Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Programmes

Ministry of Environment Forests and Environment

UNDP Bangladesh-Global Environment Facility

Annual Progress Report – 2017

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ACRONYMS

BFRI = Bangladesh Forest Research Institute
BRRI = Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BWDB = Bangladesh Water Development Board
CBACC = Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change Project
CDA = Community Development Associate
CD Asst. = Community Development Assistant
CMC = Co-Management Committee
Comms. Officer = Communication Officer
CPP = Cyclone Preparedness Programme
DAE = Department of Agriculture Extension
DDM = Department of Disaster Management
DLS = Department of Livestock
DNPD = Deputy National Project Director
DoF = Department of Fisheries
EKN = The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FD = Forest Department
FFF or 3F Model = Forest, Fish and Fruit Model
FRPG = Forest Resource Protection Group
GEF = Global Environment Facility
GoB = Government of Bangladesh
ICBA-AR = Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation
       Programmes in Bangladesh
LDCF = Least Developing Country Fund
MoEF = Ministry of Environment and Forests
M&E = Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP = National Project Director
NGO = Non-Governmental Organization
O&M = Operation and Management
PD = Project Director
PM = Project Manager
PRA = Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSO = Project Support Officer
SADC = Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
T-Aman = Transplanted Aman
TPP = Technical Assistant Project Proforma
UNDP = United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO = United Nations Development Programme Country Office

PROJECTSUMMARY

ProjectName: Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Programmes in Bangladesh

Start and End Date: July 2016 to June 2020

Donor Agency: Global Environment Facility (LDCF) (through UNDP Bangladesh)

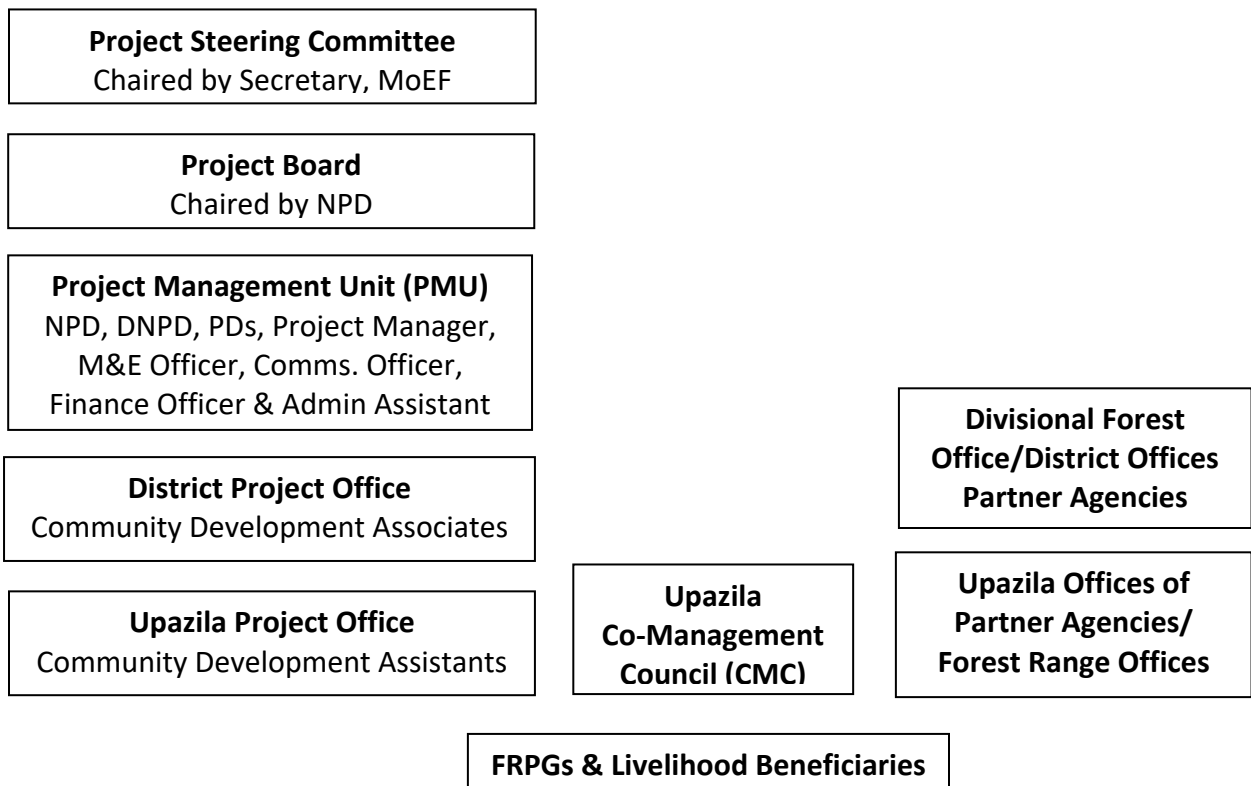**Executive Agency:**Ministry of Environment and Forests

Lead Implementing Agencies: Bangladesh Forest Department

Implementing Partner Agencies: Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock, Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Bangladesh Water Development Board and Ministry of Land.

Project Sites: Patharghata Upazila ofBorguna district, Golachipa and Rangabali Upazilas of Patuakhali district, Bhandaria Upazila of Pirojpur of district, Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali District, and Tazjimuddin, Monpura and Charfession Upazilas of Bhola district.

ProjectObjective: To reduce climate vulnerability of local communities in the Projectareasthrough participatory planning, community based management, and integration of livelihoodwith coastal afforestation and reforestation.

Implementation Arrangement:

Project Steering Committee Chaired by Secretary, MoEF

Project Board Chaired by NPD

| **Project Management Unit (PMU)**
NPD, DNPD, PDs, Project Manager,
M&E Officer, Comms. Officer,
Finance Officer & Admin Assistant | **Divisional Forest Office/District Offices Partner Agencies** |

| **District Project Office**
Community Development Associates | |

| **Upazila Project Office**
Community Development Assistants | **Upazila Co-Management Council (CMC)** | **Upazila Offices of Partner Agencies/ Forest Range Offices** |

| **FRPGs & Livelihood Beneficiaries** |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between 2009 to 2015 the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) of Bangladesh government implemented the Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh (CBACC) Project with support from United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-Global Environment Facility (GEF), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SADC) and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN). The CBACC project was aimed at reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change through coastal afforestation and livelihood diversification. The Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Programmes in Bangladesh have been taken to sale up the efforts of CBACC project and to further strengthen the efforts to address the barriers to sustainability of coastal greenbelt by linking livelihood aspiration of local communities with coastal greenbelt management, and simultaneously reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

The implementation period of ICBA-AR Projectstretches from July 2016 to June 2020. The Projectis funded by GEF (LDCF) and implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the participation of seven governmental and non-governmental agencies, local level stakeholders (in the form of Co-management Committee or CMC) and local community representatives (as Forest Resource Protection Group or FRGP).The Project is being implemented in eight climate vulnerable coastal Upazilas of Bhola, Borguna, Noakhali, Patuakhali and Pirojpur districts. Due to unavoidable circumstances there was a delay in approval of the TPP (February 2017) which resulted in delayed start of the Projectactivities. The actual implementation of the Projectactivities could not be started until April 2017. However, this report presents the progress made during July 2016 to December 2017.

