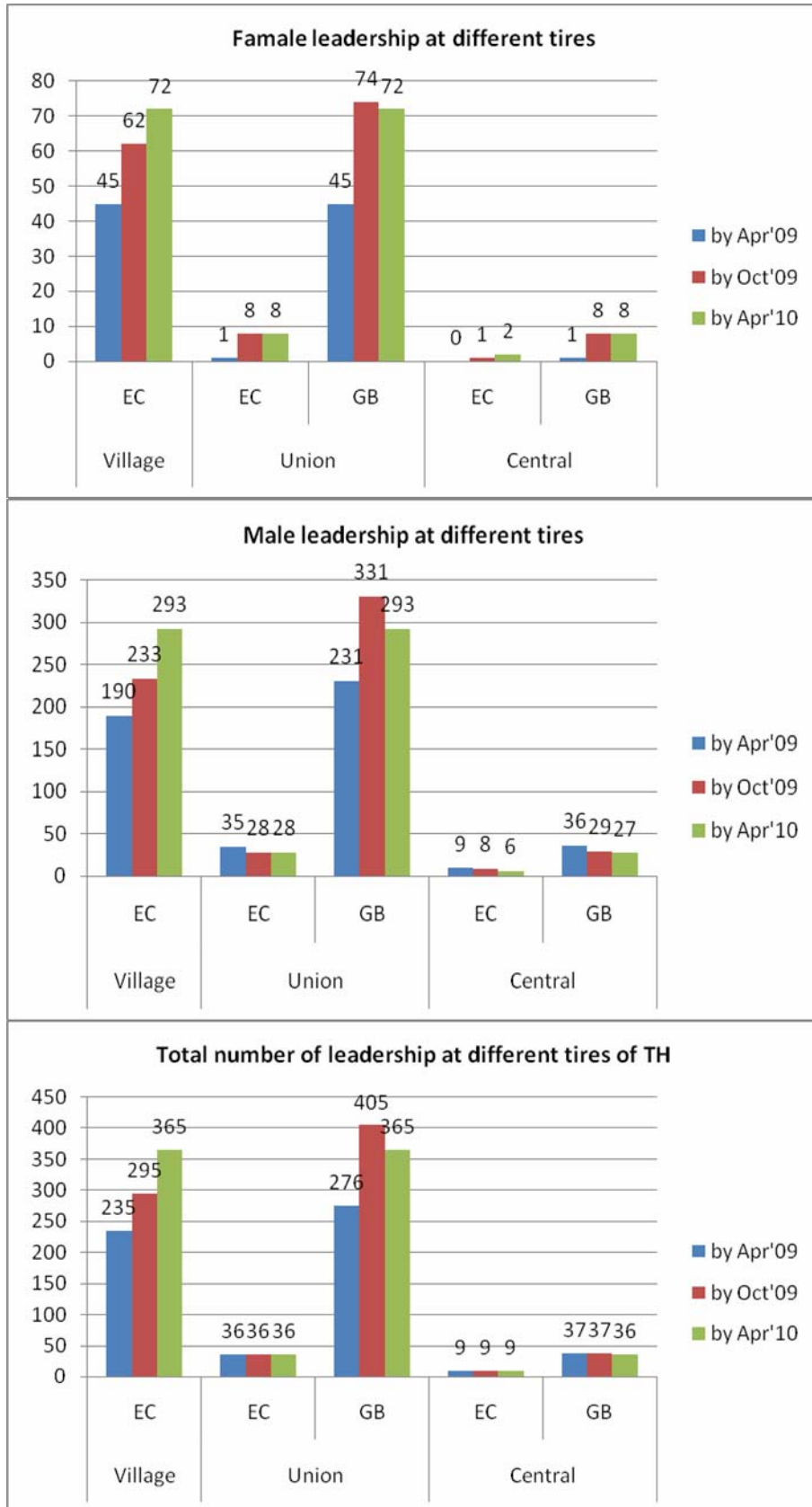
SL #	Description	Status by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	No of manual/guideline developed for community	7	6	1	14
2.	Number of manual/guideline developed for staff	14	4	4	22
3.	Number of training module developed for community	3	0	1	4
4.	Number of training module developed for staff	6	0	2	8

Table 2.3.2: Showing list of community members performance

SL #	Description	Progress by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
1.	No of skilled community leaders in harvest documentation	0	0	5	5

SL #	Description	Progress by April 2009	Progress during October 2009	Progress during April 2010	Cumulative Progress by April 2010
2.	No of dedicated community leaders played active role against fish poaching	4	0	23	27
3.	No of watch group members	0	0	6	6

