



Draft

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

**Operational Report**

01 November, 2010 – 30 April, 2011



Photo: Traditional 'katha' fishing in Tanguar Haor



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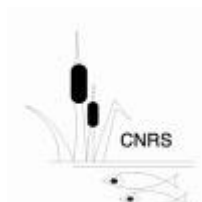
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## *List of Acronyms*

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AIGs	Alternative Income Generation
ADP	Annual Development Program
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 – A local Partner NGO in Bangladesh
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HHs	Households
IC	Intercooperation - a technical partner organization
IGA(s)	Income Generating Activity
IUCN-B	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Bangladesh Country Office
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
NCSIP-1	National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project Phase-1
NPD	National Project Director
OTR	On Time Realisation Rate
PNGO	Partner Non Governmental Organization
RADP	Revised Annual Development Program
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)
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding

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## *Executive Summary*

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1. This is the 4th operational report, prepared to highlight the progress made over the period of 01 November, 2010 – 30 April, 2011. Considering the forthcoming review mission in June 2011, the report has been elaborated to highlight not only the progress of the last six months, but also examine a comparison with year-1 (up to April 2010) and the last status of Phase-I (April 2009).
2. Strong mobilisation can be recognised from household coverage of 58%, number of membership 5,332, increase in female membership by 20%, with the average number of members per village of 70, with 3,050 members successfully choosing their professions to receive organisational supports.
3. VCC activation modality shows tremendous success in strengthening community institutions in almost all villages.
4. Organizational strength has reached further towards a new milestone through the accumulation of social capital of about BDT 1.5 crore (US \$ 200,000).
5. Community leaders and project staffs have developed a new methodology of establishing 'Model Village' in selected VCCs which showed a consistent performance in following organizational rules and responsibilities. The members of these villages are given special emphasis on micro-entrepreneurships and 5 year household business plan for families having potentials in different trades.
6. The project has been successful for the first time ever in reaching the traditional fishermen community of Tanguar Haor after a series of consultations and adoption of several modifications of commercial fish harvest modalities.
7. Community people started joint patrolling and guarding with district administration. This is one of the legendary steps in the course of taking ultimate control by the community over the natural resources of Tanguar Haor.
8. Accumulation of social capital per village has increased by 54.05% in comparison to previous year and stands at BDT 72,230.
9. Management responsibilities of all community facilitators (CF) have been transferred to the respective union co-management committees from 01 January 2011.
10. A total of 3,305 underprivileged households have received organisational membership till April 2011, of which 69% received financial assistance from the respective UCCs.
11. A random HHBP monitoring survey revealed that the best alternative income generation activities that could be replicated further includes rice business (BDT 906 per day), Tea stall (BDT 554 per day) and Hawker (BDT 385 per day).
12. Women leaders occupied 27% decision making posts at different organisational tiers.



13. A total of 12 leaders have been provided account management training so that community leaders could maintain day to day accounts themselves.
14. The project has organised 282 person-days leadership trainings for the elected leaders of different VCCs this year. Moreover, four awareness campaigns were organized for fish harvest management out of which one was for THMC members and district administration. Besides, a total of 17 mass gatherings were organized with active participation of professional members of fishing, agriculture, livestock, handicrafts and small business professions to assess profession based needs and develop assistance modality.
15. A two days study visit to exchange views was organised in the project area of SIPP under SDF, Ministry of Finance in Jamalpur and Gaibandha.
16. Highest number of decision making events (seven THMC and one special meeting) during this reporting period (May 2010-April 2011) indicates better negotiation and interests.
17. Total income from commercial fish harvest was BDT 7,508,945 as on March 2011 from 105 days of fishing of which the community share was BDT 2,740,829 (36% of total income), GoB revenue share was BDT 1,802,145 (24% of total income) and fishermen share was BDT 2,965,934 (40% of total income).
18. A total of 1,121 fishermen participated so far in non-commercial fish harvest as of April 2011. Total income from non-commercial fishing events were BDT 1,341,829.
19. Ministry of Flood and Disaster Management has allocated VGF to 2,500 fishermen families for 2 months during the fish breeding season in Tanguar Haor when the fishing was banned.
20. A total of 19,508 Hizal and 23,688 Karach saplings were planted as of April 2011 under habitat restoration initiative. Besides, 5 hector areas were restored as reed land through plantation of 35,000 traditional reeds locally known as 'Nol'.
21. Total 500 fingerlings of rare fish 'Rita' have been stocked in a nursery pond leased from Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB).
22. Registration process of community organisation has been finalised.
23. Community lead monitoring and evaluation system have been undertaken, and so far have been carried out in 40 villages.
24. Tanguar Haor biodiversity study by different groups of experts is in process. The first draft of wildlife survey report has been recently submitted by the specialists.
25. SCM database is further upgraded by amalgamating all segmented databases into a common platform.
26. Overall expenditure rate of the project increased to 54% in 2011 from 49% in 2010.
27. A summary of the project progress as per the agreed Log-frame (LFA) is enclosed in Annex-1.

# *Section 1: Introduction*

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## **1.1. Background**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase of the “Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor (TH) Project” has completed its fourth six-month period successfully. Considering the forthcoming review mission in June 2011, the report attempts to examine the performance of the project before entering into the last year of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase. Therefore, the scope of this fourth operational report has been extended to highlight not only the progress made over the period between November 2010 and April 2011, but also provide a comparative assessment among Phase I (Dec 2007 – April 2009), 1<sup>st</sup> year (May 2009 – April 2010) and 2<sup>nd</sup> year (May 2010 – April 2011) of Phase II through accumulating the annual data and information. In other words, this report attempts to capture the progress scenario over the total project period so far.

## **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 a brief introduction. Section two describes the output based progresses during the reporting period. The section also contain detail analytical results comparing the progresses of recent 2<sup>nd</sup> year (May 2010-April 2011) with 1<sup>st</sup> year (May 2009-April 2010) of Phase II and also with the initial progress status of April 2009 (Phase I). Section three discusses the project management and financial aspect. References of data and information discussed in these sections are attached in the Annexure.



## *Section 2: Taking Stock of the Progress*

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The reporting year has been particularly significant in the gradual evolution of the community empowerment process at the Tanguar Haor as the communities started taking part in establishing control over Tanguar Haor under the present management system since 2001. The Tanguar Haor co-management model has started functioning and steps forward into a new era with active and parallel participation of both government and community in decision making. The mobilisation approach of the current period (May 2010-April 2011) was initiated with the modified organizational structure represented by four administrative and five professional leaders. A modality of ‘Village Activation Process’ was developed to establish organisational discipline. Implementation of the newly developed VCC activation modality resulted in strengthening community institutions in almost all villages. VCC activation modality also helped the community in resuming the deadlock of organization that occurred soon after the shocking flash flood submerged the entire crop at a very premature stage and hampered people from harvesting their only crop that they depended on.

Community leaders were found successful in acquiring local administration support in various community led initiatives to increase control over Tanguar Haor resources. Both the partners showed progress in convincing each other and making collective decisions through using co-management platform, i.e. Tanguar Haor Management Committee (THMC), lead by the Deputy Commissioner, Sunamganj. Their joint initiatives resulted positively at the very crucial time of the year when two top leaders of the community, who were accused of magistrate assault, had to surrender to the court, under “*Druto Bichar Ain*” (Speedy Trial Act of Bangladesh). This unwanted incidence encouraged the vested interest groups to convince the community that the government is no longer with the project. Consequently, whole socio-political situation has been turned into such a situation that would require more than a year to restore. However, the project went through an outstanding learning process during that difficult period of time, and observed how a good layout plan of an organisation, commitment, ownership and self-esteem leadership can breathe life into a dead.

Organizational strength has been reached further towards a new milestone as the social capital reached to BDT 1.5 crore (15 millions) by April 2011. This legendary achievement made the leaders uplift their self belief and trust on financial sustainability of the organization. Subsequently, the central committee leaders declared to disburse financial assistance to the union committee at the rate of 5% and approved 12 special entrepreneurs for the eligible members under different professions. Community leaders and project staffs have recently developed a methodology of establishing ‘Model Village’ in selected VCCs showing consistent performance. Some potential families under Model Village concept would be invited for a 5 year household business plan to uplift their economic status.

The project has been successful for the first time ever in reaching the traditional fishermen community of Tanguar Haor, after a series of consultation and adoption of modifications in

the commercial fish harvest modalities. A traditional group of fishermen introduced commercial 'Katha' fishing in Tanguar Haor to be followed by others. Successful replication of this fishing system might lead to further change in the criteria of fisherman profession as well as in the whole fish harvest modality in the coming years.

Community boats are now being used by district administration personnel's for patrolling and guarding the Tanguar Haor. This has allowed the central committee to increase control over the natural resources of Tanguar Haor.

However, the progress under these outcomes achieved during 01 May, 2010 – 30 April, 2011 are presented below under different outputs, with a comparative analysis with the previous year of Phase II and the initial progress status of April 2009 (Phase I).

## **2.1. Outcome 1 – Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood**

This outcome targets to establish a well functioning community organization in all villages under the geographical territory of Tanguar Haor and ensure livelihoods of those who either directly or indirectly depend on its resources. Project efforts under this outcome thus would need to ensure mobilization of 73 Village Co-management Committees (VCC) distributed among four Union Co-management Committees (UCC) under a Central Co-Management Committee (CCC). All members under this umbrella would have the understanding of co-management system with sufficient knowledge on Ramsar wise use principle of using sustainable natural resources. They would be mobilized for establishing a functional co-management system of Tanguar Haor, having sufficient options of different livelihoods and IGAs to reduce dependency on Tanguar Haor resources. An interim governance mechanism for co-management of Tanguar Haor 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. Women are participating actively in decision making process under a democratic organizational platform. Community members are active in obliging by the norms, practices, values and regulations of organizations under any circumstances.

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

#### **Organisational strength**

Following the 16<sup>th</sup> THMC decision, no new villages brought under the organization platform during this reporting period because remaining villages are considered to be less dependent on haor resources. Organizational activities are restricted within 76 villages under 73 Village Co-Management Committees (VCC). Among these VCCs, only 64 met the requirement of village activation process and have subsequently been updated. Organizational activities in the remaining 19 VCCs are being limited until they show visible interest to update their

member's accounts by paying dues of savings and financial assistance instalments, conducting regular meetings and following the norms and regulations of the organizations. Out of the inactive VCCs, some key villages, for example Lamagaon of Uttar Sreepur and Ranchi of Dakshin Bangshikunda, have shown clear interest to update their villages following the village activation modality. The process of bringing them back under the regular function is underway.

Despite the limited operation in some of the inactive villages, the membership reached a total of 5,332 members including 804 new members during the reporting period. The overall progress increased by 18% than the 2010 report. The female membership increased to 20% during the reporting period. The progress is however slow, even after the organization has been restructured with two professions (small business and handicrafts) kept exclusively for the female members. Only 3,050 members were employed in some active income generating profession, including Agriculture (969), Fishing (1,397), Handicrafts (104), Livestock (241) and Small business (339). Rest of 2,282 members are yet to choose their profession for having organizational AIG facilities. The average number of members per village is 70, which increased by 18% and 76% in comparison to the reporting periods of 2010 and 2009 respectively.

As of April 2011, 58% of the total households have been covered under the organizational platform, with a total of 4,803 households including 691 new households. Total female headed household under the organisational platform is now 107. Thus all unions have achieved the target of covering at least 50% households of the villages. So far, the maximum household coverage has been reported to be 71% in Dakshin Sreepur union.

Women's participation in different decision making bodies is increasing satisfactorily. So far, women leaders occupied 27% decision making posts at different tiers of organizations which is 5% higher than the previous year.

Progresses made in different indicators under organizational strength, status of functional VCC, village coverage, household coverage and membership status are shown in Tables 2.1.1-2.1.5 and Figure 2.1.1 in Annex 2.

### **Management and leadership**

Leadership functionalities at different tiers showed an increasing trend. A total of 5,995 weekly VCC meetings were conducted by the village leaders with the support from the community facilitators during the current reporting period. They have organised monthly meetings to review plans and progress as per yearly Participatory Resource Management Plan (PRMP). CCC organised 24 meetings to overcome the challenges that evolved from the natural and manmade disaster. CCC managed to organise formal election in 64 villages fulfilling the condition of 100% updates with new portfolio. So far, a total of 423 leaders (320 male and 103 female) were elected. In general, female leaders have acquired 27% seats. However, in administrative category, female leaders attained 24% seats, while they have achieved a better performance in the profession category with 40% seats. Four UCC and CCC elections have been successfully conducted. Females have occupied 23% and 33% of

UCC and CCC positions accordingly. The progress on management and leadership are shown in Table 2.1.6 of Annex 2 and more detailed information in Table 2.1.7 and 2.1.8 of Annex-2 and list of training in Annex 3.

### **Handing over responsibility of 'Community Facilitators' to Union Committees**

Management responsibilities of all community facilitators (CF) who were formerly employees of partner organizations posted under four unions have been transferred to the respective union co-management committees from 01 January 2011. They are now treated as employees of the union committees. Remunerations of the CFs are expected to be managed from the earnings of respective union committees. In order to ensure responsibility, the unspent budget of the project against these community facilitators has already been transferred to the union committee accounts.

### **Capacity building initiatives**

In order to develop the managerial capacity and skill of the community leaders, the project has organised 282 person-days leadership trainings for the elected leaders of different VCCs this year. IC took lead to conduct 45 person-days training of trainers (ToT) on first step rice cultivation training to develop 19 male facilitators from the community. A total of 328 person day's first step, 216 days second step and 179 third step rice cultivation trainings were conducted so far. Moreover, four awareness campaigns were organized for fish harvest management out of which, one was for the THMC members and district administration. A total of 17 mass gatherings were organized with active participation of the professional members from fishing, agriculture, livestock, handicrafts and small business professions. In addition, 52 person-days training of trainers (ToT) on PRMP were conducted, which developed 23 co-facilitators from the community, including five females. Inter Corporation (IC) took lead to provide market extension trainings to 48 village members and six project staffs. A total of 12 leaders have been provided account management training so that the community leaders could maintain their day to day accounts by themselves during the fish harvest campaign. A list of training in the last year is shown in 2.1.9 in Anex-2 and Annex 3. A more detailed discussion on this will be under the outputs of Outcome-2.

### **Providing support to communities**

The legal procedure of acquiring *khas* lands for UCC office has been completed in three unions namely UB, DB and US. Construction work is underway and expected to be completed by the next season. Acquisition of *khas* land for DS union is also underway. Survey and investigation of the proposed land has already been completed by the local administration. Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) of Tahirpur has submitted a report to the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Sunamganj.

Union offices are designed to accommodate all parties' viz. Project staff office (union), community guards, boat drivers and guest room (for PSMU staff/government Officials). Presently UCC offices are rented and kept operational to encourage leaders and members to increase community involvement and participate with the process. All union level staffs of CNRS and ERA are now staying in these offices to provide full support to the community. All these offices are furnished with accommodation and solar electricity. In addition, an

innovation fund amounting BDT 2,251,000 has been deposited to the bank account of CCC to support them in enhancing the capacity of the community organizations. Central Co-management committee has taken decision to lend money at the rate of 5% to the UCCs and approved 12 special entrepreneurship for the potential members of all professional groups. It is expected that this initiative will increase significant number of employment of the members.

Two new residential boats, with relatively modern accommodation facilities, have been successfully used in commercial fish harvest 2011. These boats have also served as floating camp during the rainy season. All operational activities of the community are now administered from this camp situated at Golabari. Furthermore, another four berkee boats and two medium residential boats are also in operation and supplied to the government to be used by the Ansars and learned magistrates on duty while patrolling and guarding the Tanguar Haor (details on this are described under outcome 2).

### **Operations of the Information Centre**

PSMU has been trying to place the information centre in a better place with government responsibility. The THMC has recently taken a decision to allocate space in the office of the Daxin Sunamganj upazila soon after its removal to a new place.

### **Exposure visit**

A two days exposure visit to exchange views was arranged for the project staffs and UCC leaders in the similar project “Social Investment Program Project (SIPP)” of Social Development Foundation (SDF), Ministry of Finance (MoF) in Jamalpur and Gaibandha. A total of 44 persons from the working area were visited. The project is expected to organize a cross-visit to Chiang Rai and Bangkok in Thailand from 24-31 May, 2011 comprising a team of 12 members from district administration, MoEF, partners, community leaders and project staff. (The photographs of the exposure visit are given in Photo 2.1.1 of Annex 2)

### **Problems, constraints and lessons learned**

High level staff drop-out has become a serious concern especially for the partner organizations BELA, CNRS and ERA. Most of the union offices have long vacancies for field facilitators, supervisors and community facilitators, which hindered the smooth progress of the project activity, as it is hard to find prospective candidates within the community and potentials from outside the region are not interested to work in these remote areas.

Project staffs and community leaders collectively revitalized 64 VCCs through executing VCC activation process so far, soon after last year’s natural and anthropogenic crisis. They are still trying to activate rest of the villages. Very recently two important villages, namely Lamagaon and Ranchi, have shown interest to conduct village activation process. From the learning of this process, community leaders have decided not to provide any project facilities to the members of inactive villages. They decided not to disburse financial assistance even to those updated villages, if 100% status is not achieved for two consecutive weeks.

In addition to this, community leaders have taken decision to distribute interest against savings to the members of 100% updated villages for the first time. The community leaders

along with project staffs have developed a methodology of ‘**Model village**’ to add value to some villages showing consistence performance. The members of model villages will be allowed to get savings interest and invited to conduct micro-entrepreneurship for their self employment and economic uplift. Some potential families having skills in different trades will be invited to prepare a 5 year family business plan to uplift their economic status. The community will ensure continuous support to these families to bring them out of poverty. A family level survey of the selected families will be conducted beforehand (see 5 year family planning survey sheet in Table 2.1.10, steps of the model villages in Diagram 2.1.1).

### **Behavioural change**

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

- Members of the active villages are getting accustomed with the Tanguar Haor activity cycle.
- Leaders and members have now started to take collective decisions through regular meetings.
- Professional leaders are now being engaged in collecting instalments.
- Women participation have increased remarkably in the monthly and weekly VCC meetings.
- Leaders are more aware about the project activities than before and showing active role in decision making through arguing with the decision makers.
- Their capacity to communicate with higher level district officials has enhanced.
- Central and UCC leaders are competing with each other to show better performance.
- Leaders are now conducting weekly coordination meeting with the learned magistrates, Ansars and community guards every week.
- UCC leaders are now organising weekly meetings on every Thursday in presence of project staff to review progress.
- Community guards are exploring confidential reports to the leaders.
- Community guards for the first time started to maintain logbooks of all movements of guarding.
- Members in many villages are realising that they couldn’t elect proper leaders for proper posts.

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

Communities continued the social capital management (SCM) program satisfactorily and most of them are involved with different livelihood options and IGAs and other supports from the self initiatives of respective union committees. Men and women have equal access to resources with special priority to ultra-poor (underprivileged). Progress under social capital program is discussed below.

#### **Accumulation of social capital under SCM**

Total SCM collection has been increased by 97.70% in comparison to the previous year. The community has shown a better performance in this particular reporting period in comparison



to the last, particularly in the collection of admission fee (17.73%), subscription (60.80%), savings (54.66%), principal (127.18%), interest (279.57%), financial assistance (58%), service charge (28.29%) and insurance premium (80.86%). This was possible as the community leaders and project staffs gave their best effort in maintaining 100% collection by any means in each of the villages that once updated through village activation process.

Consequently, accumulation of social capital (Fee + Subscription + Savings + Service Charge) per village has increased by 54.05% in comparison to the previous year and stands at BDT 72,230. This has enabled Tanguar Haor community to accumulate BDT 14,678,627 till April 2011. Collection of such huge amount by a community organisation like Tanguar Haor, has been recognised as one of the historic success in the field of social mobilisation in Bangladesh as well as other parts of the world. Average social capital accumulation of each member is BDT 990, which is a 30.80% increase in comparison to the previous year. Similarly, average savings per member is BDT 797 which is a 31.32% increase compared to previous period. For more details, please see Table 2.1.11 of Annex 2 and Annex 4.

### **Financial assistance under SCM**

Table 5.1 of Annex 5 shows that the total amount of financial assistance provided to the members reached BDT 12,116,000 of which the female members received BDT 2,244,000, which is cumulatively 19% of the total and a 4% increase from previous year. Total number of FA disbursement to members is 3,386 till April 2011, of which 1,244 are from the current reporting period. Thus FA disbursement increased by 58% in comparison to the previous year. However, the total amount of financial assistance increased by 77% in the same period and so far 64% members of the organization has received financial assistance as of April 2011. For more analysis on financial assistance, please see Table 5.2 and 5.3 of Annex 5.

### **CCC fund disbursement for conducting special AIGs**

UCC leaders are allowed to provide financial assistance of ceiling from BDT 10,000 to BDT 2,00,000 for suitable micro-entrepreneurship in different professions and trades. In case of fund shortage, UCCs are allowed to receive funds as per demand from CCC at 5% interest rate. UCCs maintain proper verification process for each and every applicant before disbursing the money to the respective members. Separate modalities have been developed for each special entrepreneurship, namely Seasonal Paddy business (BDT 15,000), Large carrying boat (BDT 200,000), Mini carrying boat (BDT 50,000), Thrashing machine (BDT 50,000), Rice mill (BDT 100,000), Small business (BDT 10,000), Motor cycle (BDT 100,000), Seasonal beef fattening (15,000), and rearing Cow (BDT 15,000), Duck (BDT 5,000), Pig (BDT 5,000) and Goat (BDT 5,000). These scopes of special micro-entrepreneurships have got tremendous popularity among the members. So far UCCs received an amount of BDT 1,165,000 from CCC account which was disbursed among 102 members as of April 2011. Female members have received 43% of the total disbursed amount. Among the above mentioned entrepreneurships, seasonal Paddy business and seasonal Beef fattening project got most popularity in dry season. Table 5.4 of Annex 5 shows the status of CCC fund disbursement against special AIGs and see Photo 5.1 for sample entrepreneurships.