The early part of the reporting period (till April 2017) was spent pulling together the project team through the appointment of Project Directors (PDs)of Implementing Partner Agencies, appointment of field level project staff, office setup, and a number of other activities aimed at formal initiation of the project, e.g., holding Inception workshop and organizing induction for project team member. Field level activities of the project started during June-July 2017 after a thorough Mission carried out in May 2017 thatcovered the five districts under the project sites. The missions were participated by PDs of the Partner Agencies, representative from UNDP Country Office and Project Management Unit (PMU). Thus,in 2017 the actual duration of field level implementation was limited to six to seven months.

Before starting field level implementation, the PMU set targets for all different activities for the year in the light of project document. To keep track of progress of the activities the project developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan using guidelines and format supplied by UNDP country office (Appendix-1).

The project's field level activities of 2017 mainly revolved around Output 1.1 and 1.2 and focused onidentification of suitable sites for project interventions, identification of target beneficiaries for the year, rapport building with local level stakeholders, skill development of selected beneficiaries on climate resilient agricultural, fisheries and livestock related livelihood options, and providing them with material support for demonstration of relevant livelihood activities, site selection for mixed species enrichment plantation and raising seedlings of different species of mangrove species for enrichment plantation to be carried out in the following year. A few of the activities, specially Forest-Fruit-Fish (FFF) model[1] based livelihood activities, could not be implemented as per plan due to some administrative complexities as well as seasonal mismatch resulting from delayed start of the project.

In total the project has the target of providing livelihood support to 10,500 local poor people. In 2017 the project provided training and demonstration support to 2,340 selected beneficiaries of whom 981 (42%) were female. Of the 2,340 beneficiaries the number of beneficiary affiliated with the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) was 960, Department of Fisheries was 540 and Department of Livestock was 840. In addition,140 poor local people were selected in Bhola and Noakhalidistricts as beneficiaries of FFF model to be implemented by the Forest Department. About 28 ha. land has been selected in Tazimuddinand Hatiay Upazila for the activity. The project has also identified 200 ha. of degraded mangrove area in Bhola, Borguna, Noakhali and Patuakhali districts for mixed species enrichment plantation. Nearly 215,000 seedlings of 10-12 species of mangrove species have been raised in a number of nurseries surpassing the target of 176,000 seedlings for 2017. In addition to the above activities in the reporting year six local level workshops were conducted in different Upazilas of the project to sensitize local stakeholders and to introduce the project to the formally.

The project also came across diverse types of and lessons in implementing the first year's activities which has enriched the understanding of project team. These may find good use in setting more effective implementation strategies for the coming years.

Major sections of this report include the Project's progress 2017 against the set outcomes and outputs, an account of other activities carried out to support implementation of the Project, list of unachieved targets with justifications, Issues and concerns faced, and lessons generated during implementation of the project in 2017.

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[1] Forest-Fruit-Fish (FFF) model is a livelihood diversification option developed under CBACC Project. The model constructed on barren land and consists of some parallel ditches and dikes that is used for fisheries, agriculture and forestry based livelihood interventions.

PROGRESS AGAINST OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

OUTCOME-1: Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts.

Outcome-1 of the project addresses existing barriers relating to lack of livelihood diversification and lack of coastal forest diversification, both of which adversely impact coastal forest sustainability. Thus, this outcome seeks to reduce the vulnerability of local communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites by a) linking livelihood diversification interventions to improved coastal forest stewardship and b) diversifying coastal plantations to increase their ecological and social sustainability through increasing their heterogeneityand density as well as by increasing the range of tangible benefits that the coastal greenbelt can provide.

In the reporting year the project activities were focused mostly on this outcome. Five governmental agencies are responsible for implementation of this outcome, namely Department of Forests (FD), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Livestock (DLS) and Bangladesh Forest Researcher Institute (BFRI).

Output-1.1:Community-based adaptation and livelihood diversification measures are integrated with baseline afforestation and reforestation activities in 4 districts.

Output 1.1 supports a range of strategies to increase climate resilience of communities through demonstration of diversified livelihood options in areas adjacent to coastal mangrove plantations. The activities under this output include selection of suitable sites and beneficiary for climate resilient agriculture, fisheries, livestock and FFF model based livelihood options, and providing them with necessary skills and material support for demonstrate those options.

Annual TargetsUnderOutput-1.1:

- ➢ Provide skill development training and demonstration support for agriculture based livelihood options to **960** selected beneficiaries.
- ➢ Provide skill development training and demonstration support for fisheries based livelihood options to **540** selected beneficiaries.
- ➢ Provide skill development training and demonstration support for livestock based livelihood options to **840** selected beneficiaries.
- ➢ Construct **20** ha. of FFF model, and provide skill development training and demonstration support for FFF model based livelihood options to **100** selected beneficiaries.

Achievements Under Output-1.1:

A) **Site Selection**:The activities of output-1.1 started with selection of suitable sites for livelihood interventions. Opinions of key local stakeholders were obtained to identify suitable sites. Joint field visits were made by local representatives of Partner Agencies (FD, DAE, DoF and DLS) and Project staff to judge the suitability of unions and villages in the project areas. Climate change vulnerabilities of the sites, poverty level, presence of and proximity to coastal greenbelt etc. were given emphasis in site selection. Necessary data, e.g., forest coverage data, poverty data etc. were collected from local administration and local offices of government agencies for the purpose. The final list of suitable unions and villages were generated through scoring and rankingof the potential onesagainst the set of specific criteria outlined in the Annex-4 of the project document (please see Appendix-2). Through the process in total 82 villages of 23 unions were selected from seven Upazilas namely, Charfession, Monpura, Patharghata, Hatiya, Galachipa, Rangapabli and Bhandaria Upazilas(Table-1). A list of names of all the selected villages and unions included in Appendix-3.

Table-1: No. of Villages and Unions selected for project intervention

District	Upazila	No. of Union	No. of Village
Bhola	Charfassion	3	6
	Monpura	2	4
Borguna	Patharghata	3	12
Noakhali	Hatiya	2	11
Patuakhali	Galachipa	4	16
	Rangabali	2	16
Pirojpur	Vandaria	7	17
Total		**23**	**82**

It is to be mentioned that as indicated in the project document (page 56) and as discussed in the project's Inception workshop, Bhandaria Upazila of Pirojpur district was included into the project sites. The matter was also discussed in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting and necessary adjustment will be made in the TPP during its revision. It was also decided in the same meeting to start project activities in Char Tazimuddin Upazila of Bhola district from the following year due to shortage of manpower.

B) **Beneficiary Selection**: Like site selection, a nearly similar method was followed for beneficiary selection from the selected unions and villages. A primary list of potential beneficiaries was prepared against some major criteria (e.g., land ownership, income level, gender, climate change vulnerability, proximity and dependency on coastal greenbelt etc.) through focus group discussion held with some key members of local communities at village level. Then one-to-one discussion was held with each of the primarily selected people to fill out a questionnaire for each of them. The questionnaire was developed based on the beneficiary selection criteria stated in the Annex-4 of the project document (Appendix-

4).Based on question and answers they were scored and ranked to generate the final lists of beneficiaries.