Annex-3: Comparative status of community leaders at different tires



Annex-4: Status of Functional VCC by Apr'10

Figure 4.1: Status of functional VCC

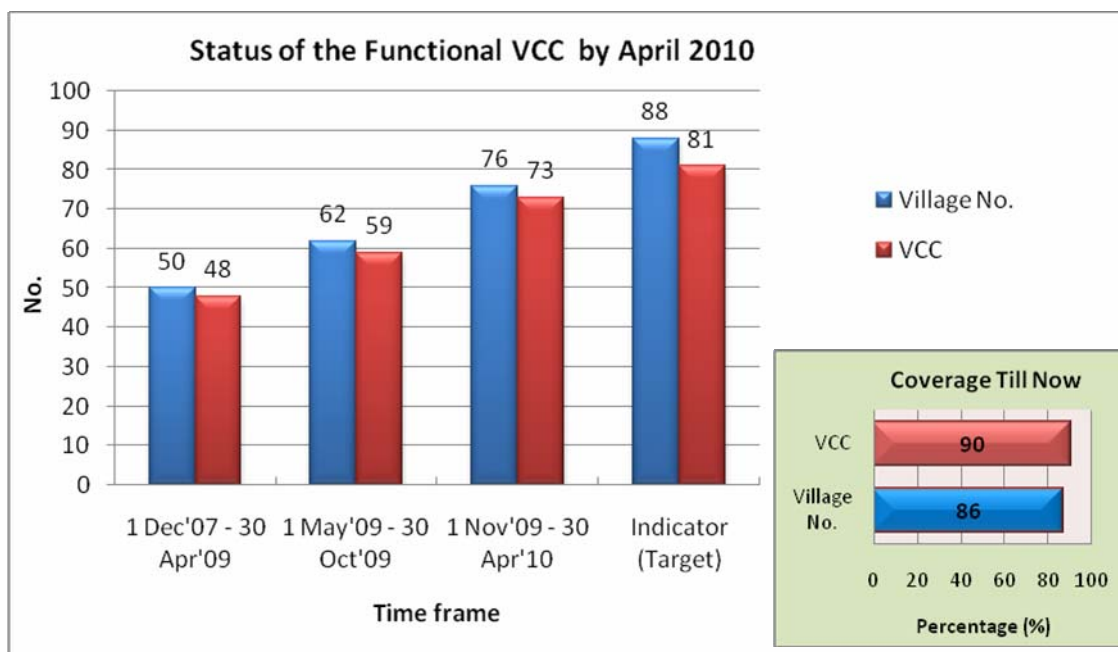


Table 4.1: Coverage of VCC and village by union

Union	Village No.		VCC	
	Coverage	Indicator (Target)	Coverage	Indicator (Target)
Uttar Sreepur	22	33	19	27
Dakshin Sreepur	20	20	20	20
Uttar Bangshi-kunda	14	15	14	14
Dakshin Bangshi-kunda	20	20	20	20
Total	76	88	73	81

Annex-5: HH coverage and membership status by sex

Union	Village Committee	Census HH	1 Dec'07 - 30 Apr'09						1 May'09 - 30 Oct'09						1 Nov'09 - 30 Apr'10						Cumulative					
			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership		
			MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T
Uttar Sreepur	Binodpur	85	48	0	48	46	7	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	13	0	13	55	0	55	59	7	66
	Nobabpur	59	28	0	28	32	4	36	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	31	0	31	35	4	39	
	Bhoraghat	84	28	2	30	21	10	31	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	31	21	11	32	
	Chiragaon	67	44	0	44	43	6	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	43	6	49	
	Birendranagar	272	47	1	48	47	4	51	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	0	4	52	1	53	54	4	58
	Ratanpur	250	68	0	68	60	22	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	5	69	0	69	64	23	87
	Joipur	52	43	1	44	48	6	54	2	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	46	1	47	52	6	58
	Indrapur	134	90	2	92	86	9	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	1	5	93	2	95	90	10	100
	Jamalpur	116	49	1	50	31	23	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	50	1	51	32	23	55
	Mandiata	155	89	2	91	99	16	115	6	0	6	7	0	7	5	0	5	6	0	6	100	2	102	112	16	128
	Moihiajuri	46	32	0	32	36	11	47	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	38	11	49
	Golabari	29	26	2	28	38	4	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	28	38	4	42
	Kamonapara	42	23	2	25	9	23	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	24	2	26	12	23	35
	Silani Tahirpur	98	68	0	68	67	2	69	5	0	5	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	73	70	5	75
	Paniakhali	49	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	22	1	23	22	0	22	27	1	28
	Mujrai	44	36	0	36	36	24	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	24	60
	Modonpur	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	8	27	20	9	29	19	8	27	20	9	29
	Teroghar	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	18	31	11	22	33	13	18	31	11	22	33
Kamalpur	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	24	6	30	1	0	1	1	0	1	31	0	31	25	6	31	
Dakshin Sreepur	Dumal	98	65	0	65	65	9	74	8	0	8	18	8	26	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	73	83	17	100	
	Joyasree	78	44	0	44	42	4	46	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	46	0	46	45	4	49
	Utiargaon	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	2	44	35	12	47	0	0	0	0	0	42	2	44	35	12	47	
	Nouagaon	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	2	40	28	14	42	4	0	4	5	0	5	42	2	44	33	14	47
	Keshtopur	42	39	0	39	39	2	41	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	40	0	40	45	2	47