### **Savings withdrawal**

With the expansion of the SCM accumulation by the members, they have started to use their savings to meet different social and personal demand. A total of 950 members withdraw their savings amounting BDT 776,754 which can be considered as a very positive sign for bringing faith on the SCM operation. It means members are not only getting FA from SCM but also utilizing their savings for different purposes.

### **Membership withdrawal**

Despite of progressive scenario of the SCM operation, the project experienced increasing number of membership withdrawal this year, particularly after the early flash flood and during VCC activation process. Most of these members had to withdraw membership as they were not able to update their savings and instalments dues. The total amount of membership withdrawal was BDT 318,066 till April 2011. Considering its negative impact on the community, CCC leaders decided to allow savings weaver for the first time in case of savings defaulters with imposition rules of 100% OTR. Community members have shown positive response to this new rule that contributed to decrease the rate of membership withdrawal.

### **Capacity building initiatives for alternative income generation (AIG)**

In order to promote alternative income for the community members, the project through its partner Inter Corporation (IC) revised the existing training module on agriculture. A total of 48 man-days ToT were provided to develop 16 trainers from agriculture profession group from the community to conduct training to the members. Another training module on vegetable cultivation has also been developed and awaiting for field test.

### **Status of underprivileged**

The inherent objective of the project is to create favourable environment at every stages, so that, underprivileged households get maximum benefit out of the SCM operation. Table 2.1.12 of Annex 2 show that 3,305 underprivileged households were covered until April 2011, which is 21% higher than the previous year. The total number of underprivileged members is 3,744 (17% higher than previous year) constituting 70.2% of the total membership of 5,332. Out of the total UPV members, 69% (2,588) achieved to convince VCC leaders to receive financial assistance from the respective UCCs.

A total of 107 women headed families were brought under the organizational platform. Rate of female membership from the underprivileged families has increased by 51% in comparison to the previous year. Underprivileged female members (725) constitute 69% of all female members (1,045) in Tanguar Haor. A total of 448 female members from the underprivileged received financial assistance that constitutes 17.3% of the total female recipients, who received BDT 1,684,000. For more details, please see Table 2.1.13 and 2.1.14 of Annex 2.

### **Best livelihood practices**

A random Household Business Plan (HHBP) monitoring survey was conducted to identify best alternative livelihood practices of Tanguar Haor. The survey was carried upon 318 members (statistical error margin  $\pm 5.17\%$  and at 95% confidence level) who received financial assistance and conducting different AIGs. The survey revealed that Rice business is

the most profitable business of Tanguar Haor with average income of BDT 906 per day followed by Tea stall (BDT 554 per day) and Hawker (BDT 385 per day). Interestingly, per day income from tea stall BDT 286 and BDT 327 ranked top in the DB and UB unions respectively. Similarly, income of BDT 1,269 per day from rice business topped in DS union. For more details, please see Table 2.1.15 and 2.1.16 of Annex 2 for best small business practices of Tanguar Haor as well as the 4 unions.

### **Participatory Resource Management Plan (PRMP)**

PRMP of this year has been completed so far in 10 villages by engaging co-facilitators developed from community leaders following revised module developed accommodating new organizational structure and lessons learned from the previous years. A schedule has been prepared to conduct PRMP in other villages. Second version of PRMP calendar depicting all significant activities at VCC level with both Bangla and English dates is expected to be published by June 2011.

## **2.2. Outcome 2 – A well functioning co-management body composed of the state, local government and communities manages the Tanguar Haor following the wise use principle of Ramsar**

This outcome expects mainly an interim governance mechanism for co-management of Tanguar Haor formed with the common consensus of all stakeholders, which comprises of representatives from the community, local administration and the state. Community organization will 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 Tanguar Haor is expected to be improved with the enhancement of knowledge. Knowledge on ecosystem integrity would be improved through different studies that would help to update the existing Tanguar Haor Management Model. The community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system would also be developed to assist the community members and leaders to monitor and evaluate the progress of the activities that were 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. The 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 Tanguar Hoar agreed and formed**

### **Governance mechanism of Tanguar Hoar co-management**

Despite the negative propaganda by the vested interested groups of Tanguar Hoar, district administration played a proactive role in favour of establishing a co-management system. As mentioned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> operational report, that the project faced multidimensional socio-political crises provoked from unexpected incidence of government official assault in the Tanguar Hoar area. District administration along with other members of THMC have played special role in tackling the situation not only during the crisis period, but also thereafter to regain the success of the project. Frequent visits in Tanguar Hoar especially by DC, SP and ASP, Ansar Adjutant, BDR Officials and respective magistrates contributed largely in this regard. It could be said that the distance between community leaders and district administration is now being reducing rapidly. Local government representatives are also playing effective role in sustaining the present management system as and when required. Civil society of Tanguar Hoar also showed keen interest to be a part of this development process. Local level coordination committee, including all relevant stakeholders, with the chair of acting learned magistrates of Tanguar Hoar were formed by the THMC to coordinate all project activities more effectively at weekly and even at day to day basis.

The commitment of district administration and other stakeholders in establishing co-management system in Tanguar Hoar can be recognised from the highest number of decision making events in this reporting period (May 2010-April 2011), i.e. 7 THMC meetings and one special meeting in Tanguar Hoar. Some of the major decisions taken by THMC those played effective role in taking control over resources by the Tanguar Hoar community are presented below:

- Completion of guest house construction in Golabari. Please see photo 5.2 in Annex-5
- Weekly coordination meeting at 10am, every Friday, at Tekerghat rest house to be chaired by acting learned magistrate of Tanguar Hoar to coordinate ongoing project activities among all parties, including Ansars, community guards, Police, leaders, local representatives and local administration.
- District administration will rent patrol boats from the community organization to be effective from 01 May 2011. It is expected that this decision will eliminate all existing gaps between the community and the district administration. Thus, community leaders are expected to be more empowered in presence of the learned magistrate in Tanguar Hoar.
- The community will deploy 32 community guards in four Ansar camps to conduct joint guarding system in Tanguar Hoar from 01 May 2011.
- From now on the assigned magistrates will attend in different project activities and events in Tanguar Hoar villages in cooperation with the project staffs.
- All boats seized by the magistrate's will be destroyed in lieu present practice of auction.
- VGF cards allocated for 2,500 fishermen families of Tanguar Hoar during 2 months fishing ban period (15 April-15 June). These families will get 40 kg rice per month

through district administration that is to be originally allocated from Ministry of Relief and Disaster (MoRF).

- A third party review mission will be launched to assess project performance by the MoEF.
- A civil society forum will be formed through a stakeholder workshop, lead by the district commissioner, Sunamganj.
- District administration has allocated 3 government *khas* lands at three unions of Tanguar Hoar to construct union offices. Another application for *khas* land to construct the fourth union office is under consideration.
- Construction of three union offices is expected to be completed by this year.
- All Ansar members from the four camps will be accommodated in the union offices instead of present locations at schools.
- Seven perennial *beels* of Tanguar Hoar will be allocated to five traditional fishermen villages to conduct commercial *Katha fishing*.
- Project to deliver five mobile phones with allocated amount of bill to establish effective communication system with the project staffs and community leaders during the patrol.
- BWDB, Sunamganj has allocated a pond at Sholaghar, Sunamganj to establish a nursery for rare fish species to be released in Tanguar Hoar, including Rita, Chital, Sharputi, Nanid, Baghair and Mohashoal.
- No activities can be conducted in Tanguar Hoar area by any government organizations, NGOs and persons without having prior consultation in the THMC meeting headed by DC.
- A forest resource harvest modality with a benefit sharing proportion of 60% for the members, 25% for CCC and the rest of 15% as revenue to be deposited in government treasury.
- BADC seed dealership to the CCC.
- Conducting mobile court against illegal fishing nets.
- Submission of project activity schedule to all concerned UNOs and Tanguar Hoar Cell to provide support from local administration to the project.
- All kinds of fishing prohibited at night.
- Appointment of a '*Peshkar*' to assist the assigned magistrates during mobile court.

### **Formation of sub-committees**

THMC has formed several sub-committees during the current reporting period for various purposes. Most of the committees have submitted their reports to the THMC. Some committees are still working on different issues of Tanguar Hoar, such as: (i) 10 members committee to coordinate project activities at local level through weekly coordination meeting to be held at 10 am, Friday in Tekerghat rest house headed by assigned learned magistrate of Tanguar Hoar and representatives from IUCN, CNRS, ERA, CCC, OC and 4 PCs of Ansar camps, and (ii) 3 members committee to submit report on the present status of afforestation done by the project, headed by the ACF, Forest Department incorporating representatives of DFO, Department of Fisheries (DoF) and DEO, District Agriculture Extension.

### **Proactive role from MoEF, Planning commission and other GoB authorities**

MoEF has shown a very significant role, after the crisis as mentioned earlier, to support the project particularly to reaffirm the commitment of the country to the Ramsar Convention and instructed all concerned to provide all cooperation to implement the project. The National Project Director (NPD) has visited IUCNB office several times to show government commitment to implement the project. He has attended in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Coordination meeting of the project. NPD had inaugurated the program of Commercial Fish Harvest, 2011 on 14 January arranged by the CCC at Hatirgatha of Tanguar Hoar. MoEF has approved deploying of community guards in the Tanguar Hoar to replace the Ansars. This is now under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The 1<sup>st</sup> Project Steering Committee Meeting was organised on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2011. Minutes of the meeting is yet to be published.

### **Active participation of local administration**

Local administration represented by UNOs of Tahirpur and Dharmapasha played active role in conducting various project activities. UNO, Tahirpur was the chairman of the tender committee for *beel* based chai and commercial fish harvest. He has also played active role in mitigating field level conflicts among different fishermen groups. Both the UNOs provided spontaneous support in conducting investigation and reporting on the allocated government *Khas* lands for the construction of UCC offices. A permanent senior sub-inspector was assigned by Police Super of Sunamganj for dealing Tanguar Hoar issues following the decision of the THMC. Upaliza Fisheries Officer (UFO), DoF participated on the occasion of Rotenone application in Rangamatia *beel* to eradicate all predators from the water body and establishing it as a safe home for rare fish species under habitat restoration program.

### **Community boats using in patrolling and guarding**

Following the THMC decision, district administration has cancelled the contract of former boat supplier who was accused several times for his engagement with fish poachers. They have procured community boats (four for the four Ansar camps and one for the learned magistrate) for patrolling in Tanguar Hoar. CCC has supplied these boats at a rate of BDT 14,000 per month, which is far lower than the actual cost. Actual cost to operate these five boats along with the salary of the boatman and regular maintenance would be more than BDT 75,000 per month. CCC will provide subsidy from their central fund for this purpose. It is expected that establishment of better guarding system would result in better fish production and better harvest in the next season. In order to establish transparency and accountability among the boatmen and leaders (to be involved with patrolling), the CCC approved an annual amount of BDT 6,50,000 from their own source of income, mainly to support the members, so that they can perform their duty without getting involved in any sort of corruption. They have taken this decision for breaking the chain of fish poaching that was headed by the former boat operators. Community leaders believe that they will be able to take control over the Tanguar Hoar resources soon.

### **Deploying community guards**

Following the decision of THMC, CCC has appointed 32 community guards in the four Ansar camps. A floating camp has been established on two residential boats in Golabari to

manage all activities from a single point headed by a camp leader. For guarding plan by community guards, please see Table 2.2.1 of Annex 2.

### **Community actions against fish poachers**

A total of 159 actions were taken so far by the community members to prevent fish poaching where 52 actions were accomplished independently by the community leaders, 71 were initiated jointly with project staffs and 36 were jointly with the assigned magistrates until April 2011. It is estimated that these efforts have seized about BDT 1,795,000 worth of illegal fishing gears from fish poachers. A total of 70 person-days orientations on fish harvest modality have been given so far to the members of law enforcing agencies and district administration working in Tanguar Haor (Table 2.2.2 in Annex 2).

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

### **Commercial fish harvest**

Commercial Fish harvest 2011 was conducted following the revised modality of introducing collective fishing endorsed by the THMC with the expectation of maximum care and protection of water bodies by the successful bidders. The modality was to call open auction/tender among the traditional fishermen villages of Tanguar Haor to achieve maximum weaver out of fishermen's 40% share against each *beels*. District administration and CCC jointly succeeded to render 14 perennial *beels* of Tanguar Haor to fishermen groups lead by the fishermen leaders of respective VCCs (see CFH'11 tender result in Figure 2.2.1 of Annex 2). Prices of different fish grades finalized through a tender arranged by joint procurement committee headed by ADC (Revenue), Sunamganj were also higher than that of the previous year (see fish prices of CFH'11 in Table 2.2.3 of Annex 2).

Despite having all logistic arrangements, community leaders could not conduct fishing due to slow recession of water level in the *beels* until late February. Fish poachers also took that chance and engaged in illegal fish poaching more than ever. As a result, most of the fishermen groups lost their interest to go for collective fishing by arranging costly fishing gears. Under these circumstances, CCC has decided to arrange limited fish harvest with slight changes in modality, but without violating tender regulations.

Total income from commercial fish harvest was BDT 7,508,945 up to March 2011, from 105 days of fishing, of which community share was BDT 2,740,829 (36%), GoB revenue was BDT 1,802,145 (24%) and fishermen share amounting BDT 2,965,934 (40%). The number of water bodies brought under CFH is 22. Total 8,759 person-days fishermen took part in the CFH and caught fishes weighing 44,591 kg with limited mesh sized gears (See CFH status by April 2011 in Table 2.2.4 and detail catch records in Table 2.2.5 of Annex 2).

### **Commercial 'Katha' fishing by traditional fishermen of Tanguar Haor**

Fish harvest 2011 was conducted following the revised modality of introducing collective fishing that was endorsed by the THMC with the expectation of maximum care and *Katha* fishing. As stated earlier, the project has been successful for the first time ever in reaching the traditional fishermen community of Tanguar Haor, after a series of consultation and adoption of several modifications of fish harvest modalities. A traditional group of fishermen from



Hatpatan, Dakshin Bangshikunda did commercial ‘*Katha*’ fishing in Hatirgatha *beel*. A total of 714 kg fish was caught by only 9 traditional fishers. They were supposed to continue their fishing for 7-10 days, but couldn’t do so due to early flash flood resulting in rise in the water level. Fishermen believed that a large quantity of fishes (at least 4-5 metric tons) could be fished, if weather allowed them to do. This piloting of *katha* fishing encouraged community leaders to engage more traditional fishermen in commercial fishing under the organizational platform. They have proposed accordingly to hand over the responsibility of seven important perennial *beels* to five fishermen villages for round the year (See Table 2.2.6 of Annex 2). These fishermen villages would be responsible for protecting fish poaching with support from CCC in respective *beels*. Subsequently, THMC has approved CCC proposal with the expectation of introducing commercial *katha* fishing soon in Tanguar Haor. Successful introduction of *katha* fishing might lead to a new dimension in professional criteria and CFH modality.

### **Non-commercial fish harvest**

A total of 1,121 fishermen participated so far in non-commercial fish harvest up till April 2011. Total income from non-commercial fishing events were BDT 1,341,829. For more details, please see Table 2.2.7 of Annex 2.

### ***Beel based Chai (Typical Bamboo made fishing trap)***

As mentioned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> operational report, *beel* based *chai* fishing was arranged following revised modality developed by the fishermen leaders of Tanguar Haor. A total of 33 fishing spots were rendered through tender committee. Bidding money for 25 spots was deposited. Total income was BDT 6,42,484, of which the government Share was BDT 1,54,196 (24%) and CCC share was BDT 4,88,288 (76%). Cumulative income till April 2011 from *beel* based *chai* fishing was BDT 1,061,229 (See Table 2.2.8 of Annex 2).

### **Case study on *beel* based *chai* fishing’ 2011**

#### **Field sample analysis**

A survey was conducted among the 16 *beel* based *chai* fishermen groups to know the income margin from this typical fishing. Maximum catch per day by a single group was 279 kg with an average of 72 kg. Average group income per season was BDT 1,80,626 and average group income per day was BDT 6,252. Average individual income per season and per day was BDT 22,843 and BDT 790 respectively (See Table 2.2.9 of Annex 2).



## Individual success story in beel-based chai fishing'2011

**Mr. Mosaraf Hossain, Fishery Secretary** (Member code: 10105305203, license no. 191) of Mandiata, Uttar Sreepur is a regular member of the Tanguar Haor organization. He led 24 other subsistence fishermen of Mandiata and Mujrai villages in chai fishing of Najirdara – Baithakhali *beel* spots. He won this *beel* with the highest bidding amount of BDT 47,000. His total investment (permit + gears + boat + others) was BDT 80,700. He basically used 400 gears named locally as *Tapa chai*. His groups average catch per day was 125 kg. The total income after meeting the daily fish demand of their families was BDT 3,24,060 from 30 days fishing (over a period of 2 months). Net income after investment was BDT 2,43,360. Net income per head was BDT 10,140. **Mr. Hossain said, “We earned substantial amount of money from chai fishing that helped us to maintain our livelihood and also daily fish demand, especially those days of hardship during dry season. Earlier we generally had nothing to do during this season other than fish poaching”.** They have also noticed the highest 14 varieties of SIS species (small and indigenous fish species) in daily catches viz. *Chingri, Gutom, Chikri baim, Tangra, Baicha, Puti, Chanda, Meni, Baila, Shing, Kai, Taki, Foli* and *Chela* that reflects the rich diversity of Tanguar Haor. This fishermen group is happy and are

### ***Daittya borshi (Typical SIS hooks)***

This event of non-commercial fish harvest provided immense support in coping up with economic crisis during recession period. A total of 90 fishermen took part in this event through procuring licenses and permits from the DC, Sunamganj. Total income from this season (Jan-Mar 2011) from the daittya borshi was BDT 31,500. Cumulative income up to April 2011 from this event was BDT 76,450 (For more details, please see Table 2.2.7 and 2.2.10 of Annex 2).

Field sampling analysis shows that fish catch per day per boat varied from lowest of 1 kg to highest of 4 kg. Average income per day per boat ranged from BDT 249 to BDT 450. The highest total income was BDT 6,750 from 15 days of fishing. Dominant fish species caught with daittya borshi are *Foli, Shing, Kaika, Lola haibba, Taki, Magur, Bain, Meni, Small boal, Baila and Chanda*. For more information, please see Table 2.2.11 of Annex 2).

### **Fish Habitat restoration**

Fish habitat restoration work has been done in 16 *beels* including five sanctuaries by piling of bamboos and Hijal branch (*Katha*) this year. A total of 1200 Jai bamboo and 30 zurinda Hizal *katha* were procured for this purpose.

### **Afforestation**

Afforestation has been completed in Golabari *kanda*, Sarpiner majar *kanda*, Sattar *beel kanda*, Lechamara *kanda* and Ramgamatia *beel* embankment with plantation of 19,508 Hizal and 23,688 Karach seedlings till April 2011. Moreover, another 5 ha. area were brought

under the plantation of 35,000 typical wetland reed species known as ‘*Nol*’ (See Table 2.2.12 and Figure 2.2.2).

### **Zoning of fish sanctuaries**

Bamboos used for demarcation of 60% no fishing zones in the selected 5 sanctuaries conducted in 2010 were removed by local dwellers during heavy flood illegally. So re-zoning has been conducted again with large borak bamboos in those four *beels* and one duars using GPS machine and maps (See Map 2.2.1 for conservation areas of Tanguar Haor).

### **Preparation of fish nursery and fingerlings stock**

Rangamatia *beel* near Indrapur village of Uttar Sreepur union that was selected by the community earlier for fish nursery for rear species, including *Rita*, *Baghair*, *Nanid*, *Sarputi* (native), *Chital* and *Mohashoal*, to be collected from open natural water sources has been prepared during this reporting period. The total area of the nursery is 23.5 ha. 25 kg rotenone was applied to eradicate unwanted fishes from the *beel*. Notice has been given to all probable sources including fishermen, markets and local people. A preliminary fish nursery is also being prepared in a pond situated in Sholaghar, Sunamganj. BWDB has temporarily allocated this pond to the project through a decision of THMC. Pond preparation has been completed by eradicating unwanted fishes using rotenone and fencing with dense meshes nets. A hapa is also prepared for acclimatization of fingerlings before released. A total of 500 fingerlings of rare fish ‘*Rita*’ have been stocked in that pond (For photographs, please see Figure 2.2.3).

### **Tanguar Haor boundary delineation**

As mentioned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> operational report that the joint committee for delineation of the actual boundary of Tanguar Haor formed by IUCN, CNRS and District administration has submitted its report. Proposed new area of the Tanguar Haor is 14,774 ha consisting of 21 mouzas (5 partial). Approval of this proposed area is now under active consideration of the DC, who is supposed to send a letter to the steering committee of MoEF.

### **Hydrological and ecological status**

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

### **Legal support for legalising existing community organisations in Tanguar Haor**

Assessment of the laws and regulations regarding the registration of the Tanguar Haor co-management organization is going on, undertaken by BELA – the legal partner of the project. A draft report is prepared which is now under examination.

### **Community awareness programs: *Meet the teachers, Imam, Monks and civil society***

A number of awareness programs have been conducted with school teachers, imams of mosques, monks of temples and civil society members of Uttar Bangshikunda and Dakshin Sreepur unions. The objective of the programs was to disseminate project success and raising awareness on conserving the natural resources of Tanguar Haor. The project is targeted to conduct school awareness campaign for students in the following year.