In total 2,480 beneficiaries were selected from seven Upazilas of which **42.41 %**(1,052 beneficiaries) were woman. Of the number 960, 540, 840 and 140 beneficiaries were affiliated with DAE, DoF, DLS and FD respectively. District, Upazilaand Partner Agency wise numbers of male and female beneficiaries are given in Appendix–5.Chart-1 shows a comparison of the total number of project beneficiaries and no. of project beneficiaries in 2017. Chart-2 presents a comparison amongthe numbers of beneficiary of different partner agencies.
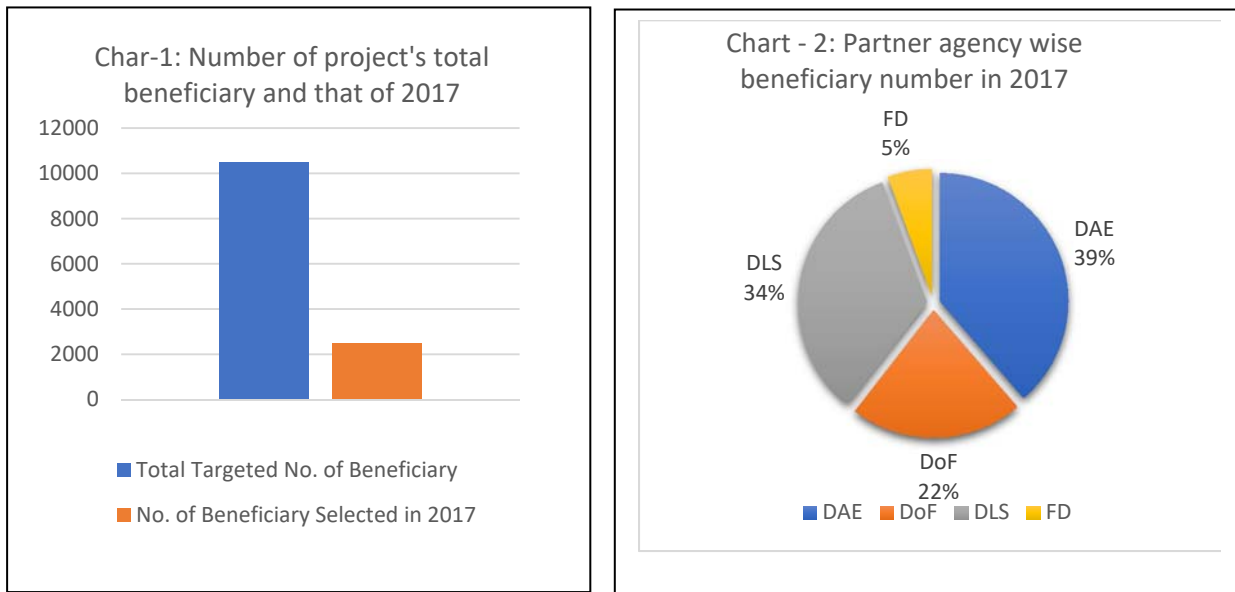
PMU developed a detail questionnaire to capture baseline data of the selected beneficiaries which was finalized through field level trial (Appendix-6). Baseline data collection is a time-consuming task and therefore, it is still ongoing.

C) **Agriculture Component:**DAE provided training and demonstration support to 960 selected beneficiaries of whom33.44 % were female. Different beneficiaries received different types of training and demonstration supports for saline tolerant T-Aman rice cultivation, hybrid chilly cultivation and mixed-fruit orchard establishment. Demonstration supports included:

- rice seeds (saline tolerant BRRI-40 and 41, and waterlogging tolerant BRRI-52)
- hybrid pepper seed
- seedlings of dwarf coconut (Vietnamese), jujube (BAU kul) and Thai guava
- different types of fertilizers
- pesticides
- fencing material
- water sprayer, and
- financial support for irrigation, inter-culture management etc.

Discussion on Result: PMU has developed and supplied matrix to the field offices to capture results of the project's different types of demonstration (Appendix-7). The result of T-Aman demonstration was collected from nearly 30% beneficiaries located in all seven Upazilas. In the project areas local farmers cultivate a number local/traditional rice varietye.g., kazal sail, kartik sail, raza sail, kala mota, dhola mota, chapalish, dingamaik,

Photot - T-Aman Demonstration Plot

grikoch, ghior, lembu, etc. Despite the production cost was project supplied HYV rice was higher than that of traditional varieties it was found that in general they are more interested about the HYVs due to higher rate of production. Of course, to farmers should be encouraged to cultivate the local varieties at least to some extent so that the genetic diversity is not degraded. A 30% sampling of T-Aman beneficiary from different Upazilas yielded the following comparative picture of traditional rice varieties and the project supplied HYVs (Table-2).

In several places beneficiaries informed that their crop was partly damaged by heavy rainfall and storm. Otherwise, the production would be higher. In additional to economic feasibility as stated in Table-2 a number of other positive aspects of the supplied rice varieties were reported by beneficiaries, e.g., the HYVs can with stand water logging condition and saline water for a longer period than traditional varieties, HYVs are more disease and pest resistant, due to good taste and medium grain size there is a good demand of the HYVs in local market. Of course, they also informed that cultivating HYVs require more caretaking and seeds of some of the HYVs are not locally available.

Table-2: Comparison of production and cost of cultivation of traditional verities and HYVs rice.

Upazila	Average Production rates (KG./Decimal)		Average Production Cost (Tk./Decimal)		Average Selling Price of Rice (Tk./KG)	Farmers' Average additional income from HYV Rice (Tk./Decimal)
	Traditional Variety	HYV	Traditional Variety	HYV		
Charfession	8.00 KG	20.00 KG.	150.00 Tk.	200.00 Tk.	21.25 Tk.	205.00 Tk.
Monpura	8.50 KG	20.50 KG	140.00 Tk.	185.00 Tk.		210.00 Tk.
Haitya	9.50 KG	16.50 KG.	190.00 Tk	214.00 Tk		125.00 Tk.
Patharghata	9.00 Kg	19.00 KG.	227.00 Tk.	272.00 Tk.		167.50 Tk.
Average Values	**8.75 KG**	**19.00 KG**	**176.75 Tk.**	**217.75 Tk**	-	**176.75 Tk.**

The result of hybrid chilly cultivation demonstrations will be available at a later period.

D) Fisheries Component: DoF trained 540 selected beneficiaries onpond preparation and culture of Mono-sex telapia and carp fishes. Among the beneficiaries 34.63 % were female. On completion of training beneficiaries were provided with demonstration supports that included fingerlings of telapia and carp fishes, lime (for pond purification), different

Photo – Beneficiaries receiving training of fish culture

types of fertilizers used for fish culture and fish feeds. The result of fish culture demonstrations will be available at a later period.