Union	Village Committee	Census HH	1 Dec'07 - 30 Apr'09						1 May'09 - 30 Oct'09						1 Nov'09 - 30 Apr'10						Cumulative					
			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership		
			MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T
	Mahmoodpur	196	63	0	63	63	4	67	7	0	7	10	2	12	1	0	1	2	0	2	71	0	71	75	6	81
	Vandar Chapar	36	24	0	24	22	3	25	2	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	24	5	29
	Gorergaon	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	10	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	10	5	15
	Manik Khila	218	165	5	170	165	12	177	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	5	172	166	13	179
	Hukumpur	81	55	2	57	49	8	57	2	0	2	5	0	5	1	0	1	2	0	2	58	2	60	56	8	64
	Ramshingapur	118	58	3	61	53	8	61	4	0	4	7	0	7	6	1	7	9	3	12	68	4	72	69	11	80
	Lamagaon	344	159	2	161	158	6	164	31	1	32	41	1	42	4	1	5	7	1	8	194	4	198	206	8	214
	Patabuka	311	82	1	83	57	27	84	3	1	4	1	3	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	88	3	91	61	31	92
	Shibpur	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	21	15	12	27	13	8	21	15	12	27
	Santospur	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	12	49	37	15	52	37	12	49	37	15	52
	Moazzampur	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	15	45	31	16	47	30	15	45	31	16	47
	Bolaikandi	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	19	19	12	31	16	3	19	19	12	31
	Jibonpur	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	16	17	5	22	15	1	16	17	5	22
	Bhabanipur	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	8	27	21	9	30	19	8	27	21	9	30
	Jangail	32	21	1	22	23	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	22	1	23	24	1	25
Uttar Bangshi-kunda	Rajendrapur	40	29	0	29	28	3	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	31	0	31	32	3	35
	Bakatala	254	63	0	63	62	3	65	10	0	10	8	3	11	11	2	13	13	3	16	84	2	86	83	9	92
	Bholaganj	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	25	0	25
	Rupnagar	431	80	0	80	78	5	83	5	0	5	7	0	7	92	1	93	118	0	118	177	1	178	203	5	208
	Golappur	96	64	3	67	54	15	69	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	8	2	10	64	4	68	64	17	81
	Antarpur	71	51	0	51	48	3	51	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	9	1	10	55	0	55	58	4	62
	Majhersara	118	72	6	78	65	21	86	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	6	79	65	22	87
	Kartikpur	352	65	0	65	64	1	65	4	0	4	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	3	4	70	2	72	68	5	73
	Golgaon	125	36	2	38	34	4	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	38	34	4	38
	Bangalvita	118	52	0	52	43	12	55	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	54	0	54	47	12	59
	Nababpur	86	55	0	55	55	3	58	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	56	0	56	58	4	62

Union	Village Committee	Census HH	1 Dec'07 - 30 Apr'09						1 May'09 - 30 Oct'09						1 Nov'09 - 30 Apr'10						Cumulative					
			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership			HH Coverage			Membership		
			MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T	MH	FH	T	M	F	T
	Rampur	136	36	0	36	35	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	6	2	8	40	0	40	41	4	45
	Southpara	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	6	70	64	6	70	64	6	70	64	6	70
	Isamari	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	24	1	25	1	0	1	1	0	1	25	0	25	25	1	26
Dakshin Bangshi-kunda	Kakarhati	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	34	36	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	34	36	2	38
	Hatpatol	116	57	2	59	44	25	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	7	1	8	60	2	62	51	26	77
	Datiapara	339	69	0	69	70	4	74	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4	5	2	7	76	0	76	78	6	84
	Birsinghapara	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	30	5	35	1	1	2	1	2	3	29	1	30	31	7	38
	Makardi	36	26	0	26	23	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	23	5	28
	Amanipur	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	36	2	38	7	3	10	8	6	14	42	3	45	44	8	52
	Ghashi	129	106	3	109	80	36	116	3	0	3	9	8	17	1	1	2	1	2	3	110	4	114	90	46	136
	Rangchi	328	89	1	90	83	12	95	4	0	4	6	0	6	26	2	28	30	4	34	119	3	122	119	16	135
	Jaipur	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49	47	2	49	0	0	0	2	2	4	49	0	49	49	4	53
	Basaura	60	45	0	45	44	4	48	3	0	3	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	48	52	5	57
	Sanua	110	82	6	88	76	17	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	6	88	76	17	93
	Kauhani	167	44	2	46	41	6	47	10	0	10	16	0	16	5	0	5	7	0	7	59	2	61	64	6	70
	Khidirpur	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	50	2	52	2	1	3	3	0	3	47	1	48	53	2	55
	Bangshikunda	257	57	1	58	59	5	64	5	0	5	11	0	11	7	1	8	9	1	10	69	2	71	79	6	85
	Satur	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	31	2	33	33	3	36	31	2	33	34	9	43
	Nauagaon	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	47	0	47	44	0	44	47	0	47
	Shishua	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	20	16	7	23	15	5	20	16	7	23
	Noyaband	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	5	5	10	5	3	8	5	5	10
	Batta	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	2	35	37	3	40	33	2	35	37	3	40
	Nischintapur	287	47	1	48	49	5	54	6	0	6	7	0	7	3	0	3	3	0	3	56	1	57	59	5	64
Total		8,240	2,724	54	2,778	2575	446	3021	495	6	501	537	92	629	590	109	699	709	164	873	3809	169	3978	3821	702	4523