### **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. The progresses under this output are described below:

#### **Community led monitoring and evaluation system introduced**

After successful field test of the performance-based monitoring and evaluation tool for VCC reported in 3<sup>rd</sup> operational report, a survey was carried out by selected leaders of UCC on 40 particular VCCs of UB, DB and DS union. Among the surveyed VCCs, Sontoshpur of DS union obtained grade 'A' (83% marks). Another 38% VCCs (15) has obtained grade 'B' (61-79% marks). Half of the surveyed VCCs (20) got grade 'C' (41-60% marks) and the rest 10% VCCs (4) got grade 'D' (1-40% marks). VCC evaluation of US union is going on (For details, please see Table 2.3.1 of Annex 2).

#### **Market extension study completed**

Final assessment report on market extension and value chain analysis has been submitted by IC. The report is published in the IUCN Bangladesh website.

#### **Capacity assessment on conducting PRMP and HHBP**

IC has completed report on capacity assessment on conducting PRMP and HHBP by the community themselves. The report is also published in the IUCN Bangladesh website.

#### **Biodiversity study of Tanguar Haor**

A biodiversity study of the Tanguar Haor is being carried by different groups of experts. Specialists have recently submitted the first draft of the wildlife survey, which is currently under examination. It is an intervening report on wildlife survey which started in early March, 2011. The report represents late migration of birds and status of other wildlife including the habitat condition, comparative analysis of some *beels* in terms of water birds status and diversity. A total of 12 *beels* with aquatic and terrestrial area (*kanda* and village area, including Indrapur, Ratanpur, Binodpur, Paniakhali, Rupnagar, Kandapara, Bakatola, Banglavita, Lamagaon, Gologolia, Noagaon, Rongchi etc.) of different sizes and locations have been covered in the survey. Strip transects and opportunistic survey methods were applied in this survey. A sum of 65,010 individuals of 167 bird species were recorded during the survey, among them 83 species are resident and the rest 84 species are migratory. The highest population is observed in Lecchamara *beel* (13,304) and the most frequent sighted bird is Gadwall (20,729). The survey team found 50.29% migratory and 49.70% resident birds. Among them 50.08% are aquatic and 49.10% are terrestrial. Of all the birds 12.57% were ducks, 6.58% were raptorial and 18.56% were other waders. Lecchamara, Hatirgatha, Roa, Berberia, Rupaboi *beel* and Bagmara were found to be the most potential habitat for water birds. Among the 12 *beels* (sites) two were declared as bird sanctuaries viz. Lecchamara and Berberia. During the survey 86 (13,294 individuals) and 55 species (10,504) were recorded from Lecchamara and Berberia *beel* respectively. Due to time constraints other wildlife viz. Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals, survey were not done properly. However, specialists have collected some data on various groups of animals. During the

survey period they found 6 amphibians, 10 reptiles and 7 mammals. *Lecchamara beel* had the highest diversity index of 2.31 while *Hatirgatha beel* showed the lowest value with 1.56. The reports suggests to take measures to improve the habitat quality of some *beels* with adjacent *kandas* which supports thousands of resident and migratory birds with other wildlife dwell in Tanguar Haor (For more analysis on the biodiversity of birds, please see Figure 2.3.1 and 2.3.2).

### **Others publications of the project**

The project has developed a number of training modules, guidelines, manuals, leaflets, posters, booklets, calendars and other dissemination materials (CD, DVD, etc) for different purposes (For important manuals, guidelines and modules, please see Table 2.3.2 of Annex 2).

## **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 are expected to provide an improved knowledge management system from the social and biological perspectives. Issues of social context includes 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. The main issues of biological context includes 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 used to take decision by different platforms at national, district and local level to contribute to the long-term sustainability of the management system of Tanguar Haor. 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 is further upgraded by amalgamating all segmented databases into a common platform. This enables the project personnel to analyze interactively any project activities from a single source. Beside this, the reporting system of the database has been improved substantially incorporating profession based analysis which was essential for the field level SCM monitoring. Database has now provisions to store photos for all members of the organization, training and capacity building records, underprivileged member information, date specific reporting output, permanent withdrawal information of the member, HHBP monitoring information storage, SCM reporting by week number, savings interest calculation tools, etc.

2. Weekly electronic reporting system has been further revised incorporating user friendly elements and reducing the formulae errors. This report is now allowing real-time monitoring SCM status in the field.
3. A responsibility matrix has been developed for DEOs to employ full time personnel who would be responsible for each and every project monitoring activities.
4. SCM verification process is ongoing in all active villages to minimize calculative errors in and between *landen* sheets (collection sheet), CF registers and SCM database reports.
5. Management responsibility of Community Facilitators (CF) has been handed over to respective UCCs effective from 01 January 2011. CCCs are paying salaries of the CFs from their own earnings.
6. A number of modules have been developed for each new special AIGs. Member's verification system is now established before approving any special micro-entrepreneurship through PSMU.
7. An inventory of profession choice status has been carried out to identify members who have not yet chosen any profession. Necessary instruction has been given to respective field staff to complete the work with required logistics. Hopefully, this would be completed by the next reporting period.
8. Photographs and National ID cards have been made mandatory for any new member admission to harmonize with the national policy to avail government facilities like VGF, VGD, LSP service, Paddy seeds, etc.
9. Existing village profiles have been upgraded for 64 villages.
10. Preparation of village outlooks for all villages has been started.
11. Modality of 'Model Village' has been drafted and tested accordingly in two villages. It is now being finalized.
12. Election has been completed in all Unions and CCCs.
13. All union offices are now equipped with computers, solar electricity and internet modems.
14. PRMP manual has been revised, co-facilitators developed and necessary materials procured for each partners.
15. Display boards for day to day monitoring of village level SCM collections, weekly and monthly meetings are now supplied to each field supervisors at their workplaces.
16. Official accounting system has been established for CCC by giving training on account management and facilitating required logistics.
17. Pocket books for leaders have been published and disseminated among all elected leaders.
18. Log book has been supplied to the four Ansar camps to keep daily movement record and action details.
19. List of 2,500 fishermen families have been prepared for VGF distribution by district administration.
20. Sign boards for creating public attention on nursery ponds are placed.
21. Upgradation of Tanguar Haor website has been partly completed. All reports and published documents are now readily available on the official website.
22. Participation in national disaster management day observation and Bengali New Year fair arranged by district administration in Sunamganj.

23. Paper presented and published in the proceedings on Tanguar Haor co-management in National Forestry Congress, 2011 organized by FD.
24. Presentation given in an international WS on wetland management organized by POUS, a national NGO working on environment in Chittagong.

### **2.3.2. Output-3.2: National and regional platforms established to support Co-management of Tanguar Haor**

The world environmental day was observed by arranging national meeting in Dhaka with participation of all related stakeholders of environment sector in Bangladesh. NDP/Joint Secretary of MoEF was present in the meeting. A video documentary on the project activities were developed on this occasion and disseminated widely in the 'You tube'. A paper was submitted for getting nomination of French TV channel and got nomination for project coverage. CR of IUCN met with several organization, projects and programs to exchange views. IPAC project personnel at Tanguar Haor are working closely with the community leaders. Preliminary meeting was conducted with the Civil Society Members of Sunamganj to form district level Civil Society Forum in Sunamganj. A discussion meeting will be arranged soon on forming this forum soon. Communication with Ramsar Convention Secretariat has been established. Secretary General, Ramsar Convention is expected to visit Bangladesh as well as Tanguar Haor in September 2011. Daily newspapers and TV channels covered different issues highlighting the project activities (For important news clippings, please see Figure 2.4.1).

## *Section 3: Project Management and Implementation Issues*

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### **3.1 Liaison with MoEF and other relevant ministries**

Continuous liaison has been maintained with MoEF and other relevant ministries as per need. The project participated in two ADP meetings to submit reports on the progress of the project and expenditure.

New Secretary joined MoEF during the current reporting period. CR and senior project staff met the Secretary thrice to share ongoing activities of Tanguar Haor. The project has been maintaining continuous liaison with NPD to meet day to day needs, which are to be resolved with government and the ministry. IUCN organised a national program on the occasion of World Wetland Day 2011 on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2011 jointly with the MoEF in Dhaka. SDC has attended the program.

The Planning Commission has included this project in the Revised Annual Development Programme (RADP) of the Financial Year-2010-2011 with recognition of all expenditures from the beginning of this phase and published in the official book of RADP of the Planning Commission of GoB. After that, the progress of the project is being reviewed every month by the MoEF in the ADP Review meeting presided over by the Honourable State Minister for the Ministry of Environment and Forest and the progress of the project has been appreciated in every meeting so far.

The Secretary of MoEF wrote a Demi-Official (DO) letter to the Secretary of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock requesting him to enlist Tanguar Haor in a scheme to support the under-privileged poor fishermen for their subsistence during two months long ban period for fishing in Tanguar Haor. The Secretary of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock forwarded the request with his recommendation by a DO letter again to the Secretary, Disaster Management and Relief Division and finally the Disaster Management and Relief Division has allocated 200 MT of rice as VGF (Vulnerable Group Feeding) for two months at the rate of 40 Kg per month per family to 2500 poor fisher families as requested. This VGF assistance is expected to be continued for the upcoming years.

Upon request of a separate request letter from MoEF, the Ministry of Home is processing the deployment of Battalion Ansar for few months in Tanguar Haor to create a deterrent against fish poachers in Tanguar Haor.

### **3.2 Management of the programme**

High staff drop out continues at field level. This is probably due to high remuneration offer from the newly introduced projects in haor area. Staffs working in this project acknowledged with right based approach and developing skill and expertise in social mobilization, are being



recruited by other projects that are providing greater facilities and better remuneration packages. As stated earlier, the responsibility of all Community Facilitators are being handed over to the respective UCCs. Considering the high dropout rate, UCCs are planning to review their workload and increase salary through negotiation.

The project continued its strategy of sharing progress and plan in the THMC meeting regularly. PSMU continued its facilitating role to organize monthly meeting to share progress and review plan with staffs as well as community leaders regularly to implement the project activities in time. They have developed a working modality to ensure fulltime field support to the partner's staff and community, so that at least one person from PSMU stays in TH for all time. Beside, organizational workloads are redistributed among monitoring team members of PSMU to make every individual responsible for different tasks. (See more detail in Table 6.1 and 6.2 of Annex 6)

### **3.3 Financial and Management Oversight**

The overall expenditure of the project increased from 49% in 2010 to 54% in 2011, which is still considered to be lower than the expectation. The main reasons behind this unexpected lower expenditure can be explained with the fact that managerial cost of Asian Regional Office (ARO) remains unspent in this reporting period due to massive structural and portfolio change. Lower burn rate at field can also be explained by the fact that most of the VCCs were found to stop their operation soon after the shocking flash flood. However, VCC activation modality has contributed for 64 VCCs to regain to its functional state but the remaining 12 VCCs remained inactive throughout the reporting period. In order to create demand among the members of the inactive VCCs, CCC took a decision of not providing project support to these VCCs, leading to a fall in the number of meetings and participation of leaders in the UCC meetings. Thus, PRMP were not conducted to the irregular VCCs and capacity building training, for example rice cultivation, were not provided to all VCCs.

In order to change the mindset, create responsibility and ownership among the community leaders, expenditures of reviewing and refining the resource sharing concept was spent from the community account. Besides, cross visit in abroad could not be organised due to bureaucratic complexity. Activities like re-excavation could not be accomplished due to the fact that the budget was insignificant for the transportation and installation of large machineries from Dhaka. A more detailed explanation is provided in Table 6.3 of Annex-6.

To observe and examine wetlands and other projects in Mekhong Delta, an exposure visit to Thailand has already been scheduled from May 24-31, 2011. The concerned officials from ARO have been scheduled from the third week of June. All studies are expected to be completed within the remaining period of the project. It is expected that cumulative expenditure rate of the project will increase to a satisfactory level at the end of the next dry season. However, budget review is needed to utilize some budget lines for example, re-excavation, and review and refine resource sharing concepts in a proper way. The project needs to address some of the essential needs that have been discussed and documented in different meetings participated by SDC.

## *Annexes*

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## Annex-1: Showing progresses by April 2011 as per log-frame

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM MAY-OCTOBER 2010
<b>Outcome 1 - Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood</b>		
<b>Output-1.1: Communities in all villages are mobilised, organised and are willing towards participating in co-management of TH resources.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Organizational activities expanded into 76 villages under 73 Village Co-Management Committees (VCC).</li> <li>○ Membership reached a total number of 5,332.</li> <li>○ Female membership has increased to 20% during this period.</li> <li>○ The average number of members per village is 70.</li> <li>○ 58% of the households (HHs) have been covered so far under the organizational platform by April 2011, with a total of 4,803</li> <li>○ Total female headed HHs covered is 107.</li> <li>○ Women leaders occupied 27% posts of different tires of organizations.</li> <li>○ Total amount of innovation fund provided to CCC by project is BDT 2,251,000/.</li> <li>○ Accumulation of social capital (Fee+Subscription+Savings+ Service Charge) per village is BDT 72,230/.</li> </ul>
<b>Output-1.2: Selected communities are involved with different livelihood options and IGAs.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ At least 50% members got involved with IGAs having loan facilities and other support from the self initiatives of respective union committees.</li> <li>○ Men and women have equal access to resources with special priority to ultra-poor</li> <li>○ At least 50% HHBP entrepreneurs has increased income by 50%</li> <li>○ 20 new IGAs embraced by the communities</li> <li>○ 20% increase in income for selected commodities (fish and rice)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Total SCM accumulation is BDT 14,678,627/- by Apr' 11.</li> <li>○ Total amount of financial assistance provided to the members reached BDT 12,116,000/ of which 19% received by female members.</li> <li>○ Total number of financial assistance disbursed to members is 3,386 by Apr' 11.</li> <li>○ 64% members received financial assistance so far by Apr' 11.</li> <li>○ CCC approved 12 micro-entrepreneurships for members.</li> <li>○ A total of 950 member withdrawn savings amounting BDT 776,754/ to meet urgent need and crisis.</li> <li>○ 3,305 number of underprivileged HHs covered by Apr' 11.</li> <li>○ Total number of underprivileged members is 3,744 that constitute 70.2% of the total membership.</li> <li>○ 69% (2588) UPV members received financial assistance.</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM MAY-OCTOBER 2010
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Underprivileged female members (725) constitute 69% of all female members (1,045).</li> <li>○ A total of 448 female members from the underprivileged received financial assistance that constitutes 17.3% of the total female recipients who received BDT 1,684,000/.</li> </ul>
<b>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</b>		
<b>Output-2.1: An interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH agreed and formed.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Government accepted co-management body with equitable representation of stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Local level coordination committee headed by acting learned magistrates of TH is coordinating day to day project activities.</li> <li>○ Accomplishment of 7 THMC meetings and 1 special meeting indicates greater issues, negotiation and interest for co-management system.</li> <li>○ District administration decided to procure organisational boats for patrolling to be effective from 01 May 2011.</li> <li>○ 32 Community guards will be deployed at four ansar camps to conduct joint guarding system in TH from 01 May 2011.</li> <li>○ District administration has allocated 3 govt. khas lands at 3 unions of TH to construct union offices.</li> <li>○ THMC endorsed a forest resource harvest modality with a benefit sharing proportion of 60% for the members, 25% for CCC and the rest of 15% as revenue to be deposited in government treasury.</li> <li>○ A total of 159 actions were taken so far by the community members to prevent fish poaching where 52 actions were accomplished independently by the community leaders, 71 were initiated jointly with project staff and 36 were jointly with the assigned magistrates by Apr'11.</li> <li>○ MoEF has shown a very significant role to reaffirm the commitment of the country to the Ramsar Convention and instructed all concerned to provide all cooperation and</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM MAY-OCTOBER 2010
		<p>support to implement the project soon after the crisis mentioned earlier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Several crucial decisions have been taken out in favour of establishing co-management in TH from the 1st Project Steering Committee Meeting.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.2 Tanguar Haor ecosystem integrity improved.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Updated TH/Ramsar management plan</li> <li>○ Upazila watch committee at up and downstream</li> <li>○ Fishers continue subsistence fishing without conflict</li> <li>○ Hydrological, ecological status of TH is in place</li> <li>○ Number of identified vulnerable species increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ District administration and CCC jointly rendered 14 perennial beels of TH to fishermen groups led by fishermen leaders of respective VCCs under commercial fish harvest' 11.</li> <li>○ This year, the community leaders took lead in the overall management of CFH instead of project staff.</li> <li>○ A traditional group of fishermen introduced commercial 'Katha' fishing for the first time in TH.</li> <li>○ A total of 1,121 fishermen participated so far in non-commercial fish harvest by Apr' 11.</li> <li>○ Fish habitat restoration work has been done in 16 beels including 5 no fishing zones by piling of bamboos and Hijal branch (Katha) this year.</li> <li>○ Afforestation has been done with plantation of 19,508 Hizal and 23,688 Karach seedlings by Apr' 11. Moreover, another 5 hector area was brought under the plantation of 35,000 typical wetland reed species known as 'Nol'.</li> <li>○ Total 500 fingerlings of rare fish 'Rita' have stocked in project hired nursery pond.</li> <li>○ Studies on the hydrological and ecological status going on.</li> <li>○ Approval of proposed TH boundary is now under active consideration of DC.</li> <li>○ Registration procedures of TH organization finalised.</li> <li>○ Involvement and active participation of local elite and students with the project activities is initiated by organising couple of awareness programs with school teachers, religious</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM MAY-OCTOBER 2010
<b>Output-2.3: Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system is functioning in at least 30 villages</li> <li>○ Data collected at specific interval of time and accommodated in the software</li> </ul>	<p>leaders of different community and civil society members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community led monitoring system is in place and accomplished in 40 VCCs by April'11 and going on.</li> <li>○ Final assessment report on market extension and value chain analysis has been submitted.</li> <li>○ IC has completed report on capacity assessment on conducting PRMP and HHBP by the community themselves.</li> <li>○ TH biodiversity study is carrying by experts in different groups. First draft of wildlife survey report has been submitted recently.</li> </ul>
<b>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</b>		
<b>Output-3.1: Knowledge Management System is working.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current mechanism reviewed</li> <li>○ Strategy for knowledge management developed</li> <li>○ Information and data repository strengthened and established</li> <li>○ Protocol developed on Information and data repository</li> <li>○ 10 Information materials published in Bangla</li> <li>○ Methodological guide for KM developed</li> <li>○ Disaster Risk identified and risk reduction strategy developed</li> <li>○ Gender Baseline is in place</li> <li>○ Biodiversity status assessed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SCM database is further upgraded by amalgamating all segmented databases into a common platform.</li> <li>○ Management responsibility of Community Facilitators (CF) is handed over to respective UCCs effective from 01 January 2011.</li> <li>○ A number of modules have been developed for each new micro-entrepreneurship.</li> <li>○ Photographs and National ID card are made mandatory for any new member admission to harmonize with the national policy to avail govt. facilities like VGF, VGD, LSP service, Paddy seeds, and more.</li> <li>○ Existing village profiles have been upgraded for 64 villages.</li> <li>○ Preparation of village outlooks for all villages is started.</li> <li>○ Modality of 'Model Village' has been drafted and tested accordingly in two villages.</li> <li>○ All union offices are now equipped with computers, solar electricity and internet modems.</li> <li>○ Official accounting system established for CCC by giving training on account management and facilitating required</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS FROM MAY-OCTOBER 2010
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>logistics.</li> <li>○ Pocket books for leaders are published and disseminated among all elected leaders.</li> <li>○ List of 2500 fishermen families has been prepared for VGF distribution by district administration.</li> <li>○ Upgradation of TH website has been partly completed. All reports and published documents are now readily available on the official website of TH.</li> <li>○ Participated in national disaster management day observation and Bengali New Year fair arranged by district administration in Sunamganj.</li> <li>○ Paper presented and published in proceedings on TH co-management in National Forestry Congress, 2011 organized by FD.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.2 National and regional platforms established to support Co-management of TH.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Civil society members playing active role in favour of co-management</li> <li>○ Scientists are contributing towards technical aspects of TH</li> <li>○ Linkage established with Ramsar Bureau</li> <li>○ A Civil Society platform organised</li> <li>○ A national Scientific Advisory Body formed</li> <li>○ A national network of Ramsar Wetlands Management formed</li> <li>○ Capacity need assessed</li> <li>○ 50 people received training on roles and responsibilities</li> <li>○ At least 100 popular theatre performance organised</li> <li>○ 10 brochures/posters/leaflets published in Bangla</li> <li>○ Two video documentary produced and showed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ World Wetland Day 2011 was observed by arranging national meeting in Dhaka with participation of all related stakeholders of environment sector in Bangladesh.</li> <li>○ A video documentary on the project activities were developed and disseminated widely in the 'You tube'.</li> <li>○ A paper was submitted for getting nomination of French TV channel and got nomination for project coverage.</li> <li>○ Preliminary meeting was conducted with the Civil Society Members of Sunamganj to form district level Civil Society Forum in Sunamganj.</li> <li>○ Communication with Ramsar Convention Secretariat has been established.</li> <li>○ Secretary General, Ramsar Convention is expecting to visit Bangladesh as well as TH in September 2011.</li> <li>○ Daily newspapers and TV channels covered different issues highlighting project activities.</li> </ul>