E) Livestock Component: The number of beneficiaries received training and demonstration support from DLS was 840 of whom 56.30 % were female. Beneficiaries were trained rearing of improved variety duck (Khaki Campbell and Zinding). Each of the beneficiaries received 10 ducks, a duck shed, duck feed and some medicines and vaccines. The result of improved variety duck rearing demonstrations will be available at a later period.

Photo – Improved variety duck rearing

F) Forestry Component: Forest-Fruit-Fish (FFF) model based livelihood diversifications of landless poor local community members is the main activityof this project component. As mentioned earlier the activity could not be started on time due seasonal variation resulting from delayed start of project activities as well as the time lapsed for reaching to a decision about the cost of activity as the budget allocation for the activity is less than what is practically needed. The achievement of this component was limited mostly within the selection of suitable sites and beneficiaries which is presented in Table-3.

Photo – Mixed species mangrove nursery

Table-3: Area of selected sites for FFF Model

District	Upazila	Name of Associated FD Range	Area selected for FFF model (ha.)
Bhola	Tazumuddin	Daulotkhan	13
Noakhali	Hatiya	Sagaria	10
		Jahajmara	5
		Total	**28 ha.**

> **Output-1.2: Diversified trial plantations of up to 10 mangrove and non-mangrove varieties established in 4 districts to increase the adaptive capacity o greenbelt structures on lands.**

Output 1.2 supports testing new strategies for mixed species diversification of coastal plantations at different stages of growth, both to increase the natural resilience of the coastal belt as well as to increase its potential to generate tangible benefits for local communities.

Annual Targets Under Output - 1.2

➢ Reforestation of 200 ha. of degraded mangrove forest with 170,000 mangrove seedlings of 10 different species.

Achievements Under Output-1.2

Major achievements made under this output were: site selection for plantation, establishment of nursery and seedling raising. Mangrove seedlings are usually planted when those are around 12 months old and plantation is carried out between May to August based on species. Since the project started late seedlings could not be raised on time to go for plantation in 2017.

To fulfill the target 200 ha. of degraded mangrove forest sites were selected in six Upazilas of Bhola, Borguna, Noakhali and Patuakhali districts. Seeds of 13 different mangrove and associated species (Table-4) were collected and more than 176,000 seedlings were raised in 10 different nurseries under 10 different FD Ranges in the project sites. The seedlings will be planted in the following year.Followings are the species raised in the nurseries.

Amur (*Aglaia cucullate),* Baen (avicennia officinalis), Garan (*Ceriops decandra*), Gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*), Golpata (*Nypa fruiticans*), Hental (*Phoenix paludosa*), Kankra (*Bruguiera sp*), Keora (*Soneratia apitela*), Khalshi (*Aegiceras corniculatum*), KoromchaPassur (*Xylocarpus granatum*), Shingra andSundari (*Heritiera fomes*)

Appendix-8 includes Range wise number of species and seedlings raised in different nurseries.

OUTCOME-2: Strengthened community involvement in, and ownership of, forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes

This outcome will ensure greater engagement of local communities and other stakeholders in coastal greenbelt management and that there are economic incentives for them for forest stewardship, management and nurturing of new greenbelt plantations. There are three outputs under outcome-2.

Output-2.1: Community-based adaptation and livelihood diversification measures are integrated with baseline afforestation and reforestation activities in 4 districts.

Output-2.1 is aimed at mobilizing local communities in the project sites to form village level Forest Resources Protection Groups (FRPGs) and to engage Upazila level stakeholders in coastal greenbelt management in the form of Co-management Committee (CMCs).

Annual Targets Under Output-2.1:

- ➢ Have the necessary government notification issued for the formation of CMC in project site.
- ➢ Formation of 20 FRPGs.
- ➢ Formation of 3 CMCs in three different Upazilas.

Achievements Under Output-2.1:

Minor progress was made only under the output-2.1 during the reporting period. A gazette notification was issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to form CMC in the Upazilas under the project site (Appendix - 9). The notification outlines what will be the structure of a CMC and what will be its duties and responsibilities. Due to delay in issuance of the notification it was not possible to make any progress towards formation of CMC. The reaming activities under this output is planned to be implemented in 2018.

OUTCOME-3: Communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning.

While mangrove greenbelts are a vitally important adaptation measure for coastal areas, this outcome focuses on protecting human lives and livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning.

Output-3.1: Strengthened CPP network capacity for effective early warning communications for extreme climate events in coastal afforestation sites.

Output-3.1 intends to strengthen the capacity of the existing volunteer network of Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) of Bangladesh government and ensure regular dissemination of early warning information in project target sites.

Annual Targets Under Output-3.1:

➢ Take necessary preparation to deliver training to 6,000 CPP volunteers from 385 specific CPP units based in four Upazilas within the project area.
➢ Procure and supply necessary equipment to 385 CPP units based in project site.

Achievements Under Output-3.1:

A consultant, namedMr. Abdul Latif Khan,was appointed on 19.09.2017 to carry out the activities of output-3.1. During the reporting period multiple meetings were held between CPP head quarter and PMU, often in presence ofrepresentatives from UNDPCountry office. The ICBAAR program and its activities related to CPP were introduced to the CPP and a MoU was drafted to be signed between the two parties. During the reporting period the consultant, in consultation with the CPP, carried out an assessment to identify training and equipment needs of CPP units in the project site. Based on the assessment a plan and budget were developed for training, and procurement and transfer of the identified equipment. This is to be mentioned that the training that will be provided to CPP volunteers to raise their awareness on conceptual or practical links between disaster risk reduction and the government's large-scale afforestation/reforestation programmes.

The following equipment, to be used for warning local people during disaster time, were identified for purchase for 385 Units of CPP based in four Upazilas within and around the project area, namely Charfession, Golachipa, Pathargata and Kolapara.

Table-4: Identified equipment needs of CPP

Sl. No.	Equipment	Quantity (Pieces)
1	Megaphone	385
2	Hand Siren	385
3	Signal Flag	385
4	Signal Flag Mast	385
5	Vest for Volunteers	5,775
6	Motorbike	7

Output-3.2Three different measures have been included under this output aiming at protection of key livelihoods assetsof local people in close vicinity to afforestation/reforestation sites and resilient livelihood support intervention sites. The measures are – i) climate-proofing communal freshwater supply through elevation of village wells and hand pumps and providing a concrete lining to minimize contamination risks and render water points more accessible during floods, ii) Construction of killas close to existing functional cyclone shelters to provide disaster time shelters for community owned livestock, and iii) improvement of drainage condition in strategic location along coastal embankments in the project sites in a bid to reduce water logging.

Annual Targets Under Output-3.2:

➢ Identify and confirm sites for climate-proofing of 150 freshwater wells and handpump, establishment of10 killas and improvement of drainage condition along 13 km. of coastal embankments that are prone to localized flooding.
➢ Improvement of drainage condition along 13 k.m. of selected embankment area.