Annex-6: List of training in last six months (Nov 09–Apr 10)

No	Description	Date		Total person-days	Number of participant	Organization
		From	To			
1. Staff Training						
1.	3 Day Long Orientation on SCM for Project Staff	05.11.09	07.11.09	78	CNRS= 14, ERA= 10,PSMU= 02	CNRS, ERA, PSMU
2.	1 Day Orientation on Commercial Fish Harvest for Project Staff	28.01.10	28.01.10	13	CNRS = 07, ERA = 06	CNRS, ERA
3.	6 Day Long Annual Training Workshop on Change of Organization Structure and SCM Reporting for Project Staff	07.04.10	12.04.10	162	CNRS= 12, ERA= 07,PSMU= 08	CNRS, ERA, PSMU
4.	6 Day Long Annual Training Workshop on Change of Organization Structure and SCM Reporting for Project Staff	20.04.10	25.04.10	186	CNRS= 08, ERA= 12,PSMU= 10, BELA=1,	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, BELA
				439	CNRS= 169, ERA 150= , PSMU = 114, BELA = 06,	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, BELA
2. Leadership Training						
5.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of UB	05.12.09	05.12.09	23	Uttar Bangshikunda= 23	VCC
6.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DB	20.10.09	20.10.09	16	Dakshin Bangshikunda= 16	VCC
7.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DS	21.10.09	21.10.10	16	Dakshin Sreepur = 16	VCC
8.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DS	20.10.09	20.10.09	17	Dakshin Sreepur = 17	VCC
9.	1 Day Orientation on Commercial Fish	28.01.10	28.01.10	16	Community leader = 16	Community leader

No	Description	Date		Total person-days	Number of participant	Organization
		From	To			
	Harvest for Community Leader					
				88	Uttar Bangshikunda = 23, Dakshin Bangshikunda= 16, Dakshin Sreepur = 33, Community leader = 16	VCC, Community leader
3. 1st Steps Rice Cultivation Training						
10	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	04.11.09	04.11.09	8	Joysri = 8	Dakshin Sreepur Union
11	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	05.11.09	05.11.09	28	Majherchara = 28	Uttar Bangshikunda
12	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	15.11.09	15.11.09	16	Bangalvita = 16	Uttar Bangshikunda
13	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	15.11.09	15.11.09	16	Lamagaon = 16	Dakshin Sreepur Union
14	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	16.11.09	16.11.09	18	Rangchi = 18	Dakshin Bangshikunda
15	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	05.12.09	05.12.09	26	Gashi = 19, Kawhani = 5, Sanua = 2,	Dakshin Bangshikunda
16	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.12.09	06.12.09	18	Datiapara = 18	Dakshin Bangshikunda
17	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	10.12.09	10.12.09	35	Kartikpur = 31, Golappur = 01, Rampur = 03,	Uttar Bangshikunda
18	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	11.12.09	11.12.09	30	Bangshikunda = 19, Basaura = 07, Hatpaton = 02, Nischantapur = 02,	Dakshin Bangshikunda
19	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	12.12.09	12.12.09	23	Mandiata = 7, Moyajuri = 7, Sriar gao = 5, Joypur = 4	Uttar Sreepur Union

No	Description	Date		Total person-days	Number of participant	Organization
		From	To			
20	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	12.12.09	12.12.09	20	Goalgoan = 08, Amtorpur = 10, Nababpur = 02	Uttar Bangshikunda
21	1 Day 1 st Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	13.12.09	13.12.09	22	Dumal = 16, Hukumpur = 6	Dakshin Sreepur Union
				260		
4. 2nd Steps Rice Cultivation Training						
22	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.01.10	06.01.10	15	Majherchara = 15	Uttar Bangshikunda
23	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	02.02.10	02.02.10	10	Mandita = 4, Moyajuri = 6	Uttar Sreepur Union
24	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	03.02.10	03.02.10	24	Gashi = 17, Kawhani = 05, Sanua = 02	Dakshin Bangshikunda
25	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	04.02.10	04.02.10	11	Birendranagor = 8, Indropur = 3	Uttar Sreepur Union
26	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	04.02.10	04.02.10	21	Bangshikunda = 11, Basaura = 05, Hatpaton = 03, Nischintapur = 2,	Dakshin Bangshikunda
27	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	05.02.10	05.02.10	13	Goalgoan = 10, Rajendrapur = 03	Uttar Bangshikunda
28	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.02.10	06.02.10	12	Dumal = 12	Dakshin Sreepur Union
29	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.02.10	06.02.10	37	Datiapara = 12, Kartikpur = 24, Rampur = 1,	Uttar Bangshikunda, Dakshin Sreepur Union
30	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	09.02.10	09.02.10	16	Rangchi = 16	Dakshin Bangshikunda
31	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	12.02.10	12.02.10	15	Amtorpur = 15	Uttar Bangshikunda