**Annex-2: Tables, figures, photos, diagrams and documents under Section 2:  
Taking stock of the progress**

**Table 2.1.1: Showing progress under organizational strength**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr,09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
1	No. of VCC	48	73	73	0%	52%	73
2	No of Member	3,026	4528	5332	18%	76%	5,332
3	No of HH	2,778	3978	4669	17%	68%	4,669
4	Household coverage (% of census HH)	34%	50%	58%	8%	25%	58%
5	%of female member	15%	16%	20%	4%	5%	20%
6	Average no of member per village	40	60	70	18%	76%	70
7	Percent of women leadership	8%	22%	27%	5%	19%	27%

**Table 2.1.2: Coverage of VCC and village by union**

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

**Table 2.1.3: Status of House Hold and Membership Coverage**

Union	Village	Census HH	Household Coverage by April 2011					Membership by April 2011				
			Female Headed HH		Male Headed HH		Total	Female		Male		Total
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Dakshin Bangshikunda	Amanipur	101	1	1.6%	60	98.4%	61	20	29.0%	49	71.0%	69
	Bangshikunda	257	1	1.3%	79	98.8%	80	10	11.0%	81	89.0%	91
	Basaura	60	2	3.6%	53	96.4%	55	9	14.8%	52	85.2%	61
	Batta	35	0	.0%	46	100.0%	46	3	5.6%	51	94.4%	54
	Birsinghapara	72	0	.0%	36	100.0%	36	7	15.9%	37	84.1%	44
	Datiapara	339	0	.0%	82	100.0%	82	6	6.9%	81	93.1%	87
	Ghashi	129	0	.0%	125	100.0%	125	46	33.8%	90	66.2%	136
	Hatpatol	116	5	5.7%	82	94.3%	87	26	26.0%	74	74.0%	100
	Jaipur	126	0	.0%	64	100.0%	64	7	10.0%	63	90.0%	70
	Kakarhati	58	0	.0%	43	100.0%	43	10	18.8%	39	81.3%	49
	Kauhani	167	4	3.5%	110	96.5%	114	7	5.5%	120	94.5%	127
	Khidirpur	75	1	1.9%	53	98.1%	54	7	11.3%	55	88.7%	62
	Makardi	36	0	.0%	29	100.0%	29	5	15.6%	27	84.4%	32
	Nauagaon	86	0	.0%	44	100.0%	44	0	.0%	47	100.0%	47
	Nischintapur	287	1	1.5%	66	98.5%	67	12	16.2%	62	83.8%	74
	Noyaband	11	1	12.5%	7	87.5%	8	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10
	Rangchi	328	3	2.2%	134	97.8%	137	17	11.8%	127	88.2%	144
	Sanua	110	5	5.7%	82	94.3%	87	17	18.1%	77	81.9%	94
	Satur	118	0	.0%	41	100.0%	41	11	23.4%	36	76.6%	47
	Shishua	35	0	.0%	23	100.0%	23	9	34.6%	17	65.4%	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>2546</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>1424</b>	
Dakshin Sreepur	Bhabanipur	54	3	10.3%	26	89.7%	29	9	28.1%	23	71.9%	32
	Bolaikandi	28	0	.0%	25	100.0%	25	13	34.2%	25	65.8%	38
	Dumal	98	0	.0%	86	100.0%	86	17	17.0%	83	83.0%	100
	Gorergaon	20	0	.0%	11	100.0%	11	5	33.3%	10	66.7%	15
	Hukumpur	81	2	2.6%	74	97.4%	76	11	14.5%	65	85.5%	76

Union	Village	Census HH	Household Coverage by April 2011					Membership by April 2011				
			Female Headed HH		Male Headed HH		Total	Female		Male		Total
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count
	Jangail	32	0	.0%	33	100.0%	33	6	17.1%	29	82.9%	35
	Jibonpur	18	0	.0%	19	100.0%	19	7	28.0%	18	72.0%	25
	Joyasree	78	0	.0%	72	100.0%	72	17	21.8%	61	78.2%	78
	Keshtopur	42	0	.0%	48	100.0%	48	3	5.9%	48	94.1%	51
	Lamagaon	344	4	1.9%	210	98.1%	214	11	5.0%	208	95.0%	219
	Mahmoodpur	196	1	1.4%	72	98.6%	73	6	7.4%	75	92.6%	81
	Manik Khila	218	7	4.1%	165	95.9%	172	13	7.3%	166	92.7%	179
	Moazzampur	58	0	.0%	53	100.0%	53	21	38.2%	34	61.8%	55
	Nouagaon	59	4	5.1%	74	94.9%	78	36	38.3%	58	61.7%	94
	Patabuka	311	3	3.2%	92	96.8%	95	31	31.6%	67	68.4%	98
	Ramshingapur	118	5	5.2%	91	94.8%	96	29	28.4%	73	71.6%	102
	Santospur	60	4	6.1%	62	93.9%	66	24	32.9%	49	67.1%	73
	Shibpur	24	0	.0%	28	100.0%	28	13	37.1%	22	62.9%	35
	Utiargaon	53	3	4.4%	65	95.6%	68	27	32.9%	55	67.1%	82
	Vandar Chapar	36	0	.0%	29	100.0%	29	6	20.0%	24	80.0%	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1928</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>1371</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>1498</b>
Uttar Bangshikunda	Antarpur	71	1	1.4%	68	98.6%	69	15	20.0%	60	80.0%	75
	Bakatala	254	3	2.8%	106	97.2%	109	21	18.1%	95	81.9%	116
	Bangalvita	118	1	1.3%	74	98.7%	75	30	37.5%	50	62.5%	80
	Bholaganj	65	0	.0%	28	100.0%	28	0	.0%	32	100.0%	32
	Golappur	96	7	5.1%	131	94.9%	138	78	47.0%	88	53.0%	166
	Golgaon	125	2	3.1%	62	96.9%	64	22	33.8%	43	66.2%	65
	Isamari	95	1	3.2%	30	96.8%	31	4	12.5%	28	87.5%	32
	Kartikpur	352	1	1.0%	104	99.0%	105	23	20.2%	91	79.8%	114
	Majhersara	118	8	10.1%	71	89.9%	79	22	25.0%	66	75.0%	88
	Nababpur	86	0	.0%	59	100.0%	59	4	6.5%	58	93.5%	62
Rajendrapur	40	0	.0%	33	100.0%	33	3	8.6%	32	91.4%	35	

Union	Village	Census HH	Household Coverage by April 2011					Membership by April 2011					
			Female Headed HH		Male Headed HH		Total	Female		Male		Total	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	
	Rampur	136	1	2.0%	49	98.0%	50	4	7.7%	48	92.3%	52	
	Rupnagar	431	2	1.0%	208	99.0%	210	10	4.4%	216	95.6%	226	
	Southpara	70	2	2.9%	68	97.1%	70	6	8.6%	64	91.4%	70	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1091</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>1213</b>	
Uttar Sreepur	Bhoraghat	84	3	5.7%	50	94.3%	53	16	29.6%	38	70.4%	54	
	Binodpur	85	0	.0%	64	100.0%	64	7	10.0%	63	90.0%	70	
	Birendranagar	272	1	1.8%	54	98.2%	55	4	6.9%	54	93.1%	58	
	Chiragaon	67	0	.0%	44	100.0%	44	6	12.2%	43	87.8%	49	
	Golabari	29	2	5.6%	34	94.4%	36	15	28.3%	38	71.7%	53	
	Indrapur	134	1	.9%	108	99.1%	109	11	9.6%	103	90.4%	114	
	Jamalpur	116	2	3.1%	62	96.9%	64	27	39.7%	41	60.3%	68	
	Joipur	52	2	2.9%	67	97.1%	69	13	16.0%	68	84.0%	81	
	Kamalpur	34	0	.0%	24	100.0%	24	6	19.4%	25	80.6%	31	
	Kamonapara	42	2	5.3%	36	94.7%	38	31	66.0%	16	34.0%	47	
	Mandiata	155	2	1.8%	108	98.2%	110	21	15.7%	113	84.3%	134	
	Modonpur	45	1	2.8%	35	97.2%	36	15	38.5%	24	61.5%	39	
	Moihiajuri	46	0	.0%	38	100.0%	38	11	20.8%	42	79.2%	53	
	Mujrai	44	0	.0%	48	100.0%	48	24	32.9%	49	67.1%	73	
	Nobabpur	59	0	.0%	37	100.0%	37	4	8.7%	42	91.3%	46	
	Paniakhali	49	0	.0%	23	100.0%	23	1	3.6%	27	96.4%	28	
	Ratanpur	250	1	1.4%	72	98.6%	73	23	26.4%	64	73.6%	87	
	Silani Tahirpur	98	0	.0%	77	100.0%	77	9	11.4%	70	88.6%	79	
	Teroghar	48	1	3.2%	30	96.8%	31	22	66.7%	11	33.3%	33	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1709</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>1197</b>	
	<b>TH Total</b>	<b>8240</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4696</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>4803</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>4285</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>5332</b>	

**Table 2.1.4: Cumulative progress by 30 April 2011 in HH coverage and membership**

Union	VCC	Census HH	Cumulative status by April 2011											
			HH Coverage						Membership					
			Male Headed	Female Headed	Total HH	% of Male Headed	% of Female Headed	HH Coverage/ Union	Male	Female	Total Member	% of Male	% of Female	Member/ Union
US	19	1709	941	41	982	96	4	57	912	246	1158	79	21	23
DS	20	1928	1121	70	1191	94	6	62	1110	217	1327	84	16	27
UB	14	2057	986	27	1013	97	3	49	946	189	1135	83	17	23
DB	20	2546	1125	39	1164	97	3	46	1134	200	1334	85	15	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8240</b>	<b>4173</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>4350</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4102</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>4954</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.1.5: Profession wise membership distribution by 30 April 2011**

Union	Profession Category	Profession wise membership by Apr'11				
		Female		Male		Total
		Count	%	Count	%	Count
Dakshin Bangshikunda	Agriculture	51	17.4%	242	82.6%	293
	Fishing	8	2.1%	378	97.9%	386
	Handicrafts	11	100.0%	0	.0%	11
	Livestock	26	66.7%	13	33.3%	39
	Small Business	73	68.9%	33	31.1%	106
	Yet not chosen	65	11.0%	524	89.0%	589
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>1424</b>
Dakshin Sreepur	Agriculture	89	34.0%	173	66.0%	262
	Fishing	0	.0%	327	100.0%	327
	Handicrafts	17	94.4%	1	5.6%	18
	Livestock	22	45.8%	26	54.2%	48

Union	Profession Category	Profession wise membership by Apr'11				
		Female		Male		Total
		Count	%	Count	%	Count
	Small Business	83	97.6%	2	2.4%	85
	Yet not chosen	94	12.4%	664	87.6%	758
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>1498</b>
Uttar Bangshikunda	Agriculture	12	5.8%	196	94.2%	208
	Fishing	2	.9%	219	99.1%	221
	Handicrafts	36	94.7%	2	5.3%	38
	Livestock	66	53.7%	57	46.3%	123
	Small Business	71	91.0%	7	9.0%	78
	Yet not chosen	55	10.1%	490	89.9%	545
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>1213</b>
Uttar Sreepur	Agriculture	69	33.5%	137	66.5%	206
	Fishing	3	.6%	460	99.4%	463
	Handicrafts	36	97.3%	1	2.7%	37
	Livestock	12	38.7%	19	61.3%	31
	Small Business	52	74.3%	18	25.7%	70
	Yet not chosen	94	24.1%	296	75.9%	390
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>1197</b>
Total TH	Agriculture	221	22.8%	748	77.2%	969
	Fishing	13	.9%	1384	99.1%	1397
	Handicrafts	100	96.2%	4	3.8%	104
	Livestock	126	52.3%	115	47.7%	241
	Small Business	279	82.3%	60	17.7%	339
	Yet not chosen	308	13.5%	1974	86.5%	2282
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>4285</b>	<b>80.4%</b>	<b>5332</b>

**Table 2.1.6: Showing progress in management and leadership**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
1	No of CCC Meetings (executive)	4	8	32	300%	700%	32
2	No of CCC Meetings (general)	4	8	22	175%	450%	22
3	No of UCC meetings (executive)	36	60	141	135%	292%	141
4	No of UCC meetings (General)	5	22	56	155%	1020%	56
5	No of VCC monthly meetings	41	336	952	183%	2222%	952
6	No of VCC weekly meetings	1,780	4,163	0,098	143%	467%	10,098

**Table 2.1.7: Comparative status of community leaders at different tires**

Tire	Commi ttee	Total nos. of committees			Total nos. of elected leaders			No of elected Male leaders			No of elected Female leaders			Representation % of Female leaders		
		by Apr' 09	by Apr' 10	by Apr' 11	by Apr' 09	by Apr' 10	by Apr' 11	by Apr' 09	by Apr' 10	by Apr' 11	by Apr' 09	by Apr' 10	by Apr' 11	by Apr' 09	by Apr' 10	by Apr' 11
Village	EC	47	73	64	235	295	423	190	293	320	45	72	103	19	24	24
Union	EC	4	4	4	36	36	34	35	28	25	1	8	9	3	22	26
	GB	4	4	4	276	405	423	231	293	320	45	72	103	16	18	24
Central	EC	9	9	1	9	9	9	9	6	6	0	2	3	0	22	33
	GB	9	9	1	37	37	34	36	27	25	1	8	9	3	22	26

**Table 2.1.8: Showing capacity building and awareness campaign initiatives**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
1	Leadership training (person-days)	36	108	390	261%	983%	390
2	% of female participation in leadership training	3	17	20	17%	603%	20
3	No of awareness campaign on fish harvest management	1	4	8	100%	700%	8



SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
4	Professional members gatherings	1	2	17	750%	1600%	17

**Table 2.1.9: Showing 3 steps agriculture training for alternative income**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
<b>1</b>	<b>Person-days training on Agriculture</b>						
1.1	1 <sup>st</sup> step	0	274	328	20%	-	328
1.2	2 <sup>nd</sup> step	0	216	216	0%	-	216
1.3	3 <sup>rd</sup> step	0	179	179	0%	-	179

**Table 2.1.10: Showing family level survey sheet for 'Model Village'**

সকলের নাম:

সকলকে:

পরিবার প্রধানের নাম:

গ্রাম:

পরিবারের বিবরণ	সংখ্যা			১ম জনের পেশা (কোড)	২য় জনের পেশা (কোড)	৩য় জনের পেশা (কোড)	৪র্থ জনের পেশা (কোড)
	বিবাহিত	অবিবাহিত	মোট				
পুরুষ							
নয়ন ৫০ এর উর্ধ্বে							
নয়ন ২৫-৪৯							
নয়ন ১৮-২৪							
কিশোর (বয়স ১২-১৭)							
শিশু (বয়স ০৬-১১)							
শিশু (বয়স ০-৫)							
নারী							
নয়ন ৫০ এর উর্ধ্বে							
নয়ন ২৫-৪৯							
নয়ন ১৮-২৪							
কিশোরী (বয়স ১২-১৭)							
শিশু (বয়স ০৬-১১)							
শিশু (বয়স ০-৫)							
মোট সদস্য সংখ্যা							

সাপ্তাহিক কাম এর বিবরণ:

দৈনিক খাবার খরচ	০
সাপ্তাহিক খাবার খরচ	০
জামা কাপড়	
চিকিৎসা খরচ	
প্রবাসন ও পরিষ্কার পরিচ্ছন্নতা	
শিক্ষা খরচ	
বাড়ি-ঘর মেরামত	
বিলাস/উৎসব/ঈদ/পূজা ইত্যাদি	
স্বাস্থ্যকর ও যোগাযোগ	
মেহমান/স্বাগত	
সর্বমোট সাপ্তাহিক ব্যয়	০
পড়ু মাসিক ব্যয়	০

বাৎসরিক আয় এর বিবরণ:	টাকা
ধান চাষ	
শাক-সব্জি	
ব্যবসা	
চাকুরি	
মাহে ধরা ও বিক্রয়	
হস্তশিল্প	
হান-মুরগী	
পণ্ড-সম্পদ	
শ্রম বিক্রয়	
মোট বাৎসরিক আয়	০
গড় দৈনিক আয়	০

গড় বাৎসরিক উদ্বৃত্ত আয়ের পরিমাণ	০
গড় বাৎসরিক ঘাটতি আয়ের পরিমাণ	

বর্তমান দায়-ফেনার পরিমাণ	আত্মীয়	এনজিও	মহাঅন	ব্যাংক	মোট
ঋণের পরিমাণ					০
কর্তৃ/হাওলাত এর পরিমাণ					০
অনি বন্ধক এর পরিমাণ					০
মোট	০	০	০	০	০

পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা	বর্তমান অবস্থা	১ম বছর	২য় বছর	৩য় বছর	৪র্থ বছর	৫ম বছর	মোট
পেশা পছন্দের পরিকল্পনা							০
কৃষি (ধান ও সব্জি চাষ)		১					১
ফুল্ল ব্যবসা			১				১
পণ্ড-সম্পদ				২			২
হস্তশিল্প							০
মোট	০	১	১	২	০	০	৪

আয় পরিকল্পনা	বর্তমান অবস্থা	১ম বছর	২য় বছর	৩য় বছর	৪র্থ বছর	৫ম বছর	মোট
কৃষি	০						
শাক-সব্জি	০						
ব্যবসা	০						
চাকুরি	০						
মাহে ধরা ও বিক্রয়	০						
হস্তশিল্প	০						
হান-মুরগী	০						
পণ্ড-সম্পদ	০						
শ্রম বিক্রয়	০						
মোট বাৎসরিক আয়	০	০	০	০	০	০	০
গড় দৈনিক আয়	০	০	০	০	০	০	০

গড় বাৎসরিক উদ্বৃত্ত আয়ের পরিমাণ	
গড় বাৎসরিক ঘাটতি আয়ের পরিমাণ	

ঋণ পরিকল্পনা	বর্তমান অবস্থা	১ম বছর	২য় বছর	৩য় বছর	৪র্থ বছর	৫ম বছর	মোট
কৃষি							০
ফুল্ল ব্যবসা							০
পণ্ড-সম্পদ							০
হস্তশিল্প							০
মোট	০	০	০	০	০	০	০

**Table 2.1.11: Showing progress in accumulation of social capital under SCM**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr' 09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
1	Total no of members received financial assistance	676	2,142	3,386	58%	401%	3,386
2	% of female members received financial assistance	14%	15%	17%	2%	3%	17%
3	Collection of admission fee (in BDT)	60,500	89,920	105,860	17.73%	75%	105,860
4	Collection of Subscription (in BDT)	221,662	514,382	827,151	60.80%	273%	827,151
5	Collection of Savings (in BDT)	1,259,587	2,746,079	4,247,039	54.66%	237%	4,247,039
6	Collection of Principal (in BDT)	874,975	3,705,225	8,417,595	127.18%	862%	8,417,595
7	Collection of Interest (in BDT)	13,275	227,325	862,848	279.57%	6400%	862,848
8	Collection of Service charge (in BDT)	41,262	72,308	92,764	28.29%	125%	92,764
9	Collection of Insurance premium (in BDT)	21,160	69,320	125,370	80.86%	492%	125,370
10	<b>Total Collection</b>	2,492,421	7,424,559	14,678,627	97.70%	489%	14,678,627
11	Average capital accumulation per member	524	757	990	30.80%	89%	990
12	Average savings per member	417	607	797	31.32%	91%	797
13	Accumulation of average social capital per VCC (Excluding profit)	32,979	46,886	72,230	54.05%	119%	72,230

**Table 2.1.12: Showing status of underprivileged**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09-Apr'10	Progress during May'10-Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
1	Utilization of CCC fund (in BDT)	0	155,000	1,320,000	752%	-	1,320,000
2	No of underprivileged HHs received membership	2006	2,728	3,305	21%	65%	3,305
3	No of members from underprivileged HHs	2252	3,166	3,744	18%	66%	3,744
4	No of female members from underprivileged HHs	325	483	732	51%	126%	731

**Table 2.1.13: Showing list of underprivileged members status by sex and UPV occupation**

Union	Village	Underprivileged Membership by occupation by Apr'11														
		Fisher		Labour		Landless		Marginal		Small Business		Total				
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	%	Male	%	Total
DB	Amanipur	1	9	0	0	6	5	6	14	0	1	13	31.0%	29	69.0%	42
	Bangshikunda	0	18	0	0	3	15	5	17	0	2	8	13.3%	52	86.7%	60
	Basaura	0	5	0	1	0	9	1	4	3	6	4	13.8%	25	86.2%	29
	Birsinghapara	5	13	0	2	1	7	1	9	0	2	7	17.5%	33	82.5%	40
	Datiapara	1	23	0	5	1	11	3	17	0	1	5	8.1%	57	91.9%	62
	Ghashi	0	0	0	1	0	3	14	22	5	7	19	36.5%	33	63.5%	52
	Hatpatol	14	43	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	17	26.2%	48	73.8%	65
	Jaipur	3	33	1	4	0	1	1	3	2	4	7	13.5%	45	86.5%	52
	Kakarhati	4	23	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	22.0%	32	78.0%	41
	Kauhani	2	65	0	2	2	8	0	19	0	1	4	4.0%	95	96.0%	99
	Khidirpur	0	0	0	1	2	11	2	14	0	3	4	12.1%	29	87.9%	33
	Makardi	0	4	0	0	4	12	0	6	0	0	4	15.4%	22	84.6%	26
	Nauagaon	0	20	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	0.0%	31	100.0%	31
	Nischintapur	6	24	1	5	1	2	1	7	2	2	11	21.6%	40	78.4%	51
	Noyaband	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	0	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9
	Rangchi	0	2	0	3	5	41	5	37	0	2	10	10.5%	85	89.5%	95
	Sanua	1	22	0	0	2	3	11	34	1	2	15	19.7%	61	80.3%	76
Satur	1	7	1	6	1	3	5	5	0	5	8	23.5%	26	76.5%	34	

