



**Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor Project: 2nd Phase**

**Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of Bangladesh**

**Operational Report**

**01 May 2011 – 31 October 2011**



**Swamp forest of Tanguar Haor at Rangchi**

**November 2011**

**Bangladesh Country Office**



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**Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of Bangladesh**

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**With Financial Assistance from:**



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Confédération suisse  
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Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC**

**Prepared and submitted by:**

**IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)**

**Bangladesh Country Office**

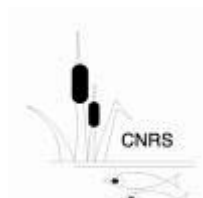
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## *List of Acronyms*

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AIGs	Alternative Income Generation
ADP	Annual Development Program
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technologies
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	Inter co-operation - a technical partner organization
IGA(s)	Income Generating Activity
IUCN-B	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Bangladesh Country Office
LSP	Local Service Provider
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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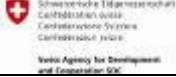
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## *Part 1: Executive Summary*

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## Section 1: Project Snapshot

Implementing organization: Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of Bangladesh, with technical support by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Bangladesh Country Office.	
Project name: Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor: Phase-II	Type of report: Operational Report (Half yearly)
Phase duration: May 2009-April 2012	Reporting period: 01 May 2011 – 31 October 2011
Receiver of the report: 	
<b>Context:</b> The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase of the “Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor (TH) Project” has passed five-sixth of its period successfully. Considering the forthcoming project formulation mission for the next phase of this project, the report attempts to examine the total accomplishments of the project period. Therefore, the scope of this 5 <sup>th</sup> Operational Report has been extended to highlight the progress made over the period between May 2009 to October 2011.	
<b>Overall project status / progress:</b> Highlight of key activities:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organizational activities expanded into 76 villages, forming 73 Village Co-Management Committees (VCC). Membership reached a total of 5,688, with 1,217 female members and 4,471 male counterparts. A total of 4,384 (53.19% of households) have been covered, where women leaders occupied 26% of leadership posts in different tiers of the organization.</li> <li>2. The community has finalised the draft of their constitution and registration of their organization is going to be done within December 2011.</li> <li>3. Community Leaders have gained control over Community Facilitators, deployed 24 community guards to protect TH resources, have been trained as trainers on leadership, financial management etc.</li> <li>4. Khas (Government owned) land at four unions for four UCC offices have been allocated by the district administration. One UCC office has already been constructed and three others are underway. A Tanguar Haor information centre has been set up and made operational.</li> <li>5. The community has accumulated BDT 79,19,215/= by October’ 11 from its’ members.</li> <li>6. Total amount of financial assistance from the accumulated capital disbursed periodically to the members reached to BDT 1,72,61000/= . Moduled 14 special IGA and 154 members received Tk. 23,95,000/= for special IGAs.</li> <li>7. The community leaders and district administration officials have come forward with increased mutual faith and respect. THMC helped build sense of ownership and confidence among the community to exercise control over TH resources.</li> <li>8. MoEF supported smooth implementation of the project particularly to reaffirm the commitment of the government to the Ramsar Convention and asked all concerned to provide all out cooperation.</li> <li>9. A total of 202 actions were taken so far by the community members to prevent fish poaching.</li> <li>10. Protection of TH resources and its’ scientific harvesting for use of the community are in progress through study, formulation of harvesting modality and participation of stakeholders.</li> <li>11. Fish habitat restoration has been done in 16 <i>beels</i> including five sanctuaries by piling 1,200 nos. Jai bamboo and 82 jurindas (quantity of katha-a full capacity of twin boats) Hijal branch (<i>Katha</i>).</li> <li>12. Afforestation in Tanguar haor has been started by plantation of 35,000 typical wetland reed species known as ‘Nol’ 19,508 Hizal and 23,688 Karach seedlings so far. Plantation of 25,000 pieces of swamp trees/reeds have been planned for the coming season.</li> <li>13. A total of 20,000 pieces of <i>Katol</i> and <i>Rui</i> fingerlings have been released in Tanguar Haor and 1,096 fingerlings of nearly extinct fishes have been stocked in nursery pond for release.</li> <li>14. 4 (Four) awareness programs have been conducted so far with the civil society members to disseminate project objectives and build awareness on natural resources conservation of TH.</li> <li>15. Community led monitoring and evaluation system has been initiated.</li> <li>16. Assessment report on market extension and value chain analysis.</li> </ol>	

<p>17. A number of reports, training modules, guidelines, manuals, leaflets, posters, booklets, calendars and other dissemination materials and documentaries have been published.</p> <p>18. A database comprising of information on organizational status of the community, accumulated fund management, details of activities of the project, village profiles, profession based member details and many other components is in place.</p> <p>19. Association and interaction with local level government departments and administration have been strengthened.</p>	
<p>Bullet points (reporting against log frame):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Outcome 1: Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood</li> <li>○ Output 1.1: Communities in all villages are mobilised, organised and are willing towards participating in co-management of TH resources.</li> <li>○ Output 1.2: Selected communities are involved with different livelihood options and IGAs.</li> <li>● Outcome 2: A well functioning co-management body composed of the state, local government and communities manages the Tanguar Hoar following the wise use principle of Ramsar.</li> <li>○ Output-2.1: An interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH agreed and formed.</li> <li>○ Output 2.2: Tanguar Haor ecosystem integrity improved.</li> <li>○ Output 2.3: Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>○ Output 3.1: Knowledge Management System is working.</li> <li>○ Output 3.2: National and regional platforms established to support Co-management of TH.</li> </ul>	
<p>Financial information: Please see Table 4.1 and 4.2 of Annex 4; and Financial Report.</p>	
<p>Adjustments, next steps:  Compacting of incomplete activities as per budget line and increase burn rate upto a satisfactory level.  Launching project formulation missions for preparing next phase of the project before closing of this phase on 30 April 2012.</p>	
<p><b>Date of report: 30-11-2011</b></p>	<p><b>Name and signature of person responsible (Project Manager):</b></p> <p>Md. Aminur Rahman</p>



## *Section 2: Context Analysis*

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### **2.1. Project relevance**

Achievement of some historic milestones towards bringing a new management paradigm for conservation of rich biodiversity and wetlands resources and replacing the “traditional leasing” system with a Community Based Management System in Tanguar Haor, the Second Ramsar Site of Bangladesh, SDC found the government initiative in line with their country strategy and came in to agreement with GoB to provide necessary financial support to see the initiative successful. MoEF nominated IUCN Bangladesh to provide with technical support in implementation of the project in this realise the plan. The first phase of the project in full swing in December 2006 and immediately after completion of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, the 2nd phase was going ahead in May 2009 which is to be ended by April 2012. The objective of the 2nd Phase is to establish a functional co-management system for conservation, stabilisation and sustainable use of the natural resources of TH that generates opportunities for significant improvements in the livelihoods of rural communities and contributes to the costs incurred by management. The 2nd Phase of the “Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor Project” has completed its fifth six-month period (May-Oct’11) successfully.

The project is entering in into its last six months period. To establish co-management system for the Tanguar Haor, direct involvement of the government represented by the Deputy Commissioner, Sunamgonj in project activities in support of the community leaders has been emphasised recently. Intensive application of science in all the conservation and ecological integrity issues to educate the community accordingly for protection, monitoring and wise use of natural resources to keep the bio-diversity and ecological balance in Tanguar Haor, an ECA and Ramsar Site, uphold have been focussed strongly by the District Administration. The last six months of this project will be very crucial in achieving project objectives by compacting the tangible and intangible outputs. Thus, the fifth operational report has been extended to highlight the progress made over the project period passed so far.

### **2.2. Progress trends**

The reporting period in particular is successful in controlling over the Tanguar Haor under the present management system since 2001. The Tanguar Haor co-management model which started functioning last year now stepped forward with active and parallel participation of both government and community in decision making. Community leaders were successful in acquiring local administration support in various activities. For example, the district administration has allocated khas land at four places for construction of 4 UCC offices and it has given permission for the first time in the history of the project to collect Hizal branches from the Ranchi bagh (Swamp forest) and use those in setting at spots for habitat restoration of fishes. The DC, Sunamganj joined in an awareness programme on bio-diversity conservation and stop fish poaching. Community people are continuing joint patrolling and guarding with the district administration. They have actively met in number of weekly coordination meetings at Takerghat chaired by the assigned learned magistrate of TH. All the initiatives of government attachment like these with the project activities have created enthusiasm among community, built confidence and sense of ownership on TH resources. Organizational strength has been raised further towards a new milestone as the community accumulated a social capital (Fees+ Savings+ Subscriptions+ Other service charges) BDT 79,19,215/- by Oct’11. The project has been successful in reaching adoption of a commercial fish harvest modality by the traditional fishermen community of Tanguar Haor. A project appraisal mission appointed by SDC at the initial months of this reporting period recommended for continuation of this project into next phase for 3 (Three) years with expanded activities.