Achievements Under Output-3.2:

During the reporting period 7 potential sites were identified for construction of killa of which two are in Golachipa and Rangabali Upazilas of Patuakhali district, and three are located in Monpura, Char Tazimuddin (Char Johiruddin) and Charfession (Char Kukri Mukri) of Bhola district. On the other hand, 60 tube wells were identified in low lying areas in Bhola,Noakhali, Patuakhali, and Pirojpur districts which are prone to inundation during flood. More tube wells are planned to be identified and the sites for killa are to be confirmed in the following year.

Progress regarding improvement of drainage condition was limited mainly within identification of canal re-excavation site, and identification of sluicegates along embankments that requirerepairment. To identify canal re-excavation site prone to water-logging a PRA was conducted in Monpura Upazila of Bhola district. Later a detailed survey was carried out with the participation of representatives

Photo – damaged sluice-gate in Charfession Upazila

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from Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)and a 4.32 km. long segment of canal was identified in Monpura for re-excavation. In addition, joint field trips were organized with the participation of representatives of BWDBand 20 (twenty) partially or completely damaged sluicegates were identified in Bhola district (11 in Monpura Upazila and 9 Charfession Upazila, Attachment-10). Repairing of the sluicegate will reduce water logging and thus reduce loss of agricultural crop and other affects.

UNACHIEVED TARGETS

A few of the activities planned for 2017 could not be implemented for various reasons. Those activities are presented in Table-5along with the reasons.

Table-5: Unachieved Targets

Outcomes/ Outputs	Unachieved Targets	Justification
Outcome-1 Output-1.1	Construct 20 ha. of FFF model, and provide skill development training and demonstration support for FFF model based livelihood options to 100 selected beneficiaries.	Earth work for FFF model could not be carried as implementation of the project activities started from rainy season. In additional, the budget allocation for the activity is much less then actually needed. Therefore, it took extra time to settle the issue through PSC meeting. Moreover, there were lots of difficulties in finding suitable land for FFF model construction. Effort to settle some of the land related issues are still ongoing.
Outcome-2 Output-2.1	Formation of 20 FRPGs, and formation of 3 CMCs in three different Upazilas.	FRPG formation is expected to be carried out after recruitment of NGOs. Formation of CMC was dependent on government notification. However, there was a delay in issuance of the notification.
Outcome-3 Output-3.2	Improvement of drainage condition in along 13 k.m. of selected embankment area.	Due to delayed start of project activities the project missed the suitable season for the activities.
Consultancy Work	Site specific adaptation plans.	-

OTHER PROGRESSES

A number of other important activities took place during the reporting period that may not be categorized specifically under any of the project outcome and output but directly or indirectly related to the project implementation. The activities are presented below chronologically.

January, 2017:
- The Project's revised TPP was approved on 11.01.2017.

March, 2017:
- Inception workshop held on 22/03/2017 at CIRDAP Auditorium, Dhaka which was attended by 117 representatives of a wide range of stakeholders, including 50 representatives of different governmental agencies and 24 medial people.

Photo – The special guests at the Inception Workshop

- Project Directors were appointed by the partner agencies, Forest Department, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (15.03.2017) and Department of Agricultural Extension (19.03.2017).
- Four Community Development Associates (CDAs) were appointed for Bhola, Borguna, Noakhali and Patuakhali districts.

April, 2017:
- Five Community Development Assistants were appointed for five different Upazilas, namely Charfession, Monpura,Hatiay, Patharghata, and Golachipa.
- On 5th and 6th April 2017 a two-day long inductionwas organized at PMU for the newly recruited field level staff of the project to clarify their concept about the project's activities, their responsibilities and norms of function.
- Project Directors were appointed by the Department of Livestock (04.04.2017), Department of Fisheries (04.04.2017) and Ministry of Land (05.04.2017).

May, 2017:
- During this month two missions were carried out between 1st to 4th and 14th to 19th May 2017 by Project Directors of different Partner Agencies, Program Specialist of UNDP Bangladesh, and PMU representatives to the all five districts located within the project sites to get introduced with the project's key stakeholders and project sites, and to get an understanding of site suitability for different planned project activities before work plan preparation.

June, 2017:

- Held a special meeting with the participation of three Divisional Forest Officers (DFO) of the Project sites and the Project Manager at PMU on 03.06.2018 to develop a revised budget (draft) required for implementation of FFF model as the existing budget allocation was found to be much less than necessary.
- The Project Board (PB) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) were formed through government orders issued on 07.06.2018.
- Held PB meeting on 12.06.2017 and PSC meeting on 18.06.2018.
- Two more Community Development Assistants were appointed for Bhandaraia and Rangabali Upazilas.

Photo- First PSC meeting at MoEF

July, 2017:

- The Climate Change Adaptation Specialist (Dr. Paramesh Nandi) was appointed on 1st July 2017 for a period of six month to produce site specific adaptation plans and some other relevant deliverables.
- A two-day long training on community mobilization was held for the project's field level staff on 30th and 31stJuly 2017 at the Forest Department, Dhaka. External resources persons specialized on the issues of community mobilization and gender were invited to conduct the training.
- Local level inception workshop was held at Hatiya, Noakhali on 24.07.2017 where 57 representatives of a wide range of local level stakeholders were present. The workshop was organized to introduce the project to the local level stakeholders and to collect their valuable comments for effective implementation of the project.

August, 2017:

- A quarterly progress review meeting was held at PMU with the participation of all PMU and field level staff on 01.08.2017.
- Local level inception workshops were held inCharfession Upazila of Bholadistrict on 08.08.2017, Golachipa Upazila of Patuakhali district on 24.08.2017, Borguna district on 27.08.2017 and Bhandaria Upazila of Pirojpur district on 28.08.2017. The number of participants in the workshopswere 57, 90, 112 and 110 respectively who represented a wide range of stakeholders. The workshops introduced the project to the local level stakeholders and to collect their valuable comments for effective implementation of the project.

September, 2017:

- A consultant (Mr. Abdul Latifkhan) was appointed on 19.09.2017 for six months to facilitate the implementation of some of the activities under outcome-3, i.e., training CPP volunteers, supplying necessary equipment to them and development design for killa construction.

October, 2017:

- Baseline socio-economic data collection of selected beneficiary started from this month. A detail baseline questionnaire was developed by PMU through field testing.
- Local level inception held at Monpura Upazila, Bhola on 19.10.2017 which was participated by 55 representatives of different stakeholders.

November, 2017:

- Mr. Muhammad Ziaur Rahman joined as the New NPD of the project on 06/11/2017.
- An orientation program on FFF model construction and enrichment plantation was organized on 23/11/2017 at Charfession, Bholafor local FD staff.