Union	Village	Underprivileged Membership by occupation by Apr'11															
		Fisher		Labour		Landless		Marginal		Small Business		Total					
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	%	Male	%	Total	
	Shishua	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	0	1	5	26.3%	14	73.7%	19	
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>83.1%</b>	<b>916</b>	
DS	Bhabanipur	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	0	3	3	21.4%	11	78.6%	14	
	Bolaikandi	2	9	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	8	28.6%	20	71.4%	28	
	Dumal	1	22	1	3	3	22	8	17	1	9	14	16.1%	73	83.9%	87	
	Gorergaon	0	2	1	1	2	4	2	2	0	0	5	35.7%	9	64.3%	14	
	Hukumpur	3	17	0	1	3	18	1	17	1	0	8	13.1%	53	86.9%	61	
	Jangail	0	3	3	12	1	1	0	7	1	1	5	17.2%	24	82.8%	29	
	Jibonpur	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	5	33.3%	10	66.7%	15	
	Joyasree	0	3	0	2	10	26	2	16	0	0	12	20.3%	47	79.7%	59	
	Kakarhati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	
	Keshtopur	0	36	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0.0%	40	100.0%	40	
	Lamagaon	1	114	1	4	1	10	2	18	1	8	6	3.8%	154	96.3%	160	
	Mahmoodpur	0	32	0	0	1	6	1	10	0	1	2	3.9%	49	96.1%	51	
	Manik Khila	2	53	0	6	6	37	1	32	0	2	9	6.5%	130	93.5%	139	
	Moazzampur	0	0	0	1	11	13	5	4	0	1	16	45.7%	19	54.3%	35	
	Nouagaon	0	0	1	3	7	10	24	36	0	0	32	39.5%	49	60.5%	81	
	Patabuka	7	24	0	1	5	6	9	7	2	6	23	34.3%	44	65.7%	67	
	Ramshingapur	0	4	1	2	7	19	5	15	3	2	16	27.6%	42	72.4%	58	
	Santospur	5	16	1	2	4	6	6	9	0	0	16	32.7%	33	67.3%	49	
	Shibpur	0	6	0	0	7	6	3	2	0	0	10	41.7%	14	58.3%	24	
	Utiargaon	0	0	1	6	2	8	11	24	0	2	14	25.9%	40	74.1%	54	
Vandar Chapar	0	0	0	0	3	18	0	0	0	0	3	14.3%	18	85.7%	21		
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>1087</b>	
UB	Antarapur	2	8	1	2	2	22	2	10	2	6	9	15.8%	48	84.2%	57	
	Bakatala	1	6	0	3	11	38	3	18	2	2	17	20.2%	67	79.8%	84	
	Bangalvita	0	0	0	1	17	29	4	7	1	0	22	37.3%	37	62.7%	59	
	Bholaganj	0	1	0	6	0	11	0	5	0	4	0	0.0%	27	100.0%	27	
	Golappur	2	4	4	6	34	31	17	29	2	0	59	45.7%	70	54.3%	129	
	Golgaon	0	2	0	0	13	12	6	9	0	5	19	40.4%	28	59.6%	47	
	Isamari	0	0	1	0	1	12	0	8	0	1	2	8.7%	21	91.3%	23	
	Kartikpur	0	1	2	5	3	15	5	34	2	4	12	16.9%	59	83.1%	71	
	Majhersara	3	16	0	2	1	1	4	16	0	0	8	18.6%	35	81.4%	43	
	Nababpur	0	1	0	0	2	21	0	12	1	3	3	7.5%	37	92.5%	40	
	Rajendrapur	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	16	0	0	1	4.3%	22	95.7%	23	
	Rampur	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	19	1	2	3	7.9%	35	92.1%	38	
	Rupnagar	3	113	0	16	2	18	2	14	2	8	9	5.1%	169	94.9%	178	
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>819</b>
US	Bhoraghat	2	9	0	1	3	6	8	20	1	1	14	27.5%	37	72.5%	51	
	Binodpur	5	52	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	8.1%	57	91.9%	62	
	Birendranagar	0	3	0	7	3	6	0	13	0	7	3	7.7%	36	92.3%	39	
	Chiragaon	0	1	0	3	1	16	3	14	1	0	5	12.8%	34	87.2%	39	

Union	Village	Underprivileged Membership by occupation by Apr'11														
		Fisher		Labour		Landless		Marginal		Small Business		Total				
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	%	Male	%	Total
	Golabari	13	29	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	13	28.3%	33	71.7%	46
	Indrapur	3	31	0	0	3	15	3	38	1	0	10	10.6%	84	89.4%	94
	Jamalpur	0	1	3	3	9	9	10	9	1	7	23	44.2%	29	55.8%	52
	Joipur	7	48	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	2	11	16.7%	55	83.3%	66
	Kamalpur	0	2	2	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	13.3%	13	86.7%	15
	Kamonapara	0	0	7	3	2	2	9	4	3	3	21	63.6%	12	36.4%	33
	Mandiata	4	53	2	3	3	11	4	6	4	8	17	17.3%	81	82.7%	98
	Moihiajuri	1	3	2	8	5	14	1	9	1	5	10	20.4%	39	79.6%	49
	Mujrai	24	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	34.3%	46	65.7%	70
	Nobabpur	1	4	0	3	0	3	0	26	0	1	1	2.6%	37	97.4%	38
	Paniakhali	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	8
	Ratanpur	2	18	2	1	5	7	7	18	5	5	21	30.0%	49	70.0%	70
	Silani Tahirpur	5	51	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	8	12.3%	57	87.7%	65
	Teroghar	11	10	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	17	63.0%	10	37.0%	27
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>922</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>3012</b>	<b>80.4%</b>	<b>3744</b>

Note: F=Female; M=Male; DB=Dakshin Bangshikunda; UB=Uttar Bangshikunda;  
DS=Dakshin Sreepur; US=Uttar Sreepur.

**Table 2.1.14: Showing financial assistance to underprivileged members by villages**

Union	UPV Occupation Category	Financial Assistance to underprivileged member							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Total (BDT)	%	Count	Total (BDT)	%	Count	Total (BDT)
Dakshin Bangshikunda	Labour	-	-	.0%	19	74000	100.0%	19	74000
	Fisher	26	97000	12.0%	190	656000	88.0%	216	753000
	Landless	19	76000	17.3%	91	304000	82.7%	110	380000
	Marginal	40	152000	19.3%	167	560000	80.7%	207	712000
	Small Business	9	29000	20.0%	36	123000	80.0%	45	152000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>354000</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1717000</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2071000</b>
Dakshin Sreepur	Labour	-	-	.0%	27	104000	100.0%	27	104000
	Fisher	17	59000	7.0%	226	740000	93.0%	243	799000
	Landless	51	219000	25.6%	148	516000	74.4%	199	735000
	Marginal	41	158000	22.7%	140	550000	77.3%	181	708000
	Small Business	8	36000	18.6%	35	138000	81.4%	43	174000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>472000</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>2048000</b>	<b>83.1%</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>2520000</b>
Uttar Bangshikunda	Labour	2	8000	4.7%	41	201000	95.3%	43	209000
	Fisher	10	38000	12.3%	71	253000	87.7%	81	291000
	Landless	41	154000	17.5%	193	686000	82.5%	234	840000

Union	UPV Occupation Category	Financial Assistance to underprivileged member							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Total (BDT)	%	Count	Total (BDT)	%	Count	Total (BDT)
	Marginal	20	77000	11.8%	150	524000	88.2%	170	601000
	Small Business	6	46000	14.6%	35	133000	85.4%	41	179000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>323000</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1797000</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>2120000</b>
Uttar Sreepur	Labour	21	75000	47.7%	23	80000	52.3%	44	155000
	Fisher	42	140000	12.3%	299	1028000	87.7%	341	1168000
	Landless	28	91000	27.5%	74	251000	72.5%	102	342000
	Marginal	45	158000	23.3%	148	517000	76.7%	193	675000
	Small Business	22	71000	44.9%	27	86000	55.1%	49	157000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>535000</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>1962000</b>	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>2497000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1684000</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>7524000</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	<b>2588</b>	<b>9208000</b>	

**Table 2.1.15: Showing best small business livelihoods of TH**

Small business category	Avg. Profit/day	Min. Profit/day	Max. Profit/day	Ranking (based on Avg. Profit/day)
Fishing gear purchase	1035.00	85.00	2487.00	1
Rice Business	906.00	180.00	1680.00	2
Fishing boat purchase	755.00	725.00	785.00	3
Tea stall	554.78	255.00	1143.00	4
Hawker	385.38	30.00	963.00	5
Fish Business	281.88	50.00	795.00	6
Dry fish (shutki) Business	182.00	182.00	182.00	7
Sweet shop	163.50	94.00	233.00	8
Beetle leave and nut Business	126.05	77.10	175.00	9
Grocer's Shop	119.10	8.00	500.00	10
Medicine shop	69.04	6.20	119.00	11
Fuel Business	62.93	7.78	140.00	12
Transportation by boat	60.00	60.00	60.00	13
Milk Business	50.00	50.00	50.00	14
Bamboo Business	33.00	33.00	33.00	15
Sweet potato business	21.00	21.00	21.00	16
Cloth business	7.40	7.40	7.40	17



**Table 2.1.16: Showing best small business livelihoods of unions**

**Dakshin Bangshikunda**

Small business category	Avg. Profit/day	Min. Profit/day	Max. Profit/day	Ranking (based on Avg. Profit/day)
Tea stall	286.50	255.00	318.00	1
Beetle leave and nut Business	175.00	175.00	175.00	2
Fish Business	155.00	110.00	200.00	3
Grocer's Shop	115.45	25.00	393.75	4
Medicine shop	51.00	51.00	51.00	5
Sweet potato business	21.00	21.00	21.00	6
Cloth business	7.40	7.40	7.40	7

**Dakshin Sreepur**

Small business category	Avg. Profit/day	Min. Profit/day	Max. Profit/day	Ranking (based on Avg. Profit/day)
Rice Business	1269.00	858.00	1680.00	1
Tea stall	753.00	400.00	1143.00	2
Hawker	385.38	30.00	963.00	3
Sweet shop	163.50	94.00	233.00	4
Beetle leave and nut Business	77.10	77.10	77.10	5
Fuel Business	62.93	7.78	140.00	6
Grocer's Shop	46.80	13.40	72.00	7

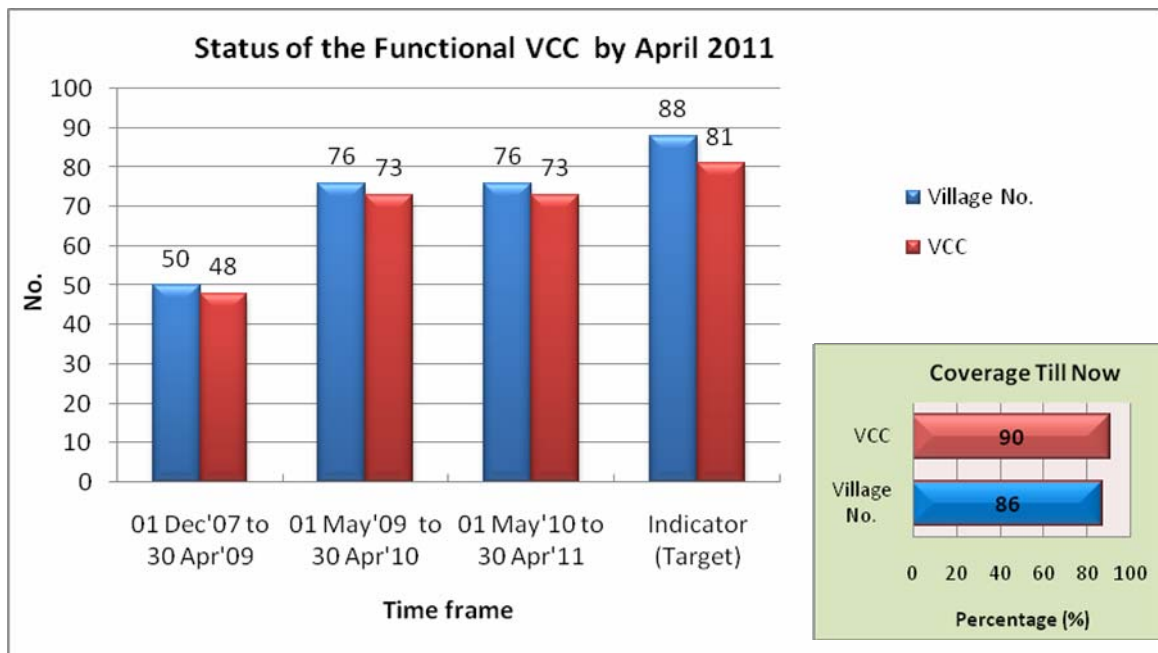
**Uttar Bangshikunda**

Small business category	Avg. Profit/day	Min. Profit/day	Max. Profit/day	Ranking (based on Avg. Profit/day)
Tea stall	327.50	255.00	400.00	1
Dry fish (shutki) Business	182.00	182.00	182.00	2
Rice Business	180.00	180.00	180.00	3
Fish Business	150.00	150.00	150.00	4
Grocer's Shop	102.19	8.00	500.00	5
Medicine shop	73.55	6.20	119.00	6
Milk Business	50.00	50.00	50.00	7
Bamboo Business	33.00	33.00	33.00	8

**Uttar Sreepur**

Small business category	Avg. Profit/day	Min. Profit/day	Max. Profit/day	Ranking (based on Avg. Profit/day)
Fishing gear purchase	1035.00	85.00	2487.00	1
Fishing boat purchase	755.00	725.00	785.00	2
Fish Business	359.00	50.00	795.00	3
Grocer's Shop	148.86	31.00	332.00	4
Transportation by boat	60.00	60.00	60.00	5

**Figure 2.1.1: Status of functional VCC**



**Photo 2.1.1: Exposure visit photographs**





Diagram 2.1.1: Showing steps of 'Model Village' process

মডেল গ্রাম তৈরির কর্মকৌশল

মডেল গ্রাম তৈরির ধাপসমূহ ও কাজের বিবরণঃ মোট ধাপ ৫টি।

ক্র#	ধাপ	কাজ	উপকরণ	সপ্তাহ	দিন	দায়িত্ব
১.	ধাপ-০ (শূন্য)	১. গ্রাম স্থাপনাগাদ করা। ২. ৩০ এপ্রিল ২০১১ পর্যন্ত পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র ডাটাবেজের সাথে সকল সদস্যের পাস বই, সি.এফ রেজিস্ট্রার ও লেনদেন সিট এর হিসাব নিকাশ মিলানো ও প্রয়োজনীয় সংশোধন করা। ৩. ৩০ জুন ২০১০ পর্যন্ত সকল সদস্যের হিসাব নিকাশ সি.এফ রেজিস্ট্রার ও ডাটাবেজের সাথে মিলানো।	১. পি.এস.এম.ইউ ডাটাবেজ। ২. ৭টি সি.এফ রেজিস্ট্রার। ৩. লেনদেন সিট। ৪. সদস্য পাস বই। ৫. সিল। ৬. লাগ কাগির কলম।	মডেল গ্রাম কার্যক্রম শুরু পূর্বে।	মডেল গ্রাম কার্যক্রম শুরু পূর্বে।	১. সি.এফ পাস বই এর সাথে সি.এফ রেজিস্ট্রার, লেনদেন সিট ও ডাটাবেজ মিলানো। ২. এফ.এফ পাসবই, রেজিস্ট্রার ও লেনদেন সিট চেক করে সিল ও সই দেবেন। ৩. সুপারভাইজর উক্ত গ্রামের রিপোর্ট পিসির সহসহ পি.এস.এম.ইউ তে পাঠাবেন।
২.	ধাপ-০১ (এক)	১. মডেল গ্রাম হিসাবে নির্বাচিত গ্রামের নেতাদের সহযোগিতায় সকল সদস্যের উপস্থিতিতে মডেল গ্রাম কার্যক্রম সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা করা ও উদ্বুদ্ধ করা। ২. গ্রামের যে সকল পরিবার এখনও সদস্যপদ গ্রহণ করেনি তাদেরকে প্রস্তুতি সভার দাওয়াত দেয়ার জন্য নেতা ও সদস্যদের দায়িত্ব দেয়া। ৩. কার্যক্রম শুরুর জন্য পি.আর.এম.পি ক্যালেন্ডার অনুযায়ী প্রস্তুতি সভার দিন ধার্য করা। ৪. প্রস্তুতি সভার নোটিশ দেয়া।	১. গ্রামের হিসাব-নিকাশ প্রতিবেদন। ২. ভিলেজ প্রোফাইল। ৩. গ্রামের আর্থিক সহায়তার প্রতিবেদন। ৪. গ্রাম কমিটির মাসিক সভার রেজুলেশন বই। ৫. গ্রাম কমিটির মাসিক সভার নোটিশ বই।	১ম সপ্তাহ	১ম দিন	১. পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র ২ জন কর্মকর্তা গ্রামে উপস্থিত হয়ে মডেল গ্রাম কার্যক্রম সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা ও উদ্বুদ্ধ করবেন। ২. সুপারভাইজর, এফ.এফ ও পি.সি উক্ত উদ্বুদ্ধকরণ সভার উপস্থিত থেকে পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র কর্মকর্তাদের কে সহযোগিতা করবেন।
৩.	ধাপ-০২ (দুই)	১. প্রস্তুতি সভা আয়োজন করা। ২. সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশাসনিক ও পেশার নেতৃবৃন্দের মাধ্যমে নিম্নোক্ত কাজ সম্পন্ন করা। ○ বিগত মাসের প্রতিবেদন তৈরি। ○ আগামী মাসের পরিকল্পনা তৈরি। ○ ভিলেজ প্রোফাইল আপডেট করা। ○ সদস্যদের পেশা পছন্দ আবেদনপত্র পূরণ করা।	১. ভিলেজ প্রোফাইল। ৬. গ্রাম কমিটির মাসিক সভার রেজুলেশন বই। ২. গ্রাম কমিটির মাসিক সভার নোটিশ বই। ৩. সি.এফ রেজিস্ট্রার। ৪. লেনদেন সিট। ৫. সদস্যদের পাস বই।	১ম সপ্তাহ	২য় দিন	১. পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র ২ জন কর্মকর্তা সামগ্রিক কার্যক্রম তদারকি করবেন। ২. সি.এফ প্রস্তুতি সভার নিয়ম অনুযায়ী তার কাজ করবেন। ৩. এফ.এফ ও সুপারভাইজর প্রস্তুতি সভার নিয়ম অনুযায়ী তার কাজ করবেন।

ক্র#	ধাপ	কাজ	উপকরণ	সপ্তাহ	দিন	দায়িত্ব
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ আগ্রহী নতুন সদস্যদের ভর্তিফরম, ছবি, ভোটার পরিচয়পত্রের অনুলিপি ও পেশা পছন্দ আবেদনপত্র পূরণ।</li> <li>◦ আর্থিক সহায়তার আবেদনপত্র পূরণ।</li> <li>◦ উক্ত সপ্তাহের সঞ্চয় ও কিম্বিডিগ্রহা।</li> <li>◦ রেজুলেশন লিখা।</li> </ul> <p>৩. পিআরএমপি তারিখ নির্ধারণ।        ৪. মাসিক সভার নোটিশ দেওয়া।        ৫. ভোটার লিষ্ট তৈরি।        ৬. গাছের চারা রোপনের জন্য আগ্রহী সদস্য নির্বাচন করা।        ৭. ৫বছর মেয়াদী পরিবারভিত্তিক বিকল্প আয় পরিকল্পনা তৈরির জন্য ২টি পরিবার নির্বাচন করা।        ৮. নির্বাচন কঠিশন গঠন।        ৯. মাসিক সভার দিন উপস্থিতির জন্য গন্যমান্য ব্যক্তিবর্গের তালিকা তৈরি ও নেতাদের মাধ্যমে আমন্ত্রণ দেবার ব্যবস্থা করা।</p>	<p>৬. ব্রাউন পেপার ও মার্কার।        ৭. পেশা পছন্দ আবেদনপত্র।        ৮. সদস্য ভর্তিফরম।        ৯. ঋন আবেদনপত্র।        ১০. স্পেশাল আইজিএ'র ম্যানুয়াল, আবেদনপত্র, যাচাই ফরম, চুক্তিপত্র, ইত্যাদি।        ১১. গঠনতন্ত্র।</p>			৪. পিসি পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র কর্মকর্তাদেরকে সহযোগিতা করবেন।
৪.	ধাপ-০৩ (তিন)	<p>১. ২টি পরিবারের ৫বছর মেয়াদী পরিবারভিত্তিক বিকল্প আয় পরিকল্পনা তৈরি।        ২. পিআরএমপি পরিচালনা।</p>	<p>১. ৫বছর মেয়াদী পরিবারভিত্তিক বিকল্প আয় পরিকল্পনা করার জরিপ ফরম।        ২. পিআরএমপি পরিচালনা করার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ সমূহ (ম্যানুয়াল, ক্যালেন্ডার, পোস্টার, ব্যানার, ইত্যাদি)।</p>	২য় সপ্তাহ	৩য় দিন	<p>১. পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র ২ জন কর্মকর্তা ৫বছর মেয়াদী পরিবারভিত্তিক বিকল্প আয় পরিকল্পনা করার জরিপ ফরম পূরণ করবেন।        ২. পিআরএমপি সুপারভাইজর পিআরএমপি পরিচালনা ও রিপোর্ট তৈরি করবেন।        ৩. পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র ১ জন কর্মকর্তা কর্তৃক বিশেষ এআইজির আবেদনপত্রসমূহ যাচাই।</p>
৫.	ধাপ-০৪ (চার)	<p>১. মাসিক সভা আয়োজন করা।</p>	<p>১. ভিলেজ প্রোফাইল।</p>	২য় সপ্তাহ	৪র্থ দিন	<p>১. পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র ২ জন</p>