### **2.3. Associated and projected risks and major challenges**

Major constraints and challenges identified during the reporting time are documented below:

- Developing confidence among the poor community leaders that they will be the owner of Tanguar Haor collectively.
- Community people are still dependent on project staff psychologically although recently their participation in different project activities have increased significantly. .
- Developing managerial and accounting skill of the leaders as they remain busy with their own business. Fish poaching/ illegal fishing in TH could not be checked properly by the law enforcers and there is no social resistance from the community developed yet. Changing mindset of the vested interest groups who do not believe co-management system of TH.
- Weak communication infrastructure and diversified conflicting issues exist in the region hindering increase project expenditure burn rate.
- Flash flood hits almost every year causing loss of major single crops of the community leading them to fish poaching.
- High numbers of staff drop out due to harsh geographical context.

### **2.4. Opportunities**

- Positive GoB commitment to co-management of TH as a Ramsar Site.
- Collective decision making process accelerated establishing co-management system in the TH in association of administration and community leaders.
- Huge scope of increased income from commercial and non commercial fish harvest.
- Special and regular IGAs are popular among members and high demand of financial assistance as well as trainings.
- Increasing trends of membership among the community.
- More representation of women and poor in the co-management committees at different tiers.
- Interest of the community to accumulate capital by deposition of subscription, savings etc.
- Increased support from district administration.
- Recommendation of review mission appointed by SDC for continuation of the project.

### **2.5. Way forward**

- Increasing visibility of the project activities through afforestation, erection of awareness building bill boards, habitat restoration and construction of the rest 3 UCC offices in khas lands.
- Organising civil society platform and Scientific advisory body for Ramsar sites at local, regional and national level.
- Inclusion of maximum GoB officials in different activities of the Project as LSP.
- More liberty given to the community leaders to make decisions and shoulder responsibility of management works.
- Capacity building of community leaders to prepare themselves for taking over the charge of financial management.
- Organizing more upstream and downstream awareness campaign.
- Implementation of recommendations came from DRR, biodiversity and fish stock assessment studies under the project.
- Implement and incorporate recommendations of review mission appointed by SDC in the current and next phase respectively.
- Formulation of a Project Document for the next phase of the project.

## *Section 3: Overall Progress*

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### **3.1. Project status (time)**

The project period has been started in May 2009 and scheduled to end on April 2012 (36 months). 30 months has been passed up to the reporting month and 6 months remaining.

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

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

##### **Organisational strength** (Table 2.1.2-1.4 of Annex 2)

- Organizational activities expanded into 76 villages forming 73 Village Co-Management Committees (VCC).
- Membership reached a total of 5,688 when upto April 2011 the total members were 5332. Increase rate is 6.27%. Among them, the female members are 1217 and male members are 4471.
- The average number of members per village is 78, the increase rate is 11.43% by the reporting period.
- 53.19% of the households (HHs) have been covered so far under the organizational platform by October 2011, with a total of 4384. Among them, female headed HHs are 106.
- Women leaders occupied 26% of leadership posts in different tiers of the organization.
- The community has finalised the draft of their constitution and registration of their organization is going to be completed within December 2011.
- The community leaders are enthusiastically joining the meetings in the village, Union and Central level and taking decision by their own through active debate. The CCC met in 20 General Body meeting during the present phase.
- At least 3 leaders of the community are participating in each THMC meeting and weekly coordination meeting chaired by the magistrate on duty in TH and taking active part in decision making.

##### **Management and leadership**

Community Facilitators have been placed under management of community leaders. The community has deployed 24 community guards to protect TH resources they are managing and monitoring their duty. The community leaders (26 persons) have been trained as trainers on leadership. Now the trained leaders are training others in the village level. The community gathered 13 times on basis of profession and with the civil society. (Table 2.1.5-1.6 of Annex 2)

##### **Capacity building initiatives**

In order to develop capacity building and skills of the community leaders, the project has organized 4 days long training on accounting to 20 leaders and one day long training for 19 community guards were successfully organised in addition to the leadership training as mentioned before. More over, a one day orientation meeting on Commercial Fish Harvest Modality for 16 leaders was also undertaken. (Table 2.1.7 of Annex 2)

##### **Providing support to communities**

Khas (Government owned) land at four unions for four UCC offices have been allocated by the district administration. One UCC office has already been constructed at Rupnagar vilage for Uttar Bonshikunda UCC and construction of three other UCC offices is underway.

## Operations of the Information Centre

As per decision of 25th THMC meeting the TH information centre has been set up in the Project Office at Sunamgonj.

## Exposure visit

Two teams comprising 44 members in total from project staff and community leaders visited project sites of Self Help Credit programme in Gaibandha and Jamalpur so far. One team of 10 members from Community, GoB officials and project staff visited similar projects in Thailand. The SPO of the TH project management Unit joined the Regional Conservation Forum in South Korea. All the visits were aimed at learning how to implement the ongoing project and to highlight the TH project modality in home and abroad.

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

#### Accumulation of capital by the community themselves

The community has accumulated BDT 79,19,215/= by October'11 from its' members in different heads like admission fee, weekly subscription, weekly savings, service charges and others. This accumulation per VCC has reached to BDT 88,346/= (Table 2.1.9 of Annex 2)

#### Financial assistance to the members from accumulated capital

Total amount of financial assistance from the accumulated capital disbursed periodically to the members reached to BDT 1,72,61,000/= of which 19.73% received by female members amounting BDT 34,07,000/=. The total number of FA disbursement cases to 2,715 members is 4,193 by October'11. (Table 3.1-3.2 of Annex 3)

#### Special IGAs

A total of 17 modules have been developed for special IGAs so far. A total of 154 members have been provided financial support of worth BDT 23,95,000/= for 12 special IGAs. The beneficiaries have got substantive profit from the support provided to them. (Table 3.4 of Annex 3)

#### Savings withdrawal

Simultaneously with the expansion of the capital accumulation by the members, some of them have withdrawn money from their savings to meet different social and personal demand. A total of 1250 members withdrew their savings amounting BDT 10,90,151/=. (Table 3.1 of Annex 3)

#### Membership withdrawal

Despite of progressive scenario of the organizational set up and management, the project experienced membership withdrawal (1,038) due to various reasons. (Table 3.3 of Annex 3)

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

In order to increase capacity of the community leaders for alternate livelihood, 2 & 4 days long ToT on live stock for 128 leaders, 1 day rice cultivation training for 702 person days to leaders, 4 days long ToT on vegetables cultivation for 64 leaders, 2 days long ToT on PRMP for 40 leaders and an exposure visit for 10 community members on duck hatchery were arranged during the present phase. One month long duck hatchery training course will be started soon. (Table 2.1.8 of Annex 2)

#### Best livelihood practices (HHBP monitoring)

A random household business plan (HHBP) monitoring survey shows that the best livelihood practice in terms of earnings is rice business. Among the small businesses, 'Fish Business' has been seen to be the best in terms of profit per day. (Table 2.1.13-14 of Annex 2)

## Status of underprivileged

The inherent objective of the project is to create favourable environment so that underprivileged households get maximum benefit. A total of 3,029 number of underprivileged HHs has been covered by October'11 having a total of 3,994 members from them of which 852 are female members. The underprivileged membership coverage is 70.21% of the total. 80% (3,204) UPV members received financial assistance. Underprivileged female members (852) constitute 70% of all female members (1,217). A total of 590 female members from the underprivileged received financial assistance that constitutes 77% of the total female (766) recipients. (Table 2.1.10-12 of Annex 2)

## Participatory Resource Management Plan (PRMP)

PRMP of this year has been completed so far in 12. 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 has been published.