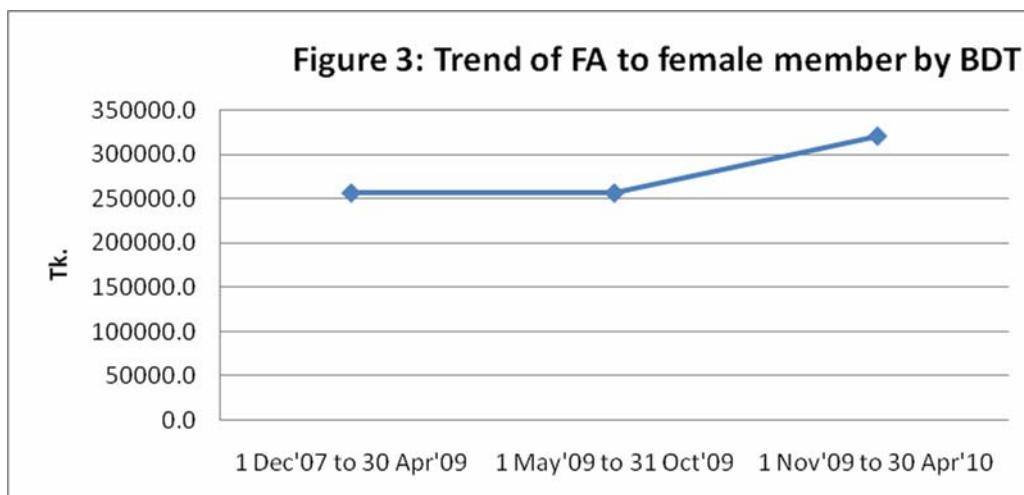
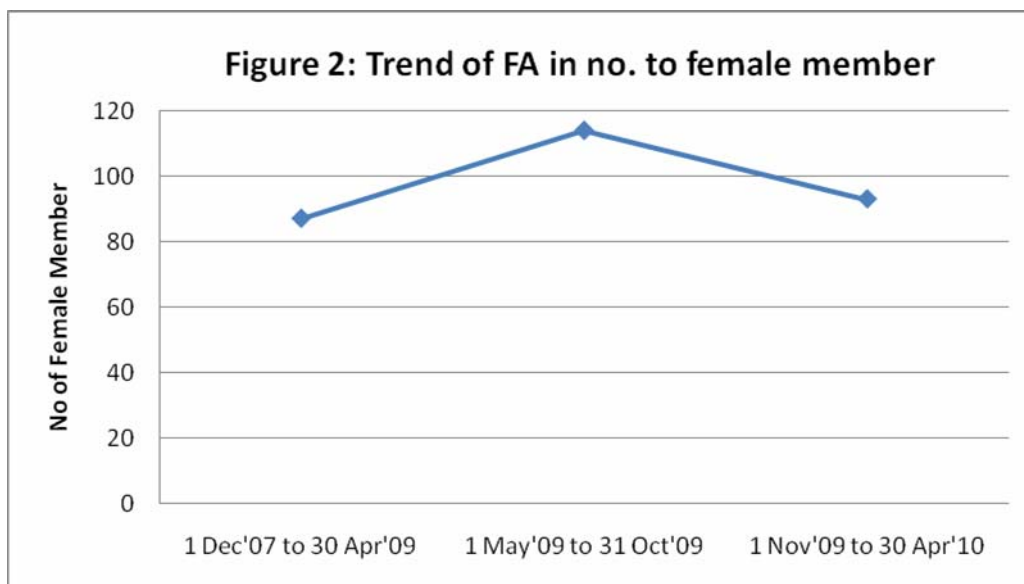
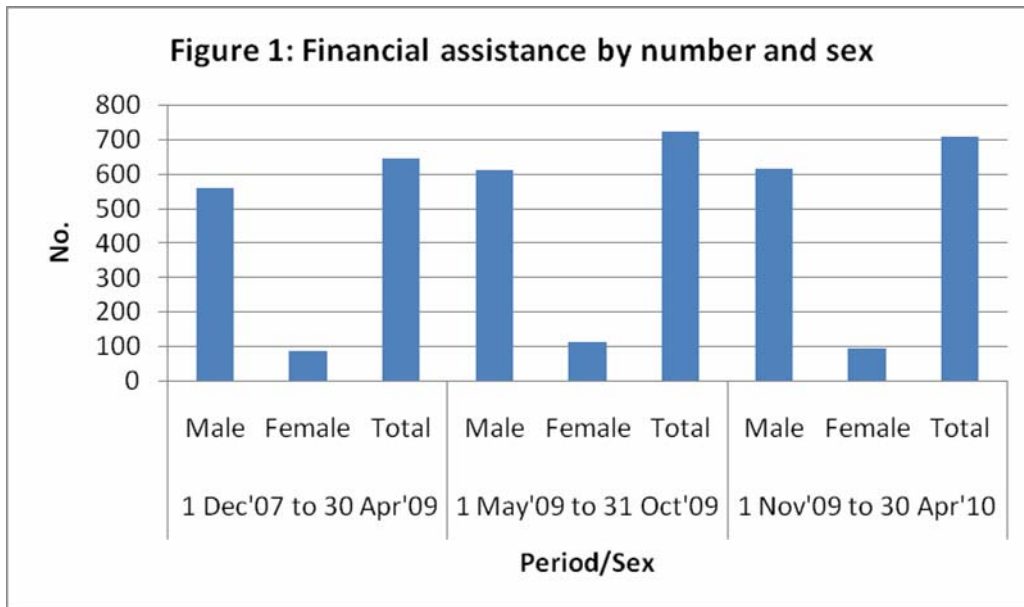
No	Description	Date		Total person-days	Number of participant	Organization
		From	To			
32	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	16.02.10	16.02.10	10	Moyajuri = 7, Sriargaon = 3	Uttar Sreepur Union
33		17.02.10	17.02.10	15	Bangalvita = 15	Uttar Bangshikunda
34	1 Day 2 nd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	27.02.10	27.02.10	10	Joysri = 4, Vandarchapur = 2, Kristopur = 4,	Uttar Sreepur Union, Dakshin Sreepur Union
				209		
5. 3rd Steps Rice Cultivation Training						
35	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	16.03.10	16.03.10	20	Majherchara = 20	Uttar Bangshikunda union
36	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	17.03.10	17.03.10	18	Bangalvita = 18	Uttar Bangshikunda union
37	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	18.03.10	18.03.10	13	Goalgaon = 10, Rajendrapur = 03	Uttar Bangshikunda union
38	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	20.03.10	20.03.10	29	Kartikpur = 27, Rampur = 02,	Uttar Bangshikunda union
39	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	22.03.10	22.03.10	14	Datiapara = 14	Dakshin Bangshikunda
40	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	23.03.10	23.03.10	16	Rangchi = 16	Dakshin Bangshikunda
41	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	28.03.10	28.03.10	23	Bangshikunda = 13, Basaura = 05, Hatpaton = 03, Nischintapur = 02	Dakshin Bangshikunda
42	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	29.03.10	29.03.10	23	Gashi = 17, Kawhani = 04, Sanua = 02	Dakshin Bangshikunda
43	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	03.04.10	03.04.10	11	Indropur = 07, Birendranagar = 4	Uttar Sreepur Union
44	1 Day 3 rd Step Rice for Farmer	05.04.10	05.04.10	10	Dumal = 10	Dakshin Sreepur