ক্র#	ধাপ	কাজ	উপকরণ	সপ্তাহ	দিন	দায়িত্ব
		<p>২. সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশাসনিক ও পেশার নেতৃবৃন্দের মাধ্যমে নিম্নোক্ত কাজ সম্পন্ন করা।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ বিগত মাসের প্রতিবেদন উপস্থাপন।</li> <li>◦ আগামী মাসের পরিকল্পনা তৈরি।</li> <li>◦ সদস্যদের পেশা পছন্দ আবেদনপত্র ইউনিয়ন কমিটির অনুমোদের জন্য সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ।</li> <li>◦ আগ্রহী নতুন সদস্যদের আবেদন ইউনিয়ন কমিটির অনুমোদের জন্য সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ।</li> <li>◦ আর্থিক সহায়তার আবেদনপত্র ইউনিয়ন কমিটির অনুমোদের জন্য সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ।</li> <li>◦ উক্ত সপ্তাহের সঞ্চয় ও কিস্তি গ্রহণ।</li> <li>◦ রেজুলেশন লিখা।</li> </ul> <p>৩. নির্বাচন অনুষ্ঠান।</p> <p>৪. সঞ্চয়ের বিপরীতে ৬% মুনাফা বিতরণ ও সদস্যদের পাস বইয়ে উঠানো।</p> <p>৫. নির্বাচিত সদস্যদের মধ্যে গাছের চারা বিতরণ।</p> <p>৬. ইউনিয়ন কমিটির নেতৃবৃন্দ কে পরবর্তী সাপ্তাহিক সভার বিশেষ এআইজি বিতরণের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ।</p>	<p>২. গ্রাম কমিটির মাসিক সভার রেজুলেশন বই।</p> <p>৩. গ্রাম কমিটির মাসিক সভার নোটিশ বই।</p> <p>৪. সি.এফ রেজিস্ট্রার।</p> <p>৫. শেনদেন সিট।</p> <p>৬. সদস্যদের পাস বই।</p> <p>৭. ব্রাউন পেপার ও মার্কার।</p> <p>৮. গঠনতন্ত্র।</p> <p>৯. সঞ্চয়ের বিপরীতে ৬% মুনাফা বিতরণের জন্য পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র হিসাবপত্র।</p> <p>১০. গাছের চারা বিতরণের জন্য নির্বাচিত সদস্যদের অলিফা।</p> <p>১১. পিআরএমপি রিপোর্ট।</p> <p>১২. বিশেষ এআইজির ঘাচাইকৃত আবেদনপত্রসমূহ।</p>			<p>কর্মকর্তা তদারকি করবেন।</p> <p>২. সি.এফ, এফ.এফ, সুপারআইজির ও পিসি উপস্থিত থেকে যার যার নিয়মিত কাজ সম্পন্ন করবেন।</p>
৬.	ধাপ-০৫ (পাঁচ)	<p>১. ইউনিয়ন কমিটির নেতৃবৃন্দ সাপ্তাহিক সভার বিশেষ এআইজি বিতরণের জন্য উপস্থিত হওয়া।</p> <p>২. বিশেষ এআইজির ঘাচাইকৃত আবেদনপত্রসমূহ অনুমোদন।</p> <p>৩. সাধারণ আর্থিক সহায়তা আবেদনপত্র সমূহ অনুমোদন।</p> <p>৪. সদস্যদের পেশা পছন্দ আবেদনপত্র ইউনিয়ন কমিটি কর্তৃক অনুমোদন।</p> <p>৫. আগ্রহী নতুন সদস্যদের আবেদন ইউনিয়ন কমিটি কর্তৃক অনুমোদন।</p>	<p>১. বিশেষ এআইজির ঘাচাইকৃত আবেদনপত্রসমূহ।</p> <p>২. সদস্যদের পেশা পছন্দ আবেদনপত্র।</p> <p>৩. আগ্রহী নতুন সদস্যদের আবেদন।</p> <p>৪. অন্যান্য আর্থিক সহায়তার আবেদনপত্র ইউনিয়ন কমিটির অনুমোদের জন্য সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ।</p>	৩য় সপ্তাহ	৫ম দিন	<p>১. পি.এস.এম.ইউ'র ২ জন কর্মকর্তা তদারকি করবেন।</p> <p>২. সি.এফ, এফ.এফ, সুপারআইজির ও পিসি উপস্থিত থেকে যার যার নিয়মিত কাজ সম্পন্ন করবেন।</p>

**Table 2.2.1: Showing guarding plan for community guards**

Group	Name of water body	Comments
Group-1	Laicchamara, Rowa, Chatainna	Strong guarding needed in Rupaboi channel
Group-2	Rupaboi, Noyhal, Sattarkuri, Kalirkhew	
Group-3	Hatirgata, Mohishergata, Bailladoba	Strong guarding needed in Rangchi and Rupnagar channel
Group-4	Aiyinna, Paglakona, Tekuinna	

**Table 2.2.2: Showing community actions against fish poachers**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
1.	Nos. of actions against fish poaching independently by community	12	44	52	18%	333%	52
2.	No of actions against fish poaching by community jointly with project staff	24	64	71	11%	196%	71
3.	Nos. of actions against fish poaching by community jointly with Magistrate	0	29	36	24%	-	36
4.	Tentative price of illegal gears captured during action	200,000	950000	1795000	89%	798%	1,795,000
5.	Person-days orientation on fish harvest modality to the members of law enforcing agencies working in Tanguar Haor.	0	40	40	0%	-	40



SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
6.	Person-days orientation on fish harvest modality to the members of district administration working in Tanguar Haor.	0	13	38	192%	-	38

**Table 2.2.3: Showing prices of different fish grades for CFH 2011**

μ.	gvfQi cRwZ	‡Mw (‡KwR)	i (UvKv/‡KwR)
1	i æB I KvZj v	0-2	112
2	i æB I KvZj v	2.1-5	177
3	i æB I KvZj v	>5	283
4	‡h ‡Kvb gvQ	NvB LvI qv	132
5	Mvbqv	0-1	73
6	Mvbqv	>1	111
7	g‡Mj	0-1	72
8	g‡Mj	>1	82
9	Kwj evDk	0-1	73
10	Kwj evDk	>1	131
11	MRvi	0-2	102
12	MRvi	>2	172
13	‡kvj	0-2	92
14	‡kvj	>2	161
15	‡evqvj	0-2	111
16	‡evqvj	2.1-5	203
17	‡evqvj	>5	309
18	AvBo	0-1.5	128
19	AvBo	>1.5	226
20	KvcP	0-2	78
21	KvcP	2.1-5	108
22	KvcP	>5	160
23	‡gwb	mKj	92
24	dwj / dj B	mKj	93
25	wks/ gv, i /KB	mKj	228
26	evBg	mKj	141
27	c‡U/ Ab vb tQvUgvQ	mKj	70
28	j vPy	mKj	105
29	cve`v	mKj	376

**Table 2.2.4: Showing commercial fish harvest status by Apr'11**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr'11
1	Total income from Commercial fish harvest	2,915,572	6,850,805	7,508,945	10%	158%	7,508,945
2	Community Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	1,049,606	2,466,254	2,740,829	11%	161%	2,740,829
3	GoB Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	699,735	1,644,191	1,802,145	10%	158%	1,802,145
4	Gross fishermen Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	1,166,230	2,740,323	2,965,934	8%	154%	2,965,934
5	Average income of a fisherman from commercial fish harvest by year	370	320	966	202%	161%	966
6	No of water-bodies brought under commercial fishing	7	17	22	29%	214%	22
7	Total number of fishermen participated in commercial fish harvest	3,154	8,078	8,759	8%	178%	8,759
8	Total days of fishing	35	89	105	18%	200%	105
9	Total catch (Kg)	20,218	38,455	44,591	16%	121%	44,591

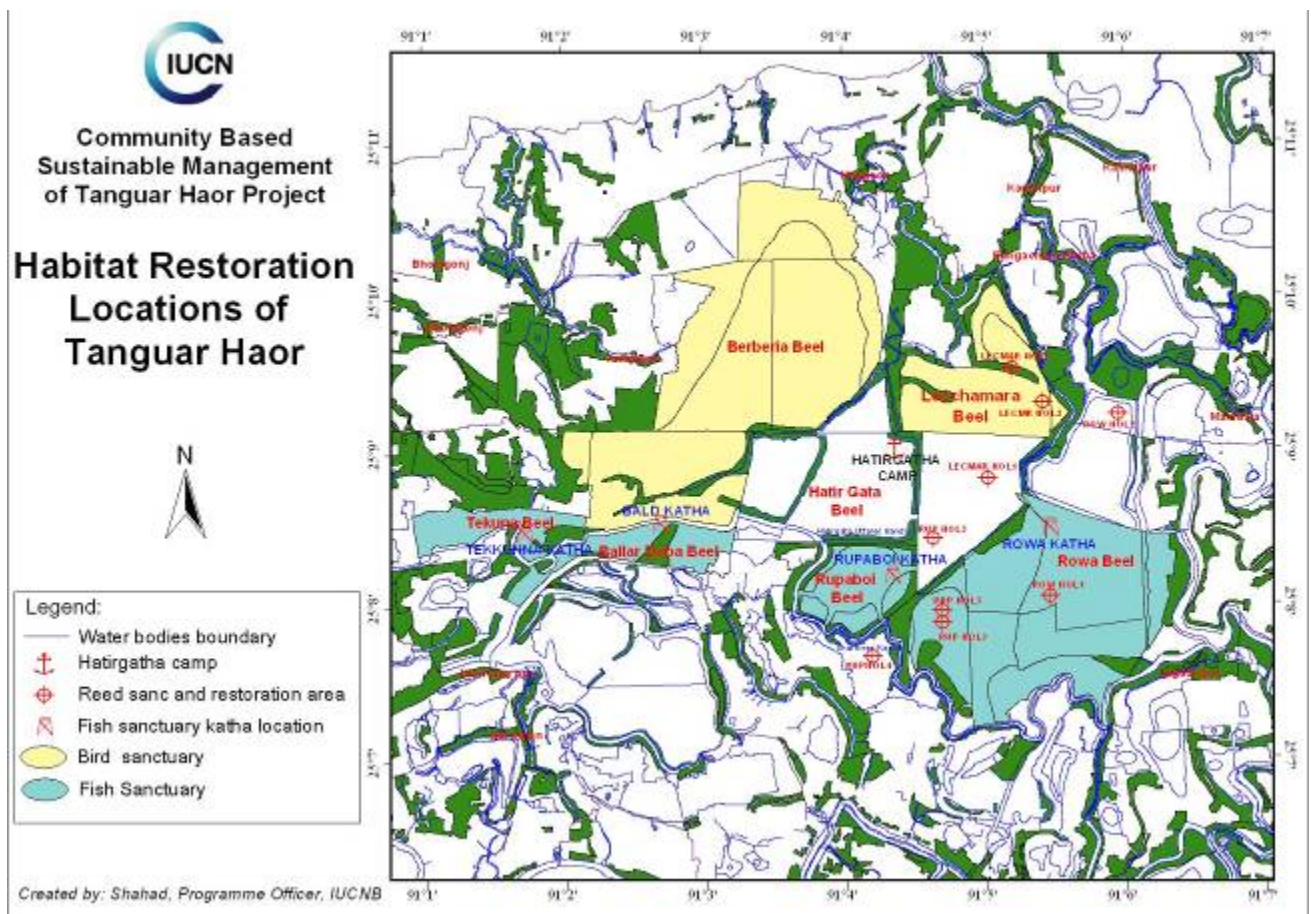
**Table 2.2.5: Showing detail records of CFH 2011**

Date	Number of fishermen	Fishing Location	TK% of fisherman as quoted in the tender	Number of fish caught	Total catch (kg)	Total Price (Tk)	Fishermen share (Tk)	Community share (Tk)	GoB revenue 24% (Tk)
2/3/2011	9	Noyhal	39	23	16	1,769	690	655	425
2/3/2011	14	Lachuamara	32	70	96	13,666	4,342	6,045	3,280
3/3/2011	30	Lachuamara	32	33	30	2,990	950	1,322	718
4/3/2011	22	Roua	34	156	126	16,591	5,641	6,968	3,982
5/3/2011	53	Roua	34	923	759	88,620	30,131	37,220	21,269
6/3/2011	54	Roua	34	743	574	67,344	22,897	28,284	16,163
7/3/2011	45	Roua	34	691	480	50,658	17,224	21,276	12,158
8/3/2011	55	Roua	34	888	619	66,010	22,443	27,724	15,842
9/3/2011	61	Roua	34	922	603	65,629	22,314	27,564	15,751
10/3/2011	45	Lachuamara	32	21	12	1,024	325	453	246
11/3/2011	51	Berberia	38	173	96	7,867	2,989	2,989	1,888
12/3/2011	49	Roua	34	661	328	30,112	10,238	12,647	7,227
13/03/2011	36	Roua	34	612	385	38,528	13,100	16,182	9,247
14/03/2011	44	Roua	34	474	257	23,855	8,111	10,019	5,725
16/03/2011	55	Hatirgata	35	1,668	813	72,905	25,517	29,891	17,497
17/03/2011	58	Hatirgata	35	456	229	20,497	7,174	8,404	4,919
23/03/2011	09 (katha)	Hatirgata	35	1,140	714	90,074	31,526	36,930	21,618
<b>16 days</b>	<b>681 fisher's</b>	<b>5 beels</b>		<b>9,654</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>658,140</b>	<b>225,611</b>	<b>274,575</b>	<b>157,954</b>

**Table 2.2.6: Showing List of water bodies for *katha* fishing under CFH**

SL#	Name of water body	No of fishing spot under khata (except sanctuary)	To be administered by village
1.	Rowa	3	Mujrai
2.	Hatirgatha	1	Sanua
3.	Baluar Doba	2	Batta
4.	Aynna	3	Hatpatan
5.	Paglakona	1	Hatpatan
6.	Chatayinna	2	Keshtapur
7.	Mohishergata	1	Keshtapur

**Map 2.2.1: Showing sanctuaries (fish, bird and reeds) of TH**



**Table 2.2.7: Showing progress in non-commercial fish harvest by 2011**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr'11
1	Total number of fishermen participated in non-commercial fish harvest	-	643	1,121	1	-	1,121
2	Income from non commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	-	535,845	1,341,829	2	-	1,341,829
2.1	Lar	-	71,800	203,800	2	-	203,800
2.2	Daitta	-	44,950	76,450	1	-	76,450
2.3	Pushnet	-	350	350	-	-	350
2.4	Chai	-	418,745	1,061,229	2	-	1,061,229

**Table 2.2.8: Non Commercial Fish Harvest Fishing Records: Chai 2011**

Status	Chai Beel Spots (no.)	Bidding Price (Tk.)	CCC share (76%) Tk.	Govt. Share (24%) Tk.
According to tender (NCF beels)	23	955003	725802	229201
According to tender (CFH beels)	10	81201	61713	19488
Tender Sum=	33	1036204	787515	248689
Bidding money deposited (NCF beels)	18	572283	434935	137348
Bidding money deposited (CFH beels)	7	70201	53353	16848
Deposited Sum=	25	642484	488288	154196

**Table 2.2.9: Non Commercial Fish Harvest Field Sampling Analysis: Chai 2011**

Parameter (N=16)	Sum	Avg.	Min	Max
Catch/day (kg)	1146	72	11	279
Total Group Income (tk.)	2890017	180626	15600	800000
Group Income/day (tk.)	100038	6252	600	26667
Total Income/head (tk.)	365485	22843	1897	114286
Income/head/day (tk.)	12647	790	95	3810
Fishing days (n)	491	31	7	60

**Table 2.2.10: Progress on Non Commercial Fish Harvest: Daityya 2011**

Union	Fisher no.	License (Tk.)	Permit (Tk.)	Total (Tk.)	CCC share (76%) Tk.	Govt. Share (24%) Tk.
US	13	3900	650	4550	1092	3458
DS	18	5400	900	6300	1512	4788
UB	22	6600	1100	7700	2772	4928
DB	37	11100	1850	12950	4662	8288
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27000</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>31500</b>	<b>10038</b>	<b>21462</b>

**Table 2.2.11: Non Commercial Fish Harvest Field Sampling Analysis: Daityya 2011**

Field sampling Analysis: Daityya	Statistical error margin=11%		Confidence level=90%	
Parameter (N=34)	Sum	Avg.	Min	Max
Catch/day (kg)	68	2	1	4
Total Income (tk.)	74286	2185	100	6750
Income/day (tk.)	8457	249	15	450
Income/head (tk.)	77286	2273	100	6750
Total fishing days (n)	278	8	1	15

**Table 2.2.12: Afforestation status by April 2011**

Species	Quantity				Total
	2010		2011		
	Seedling no.	Survival rate	Seedling no.	Survival rate	
Hizal	9508	75	10000	35	19508
Karach	4568	75	19120	75	23688
Nal	0	0	35000	90	35000



Figure 2.2.1: Showing beel tender result sheet of CFH 2011

টাংগুয়ার হাওড় সমাজভিত্তিক টেকসই ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্মসূচী তারিখঃ ১২/০১/১১

টাংগুয়ার হাওড় নির্ধারিত বিলে বাণিজ্যিকভাবে মাছ ধরার জন্য দরপত্র অংশগ্রহণকারী সর্বোচ্চ দরদাতাদের তালিকা

ক্র. নং	বিলের নাম	নির্ধারিত ৪০% হতে সর্বনিম্ন ও চাই বিয়ে মাছ ধরার জন্য সরীসৃক দরপত্র দাতার নাম/নামের নাম ও ঠিকানা	বাণিজ্যিক মৎস্য আহরণের জন্য দরপত্র বিবরণ		একই বিলে চাই বিয়ে মাছ ধরার জন্য দরপত্র বিবরণ		নগ্নে অংশগ্রহণকারী		মন্তব্য
			মাছ ধরার উপকরণ		চাইয়ের সংখ্যা	দরপত্র মূল্য (টাকা)	গামপমুহের নাম	মোট সালসং সংখ্যা	
			নাম	সংখ্যা					
১	হাতিদাখা বিল	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩২%	৫৫০	৫৫০	আফসানা	৩০	২৪
২	মহিষের পাড়া	আফসানা	আফসানা	৪০%	-	-	আফসানা	-	-
৩	চটাইন্যা	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৭%	৫০	৪৫০০	আফসানা	৩৬	-
৪	নতহাট	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৭%	২০০	৩৫০০	আফসানা	৬	-
৫	আইন্যা	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৭%	-	-	আফসানা	৩০	-
৬	পাংপাংকেনা	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৭%	-	-	আফসানা	-	-
৭	বেরবেরিয়া	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৬%	৬০০	৩৫০০	আফসানা	২০	-
৮	শেইখামারা	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩২.৭৭%	৩০০	২০,৭০০	আফসানা	-	-
৯	কুড়ার বিল, কাশীর খেও, পানার বিল, রাজনগরের, কিল ও হাজার স্তুতি	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩০%	৪৫০	৩৫০০	আফসানা	৩০	-
১০	কুড়ার বিলের নিধিক এলাকা বাদে চিহ্নিত ও নির্ধারিত ৪০% অংশ	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৪%	২০০	৩৫০০	আফসানা	-	-
১১	কুড়ার বিলের নিধিক এলাকা বাদে চিহ্নিত ও নির্ধারিত ৪০% অংশ	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৭.৭২%	-	৩৫০০	আফসানা	-	২৪
১২	বাগ্নাজোবা বিলের নিধিক এলাকা বাদে চিহ্নিত ও নির্ধারিত ৪০% অংশ	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৭%	২০০	৬,০০০	আফসানা	-	-
১৩	তেকুইল্লা বিলের নিধিক এলাকা বাদে চিহ্নিত ও নির্ধারিত ৪০% অংশ	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৫%	২৫০	২০০০	আফসানা	-	-
১৪	আনাম নোয়ারের নিধিক এলাকা বাদে চিহ্নিত ও নির্ধারিত ৪০% অংশ	আফসানা	আফসানা	৩৫%	-	-	আফসানা	২২	-

1,12,704

*(Handwritten signatures and names)*

22/01/11



**Figure 2.2.2: Showing Photographs of Afforestation**





**Figure 2.2.3: Showing Photographs of Stocking Fingerlings in Nursery Pond**



**Table 2.3.1: Community led participatory monitoring & evaluation of VCCs by Apr'11**

Grading	Number of VCC	% of evaluated VCCs
Grade A	1	3%
Grade B	15	38%
Grade C	20	50%
Grade D	4	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Union	VCC	Marks Obtained (%)	Grade	Rank
DB	Birsinghapara	76	Grade B	1
	Basaura	73	Grade B	2
	Batta	60	Grade C	3
	Kauhani	58	Grade C	4
	Amanipur	57	Grade C	5
	Shishua	56	Grade C	6
	Khidirpur	54	Grade C	7
	Nauagaon	52	Grade C	8
	Makardi	52	Grade C	8
	Sanua	52	Grade C	8
	Nischintapur	48	Grade C	9
	Satur	48	Grade C	9
	Kakarhati	46	Grade C	10
	Noyaband	41	Grade C	11
Jaipur	40	Grade D	12	
Hatpaton	32	Grade D	13	
DS	Santoshpur	83	Grade A	1
	Vandarchapur	80	Grade B	2
	Jibonpur	77	Grade B	3
	Hukumpur	76	Grade B	4
	Nouagaon	75	Grade B	5
	Ramsinghapur	73	Grade B	6
	Patabuka	73	Grade B	6
	Joyasree	70	Grade B	7
	Shibpur	69	Grade B	8
	Bolaikandi	66	Grade B	9
	Jangail	62	Grade B	10
	Utiargaon	58	Grade C	11
	Moazzampur	49	Grade C	12
Keshtopur	35	Grade D	13	