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

#### **3.3.1 Output 2.1: An interim governance mechanism for co-management of Tanguar Hoar agreed and formed**

#### **Governance mechanism of Tanguar Hoar co-management (THMC and Weekly coordination meetings)**

District administration along with other members of THMC have played special role in establishing co-management in Tanguar Haor resources. THMC met 4 times during last six months and 16 times during past period of this phase. THMC was seen proactive 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, ADC, Addl. SP District Ansar Adjutant, BDR Officials and respective magistrates contributed largely in this regard. It could be said that the community leaders and district administration officials have come closer now with increased mutual faith and respect. Local government representatives (UP chairmen and members) are also coming forward to contribute positively to the TH management. Civil society of Tanguar Hoar also showed keen interest to take part in the development process. Positive role of the district administration during visit of the review mission encouraged the stakeholders to proceed further. Some important decisions (as stated below) of THMC helped build sense of ownership and confidence among the community to exercise control over TH resources. Some of the decisions of THMC below:

- The community was authorised to deploy 32 community guards in four Ansar camps to conduct joint guarding in Tanguar Haor. (Table 2.2.1 of Annex 2)
- Community was ordered to supply boats with boatmen and helpers and perform duty with the learned magistrate on duty and the law enforcers (Police and ANSAR).
- Local level coordination committee including all relevant stakeholders chaired by the learned magistrates on duty in TH has been formed to coordinate all project activities more effectively with a focus on protection of TH resources at weekly and even at day to day basis.
- A committee headed by the magistrate on duty in TH has successfully supervised the huge work of trimming and lopping a large swamp (Hijal) forest of TH area.

#### **Role of MoEF and other GoB authorities**

MoEF officials have always shown a very positive and significant role in any activity of the project, especially at the moment of any crisis. They always supported smooth implementation of the project particularly to reaffirm the commitment of the government to the Ramsar Convention and asked all concerned to provide all out cooperation. The National Project Director (NPD) visited IUCNB Dhaka Office, the Project Office in Sunamganj and Tanguar Haor several times on various occasions of the

project conveying close attachment of the government with the project. MoEF has approved deployment of community guards in the Tanguar Hoar to replace the ANSAR and formation of a new policy in this regard is in process with them. Commitment of the government as a whole has been expressed in the 1st meeting of the Project Steering Committee.

### Active participation of local administration

Local level administration represented by UNOs of Tahirpur and Dharmapasha is always proactive role in conducting various project activities. UNO, Tahirpur works as the chairman of the tender committee for beel based chai. Both the UNOs provided spontaneous support in allocation of government owned (Khas) land for construction of UCC offices. Upazila Fisheries Officer (UFO) of Tahirpur assisted the project personnel with technical support in establishing a safe home for rare fish species under habitat restoration program.

### Community actions against fish poachers (Table 2.2.2 of Annex 2)

A total of 202 actions were taken so far by the community members to prevent fish poaching where 81 actions were accomplished independently by the community leaders, 79 were initiated jointly with project staff and 42 were jointly with the assigned magistrates by October'11. ANSAR and the Community Guards led 280 operations jointly during the current phase.

### 3.3.2 Output 2.2: Tanguar Haor ecosystem integrity improved

Huge resources like fish, swamp forests, aquatic habitats, birds and wild animals are integral part of the Tanguar Haor eco-system. Protection of these resources and its' scientific harvesting for use of the community are in progress through study, formulation of harvesting modality and participation of stakeholders. Brief descriptions of some efforts are mentioned below.

### Commercial fish harvest: Commercial 'Katha' fishing by traditional fishermen of Tanguar Haor (Table 2.2.3-4 of Annex 2)

Harvesting fish from the Tanguar Haor by the community on commercial basis should be the main source of their asset in terms of money, and the stake holders always focus on it. The community started commercial fishing from 2009 (January to March) and came through 2010 and 2011 guided by set modality. During first two years the fishermen of the community used to catch fish individually from the beels, using selected fishing gears. In the year 2011, the community decided to go for collective fishing by the traditional fishers which is locally known as Katha fishing. This year also, the community has decided to go for Katha fishing by the traditional fishers and individual fishing by all community members of fisher profession using selected gears simultaneously during upcoming season of commercial fish harvesting. It is expected that involvement of maximum fisher and highest quantity of fish harvest will be possible this year. To be mentioned that 24 spots in 15 Beels/fish pass have been identified by the fishermen for Katha fishing as part of Commercial fish harvest operation in the upcoming season of 2012. Statistical analysis on the commercial harvesting are in log-frame and annexure.

### Non-commercial fish harvest (Table 2.2.5-10 of Annex 2)

Fisher professionals of the community are allowed to catch fish by some traditional gears on non-commercial basis for their subsistence throughout the year with the exception of two months ban period (*Boishakh and Joistha*) under certain conditions to keep the integrity of eco-system in place. Statistical analysis on the non-commercial harvesting are in log-frame and annexure.

### Fish Habitat restoration

Fish habitat restoration work has been done in 16 beels including five sanctuaries by piling 1200 nos. Jai bamboo and 30 jurindas (Local standard measurement of quantity of katha-a full capacity of twin boats) Hijal branch (Katha) last year. This year, 52 jurindas of Katha have been placed at 19 spots of 14 beels in addition to the Katha placed in previous year.

## A forestation

Afforestation work in Tanguar haor has been started by plantation of 35,000 typical wetland reed species known as 'Nol', 19,508 Hizal and 23,688 Karach seedlings so far. Protection by guards and watering in dry season are done to maximise survival of the seedlings. Plantation of 25,000 pieces of swamp trees/reeds are planned for the coming season. (Table 2.2.11 of Annex 2)

## Preparation of fish nursery and fingerlings stock

A total of 10,000 pieces (162Kg) of Katol and 10,000 pieces (126Kg) of Rui fingerlings have realised in the nursery beel, Rangamatia of Tanguar Haor. In addition, to stock further in Tanguar Haor, a total of 1096 fingerlings of nearly extinct fish 'Rita', 'Mohashol', 'Chitol' and 'Baghair' have been stocked and being reared in a nursery pond in Sunamgonj.

## Hydrological and ecological status

Studies on the hydrological status have been done by BRTC-BUET and the study on ecological status is still underway.

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

The community has finalised the draft of their constitution and registration of their organization is going to be completed within December 2011.

## Community awareness programs

Eight awareness programs have been conducted so far with the civil society members to disseminate project objectives and build awareness on natural resources conservation of TH among them. A big awareness meeting was organised with participation of all community leaders, local elites, local government representatives (UP Chairmen and Members), district level top officials including the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner and District Adjutant of ANSAR.

### **3.3.3 Output 2.3: Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed**

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

After successful field test of the performance-based monitoring and evaluation tool for VCC as reported in 3rd operational report, a survey has been carried out by selected leaders of UCC on 52 particular VCCs of all the four unions. (Table 2.3.1 of Annex 2)

#### **Market extension**

Final assessment report on market extension and value chain analysis has been submitted.

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

During the earlier period of this phase, the project has developed a number of Reports, 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).

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

#### **4.1.1 Output 3.1: Knowledge Management System is working**

A data base comprising information on organizational status of the community, accumulated fund management, details of activities of the project, village profiles, profession based member details and



many other components is in place now for dynamic use by the PSMU now and the community in fine. Upgradation of TH website has been partly completed. All reports and published documents are now readily available on the official website of TH.

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

Association and interaction with local level government departments and administration have been strengthened through joint observation of 'National Plantation Week', 'National Disaster Management day', 'Bengali New Year fair' arranged by district administration in Sunamganj. 'The world environmental day' was observed in Dhaka with participation of all related stakeholders of environment sector in Bangladesh and MoEF top officials. A video documentary on the project activities was disseminated widely in the social network 'YouTube'. Daily newspapers and TV channels covered different issues highlighting the project activities.

## ***Section 4: Project Management***

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

Continuous liaison continued with MoEF and other relevant ministries as per need. The project has been listed in ADP of the MoEF. The CR and Project Management team visited the Secretary, NPD and concerned officers on regular basis and kept them posted about ongoing activities and related affairs of the project. IUCN organised a national program on the occasion of World Wetland Day 2011 on 2nd February 2011 jointly with the MoEF in Dhaka. Consistent reporting on the progress, budgetary and financial position of the project to the Planning Commission, Economic Relations Division, IMED of the GoB and the Chief Accounts Officer of MoEF is being done in time on the basis of requirements and all the reporting agencies have been found satisfied with the reports. The Secretary of MoEF wrote a Demi-Official (DO) letter to the Secretary of the MoFL 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 MoFL 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 for two months @ 40 Kg/month/family to 2,500 poor fisher families. 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.