December, 2017:

- Two representatives of MoEF and the Project Manager made a joint visit to Hatiya, Noakhali during 1st to 2nd December 2018 to interact with local communities regarding construction of FFF model on Forest land.
- On 04/12/2017 an orientation program was organized for local staff of FD at Hatiya, Noakhali on FFF model construction and enrichment plantation.
- Held a day-long progress review workshop on 21st December 2017 at a local hotel in Cox's Bazar which was participated by the NPD, PDs of different Partner Agencies, representatives from MoEF and FD, Program Specialist of UNDP, DFOsand all the project staff. The PDs of different partner agencies presented progress of their activities in 2017 and detailed discussion was held on their presentation. The Project Manager presented overall progress of the project in 2017 and M&E Officer presented major positive and negative sides of project implementation in 2017. On the following day (22nd December 2017) a field trip was organized at Cox's Bazar which allowed the workshop participants to practically learn about Co-management.The field visit included meeting with a Village Conservation Group and a Co-Management Committeeengaged in management of Ecologically Critical Areas and Protected Area.

Photo- Annual Progress review workshop, Cox's Bazar

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

According to Bangladesh Country Report (2012) majority of the extremely poor of the country are women and there is also a higher proportion of female-headed households among the extreme poor. On the other hand, amongst the poor people climate change seem to effect women disproportionally (Tanny & Rahman, 2016). Yet women are central pillars of households and grass-root fighters for climate protection. Therefore, women empowerment and their involvement is necessary in advancing resilience and moving the country towards inclusive and sustainable development.

The project is making conscious effort to empower poor women and increase their capacity to cope with climate change vulnerability. The project has set gender equality as an important criterion for beneficiary selection. In the reporting year 42.41 % of the selected livelihood beneficiaries were women (1,052 female out of total 2,480 beneficiaries). The project intends to push the figure beyond 50% in the coming years. Chart-3 and Chart-4 show comparisons of ratio of total number of male and female beneficiary of the project in 2017 and that of specific partner agencies in the same year.

Char-3: Male and Female Beneficiary of 2017

- % of Male Beneficiary
- % of Female Beneficiary

CHART - 4: PPARNTER AGENCY WISE MALE-FEMALE BENEFICIARY RATIO
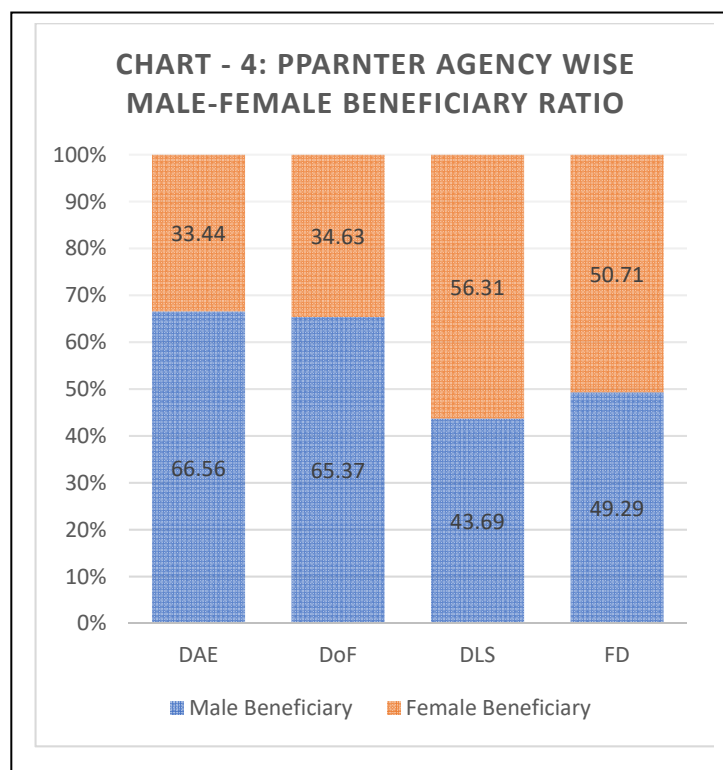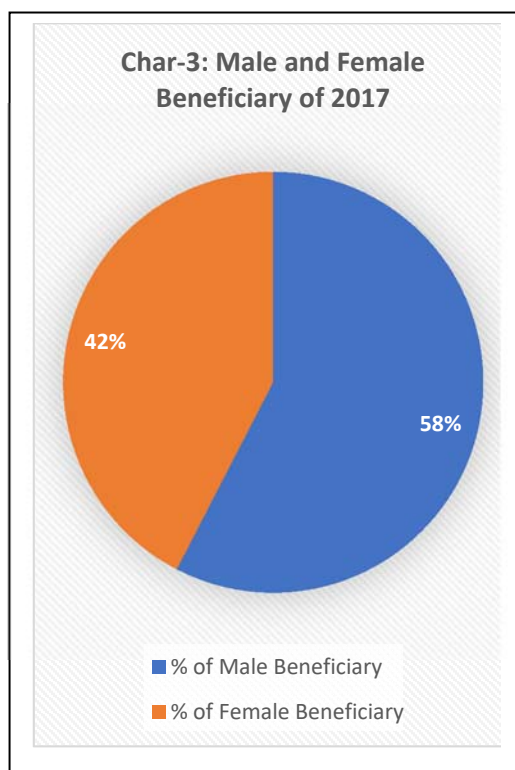
FINANCIAL PROGRESSOF 2017

The project's and its partner agencies' budget and expenditure for the reporting years are shown in the tables-6 and 7.

Table-6: Project's Budget and Expenditure   (All figures in US $)

Total Budget (Jul 2016 – Jun 2020)	Cumulative Expenditure (Jul 2016 to Dec 2017)	Cumulative Progress (in percentage)	Annual Budget of 2017	Annual Expenditure of 2017	Progress of 2017 (in percentage)
5,650,000.00	1,307,692.86	23.15%	1,250,000.00	1,244,814.49	99.58%

Table-7: Partners' Budget and Expenditure   (All figures in US $)

	Partner Agencies				
	Forest Department	Dept. of Agriculture	Dept. of Fisheries	Dept. of Livestock	BWDB
Budget Request of 2017	98,437.50	129,314.87	65,898.22	134,681.85	223,087.5
Fund Released	98,437.50	129,314.87	65,898.22	134,681.85	223,087.5
Expenditure of 2017	23,424.34	129,314.87	65,898.22	134,588.05	0
Balance	75,013.16	0	0	93.8	223,087.5
Progress (%)	23.61%	100%	100%	99.93%	0%

CHALLENGES, CONCERNS AND ISSUES

During the reporting period the project implementation suffered from a number of challenges and limitations.Management actions have also been taken to address some of those. Table-6 presents the challenges, limitations, issues and concerns, management actions taken or need to be taken, and recommendations along with concern persons and parties.