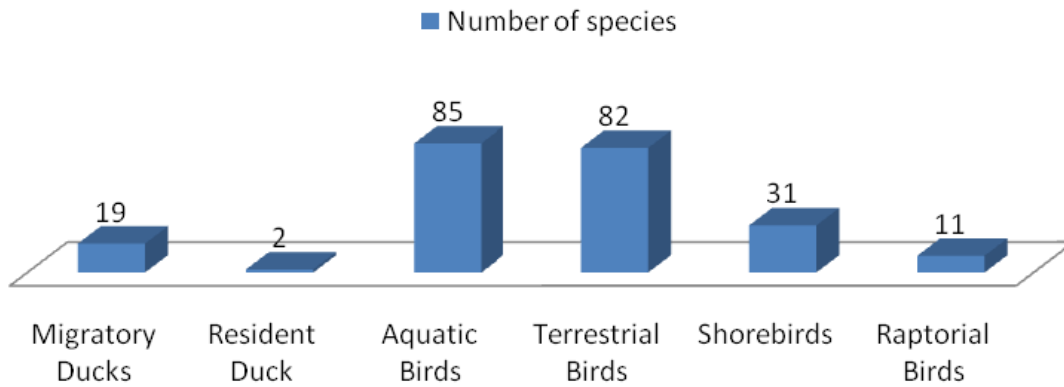
Union	VCC	Marks Obtained (%)	Grade	Rank
UB	Rupnagar	80	Grade B	1
	Bakatala	77	Grade B	2
	Bholaganj	71	Grade B	3
	Majhersara	60	Grade C	4
	Golgaon	59	Grade C	5
	Isamari	58	Grade C	6
	Bangalvita	55	Grade C	7
	Antarapur	55	Grade C	7
	Southpara	47	Grade C	8
	Rampur	35	Grade D	9

**Table 2.3.2: List of manuals, guidelines and modules by Apr'11**

μ#	bvq
1.	m`m` tKwW c i Y w b t` K K v
2.	tckv cQ` KvhPrg cwi Pvj b mnwqKv
3.	M0g mn-e`e` vcbv KugwU MVb w b t` K K v
4.	M0g KugwUi mvBwnK mfv cwi Pvj bv w b t` K K v
5.	M0g KugwUi gwmK mfv cwi Pvj bv w b t` K K v
6.	mvgwRK Znvej e`e` vcbv KvhPrg w b t` K K v
7.	Pi g`wi` tnxgvi bxtP emevmKvi x msMVb m`m` i Rb` tK` xq GWnK KugwUi Avqex I Kgms`vb cK i mnthwMVz w b w` K K v (Lmov)
8.	Btbtftkb dvU e`e` vcbv w b t` K K v
9.	cwi evi wfvEK qjz`e` emvq cwi K i bv: digcib w b t` K K v (wfvE Rwi c dig)
10.	cwi evi wfvEK qjz`e` emvq cwi K i bv: digcib w b t` K K v (cixieqjY dig)
11.	M0g mn-e`e` vcbv KugwUi tbZet` I tgvevBj b`f mn bvtgi Zwj Kv
12.	Lmov MVbZS; Uvs` qvi nvl o Dbqb msMVb
13.	wbvj B M0g mPvj Ki Y w b t` K K v
14.	wj Wwi kxc cK qjY gwWDj
15.	cwi wqZ m`u` e`envi bwiZgvj v cK qjY gwWDj
16.	ewYwR`K grm` m`u` Avni Y g`vbpvj
17.	AewYwR`K grm` m`u` Avni Y mnwqKv
18.	wm.Gd, Gd.Gd I Gd.Gm t` i` vq` wqZj (ToR)
19.	wmGdt` i mvBwnK c0Zte` b c i Y w b t` K K v
20.	GdGdt` i mvBwnK c0Zte` b c i Y w b t` K K v
21.	tj bt` b mxU c i Y w b t` K K v
22.	SCM c0Zte` b dig (Btj KUwbK)
23.	3 avtc avb Pvl cK qjY KgRvj v gwWDj I tcv0vi -1g avc
24.	3 avtc avb Pvl cK qjY KgRvj v gwWDj I tcv0vi -2q avc
25.	3 avtc avb Pvl cK qjY KgRvj v gwWDj I tcv0vi -3q avc
26.	wd i d`wvwj tUUi t` i cK i KvhPrg cwi Pvj bv mnwqKv
27.	wd i mpcvi fvBRI t` i cwi exqjY I gj`vqb bwiZgvj v
28.	gwUwi s mpcvi fvBRI t` i Kg`cwi Pvj bv mnwqKv
29.	kxZ I M0sKvj xb kvKmenR Pvt i gwWDj

μ#	avg
30.	ᵐᵒ Drcv`bKvi x Mvfx cyj ᵑbi cᵒkᵑY mnwqKv
31.	Mi æ tgvUvZvRv KiᵑYi cᵒkᵑY mnwqKv
32.	evRvi mᵑcᵑvi Y cᵒkᵑY mnwqKv
33.	nZ`wi`ᵑ`i Aw_ᵑ mnvqZv weZi Y bwiZgvj v
34.	wcAvi Ggwc e`vovi -WKg`vbᵑUkb di g
35.	wcAvi Ggwc cᵒkᵑYK cᵒkᵑY vbᵑ`ᵑKv
36.	ᵑbZZj Dbᵑb mnwqKv (cᵑKU eK)
37.	mn-e`e`vcbv KugvJi wmwve-wbKvk msi ᵑY vbᵑ`ᵑKv
38.	Avqeyᵑx I Kgᵑis`vbᵑj K cᵒKí cwi Pvj b mnwqKv (Lmov)
39.	wᵑkI Avqeyᵑx I Kgᵑis`vbᵑj K cᵒKí mgᵑni bgbv Pw <sup>3</sup> cᵑ: 7wJ
40.	PvB w`ᵑ gvQ aiv Kvhpᵑg cwi Pvj bv vbᵑ`ᵑKv
41.	AvF`ᵑᵑxb gj`vqb mnwqKv

**Figure 2.3.1: Group of birds recorded during the survey 2011**  
**Different group of birds found in Tanguar haor**



**Figure 2.3.2: Diversity index (Shanon-winner) birds in different beels of Tanguar haor**  
 Index note: (0-2 = Poor and need restoration measure; 2-3 = Abundant and need protection work; and >3 = Rich and naturally survivable)

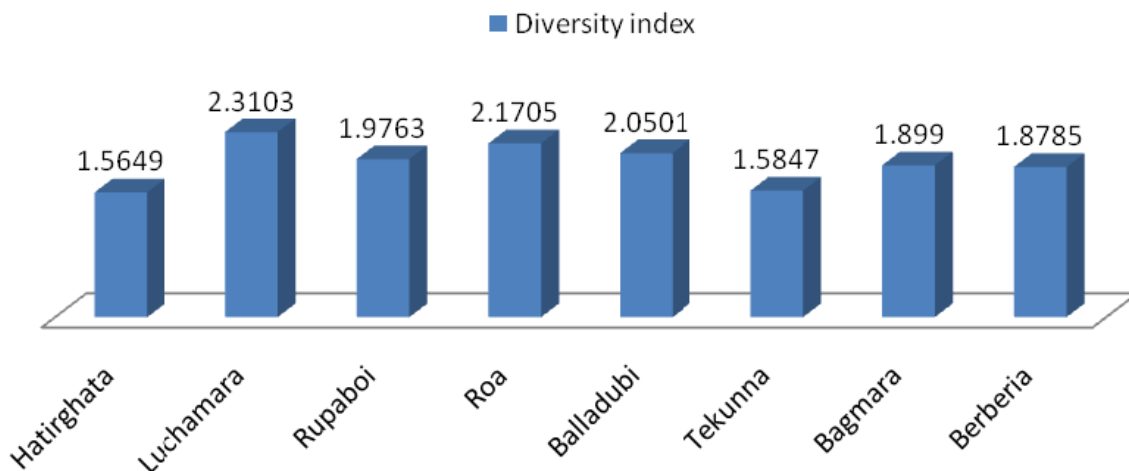




Figure 2.4.1: Showing important news clippings on Tanguar Haor





Some wetlands are kept as fish sanctuaries.

### Challenges

Tangua Haor is currently passing through a very critical-phase. Politically powerful former leaseholders have waged a concerted campaign vilifying the project in order to bring the Haor back on commercial leasing system. A piece of good news is that the Hon'ble Prime Minister during her visit to Tahirpur in December last year declared that Tangua Haor would maintain its status-quo, meaning continuation of the present co-management system, despite political pressure for return of the haor under lease system. She flew low over the Tangua Haor and appreciated activities of the project. Members of the Co-Management Committee do not hold enough power and authority in the locality in comparison to the elected representatives at and Union Parishad levels. They also lack training to manage such a huge haor of immense resources. Local government at Upazila and Union levels is not meaningfully involved with the project. Their active involvement is extremely needed. It is alleged that corruption and fish poaching in connivance with the Ansars continue as the poachers of the locality "persuade" the Ansars in the name of "settlement".

Members of the Co-Management Committees are not in a position to protect the Haor themselves from the poachers. They said that they need more time to train the



Migratory birds at Tangua Haor.

PHOTO COURTESY: SIRAJUL HOSSAIN

volunteers with proper equipment for effectively guarding the wetland. Moreover, the members of the village committees lack proper training on how to run a project of such magnitude as per the Ramsar guidelines. It is understood that the government and partner organizations like IUCN, CNRS, BELA and ERA would hand over in phases, the boats and launches of the project to the village co-managers. Question arises, whether the community people equipped enough to face challenges of the reality. Perhaps they need more time, training and motivation.

### Conclusion

All these years, I have been asking myself, do we

have "ownership" of the project? The Government of Bangladesh has made global commitment for conservation of the wetlands by ratifying the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971. Following declaration of the Tangua Haor as "Ramsar Site", the Ministry of Environment and Forests has so long been active in protecting the wetland from the grabbers and poachers. Question arises, whether the field administration at Sunamganj, who are steering the project at the field level are properly geared and motivated to run the project following Ramsar Wise-Use Guidelines? Their commitment would be extremely important in

ensuring much needed ownership of the government over the project, in absence of which, I am afraid, the project may run into a disaster.

After the Sundarbans, this is the only wetland of the country at Tangua Haor as the second Ramsar Site. This is a unique project following Ramsar guidelines of community-based sustainable management. If we are successful in co-managing this wetland, we can replicate the model in other wetlands of the country. Can we afford to lose?

.....  
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### Annex-3: List of training and meetings by April'11

No	Description	Date		Total person-days	Number of participant	Organization
		From	To			
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
5.	3 Day Market Extension Training for Project Staff	15.05.10	17.05.10	30	CNRS= 05, ERA=05	CNRS, ERA
6.	3 Day Market Extension Training for VCC	13.06.10	15.06.10	39	VCC	Dakshin Sreepur Union
7.	2 Day PRMP Materials Development Workshop for Project Staff	27.08.10	28.08.10	24	CNRS= 05, ERA= 01,PSMU= 06,	CNRS, ERA, PSMU,
8.	3 Day PRMP Training for Project Staff & Co-Facilitator	04.09.10	06.09.10	99	Co- Facilitator = 23, CNRS= 03, ERA= 02,PSMU= 05,	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, Community
				<b>631</b>	CNRS= 203, ERA 173= , PSMU = 141, BELA = 06, Co- Facilitator = 108,	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, BELA
<b>2. Leadership Training:</b>						
9.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of UB	05.12.09	05.12.09	23	Uttar Bangshikunda= 23	VCC
10.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DB	20.10.09	20.10.09	16	Dakshin Bangshikunda= 16	VCC
11.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DS	21.10.09	21.10.10	16	Dakshin Sreepur = 16	VCC
12.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DS	20.10.09	20.10.09	17	Dakshin Sreepur = 17	VCC
13.	1 Day Orientation on Commercial Fish Harvest for Community Leader	28.01.10	28.01.10	16	Community leader = 16	Community leader

14.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DB	24.02.11	24.02.11	22	Dakshin Bangshikunda= 22	VCC
15.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of UB	02.03.11	02.03.11	18	Uttar Bangshikunda= 18	VCC
16.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DB	03.03.11	03.03.11	16	Dakshin Bangshikunda= 16	VCC
17.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DB	08.03.11	08.03.11	19	Dakshin Bangshikunda= 19	VCC
18.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of UB	09.03.11	09.03.11	16	Uttar Bangshikunda= 16	VCC
19.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DS	14.03.11	14.03.11	17	Dakshin Sreepur = 17	VCC
20.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of DB	19.04.11	19.04.11	19	Dakshin Bangshikunda= 19	VCC
21.	1 Day Leadership Training for VCC Leader of UB	19.04.11	19.04.11	18	Uttar Bangshikunda= 18	VCC
				<b>233</b>	Uttar Bangshikunda = 75, Dakshin Bangshikunda= 92, Dakshin Sreepur = 50, Community leader = 16	VCC, Community leader
<b>3. 1<sup>st</sup> Steps Rice Cultivation Training</b>						
22.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	04.11.09	04.11.09	8	Joysri = 8	Dakshin Sreepur Union
23.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	05.11.09	05.11.09	28	Majherchara = 28	Uttar Bangshikunda
24.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	15.11.09	15.11.09	16	Bangalvita = 16	Uttar Bangshikunda
25.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	15.11.09	15.11.09	16	Lamagaon = 16	Dakshin Sreepur Union
26.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	16.11.09	16.11.09	18	Rangchi = 18	Dakshin Bangshikunda
27.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	05.12.09	05.12.09	26	Gashi = 19, Kawhani = 5, Sanua = 2,	Dakshin Bangshikunda
28.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.12.09	06.12.09	18	Datiapara = 18	Dakshin Bangshikunda
29.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	10.12.09	10.12.09	35	Kartikpur = 31, Golappur = 01, Rampur = 03,	Uttar Bangshikunda
30.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	11.12.09	11.12.09	30	Bangshikunda = 19, Basaura = 07, Hatpaton = 02, Nischantapur = 02,	Dakshin Bangshikunda
31.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> 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
32.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	12.12.09	12.12.09	20	Goalgoan = 08, Amtorpur = 10, Nababpur = 02	Uttar Bangshikunda
33.	1 Day 1 <sup>st</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	13.12.09	13.12.09	22	Dumal = 16, Hukumpur = 6	Dakshin Sreepur Union
				<b>260</b>		
<b>4. 2<sup>nd</sup> Steps Rice Cultivation Training</b>						
34.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.01.10	06.01.10	15	Majherchara = 15	Uttar Bangshikunda

35.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	02.02.10	02.02.10	10	Mandita = 4, Moyajuri = 6	Uttar Sreepur Union
36.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	03.02.10	03.02.10	24	Gashi = 17, Kawhani = 05, Sanua = 02	Dakshin Bangshikunda
37.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	04.02.10	04.02.10	11	Birendranagor = 8, Indropur = 3	Uttar Sreepur Union
38.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	04.02.10	04.02.10	21	Bangshikunda = 11, Basaura = 05, Hatpaton = 03, Nischintapur = 2,	Dakshin Bangshikunda
39.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	05.02.10	05.02.10	13	Goalgoan = 10, Rajendrapur = 03	Uttar Bangshikunda
40.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.02.10	06.02.10	12	Dumal = 12	Dakshin Sreepur Union
41.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	06.02.10	06.02.10	37	Datiapara = 12, Kartikpur = 24, Rampur = 1,	Uttar Bangshikunda, Dakshin Sreepur Union
42.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	09.02.10	09.02.10	16	Rangchi = 16	Dakshin Bangshikunda
43.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	12.02.10	12.02.10	15	Amtorpur = 15	Uttar Bangshikunda
44.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	16.02.10	16.02.10	10	Moyajuri = 7, Sriargaon = 3	Uttar Sreepur Union
45.		17.02.10	17.02.10	15	Bangalvita = 15	Uttar Bangshikunda
46.	1 Day 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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
				<b>209</b>		
<b>5. 3<sup>rd</sup> Steps Rice Cultivation Training</b>						
47.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	16.03.10	16.03.10	20	Majherchara = 20	Uttar Bangshikunda union
48.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	17.03.10	17.03.10	18	Bangalvita = 18	Uttar Bangshikunda union
49.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	18.03.10	18.03.10	13	Goalgaon = 10, Rajendrapur = 03	Uttar Bangshikunda union
50.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	20.03.10	20.03.10	29	Kartikpur = 27, Rampur = 02,	Uttar Bangshikunda union
51.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	22.03.10	22.03.10	14	Datiapara = 14	Dakshin Bangshikunda
52.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	23.03.10	23.03.10	16	Rangchi = 16	Dakshin

						Bangshikunda
53.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	28.03.10	28.03.10	23	Bangshikunda = 13, Basaura = 05, Hatpaton = 03, Nischintapur = 02	Dakshin Bangshikunda
54.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	29.03.10	29.03.10	23	Gashi = 17, Kawhani = 04, Sanua = 02	Dakshin Bangshikunda
55.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice Cultivation Training for Farmer	03.04.10	03.04.10	11	Indropur = 07, Birendranagar = 4	Uttar Sreepur Union
56.	1 Day 3 <sup>rd</sup> Step Rice for Farmer Cultivation Training for Farmer	05.04.10	05.04.10	10	Dumal = 10	Dakshin Sreepur Union
57.	3 Day Training of Trainer on Rice Cultivation	01.11.11	03.01.11	66	Community people= 60, CNRS= 3, ERA = 3	Community people, CNRS, ERA
	<b>Rice Cultivation Training Received</b>			<b>712</b>		
		<b>6. Vegetables Cultivation Training Received</b>				
1.	4 Day Training of Trainer on Vegetables Cultivation	28.11.11	01.12.11	72	Community people= 64, CNRS= 4, ERA = 4	Community people, CNRS, ERA
	<b>Vegetables Cultivation Training Received</b>			<b>72</b>		
		<b>7. Cow Rearing Training Received</b>				
1.	<b>4 Day Cow Rearing Training</b>	02.01.11	05.01.11	80	Community people= 68, CNRS= 8, ERA = 4	Community people
	<b>Cow Rearing Training Received</b>			<b>80</b>		

<b>List of meeting:</b>							
1.	Project Staff meeting	03.03.10	03.03.10	01	30	CNRS, ERA, IUCN, BELA	
2.	Strategic meeting on Next Year	24.03.10	25.03.10	02	15	CNRS, ERA, IUCN, BELA	
3.	4 <sup>th</sup> CCC (EC) quarterly meeting	18.04.10	19.04.10	02	32	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
4.	Central co-management committee (EC) monthly meeting	23.06.10	23.06.10	01	22	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
5.	Central co-management committee (GB) monthly meeting	24.06.10	24.06.10	01	38	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
6.	Central co-management committee (GB) monthly meeting	02.07.10	03.07.10	02	35	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
7.	Project Staff meeting	17.07.10	19.07.10	03	18	CNRS, ERA, PSMU,	
8.	Central co-management committee (GB) monthly	04.08.10	04.08.10	01	55	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	

	meeting						
9.	Senior Project Staff meeting	04.09.10	04.09.10	01	15	CNRS, ERA, PSMU,	
10.	Central co-management committee (GB) monthly meeting	29.09.10	30.09.10	02	48	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
11.	Central co-management committee (EC) monthly meeting	24.10.10	25.10.10	01	14	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
12.	Central co-management committee (EC) monthly meeting	25.10.10	26.10.10	02	60	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
13.	Senior Project Staff meeting	21.12.11	21.12.11	01	16	CNRS, ERA, PSMU,	
14.	Central co-management committee (GB) monthly meeting	21.12.11	22.12.11	02	112	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
15.	Central co-management committee (GB) monthly meeting	12.01.11	12.01.11	01	35	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
16.	Central co-management committee (EC) monthly meeting	10.02.11	10.02.11	01	21	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
17.	Central co-management committee (GB) monthly meeting	14.02.11	14.02.11	01	25	CCC	
18.	Senior Project Staff meeting	03.04.11	03.04.11	01	15	CNRS, ERA, PSMU,	
19.	Central co-management committee (EC) monthly meeting	03.04.11	04.04.11	02	44	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
20.	Central co-management committee (EC) monthly meeting	24.04.11	25.04.11	02	56	CNRS, ERA, PSMU, CCC	
					706		