### **4.2 Management of the programme**

High staff drop out continues at field level, probably due to high remuneration offered by others. One Programme Officer of IUCN left the project on personal ground. The IUCN authority brought change in leadership of field management to improve working relationship with the district administration, community leaders and PNGOs. The project continued its strategy of sharing progress and plan in the THMC meeting regularly. PSMU continued its facilitating role to organize meetings to share progress and review plan with PNGOs as well as community leaders regularly to implement the project activities in time. A developed working approach is being practised to ensure decentralised and distributed individual responsibility of all staff for accomplishment of the activities.

#### **4.1.3 Significant variances (planned/actual)**

Output wise burn rate has been furnished in Table 4.1 of Annex 4. Maximum burn rate (73%) has been achieved in the activities of Output 2.1- “An interim governance mechanism for co-management of TH agreed and formed”, when the lowest (11%) in the activities of Output 2.3- “Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed”. Over expenditures against planned budget till to date occurred mostly in the budget lines of Computer and Comm. Equipment, Providing office equipment and furniture / Solar Panel, Boats for each UAC, Cross visits (exposure) and Producing a documentary and telecasting nationally. On the contrary, project has fallen short in expending several activities against planned budget till to date in Habitat restoration for fish and Restocking/enriching. The reasons for these variances are furnished in Table 4.2 of Annex 4.

#### **4.1.4 Trend and cash flow forecast**

Budget for the year 3 was prepared for the period May’11-April’12, which means that this reporting period from May 2011-October’11 covers half of the way of this financial period. Burn rate so far for this first six months is 50%. Overall burn rate for the project phase has been increased to 60% which is 6% higher than the Yr 2 (May’10-Apr’11). This increment in burn rate made possible due to the improved coordination among partners in implementation level and also for smooth and undisturbed socio-political context of TH. Support that provided by the district administration during this reporting period especially in collective decision making that helped tremendously in project implementation also contributed in this increment. It is expected that a bulk of expenditure will take place during this upcoming dry season period. Call forward budget for the last six months is BDT 31,575,229/= which will be acquired through increasing of the project field level activities.

## ***Part 2: Annexes***

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

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS BY OCTOBER 2011
<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 of 5,688 when upto April 2011 the total members were 5,332. Increase rate is 6.27%.</li> <li>○ The female members are 1217 and male members are 4,471.</li> <li>○ The average number of members per village is 78, the increase rate is 11. 43% by the reporting period.</li> <li>○ 53.19% of the households (HHs) have been covered so far under the organizational platform by October 2011, with a total of 4,383.</li> <li>○ Total female headed HHs is 106 out of 4,383 of targeted village.</li> <li>○ Women leaders occupied 26% posts of different tiers of the organization.</li> <li>○ Total amount of innovation fund provided to CCC by project is BDT 2,251,000/.</li> <li>○ Approval of proposed TH boundary is now under active consideration of DC.</li> <li>○ Accumulation of social capital (Fee+Subscription+Savings+ Service Charge) per VCC is BDT 88,346/=.</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 receiving 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 have increased their 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 79,19,215/- by October' 11.</li> <li>○ Total amount of financial assistance provided to the members reached BDT 1,72,61000/= of which 19.73% received by female members amounting BDT 34,07,000/=.</li> <li>○ Total number of FA disbursement to members is 4,193 by October' 11.</li> <li>○ 48% members of the organization received financial assistance so far by October' 11.</li> <li>○ CCC leaders have selected 12 new special AIGs in addition of existing 27 small business sub-domains.</li> <li>○ A total of 1,250 members withdrew their savings amounting BDT 10,90,151/= for utilizing different purposes.</li> <li>○ 3,029 number of underprivileged HHs has been covered by October 2011.</li> <li>○ Total number of underprivileged members is 3,994 where 852 are female member. The underprivileged member's coverage is 70.21% of the total membership.</li> <li>○ 80% (3204) UPV members received financial assistance.</li> <li>○ Underprivileged female members (852) constitute 70% of all female members (1,217).</li> <li>○ A total of 590 female members from the underprivileged received financial assistance</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS BY OCTOBER 2011
		that constitutes 77.00% of the total female (766) recipients, who received BDT 25,97,000/=.
<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 Ramsar</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 including all relevant stakeholders chaired by the learned magistrates on duty in TH has been formed by the THMC to coordinate all project activities more effectively with a focus on protection of TH resources at weekly and even at day to day basis.</li> <li>○ The commitment of district administration and others stakeholders in establishing co-management system in TH is also proven by arranging the highest number of decision making events in this reporting period (May 2011 to October 2011) i.e. 4 THMC meetings. 24 Community guards have been deployed at four ANSAR camps to provide joint security in TH from 01 May 2011.</li> <li>○ District administration has allocated govt. khas lands at 4 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 15% as government revenue.</li> <li>○ A total of 159 actions were taken so far by the community members to prevent fish poaching where 73 actions were accomplished independently by the community leaders, 49 were initiated jointly with project staff and 37 were jointly with the assigned magistrates by October'11. ANSAR and the Community Guards led 280 operations jointly during the current phase.</li> <li>○ MoEF has played a very significant role 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 soon after the crisis mentioned earlier.</li> <li>○ Several important decisions have been taken in favour of establishing co-management in TH in several meetings including the 1st Project Steering Committee Meeting.</li> <li>○ For the first time in the history of the project, the DA allowed our community to trim and lop a large swamp (<i>Hijal</i>) forest for the purpose of using the lopped branches as <i>katha</i> or fish stocking and subsequent harvesting). The community looked visibly excited over this initiative.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.2: Tanguar Haor ecosystem integrity improved.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Updated TH/Ramsar management plan</li> <li>○ Upazila watch committee at up and downstream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ District administration and CCC jointly succeeded to render 14 perennial beels of TH to fishermen groups led by fishermen leaders of respective VCCs under commercial fish harvest'11. In the upcoming season of 2012, 24 spots in 15 Beels/fish pass have been</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS BY OCTOBER 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>○ identified by the fishermen for Katha fishing.</li> <li>○ Community leaders had been engaged in the overall management of CFH in lieu of project staff.</li> <li>○ A traditional group of fishermen went for the first time for commercial ‘Katha’ fishing by removing bamboo pilings in Hatirgatha beel. In the upcoming season of 2012, 8 groups of fishermen are expected to go for Katha fishing at at least 19 spots.</li> <li>○ A total of 1,321 fishermen participated so far in non-commercial fish harvest by Apr’ 11.</li> <li>○ Fish habitat restoration work has been done in 14 beels/fishpass including 5 sanctuaries by piling of bamboos and Hijal branch (Katha) this year. All the Hijol branches worth Tk. 30 lakhs app. have been obtained from a government owned Hijol trees.</li> <li>○ Afforestation has been done with plantation of 19,508 Hizal and 23,688 Karach seedlings by Apr’ 11. Moreover, another 5 ha. area was brought under plantation of 35,000 typical wetland reed species known as ‘Nol’. Planned for plantation of 25,000 pieces of swamp trees/reeds in the coming season.</li> <li>○ Total 1096 fingerlings of nearly extinct fish ‘Rita-500’, ‘Mohashol-500’, ‘Chitol-92’ and ‘Baghair-04 have been stocked in a nursery pond lent from Water Development Board in Sunamgonj.</li> <li>○ Studies on the hydrological status has been done by BRTC-BUET and the study on ecological status are still underway.</li> <li>○ Couple of awareness programs (8) have been conducted with school teachers, imams of mosques, monks of temples and civil society members to disseminate project success and awareness raising on natural resources conservation of TH among them.</li> <li>○ A big awareness meeting was organised with participation of all community leaders, local elites, local government representatives (UP Chairmen and Members), district level top officials including the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner and District Adjutant of ANSAR.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.3: Community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed.</b></p>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ After successful field test of the performance-based monitoring and evaluation tool for VCC as reported in 3rd operational report, a survey has been carried out by selected leaders of UCC on 52 particular VCCs of all the four unions.</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 being carried out by the experts in different groups. The report</li> </ul>



OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS BY OCTOBER 2011
of wildlife survey report has been submitted and assessment of flora is being conducted.		
<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>○ A number of modules (17) have been developed for each new special AIGs.</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, 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 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 Plantation Week, 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> <li>○ Shared the TH co-management system with the District Administration of MoulviBazar in order to find out the way of management of Hoars in that district.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.2: National and regional platforms established to support Co-management of TH.</b>	<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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ World environmental day 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</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS BY OCTOBER 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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> <li>○ Two documentaries have been published.</li> </ul>

## Annex-2: Tables, figures, photos, diagrams and documents under Section 2:

### Overall progress

**Table 2.1.1: Progress under organizational strength**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr,09	Progress during May'09 -Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
1	No. of VCC	48	25	52%	73
2	No of Member	3,026	2662	88%	5688
3	No. of HH	2,778	1605	58%	4383
4	Household coverage (% of census HH)	34%	18%	53%	52%
5	%of female member	15%	6%	43%	21%
6	Average no of member per village	40	35	87%	75
7	Percent of women leadership	8%	18%	225%	26%

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

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

**Table 2.1.3: Cumulative progress by 31 Oct 2011 in HH coverage and membership**

Union	VCC	Census HH	Cumulative status by October 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	1,793	921	15	936	98	2	52	950	265	1,215	78	22	21
DS	20	1,998	1,209	40	1,249	97	3	63	1,276	400	1,676	76	24	29
UB	14	2,106	986	28	1,014	97	3	48	1,019	286	1,305	78	22	23
DB	20	2,577	1,161	23	1,184	98	2	46	1,226	266	1,492	82	18	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8,474</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.1.4: Profession wise membership distribution by 31 October 2011**

Union	Profession Category	Profession wise membership by Oct' 11					
		Female		Male		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dakshin Bangshikunda	Agriculture	72	13.1	479	86.9	551	37
	Fishing	9	1.3	710	98.7	719	48
	Handicrafts	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	1
	Livestock	42	76.4	13	23.6	55	4
	Small Business	132	84.6	24	15.4	156	10
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>100</b>
Dakshin Sreepur	Agriculture	150	28.1	383	71.9	533	32
	Fishing	5	0.7	763	99.3	768	46
	Handicrafts	21	77.8	6	22.2	27	2
	Livestock	87	43.7	112	56.3	199	12
	Small Business	137	91.9	12	8.1	149	9
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>100</b>
Uttar Bangshikunda	Agriculture	20	4.2	452	95.8	472	36
	Fishing	1	0.2	483	99.8	484	37
	Handicrafts	37	97.4	1	2.6	38	3
	Livestock	119	61.3	75	38.7	194	15

Union	Profession Category	Profession wise membership by Oct' 11					
		Female		Male		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	Small Business	109	93.2	8	6.8	117	9
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>100</b>
Uttar Sreepur	Agriculture	121	31.8	260	68.2	381	31
	Fishing	1	0.2	644	99.8	645	53
	Handicrafts	37	97.4	1	2.6	38	3
	Livestock	14	35.0	26	65.0	40	3
	Small Business	92	82.9	19	17.1	111	9
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>100</b>
TH Total	Agriculture	363	18.7	1,574	81.3	1,937	34
	Fishing	16	0.6	2,600	99.4	2,616	46
	Handicrafts	106	93.0	8	7.0	114	2
	Livestock	262	53.7	226	46.3	488	9
	Small Business	470	88.2	63	11.8	533	9
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.1.5: Progress in management and leadership**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
1	No of CCC Meetings (EC)	4	17	425%	21
2	No of CCC Meetings (GB)	4	13	325%	17
3	No of UCC meetings (EC)	36	138	383%	174
4	No of UCC meetings (GB)	5	37	740%	42
5	No of VCC monthly meetings	41	901	2198%	942
6	No of VCC weekly meetings	1,780	3460	194%	5240

**Table 2.1.6: Comparative status of community leaders at different tiers (Same as reported up to April 2011)**

Tier	Committee	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 Oct'11	by Apr'09	by Oct'11	by Apr'09	by Oct'11	by Apr'09	by Oct'11	by Apr'09	by Oct'11
Village	EC	47	73	235	513	190	388	45	125	19	24
Union	EC	4	4	36	36	35	25	1	11	3	31
	GB	4	4	276	513	231	388	45	125	16	24
Central	EC	9	1	9	9	9	6	0	3	0	33
	GB	9	1	37	36	36	25	1	11	3	31

**Table 2.1.7: Capacity building and awareness campaign initiatives**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 -Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
1	Leadership training (person-days)	36	406	1128%	442
2	% of female participation in leadership training	3	23	767%	26
3	No of awareness campaign on fish harvest management	1	8	800%	9
4	Professional members gatherings	1	23	2300%	24



**Table 2.1.8: 3 steps agriculture training for alternative income (Same as reported up to April 2011)**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 -Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
<b>1</b>	<b>Person-days training on Agriculture</b>				
1.1	1 <sup>st</sup> step	0	260	-	260
1.2	2nd step	0	209	-	209
1.3	3rd step	0	243	-	243
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>712</b>

**Table 2.1.9: Progress in accumulation of social capital under SCM**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 -Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
1	Total no of members received financial assistance	676	3,517	520%	4,193
2	% of female members received financial assistance	14%	4%	29%	18%
3	Collection of admission fee (in BDT)	60,500	54,210	90%	114,710
4	Collection of Subscription (in BDT)	221,662	802,069	362%	1,023,731
5	Collection of Savings (in BDT)	1,259,587	3,945,176	313%	5,204,763
6	Collection of Interest (in BDT)	13,275	1,293,525	9744%	1,306,800
7	Collection of Service charge (in BDT)	41,262	64,808	157%	106,070
8	Collection of Insurance premium (in BDT)	21,160	151,450	716%	172,610
9	<b>Total Collection</b>	<b>2,492,421</b>	<b>5,436,263</b>	<b>218%</b>	<b>7,928,684</b>
10	Average capital accumulation per member	524	610	116%	1,134
11	Average savings per member	417	498	119%	915
12	Accumulation of average social capital per VCC (Excluding profit)	32,979	55,367	168%	88,346

**Table 2.1.10: Status of underprivileged members**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 -Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
2	No of underprivileged HHs received membership	2006	1,023	51%	3029
3	No of members from underprivileged HHs	2252	1,742	77%	3994
4	No of female members from underprivileged HHs	325	527	162%	852

**Table 2.1.11: List of underprivileged member status by sex and UPV occupation**

Village	Underprivileged Membership by occupation by Oct'11														
	Fisher		Labour		Landless		Marginal		Small Business		Total				
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	%	M	%	Total
DB	46	319	5	33	34	145	72	239	20	48	177	18.4	784	81.6	961
DS	54	361	16	50	97	239	100	251	15	38	282	23.1	939	76.9	1,221
UB	14	156	9	45	101	241	54	205	13	36	191	21.9	683	78.1	874
US	77	380	21	42	34	94	47	179	23	41	202	21.5	736	78.5	938
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>3142</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>3,994</b>

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

**Table 2.1.12: Occupation wise financial assistance to underprivileged members by union by October 2011**

Union	UPV Occupation Category	Financial Assistance to underprivileged member							
		Female			Male			Total	
		Count	Total (BDT)	%	Count	Total (BDT)	%	Count	Total (BDT)
Dakshin Bangshikunda	Fisher	40	197,000	14.2%	241	868,000	85.8%	281	1,065,000
	Labour	3	23,000	13.0%	20	77,000	87.0%	23	100,000
	Landless	28	114,000	20.0%	112	427,000	80.0%	140	541,000
	Marginal	48	217,000	19.1%	203	805,000	80.9%	251	1,022,000
	Small Business	16	114,000	26.7%	44	177,000	73.3%	60	291,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>665,000</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>2,354,000</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>3,019,000</b>
Dakshin Sreepur	Fisher	24	102,000	7.5%	296	1,098,000	92.5%	320	1,200,000
	Labour	0	0	0.0%	35	164,000	100.0%	35	164,000
	Landless	71	384,000	27.1%	191	831,000	72.9%	262	1,215,000
	Marginal	62	338,000	24.6%	190	927,000	75.4%	252	1,265,000
	Small Business	10	50,000	19.2%	42	205,000	80.8%	52	255,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>772,000</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>3,225,000</b>	<b>81.9%</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>3,997,000</b>
Uttar Bangshikunda	Fisher	13	58,000	12.9%	88	322,000	87.1%	101	380,000
	Labour	3	13,000	6.5%	43	207,000	93.5%	46	220,000
	Landless	59	240,000	21.2%	219	816,000	78.8%	278	1,056,000
	Marginal	22	92,000	11.7%	166	618,000	88.3%	188	710,000
	Small Business	6	46,000	13.6%	38	146,000	86.4%	44	192,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>449,000</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>2,109,000</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2,558,000</b>
Uttar Sreepur	Fisher	47	170,000	12.1%	343	1,252,000	87.9%	390	1,422,000
	Labour	28	113,000	46.7%	32	120,000	53.3%	60	233,000
	Landless	34	129,000	27.0%	92	336,000	73.0%	126	465,000
	Marginal	53	220,000	22.3%	185	713,000	77.7%	238	933,000
	Small Business	23	79,000	40.4%	34	121,000	59.6%	57	200,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>711,000</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>2,542,000</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>3,253,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>590</b>	<b>2,597,000</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>2614</b>	<b>10230000</b>	<b>81.6%</b>	<b>3204</b>	<b>12,827,000</b>