Table-6: Challenges and

Challenges/Concerns/Issues/Limitations	Management Actions/Recommendations	Concern Persons/Parties
1. Due to delay in approval of the project's TPP project implementation could not be started on time. As a result, some of the activities could not be implemented due to seasonal mismatch. On the other hand, there was not enough time to start field level implementation with proper planning and preparation. A specific and standard method and approach could not be established for different types of activities and local level staff of partner agencies could not be orientated on them. Thus,delayed project start time had some impact on implementation as well as quality of work.	• Activity planning for a new year should be started from the last quarter of the previous year. • Specific guidelines have already been developed for implementation of different types of activities which are expected to align project implementation with desired result and establish a common understanding of implementation approach among the implementing partners. • Unique formats have been developed to produce the work plans of Partner Agencies with more clarity and uniformity.	M&E Officer, Comms. Officer, Project Manager, CDAs
2. There are some gaps and lack of clarity in the project design and project document which will continue to impact the project implementation until those are resolved. For example,i) There is no provision to ensure CMCs and FRPGs is remain functional beyond the project period, ii) budget allocation for FFF model construction and innovative livelihood options is much less than what is actually be necessary, ii) there is no clear provision of fund for O&M cost of partner agencies, to establish baseline and to assess the results of drainage facility improvement, assessment of mixed species plantation of CBACC project, implementation of site specific	• Necessary adjustment may be made established during TPP revision. • The project may approach new donors that may take interest in the project activities. • With reference to CBACC project a revised rate of labour cost has been decided for earth excavation work for FFF model in the 1st PSC meeting.	PSC, PMU

Challenges/Concerns/Issues/Limitations	Management Actions/Recommendations	Concern Persons/Parties
adaptation plans to be developed under consultancy work etc.		
3. Despite a new rate for earth excavation work has been decided by the PSC, the total target of 100 ha. of FFF model construction may not be achieved by the project.	• The donor agency (GEF) may be kept informed of the matter and necessary adjust may be made during project revision.	UNDP CO, PM
4. The project has deployed only one Upazila level staff (Community Development Assistant) who are responsible for a wide range of activities. Whereas most of the Governmental partner agencies have limited number of local staff and a number of their local level positions remain vacant for long period. In some cases the existingGoB staff are over-burdened with the agencies' regular activities and other projects. Moreover, in some remote Upazilas, e.g., Monpura and Rangabali partner agencies' staff are not always available. Therefore, effective mobilization of local communities, collection of baseline data of project beneficiary, regularly monitoring of beneficiary activities and collecting demonstration data areexpected to become more challenging with increase beneficiary number. Formation and effective functioning of 40 FRPGs (each of which is expected to consist of more than 100 local people) will also require close attention of the project which in turn is supposed to require more human resource.	• An official letter may be sent to the chief of the partner agencies requesting them to fill out the local level vacant positions at an early possible date. • During recruitment of NGO for the implementation of innovative livelihood component, some of the activities mentioned in the challenge section may be included into the NGO's ToR. • During TPP revision the project may consider inclusion of the provision of hiring local community members/paid volunteers.	PMU
5. In a number of cases it was not possible to find human settlement in close proximity to coastal greenbelt to ensure that selected beneficiaries are forest dependent.	• First it was ensured that all the forest dependent local communities in the selected Unions are covered by the project's livelihood interventions. Then in absence ofcoastal greenbelt, level	Partner Agency's Local Representatives, CDAs, CD Assts.

Challenges/Concerns/Issues/Limitations	Management Actions/Recommendations	Concern Persons/Parties
	ofclimate vulnerabilities and poverty were used as main criteria to identify villages to reach the targeted number of beneficiary of 2017.	
6. A number of ducks supplied to some DLS beneficiaries died of cholera and plague diseases in different parts of the project area. Of course, DLS resupplied additional number of ducks to some of the effected beneficiaries. It is to be noted that in some of the remote areas, e.g., in Monpura and Rangabali there is no electricity and hence, livestock vaccines can not be refrigerated to keep them functional.	• During procurement of duck DLS may put condition on supplier to supply pre-vaccinated birds and to replace birds that will die within first certain days of supply. • Local staff of DLS should ensure that the ducks are vaccinated at appropriate intervals. PD, DLS needs to pass necessary instruction to the DLS staffon this matter. • Some local people may be trained as livestock vaccinator and supplied with necessary kit as there is shortage of staff inlocal offices of DLS. This may also be considered as an alternative livelihood option.	PD-DLS, Upazila Livestock Representatives
7. A number of DLS beneficiaries werenothappy as they received more numbers of male ducks than female ducks as the objective of the demonstration was to increasing income through egg production. They are not interested to invest on feeding male ducks for prolonged period.	• If possible, during procurement of duck, DLS may ask supplier to ensure more female ducks are supplied (e.g., male: female = 2:8).	PD-DLS, Upazila Livestock Officers
8. In some areas, especially in Rangabali, some of the fish culture demonstration ponds were inundated during spring tide/flood and thus a good portion of supplied fish fingerlings escaped from the ponds.	• Selected DoF beneficiaries in low lying areas or areas prone to flooding should be supplied with nets to use as fencing. Otherwise the Project staff and DoF staff should ensure that the beneficiary provides netting materials by themselves. As otter is also a threat for fish culture in some areas such fencing may	PD-DoF, Upazila DoF Representatives, CDAs/CD Assts.

Challenges/Concerns/Issues/Limitations	Management Actions/Recommendations	Concern Persons/Parties
	offer dual benefits.	
9. Budget allocation for fisheries component is very tight to carry outthe desired demonstrations effectively.	• Readjustment of budget allocation may be done into during TPP revision.	PMU
10. Due to lack enough time before starting the project activities livelihood trainingscould not be planned to be more effective, e.g., effectiveness of the training was not assessed, the trainings were mostly lecture based, and handouts (containing important information) could not be developed to supply trainee participants.	• The partner agencies have already been informed of the issues. • An official decision was made that the PDs will supply texts containing important information and pictures related to each type of planned demonstrations and PMU would help print training handouts. • Display of relevant photos, group discussion or group work etc. are suggested to be included into training events. • Partner agencies have also been requested to identify a set of questions for each type of demonstration and to conduct pre- and post-training impact assessment at least for some representative training events.	PDs, Comms. Officer, Upazila Representatives of Partner Agencies
11. At least for a certain percentage of beneficiaries it is necessary to keep the record of demonstration data including expenditure, income, loss, profit etc. to be able to find out which livelihood options are more or less economically viable.	• Partner Agencies have been requested to include a session into training schedule to teach beneficiaries how to keep record of expenditure, income, loss, profit etc. of their demonstration. • There will be budget provision from 2018 to supply one registrar note book to each of the beneficiary to record important information related to their demonstration.	PDs, Upazila Representatives of Partner Agencies
12. Majority of the project activity implementation sites (Unions and villages) are in remote location where there is shortage of easy and frequent	• Any future project of similar nature in the same area should have the provision of providing vehicle support (especially motor	UNDP CO

Challenges/Concerns/Issues/Limitations	Management Actions/Recommendations	Concern Persons/Parties
public transportation facility. On the other hand, in the project document/TPP there is no provision of purchasing motor-bikes for field level staff which would be one of the best means of transportation in the project sites. Therefore, the project implementation is progressing at slower rate compared to the amount of time and efforts being invested by the project's field level staff.	bike) to project staff.	
13. There are many rivers and big canals in the project areas. Accessing the specific project intervention sites require the project staff to cross multiple rivers or canals many of which remain turbulent and very risky during the rainy period of the year (April to September). Moreover, the areas are highly prone to cyclone. Therefore, bad weather condition is a limiting factor for project implementation.	• Project'sfield staff are reminded to adhere to the UNDP's safety and security standardsand to use their best judgment in making field trips during unstable weather condition.	CDAs, CD Assts., PSO

LESSONS LEARNED

During the reporting period some valuable lessons were generated through project implementation which had been captured on *ad hoc* basis. The lessons may find use in setting implementation strategies in the remaining project period as well as in designing new project of similar nature by MoEF and UNDP Country Office. The lessons are presented below.