No	Description	Date		Total person-days	Number of participant	Organization
		From	To			
	Cultivation Training for Farmer					Union
				177		
Rice Cultivation Training Received				646		

Annex-7: Summary status of Social Capital Management (SCM) by union

Description	SCM Status from 1 Dec'07 to 30 Apr'09					SCM Status from 1 May'09 to 31 Oct'09					SCM Status from 1 Nov'09 to 30 Apr'10					G Total (A+B+C)
	US	DS	UB	DB	Total (A)	US	DS	UB	DB	Total (B)	US	DS	UB	DB	Total (C)	
Member (N)	875	820	638	688	3021	52	209	80	288	629	127	249	245	252	873	4523
Borrower (N)	177	189	153	129	648	206	206	146	168	726	202	201	153	153	709	2083
Admission Fee (Tk)	17500	16400	12740	13720	60360	1060	4180	1600	5600	12440	2520	4960	4700	5160	17340	90140
Subscription(Tk)	77750	63120	40914	39518	221302	39794	59948	28394	37750	165886	35202	38832	21002	32522	127558	514746
Savings(Tk)	393630	319170	282190	263145	1258135	198825	299680	140649	198900	838054	176496	195860	110847	168955	652158	2748347
Principal(Tk)	234150	255225	180600	204525	874500	375475	388850	292975	267625	1324925	492925	390250	341850	292050	1517075	3716500
Interest(Tk)	2050	225	1875	9000	13150	25500	35325	15825	17325	93975	35650	32450	28200	15725	112025	219150
Service charge(Tk)	11936	11660	8564	9041	41201	3060	4923	2965	4660	15608	3114	4386	4190	4091	15781	72590
Insurance(Tk)	5720	5880	4710	4560	20870	7280	6740	5400	6120	25540	6480	6460	4150	4790	21880	68290
Total Collection(Tk)	742736	671680	531593	543509	2489518	650994	799646	487808	537980	2476428	752387	673198	514939	523293	2463817	7429763
Financial Assistance to Members(Tk)	524000	567000	459000	395000	1945000	640000	657000	454000	546000	2297000	681000	680000	562000	509000	2432000	6674000
Savings Withdrawal(Tk)	0	0	2990	0	2990	0	0	0	0	0	3720	880	500	5440	10540	13530
Membership Withdrawal(Tk)	4430	1150	11758	720	18058	4040	1150	6620	0	11810	0	0	5800	0	5800	35668
Total Debit(Tk)	528430	568150	473748	395720	1966048	644040	658150	460620	546000	2308810	684720	680880	568300	514440	2448340	6723198
Balance(Tk)	214306	103530	57845	147789	523470	6954	141496	27188	-8020	167618	67667	-7682	-53361	8853	15477	706565