**Table 2.1.13: Best small business livelihoods of TH**

Sl	Small business Category	Average Profit/Day (Tk.)	Maximum Profit/Day (Tk.)	Minimum Profit/Day (Tk.)	Ranking (Based on Average profit/Day)	Count
1	Fish Business	440	610	180	1	4
2	Paddy Stock	433	1,000	83	2	7
3	Lar borshi	304	304	304	3	2
4	Fishing boat	298	1,050	15	4	128
5	Chai in selected beel	264	570	102	5	6
6	Grocer's Shop	128	418	41	6	13
7	Medicine shop	101	133	68	7	2
8	Wood Business	78	78	78	8	1
9	Rice Business	39	95	11	9	10
10	Beef fatening	33	33	33	10	1

**Table 2.1.14: Best small business livelihoods of unions****Dakshin Bangshikunda Union**

Sl	Small business Category	Average Profit/Day (Tk.)	Max. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Min. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Ranking (Based on average profit/Day)	Count
1	Fish Business	530	530	530	1	1
2	Paddy Stock	433	1,000	83	2	6
3	Fishing boat	261	1,050	15	3	30
4	Medicine shop	133	133	133	4	1
5	Rice Business	67	67	67	5	1
6	Grocer's Shop	56	71	41	6	3
7	Beef fatening	33	33	33	7	1

**Dakshin Sreepur Union**

Sl	Small business Category	Average Profit/Day (Tk.)	Max. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Min. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Ranking (Based on average profit/Day)	Count
1	Fishing boat	318	480	115	1	61
2	Rice Business	39	95	11	2	7

**Uttar Bangshikunda Union**

Sl	Small business Category	Average Profit/Day (Tk.)	Max. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Min. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Ranking (Based on average profit/Day)	Count
1	Lar borshi	304	304	304	1	2
2	Chai in selected beel	264	570	102	2	6
3	Fishing boat	196	329	58	3	11
4	Grocer's Shop	180	418	58	4	4
5	Wood Business	78	78	78	5	1

Sl	Small business Category	Average Profit/Day (Tk.)	Max. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Min. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Ranking (Based on average profit/Day)	Count
6	Medicine shop	68	68	68	6	1
7	Rice Business	15	15	15	7	2

### Uttar Sreepur Union

Sl	Small business Category	Average Profit/Day (Tk.)	Max. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Min. Profit/Day (Tk.)	Ranking (Based on average profit/Day)	Count
1	Fish Business	395	610	180	1	3
2	Fishing boat	391	810	150	2	26
3	Grocer's Shop	97	148	46	3	2

**Table 2.2.1: Guarding plan for community guards**

Nmae of CAMP	Name of water body	Number of Community guard	Comments
Rangchi	Aiyinna (partial), Tekuinna, Sonadubi, Baillardoba Berbaria (partial), Hatirgata (partial)	06	Strong guarding needed in Rupaboi channel
Ramsinghpur	Aiyinna (partial), Rupaboi, Panarbeel, Noyhal, Kalinkheo, Golachipa, Bugmara (partial) Chatainna (partial)	06	
Golabari	Golachipa, Bugmara (partial) Chatainna (partial), Laicchamara, Rowa (partial), Bushkhali, Goladoba, Boalmara, Alomerduar, Nowtana.	06	Strong guarding needed in Rangchi and Rupnagar channel
Mondiata	Hatirgata (partial), Berbaria (partial), Rowa, Khaijjauri, Patlindi, Alomerduar, Nowtana.	06	

**Table 2.2.2: Community actions against fish poachers**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
1.	Nos. of actions against fish poaching independently by community	12	69	575%	81
2.	No of actions against fish poaching by community jointly with project staff	24	55	229%	79
3.	Nos. of actions against fish poaching by community jointly with Magistrate	0	42	-	42

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
4	No. Of action against fish poaching by Ansar and community guard jointly	0	280	-	280
5.	Tentative price of illegal gears captured during action	200,000	4630000	2315%	4,830,000
6.	Person-days orientation on fish harvest modality to the members of law enforcing agencies working in Tanguar Haor.	0	40	-	40
7.	Person-days orientation on fish harvest modality to the members of district administration working in Tanguar Haor.	0	38	-	38

**Table 2.2.3: Commercial fish harvest status by Oct'11**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
1	Total income from Commercial fish harvest	2,915,572	4593373	158%	7,508,945
2	Community Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	1,049,606	1,653,614	158%	2,703,220
3	GoB Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	699,737	1,102,410	158%	1,802,147
4	Gross fishermen Income from commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	1,166,229	1,837,349	158%	3,003,578
7	Total number of fishermen participated in commercial fish harvest	3,154	5,605	178%	8,759
5	Average income of a fisherman from commercial fish harvest by year	370	328	89%	698
6	No of water-bodies brought under commercial fishing	7	17	243%	22
8	Total days of fishing	35	70	200%	105
9	Total catch (Kg)	20,218	24,373	121%	44,591

**Table 2.2.4: List of points of water bodies planned for *katha* fishing under CFH program of 2012 and quantity of *Katha***

SL#	Name of water body	No of fishing spots under khata	No of fishing spot where khata set up has been done	Quantity of Katha set in water bodies (Jurinda) (App 70 Pcs per Jurinda)	To be administered by the fisher group of village
1	Lamar beel	1	1	3	Rangchi
2	Lachuamara	3	2	4	Indropur+Binodpur
3	Hatirgatha	1	1	2	Indropur+Binodpur
4	Mohishergata	1	1	2	Rangchi
5	Paglakona	1	1	3	Bonshikunda
6	Aiyinna	1	1	5	Hatpatan
7	Dighirpar	1	1	2	Hatpatan
8	Baluar Doba	1	1	3	Joypur
9	Rowa	3	3	8	Mujrai
10	Berbaria	3	2	6	Khidirpur
11	Chatayinna	2	2	4	Keshtapur
12	Tekuinna	2	1	3	Rangchi
13	Rupaboi	1	1	3	Indropur+Binodpur
14	Noyhal	2	0	0	N/A
15	Alomer Duar	1	1	4	For next year fishing
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	

**Table 2.2.5: Progress in non-commercial fish harvest upto Oct 2011**

SL #	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
<b>1</b>	Total number of fishermen participated in non-commercial fish harvest	-	1,337	100%	1,337
<b>2</b>	Income from non commercial fish harvest (Amount in BDT)	-	1,455,529	100%	1,455,529
<b>2.1</b>	Lar	-	290,800	100%	290,800
<b>2.2</b>	Tanajal	-	11,550	100%	11,550
<b>2.3</b>	Daitta	-	81,000	100%	81,000
<b>2.4</b>	Pushnet	-	350	100%	350
<b>2.5</b>	Chai	-	1,061,229	100%	1,061,229
<b>2.6</b>	Burchunga chai	-	9,200	100%	9,200
<b>2.7</b>	Light fishing	-	1,400	100%	1,400



**Table 2.2.6: 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 2.2.7: A single fisherman's average income per day**

Gear	Amount of fish caught/Day (Kg)	Sale/Day (Kg)	Sale/Day (Tk)			Total Income/Day (Tk)
			Cash	Credit	Total	
Laar borshi	3.67	3.56	414.48	52.14	466.62	466.62
Tana Jal	2.31	2.31	228.75	0.00	228.75	228.75
Burchunga Chai	2.34	2.34	250.00	190.29	440.29	440.29
Light Fishing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daitta	2.40	2.40	278.00	0.00	279.00	279.00