### Annex-4: Summary status of Social Capital Management (SCM) by union

Description	(A) SCM Status from 1 Dec'07 to 30 Apr'09					(B) SCM Status from 1 May'09 to 30 Apr'10					(C) SCM Status from 1 May'10 to 30 Apr'11					G Total (A+B+C+D)
	US	DS	UB	DB	Total (A)	US	DS	UB	DB	Total (B)	US	DS	UB	DB	Total (C)	
<b>Member</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>5293</b>
<b>Borrower</b>	183	188	153	152	<b>676</b>	425	410	302	329	<b>1466</b>	236	301	294	383	<b>1214</b>	<b>3356</b>
Admission Fee	17500	16400	12700	13900	60500	3560	9120	6100	10640	29420	2920	4440	4680	3900	15940	<b>105860</b>
Subscription	77756	63386	40862	39658	221662	74492	98716	49266	70246	292720	88765	87296	59164	77544	312769	<b>827151</b>
Savings	393650	320500	281592	263845	1259587	372776	495200	250986	367530	1486492	382640	411040	330916	376364	1500960	<b>4247039</b>
Principal	234175	257025	179250	204525	874975	865125	775625	630925	558575	2830250	1272245	1240875	1147350	1051900	4712370	<b>8417595</b>
Interest	2100	300	1875	9000	13275	63300	72725	45225	32800	214050	208450	157323	164100	105650	635523	<b>862848</b>
Service charge	11930	11660	8535	9137	41262	6095	9267	7005	8679	31046	3114	6649	5313	5380	20456	<b>92764</b>
Insurance	5860	5880	4680	4740	21160	13810	13430	9900	11020	48160	10230	16270	14090	15460	56050	<b>125370</b>
<b>Total Collection</b>	<b>742971</b>	<b>675151</b>	<b>529494</b>	<b>544805</b>	<b>2492421</b>	<b>1399158</b>	<b>1474083</b>	<b>999407</b>	<b>1059490</b>	<b>4932138</b>	<b>1968364</b>	<b>1923893</b>	<b>1725613</b>	<b>1636198</b>	<b>7254068</b>	<b>14678627</b>
FA to Members	543000	567000	456000	464000	2030000	1375000	1346000	1021000	1079000	4821000	1024000	1383000	1365000	1493000	5265000	<b>12116000</b>
SW	0	0	2990	0	2990	3300	880	500	0	4680	186530	254934	222280	105340	769084	<b>776754</b>
MW	5110	1150	11758	720	18738	3360	1150	9420	4530	18460	58680	58750	100408	63030	280868	<b>318066</b>
<b>Total Debit</b>	<b>548110</b>	<b>568150</b>	<b>470748</b>	<b>464720</b>	<b>2051728</b>	<b>1381660</b>	<b>1348030</b>	<b>1030920</b>	<b>1083530</b>	<b>4844140</b>	<b>1269210</b>	<b>1696684</b>	<b>1687688</b>	<b>1661370</b>	<b>6314952</b>	<b>13210820</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>194861</b>	<b>107001</b>	<b>58746</b>	<b>80085</b>	<b>440693</b>	<b>17498</b>	<b>126053</b>	<b>-31513</b>	<b>-24040</b>	<b>87998</b>	<b>699154</b>	<b>227209</b>	<b>37925</b>	<b>-25172</b>	<b>939116</b>	<b>1467807</b>



## Annex-5: Financial assistance status to the members by April 2011

**Table 5.1.: Showing progress in providing financial assistance under SCM**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Apr'10	Progress during May'10- Apr'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2010	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Apr' 2011
1	Total amount of financial assistance to all members in BDT	2,030,000	6,851,000	12,116,000	77%	497%	12,116,000
2	Amount of financial assistance to female members	275,000	984,000	2,244,000	128%	716%	2,244,000
3	Female share in financial assistance (%)	14%	14%	19%	4%	5%	19%
4	Savings Withdrawal	2,990	7,670	776,754	10027%	25878%	776,754
5	Membership Withdrawal	18,738	37,198	318,066	755%	1597%	318,066
6	Total Debit	2,051,728	6,895,868	13,210,820	92%	544%	13,210,820
7	Cumulative Balance	440,693	528,691	1,467,807	178%	233%	1,467,807
8	Member received financial assistance (%)	22%	47%	64%	16%	41%	64%

**Table 5.2: Showing village wise information of financial assistance**

Union	Village	Financial Assistance by 30 April 2011							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Sum (Tk.)	%	Count	Sum (Tk.)	%	Count	Sum (Tk.)
Dakshin Bangshikunda	Amanipur	6	66000	28.6%	15	46000	71.4%	21	112000
	Bangshikunda	7	23000	8.9%	72	242000	91.1%	79	265000
	Basaura	5	17000	8.3%	55	211000	91.7%	60	228000
	Batta	0	-	.0%	35	107000	100.0%	35	107000
	Birsinghapara	6	18000	16.2%	31	94000	83.8%	37	112000
	Datiapara	4	12000	9.5%	38	129000	90.5%	42	141000
	Ghashi	19	58000	30.6%	43	131000	69.4%	62	189000
	Hatpatol	20	65000	29.9%	47	158000	70.1%	67	223000
	Jaipur	2	6000	14.3%	12	36000	85.7%	14	42000
	Kakarhati	1	3000	6.3%	15	45000	93.8%	16	48000
	Kauhani	9	32000	9.7%	84	301000	90.3%	93	333000
	Khidirpur	4	50000	17.4%	19	58000	82.6%	23	108000
	Makardi	3	10000	10.0%	27	88000	90.0%	30	98000
Nauagaon	0	-	.0%	18	93000	100.0%	18	93000	
Nischintapur	5	16000	5.6%	85	308000	94.4%	90	324000	

Union	Village	Financial Assistance by 30 April 2011							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Sum (Tk.)	%	Count	Sum (Tk.)	%	Count	Sum (Tk.)
	Rangchi	10	32000	12.3%	71	227000	87.7%	81	259000
	Sanua	12	40000	18.5%	53	175000	81.5%	65	215000
	Satur	3	9000	25.0%	9	42000	75.0%	12	51000
	Shishua	6	43000	30.0%	14	45000	70.0%	20	88000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>500000</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>2536000</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>3036000</b>
Dakshin Sreepur	Bolaikandi	7	21000	30.4%	16	48000	69.6%	23	69000
	Dumal	12	38000	21.4%	44	136000	78.6%	56	174000
	Gorergaon	0	-	.0%	1	3000	100.0%	1	3000
	Hukumpur	10	34000	14.7%	58	201000	85.3%	68	235000
	Jangail	0	-	.0%	26	95000	100.0%	26	95000
	Jibonpur	1	3000	25.0%	3	9000	75.0%	4	12000
	Joyasree	8	31000	10.5%	68	253000	89.5%	76	284000
	Keshtopur	1	3000	4.0%	24	73000	96.0%	25	76000
	Lamagaon	1	3000	.8%	129	425000	99.2%	130	428000
	Mahmoodpur	2	7000	3.8%	50	164000	96.2%	52	171000
	Manik Khila	4	12000	5.9%	64	200000	94.1%	68	212000
	Moazzampur	14	106000	46.7%	16	67000	53.3%	30	173000
	Nouagaon	11	47000	37.9%	18	91000	62.1%	29	138000
	Patabuka	34	119000	27.9%	88	318000	72.1%	122	437000
	Ramshinghapur	15	60000	16.3%	77	298000	83.7%	92	358000
	Santospur	12	52000	28.6%	30	100000	71.4%	42	152000
	Shibpur	12	58000	36.4%	21	108000	63.6%	33	166000
	Utiargaon	0	-	.0%	9	65000	100.0%	9	65000
	Vandar Chapar	4	13000	26.7%	11	35000	73.3%	15	48000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2689000</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>3296000</b>
Uttar Bangshikunda	Antarpur	13	70000	14.3%	78	285000	85.7%	91	355000
	Bakatala	14	107000	12.4%	99	381000	87.6%	113	488000
	Bangalvita	15	60000	25.4%	44	170000	74.6%	59	230000
	Bholaganj	0	-	.0%	9	28000	100.0%	9	28000
	Golappur	13	41000	16.3%	67	222000	83.8%	80	263000
	Golgaon	12	40000	20.7%	46	168000	79.3%	58	208000
	Isamari	3	21000	13.0%	20	68000	87.0%	23	89000
	Kartikpur	8	24000	13.3%	52	177000	86.7%	60	201000
	Majhersara	20	75000	28.6%	50	190000	71.4%	70	265000
	Nababpur	2	6000	3.6%	54	174000	96.4%	56	180000
	Rajendrapur	1	3000	6.3%	15	46000	93.8%	16	49000
	Rampur	0	-	.0%	38	128000	100.0%	38	128000
	Rupnagar	8	28000	11.0%	65	310000	89.0%	73	338000
	Southpara	0	-	.0%	9	27000	100.0%	9	27000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>475000</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>2374000</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>2849000</b>
Uttar Sreepur	Bhoraghat	18	64000	32.1%	38	136000	67.9%	56	200000
	Binodpur	9	31000	9.9%	82	290000	90.1%	91	321000
	Birendranagar	0	-	.0%	30	106000	100.0%	30	106000
	Chiragaon	7	23000	12.1%	51	170000	87.9%	58	193000
	Golabari	1	3000	2.5%	39	145000	97.5%	40	148000
	Indrapur	12	35000	13.3%	78	272000	86.7%	90	307000
	Jamalpur	18	58000	47.4%	20	64000	52.6%	38	122000
	Joipur	5	16000	10.6%	42	129000	89.4%	47	145000

Union	Village	Financial Assistance by 30 April 2011							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Sum (Tk.)	%	Count	Sum (Tk.)	%	Count	Sum (Tk.)
	Kamonapara	47	172000	74.6%	16	66000	25.4%	63	238000
	Mandiata	11	32000	13.4%	71	217000	86.6%	82	249000
	Modonpur	7	21000	46.7%	8	24000	53.3%	15	45000
	Moihiajuri	15	56000	25.9%	43	150000	74.1%	58	206000
	Mujrai	20	67000	26.3%	56	206000	73.7%	76	273000
	Nobabpur	0	-	.0%	19	59000	100.0%	19	59000
	Paniakhali	0	-	.0%	1	3000	100.0%	1	3000
	Ratanpur	22	75000	43.1%	29	96000	56.9%	51	171000
	Silani Tahirpur	3	9000	6.0%	47	147000	94.0%	50	156000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>662000</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>2280000</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>2942000</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1650000</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>2812</b>	<b>9879000</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>3386</b>	<b>12123000</b>

**Table 5.3: Showing union wise analysis of financial assistance status by April 2011**

Union	Financial Assistance Status by 30 April 2011								
	Female			Male			Total		
	Sum	Total N	Table Sum %	Sum	Total N	Table Sum %	Sum	Total N	Table Sum %
Dakshin Bangshikunda	500000	122	4.1%	2536000	743	20.9%	3036000	865	25.0%
Dakshin Sreepur	607000	148	5.0%	2689000	753	22.2%	3296000	901	27.2%
Uttar Bangshikunda	475000	109	3.9%	2374000	646	19.6%	2849000	755	23.5%
Uttar Sreepur	662000	195	5.5%	2280000	670	18.8%	2942000	865	24.3%
<b>Total TH</b>	<b>2244000</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>9879000</b>	<b>2812</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>12123000</b>	<b>3386</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 5.4: Showing union wise analysis of CCC fund disbursement status against special AIGs by April 2011**

Union	Description	Project Name				Total (BDT)	%
		Paddy Business (BDT)	Small Business (BDT)	Beef Fattening (BDT)	Cow Rearing (BDT)		
US	Male	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	100%
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	0%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
DS	Male	180,000	-	135,000	-	315,000	60%
	Female	165,000	-	45,000	-	210,000	40%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>345,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
UB	Male	90,000	-	150,000	15,000	255,000	66%
	Female	-	40,000	90,000	-	130,000	34%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
DB	Male	60,000	-	15,000	-	75,000	31%

Union	Description	Project Name				Total (BDT)	%
		Paddy Business (BDT)	Small Business (BDT)	Beef Fattening (BDT)	Cow Rearing (BDT)		
	Female	135,000	-	30,000	-	165,000	69%
	Sub-total	195,000	-	45,000	-	240,000	100%
TH	Male	330,000	-	315,000	15,000	660,000	57%
	Female	300,000	40,000	165,000	-	505,000	43%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>630,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1,165,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Photo 5.1: Showing special AIGs photographs**



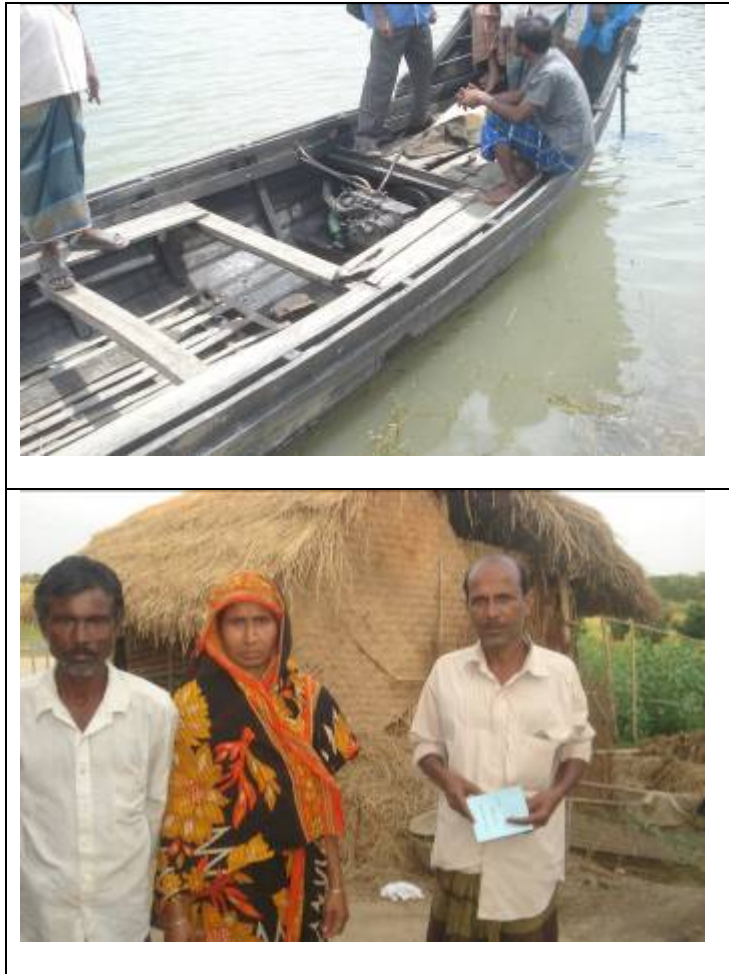


Photo: 5.2: Showing an output of THMC meeting



Left: New rest house constructed by LGED upon request from THMC  
Right: Old rest house recently damaged by cyclone requires repair

## Annex-6: Project Management and Implementation Issues

**Table 6.1: Showing activity schedule of project monitoring team**

DEO	Component	Task	Activity Schedule (Date)
<b>Anupom</b>	C-1: SCM	Data entry and Error Checking	5 – 25
		Comparison	26-27
		Reporting	28
		Field visit (inspection of pending jobs committed by project staff, cross check of at least 10 members' transactions in comparison to the PSMU data in each visited village, correction of data and collection of pending documents from field)	29-04 next
		Field support	All through the month
		Documentation and filing	28
<b>Shohel</b>	C-1: Election	Data entry	24-30 (Task will be performed soon after the receipt of data)
		Reporting	
		Documentation and preservation	
	C-2: VCC/UCC evaluation and field visit	Following tasks to be accomplished	7-15
		1. Collection of any pending form, data and documents	
		2. cross check of at least 10 members' transactions in comparison to the PSMU data in each visited village	
	C-3: Organization	3. Community led monitoring of at least 12 VCCs every month	
		Data entry, Reporting, Documentation and preservation	16-23
		Incorporation and updation of following data and documents	25-31
		1. Profession choice	
2. Underprivileged data			
3. Fishermen HH			
4. Village profile			
5. Member entry	1-4		
C-4: Additional	6. Photo	5	
	Reporting	6	
	Documentation and preservation		
	Database troubleshooting	As required	



DEO	Component	Task	Activity Schedule (Date)
	responsibility	Backlog activities (MW, missing loan form entry, etc.)	5-6
		Data backup	Every day
<b>Alim</b>	C-1: HHBP monitoring	Loan form entry	1-5
		HHBP baseline entry	
		Reporting and documentation	11-15
	C-2: CFH	License preparation	As required
		Fishermen data entry	1-5
		Fishing data entry	24-31
		Reporting and documentation	11-15
	C-3: NCFH	License preparation	As required
		Fishermen member entry	1-5
		Data entry	24-31
		Reporting and documentation	11-15
	C-4: Capacity building	Agriculture, Leadership, ToT, Livestock, Vegetable, Cow rearing, Floating gardening, etc.	24-31
	C-5: Staff training	SCM, Accounting, Management, etc.	24-31
	C-6: Field Visit and Survey	Following tasks to be accomplished 1. Collection of any pending form, data and documents 2. cross check of at least 10 members' transactions in comparison to the PSMU data in each visited village	16-23

**Table 6.2: Showing movement pattern of PSMU officers**

Name	Position	Date/Week	Place
Mr. AFM Rezaul Karim	TL/SPO	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Dhaka
		5 <sup>th</sup> /last week	Tanguar Haor
Mr. Md. Aminur Rahman	PM/SPO	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Sunamganj/TH
Mr. Dhruba Kanta Kunda	PO	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Tanguar Haor/ERA
Mr. Mohammad Abul Kalam Azad	PO	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	Tanguar Haor/CNRS
Mr. Mohammad Shahad Mahabub Chowdhury	PO	As and when necessary	Tanguar Haor
Animesh	JPO	4 <sup>th</sup> week	Tanguar Haor
Anupom Mondol	DEO	29-4 next	Tanguar Haor
Shohel Al-Mamun	DEO	7-15	Tanguar Haor
Abdul Alim	DEO	16-23	Tanguar Haor



**Table 6.3: Showing financial performance considering all expected outputs**

Code Function/ Designation	Year 1: May'09-Apr'10			Year 2: May'10-Apr'11			Cumulative			Remarks/ Causes of changes in burn rate in this report period
	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate actual period	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate actual period	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate	
TOTAL Part 1: Managerial costs of IO	5,854,053	5,005,940	<b>86%</b>	6,271,317	3,177,597	<b>51%</b>	12,125,370	8,183,537	<b>67%</b>	Bangkok mission cost remains unspent in this reporting period due to massive structural and portfolio change in the Regional Office.
TOTAL Part 2: Project implemen tation	15,554,981	8,826,427	<b>57%</b>	17,015,100	16,165,108	<b>95%</b>	32,570,081	24,991,535	<b>77%</b>	Satisfactory burn rate achieved due to frequent travel and field visits during this reporting period as most of the project activities were addressed according to year plan. All PSMU staffs were on job during whole reporting period.
Total Part 1 + 2: Services	21,409,034	13,832,367	<b>65%</b>	23,286,417	19,342,705	<b>83%</b>	44,695,451	33,175,072	<b>74%</b>	-
<i>Total Output- 1.1:</i>	8,259,237	3,118,796	<b>38%</b>	12,124,048	5,701,838	<b>47%</b>	20,383,285	8,820,634	<b>43%</b>	Most of the VCCs activities stopped soon after shocking flash flood. VCC activation modality introduced by PSMU contributed 64 VCCs to regain to its functional state. CCC decided not to provide project support to the irregular VCCs, thus number of meeting and participation of leaders decreased that affected the burn rate significantly.
<i>Total</i>	5,673,176	2,819,208	<b>50%</b>	6,342,393	3,043,789	<b>48%</b>	12,015,569	5,862,997	<b>49%</b>	64 VCCs were very very

Code Function/ Designation	Year 1: May'09-Apr'10			Year 2: May'10-Apr'11			Cumulative			Remarks/ Causes of changes in burn rate in this report period
	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate actual period	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate actual period	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate	
<i>Output-1.2:</i>										regular and functioning. Thus, PRMP not conducted to the irregular VCCs and capacity building training for example rice cultivation not provided to all VCCs.
<i>Total Output-2.1:</i>	1,261,618	155,935	<b>12%</b>	3,979,114	1,201,383	<b>30%</b>	5,240,732	1,357,318	<b>26%</b>	In order to change the mindset of the community leaders, maximum fund to review and refine the resource sharing concept was spent by the community from their own fund. Besides, cross visit in abroad couldn't be organised due to bureaucratic complexity..
<i>Total Output-2.2:</i>	3,794,337	824,151	<b>22%</b>	8,924,978	1,772,184	<b>20%</b>	12,719,315	2,596,335	<b>20%</b>	Activities like re-excavation could not be accomplished owing to the fact that more money is required for this. Secondly, payments of ongoing ecological and hydrological assessment studies were not provided as the consultants are still preparing their reports.
<i>Total Output-2.3:</i>	979,922	255,952	<b>26%</b>	864,413	114,166	<b>13%</b>	1,844,335	370,118	<b>20%</b>	In order to increase ownership and responsibility of the community leaders, expenses of community based monitoring and development of M & E protocol were spent from the CCC funds.

Code Function/ Designation	Year 1: May'09-Apr'10			Year 2: May'10-Apr'11			Cumulative			Remarks/ Causes of changes in burn rate in this report period
	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate actual period	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate actual period	Budget actual period	Costs actual period	Burn rate	
										Leadership training could not be arranged for all leaders due to leaders' involvement in village reactivation and complex socio political condition.
<i>Total Output-3.1:</i>	1,494,250	64,019	<b>4%</b>	1,560,197	505,201	<b>32%</b>	3,054,447	569,220	<b>19%</b>	Payment of biodiversity assessment yet to provide to the consultants.
<i>Total Output-3.2:</i>	541,438	126,685	<b>23%</b>	1,549,195	69,527	<b>4%</b>	2,090,633	196,212	<b>9%</b>	Formation of national and regional bodies delayed due to the fact that community organisation and its leadership requires more maturity.
TOTAL Part 3: Administered Project Funds	22,003,978	7,364,746	<b>33%</b>	35,344,337	12,408,087	<b>35%</b>	57,348,315	19,772,833	<b>34%</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>43,413,012</b>	<b>21,197,113</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>58,630,753</b>	<b>31,750,792</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>102,043,765</b>	<b>52,947,905</b>	<b>52%</b>	