Annex-8: Financial assistance to the members by Apr 2010



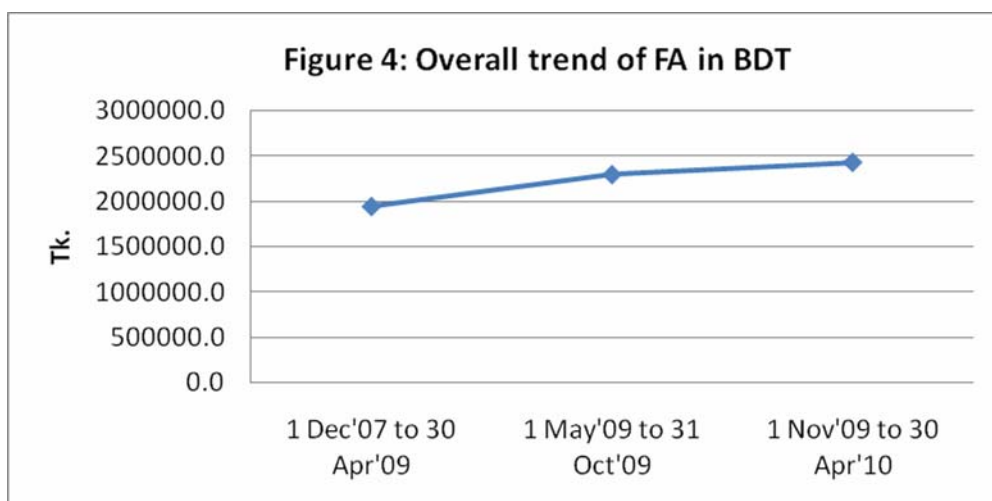


Table showing village wise information of financial assistance

Union	Village	FA Disbursement							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Sum (Tk)	%	Count	Sum (Tk)	%	Count	Sum (Tk)
Uttar Sreepur	Bhoraghat	10	33,000.0	34.4%	20	63,000.0	65.6%	30	96,000.0
	Binodpur	4	13,000.0	9.2%	40	129,000.0	90.8%	44	142,000.0
	Birendranagar	0	0	0.0%	30	106,000.0	100.0%	30	106,000.0
	Chiragaon	5	16,000.0	13.2%	34	105,000.0	86.8%	39	121,000.0
	Golabari	0	0	0.0%	28	94,000.0	100.0%	28	94,000.0
	Indrapur	10	26,000.0	12.9%	54	175,000.0	87.1%	64	201,000.0
	Jamalpur	15	47,000.0	49.0%	16	49,000.0	51.0%	31	96,000.0
	Joipur	3	10,000.0	8.8%	34	104,000.0	91.2%	37	114,000.0
	Kamonapara	18	58,000.0	69.0%	8	26,000.0	31.0%	26	84,000.0
	Mandiata	11	32,000.0	13.1%	70	213,000.0	86.9%	81	245,000.0
	Moihiajuri	9	29,000.0	28.2%	24	74,000.0	71.8%	33	103,000.0
	Mujrai	10	30,000.0	21.1%	34	112,000.0	78.9%	44	142,000.0
	Nobabpur	0	0	0.0%	19	58,000.0	100.0%	19	58,000.0
	Paniakhali	0	0	0.0%	1	3,000.0	100.0%	1	3,000.0
Ratanpur	15	46,000.0	50.0%	15	46,000.0	50.0%	30	92,000.0	
Silani Tahirpur	3	9,000.0	6.1%	45	139,000.0	93.9%	48	148,000.0	
Sub-total		113	349,000.0	19.3	472	1,496,000.0	80.7	585	1,845,000.0
Dakshin Sreepur	Bolaikandi	1	3,000.0	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	3,000.0
	Dumal	12	38,000.0	21.8%	44	136,000.0	78.2%	56	174,000.0
	Gorergaon	0	0	0.0%	1	3,000.0	100.0%	1	3,000.0
	Hukumpur	7	22,000.0	17.2%	34	106,000.0	82.8%	41	128,000.0
	Jangail	0	0	0.0%	18	59,000.0	100.0%	18	59,000.0
	Jibonpur	1	3,000.0	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	3,000.0
	Joyasree	5	17,000.0	11.1%	41	136,000.0	88.9%	46	153,000.0
	Keshtopur	1	3,000.0	4.0%	24	72,000.0	96.0%	25	75,000.0
	Lamagaon	1	3,000.0	0.8%	117	376,000.0	99.2%	118	379,000.0
	Mahmoodpur	2	7,000.0	4.9%	43	135,000.0	95.1%	45	142,000.0
	Manik Khila	4	12,000.0	5.7%	64	200,000.0	94.3%	68	212,000.0
	Moazzampur	0	0	0.0%	2	6,000.0	100.0%	2	6,000.0
Nouagaon	1	3,000.0	33.3%	2	6,000.0	66.7%	3	9,000.0	