**Table 2.2.8: Union wise license distribution for NCFH 2011**

Gear	US	DS	UB	DB	Total
Lar	30	56	18	41	145
Tanajal	0	33	0	0	33
Light_Fishing	0	2	0	0	2
Burchunga chai	3	7	2	11	23
Daitta	0	13	0	0	13
Total	33	111	20	52	216

**Table 2.2.9: Income of CCC and GoB from license and permit for NCFH -2011**

Gear	License given	Income from License	Income from Permit	Total Income	CCC Share 76% (Tk)	Govt. Share 24% (Tk)
Lar	145	72500	14500	87000	66120	20880
Tanajal	33	9900	1650	11550	8778	2772
Light_Fishing	2	1000	400	1400	1064	336
Burchunga chai	23	6900	2300	9200	6992	2208
Daitta	13	3900	650	4550	3458	1092
Total	216	94200	19500	113700	86412	27288

**Table 2.2.10: Progress on Non Commercial Fish Harvest: Daittya by Oct'2011**

Union	Fisher no.	License (Tk.)	Permit (Tk.)	Total (Tk.)	CCC share (76%) Tk.	Govt. Share (24%) Tk.
US	13	3900	650	4550	3458	1092
DS	31	9300	1550	10850	8246	2604

Union	Fisher no.	License (Tk.)	Permit (Tk.)	Total (Tk.)	CCC share (76%) Tk.	Govt. Share (24%) Tk.
UB	22	6600	1100	7700	5852	1848
DB	37	11100	1850	12950	9842	3108
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>30900</b>	<b>5150</b>	<b>36050</b>	<b>27398</b>	<b>8652</b>

**Table 2.2.11: Afforestation status by Oct 2011**

Species	Quantity planted and survival				Total Planted
	2010		2011		
	Planted Seedlings (no)	Survival rate	Planted Seedlings (no)	Survival rate	
Hizal	9508	75	10000	35	19508
Karach	4568	75	19120	75	23688
Nal	0	0	35000	90	35000

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

Grading	Number of VCC	% of evaluated VCCs
Grade A	1	2%
Grade B	15	29%
Grade C	21	40%
Grade D	15	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2.3.2: List of manuals, guidelines and modules by Oct'11 (Added sl# 42. & 43.)**

ক্র#	নাম
১.	সদস্য কোড পূরণ নির্দেশিকা
২.	পেশা পছন্দ কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা সহায়িকা
৩.	গ্রাম সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি গঠন নির্দেশিকা
৪.	গ্রাম কমিটির সাপ্তাহিক সভা পরিচালনা নির্দেশিকা
৫.	গ্রাম কমিটির মাসিক সভা পরিচালনা নির্দেশিকা
৬.	সামাজিক তহবিল ব্যবস্থাপনা কার্যক্রম নির্দেশিকা
৭.	চরম দারিদ্রসীমার নীচে বসবাসকারী সংগঠন সদস্যদের জন্য কেন্দ্রীয় এডহক কমিটির আয়বৃদ্ধি ও কর্মসংস্থান প্রকল্প সহযোগিতা নির্দেশিকা (খসড়া)
৮.	ইনোভেশন ফান্ড ব্যবস্থাপনা নির্দেশিকা
৯.	পরিবার ভিত্তিক ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসায় পরিকল্পনা: ফরমপূরণ নির্দেশিকা (ভিত্তি জরিপ ফরম)
১০.	পরিবার ভিত্তিক ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসায় পরিকল্পনা: ফরমপূরণ নির্দেশিকা (পরীক্ষণ ফরম)
১১.	গ্রাম সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির নেতৃত্বদেও মোবাইল নম্বরসহ নামের তালিকা
১২.	খসড়া গঠনতন্ত্র: টাংগুয়ার হাওড় উন্নয়ন সংগঠন
১৩.	নির্লিপ্ত গ্রাম সচলিকরণ নির্দেশিকা
১৪.	লিডারশীপ প্রশিক্ষণ মডিউল
১৫.	পরিমিত সম্পদ ব্যবহার নীতিমালা প্রশিক্ষণ মডিউল
১৬.	বাণিজ্যিক মৎস্য সম্পদ আহরণ ম্যানুয়াল
১৭.	অবাণিজ্যিক মৎস্য সম্পদ আহরণ সহায়িকা

ক্র#	নাম
১৮.	সি.এফ, এফ.এফ ও এফ.এস দের দায়-দায়িত্ব (এঃডুজ)
১৯.	সিএফদের সাপ্তাহিক প্রতিবেদন পূরণ নির্দেশিকা
২০.	এফএফদের সাপ্তাহিক প্রতিবেদন পূরণ নির্দেশিকা
২১.	লেনদেন সীট পূরণ নির্দেশিকা
২২.	বঙ্গিগ প্রতিবেদন ফরম (ইলেকট্রনিক)
২৩.	৩ ধাপে ধান চাষ প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মশালা মডিউল ও পোস্টার-১ম ধাপ
২৪.	৩ ধাপে ধান চাষ প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মশালা মডিউল ও পোস্টার-২য় ধাপ
২৫.	৩ ধাপে ধান চাষ প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মশালা মডিউল ও পোস্টার-৩য় ধাপ
২৬.	ফিল্ড ফ্যাসিলিটেরদের প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা সহায়িকা
২৭.	ফিল্ড সুপারভাইজরদের পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন নীতিমালা
২৮.	মনিটরিং সুপারভাইজরদের কর্ম পরিচালনা সহায়িকা
২৯.	শীত ও গ্রীষ্মকালীন শাকসবজি চাষের মডিউল
৩০.	দুগ্ধ উৎপাদনকারী গাভী পালনের প্রশিক্ষণ সহায়িকা
৩১.	গরু মোটাতাজা করণের প্রশিক্ষণ সহায়িকা
৩২.	বাজার সম্প্রসারণ প্রশিক্ষণ সহায়িকা
৩৩.	হতদরিদ্রদের আর্থিক সহায়তা বিতরণ নীতিমালা
৩৪.	পিআরএমপি ব্যানার-ডকুম্যান্টেশন ফরম
৩৫.	পিআরএমপি প্রশিক্ষক প্রশিক্ষণ নির্দেশিকা
৩৬.	নেতৃত্ব উন্নয়ন সহায়িকা (পকেট বুক)
৩৭.	সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির হিসাব-নিকাশ সংরক্ষণ নির্দেশিকা
৩৮.	আয়বৃদ্ধি ও কর্মসংস্থানমূলক প্রকল্প পরিচালন সহায়িকা (খসড়া)
৩৯.	বিশেষ আয়বৃদ্ধি ও কর্মসংস্থানমূলক প্রকল্পসমূহের নমুনা চুক্তিপত্র: ৭টি
৪০.	চাই দিয়ে মাছ ধরা কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা নির্দেশিকা
৪১.	আভ্যল্ঙ্গরীন মূল্যায়ন সহায়িকা
৪২.	কমিউনিটি গার্ড প্রশিক্ষন সহায়িকা
৪৩.	ধান চাষ প্রশিক্ষন হ্যান্ড নোট

### Annex-3: Financial assistance status to the members by October 2011

**Table 3.1: Progress in providing financial assistance under SCM**

SL	Description	Status by Apr'09	Progress during May'09 - Oct'11	Rate of increase in compare to Year 2009 (Phase I)	Cumulative Status by Oct' 2011
1	Total amount of financial assistance to all members in BDT	2,045,000	15,216,000	744%	17,261,000
2	Amount of financial assistance to female members BDT	276,000	3,407,000	1234%	3,683,000
3	Female share in financial assistance (%)	14%	7%	52%	21%
4	Savings Withdrawal BDT	2,990	1,087,161	36360%	1,090,151
5	Membership Withdrawal BDT	18,738	378,579	2020%	397,317
8	Member received financial assistance (%)	22%	52%	235%	74%

**Table 3.2: Union wise analysis of financial assistance status by Oct 2011**

Union	Financial Assistance Status by 31 Oct 2011								
	Female			Male			Total		
	Sum	Total N	Table Sum %	Sum	Total N	Table Sum %	Sum	Total N	Table Sum %
Dakshin Bangshikunda	910000	171	15.88%	3521000	906	84.12%	4431000	1077	25.69%
Dakshin Sreepur	1192000	220	18.43%	4203000	974	81.57%	5395000	1194	28.48%
Uttar Bangshikunda	685000	143	16.29%	2853000	735	83.71%	3538000	878	20.94%
Uttar Sreepur	896000	232	22.22%	3001000	812	77.78%	3897000	1044	24.90%
<b>Total TH</b>	<b>3683000</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>18.27%</b>	<b>13578000</b>	<b>3427</b>	<b>81.73%</b>	<b>17261000</b>	<b>4193</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 3.3: Union wise analysis of membership withdrawal by Oct 2011**

Union	Female		Male		Total	
	Count	Sum	Count	Sum	Count	Sum
Dakshin Bangshikunda	34	15600	206	69050	240	84650
Dakshin Sreepur	53	24645	183	97288	236	121933
Uttar Bangshikunda	78	23882	314	98522	392	122404
Uttar Sreepur	35	16640	135	51690	170	68330
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>80767</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>316550</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>397317</b>

**Table 3.4: Union wise analysis of CCC fund disbursement status against special AIGs by Oct 2011**

Union	Description		Name of IGA						Total	%	
			Paddy Business	Mini Boat	Boat Making & Sale	Rice Mill	Small Business	Beef Fattening			Cow Rearing
US	Gender	Male	15,000				-	15,000		30,000	50%
		Female					30,000			30,000	50%
	Sub: Total		15,000	-	-	-	30,000	15,000	-	60,000	
DS	Gender	Male	285,000	150,000	60,000			135,000		630,000	62%
		Female	300,000	30,000	15,000			45,000		390,000	38%
	Sub: Total		585,000	180,000	75,000	-	-	180,000	-	1,020,000	
UB	Gender	Male	90,000					150,000	15,000	255,000	61%
		Female					70,000	90,000		160,000	39%
	Sub: Total		90,000	-	-	-	70,000	240,000	15,000	415,000	
DB	Gender	Male	450,000			30,000		15,000		495,000	55%
		Female	375,000					30,000		405,000	45%
	Sub: Total		825,000	-	-	30,000	-	45,000	-	900,000	
Total	Gender	Male	840,000	150,000	60,000	30,000	-	315,000	15,000	1,410,000	59%
		Female	675,000	30,000	15,000	-	100,000	165,000	-	985,000	41%
	Grand Total		1,515,000	180,000	75,000	30,000	100,000	480,000	15,000	2,395,000	

## Annex-4: Project Management and Implementation Issues

**Table 4.1: Showing financial performance considering all expected outputs**

Code Function/ Designation	Year 1: May'09-Apr'10			Year 2: May'10-Apr'11			Year 3: May'11-Apr'12 (Report on first 6 months period May-Oct'11)			Cumulative		
	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 actual period	Revised Budget Phase II Total	Cost phase per actual date (May'10- Oct'11)	Burn Rate Phase per actual date
TOTAL Part 1: Managerial costs of IO	5,854,053	5,005,940	86%	6,271,317	3,177,597	51%	5,625,028	2,584,637	46%	11,116,662	5,762,234	52%
TOTAL Part 2: Project implementation	15,554,981	8,826,427	57%	17,015,100	16,165,108	95%	15,976,463	6,746,059	42%	31,557,251	22,745,318	72%
Total Part 1 + 2: Services	21,409,034	13,832,367	65%	23,286,417	19,342,705	83%	21,601,491	9,330,696	43%	42,673,913	28,507,552	67%
Total Output-1.1:	8,259,237	3,118,796	38%	12,124,048	5,701,838	47%	4,288,576	2,217,684	52%	12,999,379	7,919,522	61%
Total Output-1.2:	5,673,176	2,819,208	50%	6,342,393	3,043,789	48%	3,704,354	1,531,982	41%	8,223,261	4,575,771	56%
Total Output-2.1:	1,261,618	155,935	12%	3,979,114	1,201,383	30%	1,165,923	1,456,685	125%	3,656,150	2,658,068	73%
Total Output-2.2:	3,794,337	824,151	22%	8,924,978	1,772,184	20%	899,825	971,031	108%	7,573,038	2,743,215	36%
Total Output-2.3:	979,922	255,952	26%	864,413	114,166	13%	382,250	1,410	0.4%	1,081,076	115,576	11%
Total Output-3.1:	1,494,250	64,019	4%	1,560,197	505,201	32%	57,338	143,574	250%	1,285,150	648,775	50%
Total Output-3.2:	541,438	126,685	23%	1,549,195	69,527	4%	920,615	712,515	77%	2,389,660	782,042	33%
TOTAL Part 3: Administered Project Funds	22,003,978	7,364,746	33%	35,344,337	12,408,087	35%	11,418,881	7,034,881	62%	37,207,714	19,442,968	52%
<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>33,020,372</b>	<b>16,365,577</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>79,881,627</b>	<b>47,950,520</b>	<b>60%</b>

**Table 4.2: Showing significant variances till to date in project budget**

Code: Function/ Designation	Revised Budget Phase Total	Cost phase per actual date (May'10-Oct'11)	Balance phase per actual date	Balance phase per actual date in %	Reasons for variances
<b>Part 2: Project implementation</b>					
<b>2.5 Purchase of equipment for project office (effective costs)</b>					
Computer and Comm. Equipment	168,700	174,150	(5,450)	-3%	Project purchased computer and computer equipment to operate smooth operation. However, over spending still remain within 10% limit, which will be adjusted with other line items.
<b>Part 3: Administered Project funds</b>					
<b>1.1.3 Providing facilities for effective functioning of the co-management structures, and providing assistance to communities</b>					
Providing office equipment and furniture / Solar Panel	400,000	411,772	(11,772)	-3%	Project purchased UPS for solar panel to operate smooth operation of field activities. The over spending within the 10% of limit and which will be adjusted other items.
Boats for each UAC	750,000	755,822	(5,822)	-1%	Spent for repairing of boats to run union offices activities smoothly and uninterruptedly. However, over spending still remains within the 10% limit and which will be adjusted with other items.
<b>1.2.1 Continue PRMPs in all villages and review every year with active participation of both man &amp; women members of the community</b>					
Capacity building/skill development	585,050	468,033	117,017	20%	A number of training organized during the reporting period but the expenditure within the overall budget limit. Still need to conduct various training events especially during following dry months.
<b>2.1.1 Governance mechanisms for TH community organizations institutionalized</b>					
Cross visits (exposure)	1,094,400	1,298,058	(203,658)	-19%	SDC has already approved to spend more than 10% of budget limit and which will be adjusted with other line items.
Habitat restoration for fish	1,600,000	1,275,621	324,379	20%	A number of events organized during the reporting period but the expenditure remains within the overall budget limit. Still need to conduct other tanks planned under this budget line during last six months period.
Restocking/enriching	750,000	258,052	491,948	66%	A number of events organized during the reporting period but the expenditure remains within the overall budget limit. Rest of the amount is expected to be spent in the last six months period.
<b>3.2.1 Facilitating the establishment of different bodies to support co-management of TH</b>					
Producing a documentary, and telecasting nationally	575,000	588,626	(13,626)	-2%	Activity completed successfully. However, over spending remains within 10% limit, which will be adjusted with other items.

## Case studies

### Project Name: Beef Fattening

#### Case Study no.-1:



Buying Time & Selling Time

**Name: Rahila Begum**

Husband name: Ali Hossain

Member Code: 22705201802

Profession: Livestock

Village: Noagaon

Union: Daxin Sreepur

Financial assistance for Short Term (04 months) Beef Fattening project

Amount of TK. 15,000/= (Fifteen Thousand)

Period of time: 04 Months

Profit of financial assistance: 1000/= (One Thousand) TK.

Buying of cost: 19,000/= (Nineteen Thousand) TK.

No of Cows: 2 (Two- Cow with a calf)

Selling Price: 30,000/= Tk. (Only the Cow)

IGA Operation cost: Not needed any additional expenses

Benefits: Economical profit -10,000/= Tk. and She has an exist Calf for buying which proc is now 12,000/= Tk. Total Benefits- 22,000/= Tk.

Achievements: Other profession members are so impressed to see her success and encourage implementing this IGA. For this reason, they are changing their professions (Fishing to Livestock) to Livestock.