Union	Village	FA Disbursement							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Sum (Tk)	%	Count	Sum (Tk)	%	Count	Sum (Tk)
	Patabuka	21	66,000.0	23.2%	65	218,000.0	76.8%	86	284,000.0
	Ramshingapur	9	31,000.0	14.8%	55	179,000.0	85.2%	64	210,000.0
	Santospur	1	3,000.0	33.3%	2	6,000.0	66.7%	3	9,000.0
	Shibpur	1	3,000.0	50.0%	1	3,000.0	50.0%	2	6,000.0
	Utiargaon	0	0	0.0%	2	6,000.0	100.0%	2	6,000.0
	Vandar Chapar	4	13,000.0	30.2%	10	30,000.0	69.8%	14	43,000.0
Sub-total		71	227,000.0	11.9	525	1,677,000.0	88.1	596	1,904,000.0
Uttar Bangshikunda	Antarpur	3	10,000.0	6.2%	48	152,000.0	93.8%	51	162,000.0
	Bakatala	3	9,000.0	5.2%	51	163,000.0	94.8%	54	172,000.0
	Bangalvita	9	30,000.0	18.4%	37	133,000.0	81.6%	46	163,000.0
	Bholaganj	0	0	0.0%	1	3,000.0	100.0%	1	3,000.0
	Golappur	4	13,000.0	11.8%	31	97,000.0	88.2%	35	110,000.0
	Golgaon	3	10,000.0	10.6%	26	84,000.0	89.4%	29	94,000.0
	Isamari	0	0	0.0%	1	3,000.0	100.0%	1	3,000.0
	Kartikpur	0	0	0.0%	38	125,000.0	100.0%	38	125,000.0
	Majhersara	16	57,000.0	32.9%	34	116,000.0	67.1%	50	173,000.0
	Nababpur	2	6,000.0	3.6%	50	159,000.0	96.4%	52	165,000.0
	Rajendrapur	1	3,000.0	6.1%	15	46,000.0	93.9%	16	49,000.0
Rampur	0	0	0.0%	21	65,000.0	100.0%	21	65,000.0	
Rupnagar	8	28,000.0	14.7%	50	163,000.0	85.3%	58	191,000.0	
Sub-total		49	166,000.0	10.8	403	1,309,000.0	89.2	452	1,475,000.0
Dakshin Bangshikunda	Amanipur	0	0	0.0%	1	3,000.0	100.0%	1	3,000.0
	Bangshikunda	5	16,000.0	7.4%	60	201,000.0	92.6%	65	217,000.0
	Basaura	3	9,000.0	7.3%	34	114,000.0	92.7%	37	123,000.0
	Batta	0	0	0.0%	4	12,000.0	100.0%	4	12,000.0
	Birsinghapara	2	6,000.0	66.7%	1	3,000.0	33.3%	3	9,000.0
	Datiapara	3	9,000.0	7.4%	33	113,000.0	92.6%	36	122,000.0
	Ghashi	14	43,000.0	26.7%	39	118,000.0	73.3%	53	161,000.0
	Hatpatol	10	30,000.0	39.0%	15	47,000.0	61.0%	25	77,000.0
	Jaipur	2	6,000.0	40.0%	3	9,000.0	60.0%	5	15,000.0
	Kauhani	4	13,000.0	7.9%	46	152,000.0	92.1%	50	165,000.0
	Khidirpur	0	0	0.0%	3	9,000.0	100.0%	3	9,000.0
	Makardi	1	3,000.0	10.0%	9	27,000.0	90.0%	10	30,000.0
	Nauagaon	0	0	0.0%	3	9,000.0	100.0%	3	9,000.0
	Nischintapur	4	12,000.0	6.7%	50	167,000.0	93.3%	54	179,000.0
	Rangchi	6	19,000.0	9.2%	58	188,000.0	90.8%	64	207,000.0
Sanua	6	18,000.0	18.6%	26	79,000.0	81.4%	32	97,000.0	
Satur	0	0	0.0%	3	9,000.0	100.0%	3	9,000.0	
Shishua	1	3,000.0	50.0%	1	3,000.0	50.0%	2	6,000.0	
Sub-total		61	187,000.0	13.6	389	1,263,000.0	86.4	450	1,450,000.0
Total		294	929,000.0	14.1	1,789	5,745,000.0	85.9	2,083	6,674,000.0