1. The project implementationstarted straightaway with the delivery oflivelihood training and demonstration support to selected beneficiaries. However, in the beginning there should have been a specified period for mobilizing local communities and building relationship with stakeholders. The FRPGs and CMCs could have also been formed during the same period to let them taking part in project implementation from the beginning. It would allow implementation of the project activities with better planning and preparation, help strengthen the sense of ownership of local people and enhance sustainability of the project's impacts.

2. The project has been deigned to implement the major portion of its livelihood components through the concern governmental agencies as partners. There are a number of positive sides in implementing projectthrough governmental agencies, e.g., government has higher level of acceptability to mass people, they have rich pool of technical knowledge and experience in their field, and allowing government to take the ownership of a project can increase the sustainability of its results. However, as experienced in the ICBAAR project, local offices of some of the governmental agencies have limited number of staff and some of the positions found to be vacant for long term. Therefore, the existing govt. staff are already overloaded with their regular activities and implementation of other projects. Moreover, in some of the remote project sites like Monpura and Rangabali Upazilas, many of the government staff are not available at the sites on regular basis. As a result in the current scenario as the number of project beneficiary will increase from year to year regular supervision of beneficiaries, collecting their demonstration data, updating their demonstration record books, etc. are expected to become increasingly challenging.Therefore, engaging NGOs or locally hired community members/paid volunteers at least to carryout community mobilization and supervision types of activities might have been more beneficial for such a heavily community based project.

3. Project Directors of two of the Partner Agencies (i.e., DAE and DoF) were appointed from district level offices whilst the project sites are extended over five districts. The PDs informed that often it is problematic to implement project activities through the staff of their agencies who are based in areas outside their jurisdiction. Therefore, it is deemed that appointing PDs from divisional or national level offices wouldmake implementation smoother.

4. Due to higher rate of production local farmers have been found to be more interested in the project supplied T-Aman rice varieties compared to the traditional varieties. The supplied HYVs are also suitable for the region considering the changing climatic conditions.

5. Many of the DoF beneficiaries were found to be more interested in culture of mono-sex telapia than carp fishes. Because compared to carp fishes, telapia can be harvested within shorter period and telapia recipient beneficiaries did not have to sepnd as much money as carp recipient beneficiaries for feed. Similarly, some DLS beneficiaries opined that duck rearing is a bit expensive for them as they had to provide feed to ducks for a lengthy period. Therefore, in selecting livelihood support for poor people partner agencies need to explore options that are economically more viable and can help beneficiaries make money in comparatively shorter period.

6. Some of the livelihood demonstrations, e.g., demonstrations of agricultural crop cultivation, were of shorter duration and did not have significant impact of beneficiary's income level even though the demonstrations were successful enough. In such cases providing support for multiple seasons to produce multiple crops might have been more effective in convincing beneficiaries to adopt climate resilient crops and cultivation methods in long term and to have a noteworthy impact on their income level.

7. The FFF model is a very effective model in reducing poverty of landless poor. In the CBACC project some of the poor landless households were able to earn as high as US $ 1,000 from each of ditches and dykes per annum. However, the ICBAAR Program faced challenge in identifying and securing suitable land for FFF model. Many of the primarily identified lands were found to be encroached or under the control of influential people. On the other hand most of the suitable lands are located only in some specific locations (i.e., Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali district and Char Jahiruddin of Tazimuddin Upazilas of Bhola district). The matter should be taken into consideration in designing similar new interventions or project in the same areas in future.

8. Most of the livelihood options identified under this project are land based (e.g., agriculture, fish culture and FFF model), which require beneficiaries to possess or secure land. Therefore, in some cases it was very difficult to bring landless excrement poor people under the coverage of the project's livelihood interventions. In case of FFF model, it may be difficult or impossible to be replicated by landless poor people themselves. Because construction of the model is not so cheap and without the presence of a project or other type of funding and external support it may not possible for landless poor people to secure land through negotiation with the FD to construct the model. As the population of the country is continuing to grow bigger land is becoming a scarcer resource. Therefore, to provide livelihood support to landless poor people alternative activities and/or approaches need to be explored to overcome the challenge of land scarcity.

PRIORITIES FOR 2018

To attain the planned targets and objectives the project will continue to provide climate resilient agricultural, fisheries and livestock related livelihood support to local people in the year 2018. In addition, the followings have been identified as priorities of the year.

- Construction and operation of FFF model.
- Carryout mixed species enrichment plantations.
- Formation FRPG and CMC, and build their capacity.
- Train CPP Volunteers on climate risks and natural benefits of coastal greenbelt in reducing disaster impacts.
- Identify equipment needs of CPP in the project site and supply that.
- Kills construction and climate proofing a certain number of identified water sources (tube wells).
- Improve drainage condition along embankments of selected coastal Upazilas.

- End -

"This report has been prepared by the M&E Officer using information and data supplied by CDOs and CDAs well as that collected during monitoring visits and stakeholder interaction."

Project Title and Duration	:	**Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh (ICBAARP); July 2016 – June 2020**
Project ID (Atlas)		**00087558**
CPD Outcome/Output	:	**(CPD Outcome 3) Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.** (Output 3.1) Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies Indicator 3.1.3. Number of women and men with increased resilience at the household and community level.
UNDAF Output	:	**(UNDAF Outcome-2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.** (UNDAF Output 2.2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.
SP Outcome/Output	:	**(SP Outcome 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded** (SP Output 1.3) Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste
SDG Goal/Target	:	**(SDG Goal 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts** (Target 13.1) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries **(SDG Goal 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss** (Target 15.2) By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN AND PROGRESS – 2017 (ICBA-AR PROJECT)

Expected Outcome 1: Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts

Expected Output 1.1: Community-based adaptation and livelihood diversification measures are integrated with baseline afforestation and reforestation activities in 4 districts.

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
1.1.1. Beneficiary Selection for livelihood diversification activities and collect their socio-economic baseline data.	0 HH (2016)	1005 Male 1005 Female (2017)	1359 Male 981 Female	Review of beneficiary list approved by UNO	Upazila wise beneficiary lists approved by concern UNO	Annually	CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Selection of more than one beneficiary from same house hold in case local people do not give proper information.
1.1.2 Construction of ditch and dyke structure of Fish-Fruit-Forest (FFF) model	0 ha. (2016)	20 ha. (2017)	0 ha.	Field visit, review of field office report	List of sites agreed by BFD and project, field office report	Quarterly	PM, M&E Officer, CDA		Availability of suitable land, inundation of selected sites during spring tide
1.1.3 Livelihood diversification through FFF model based livelihood options	0 HH (2016)	00 HH (2017)	0 HH	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer		Natural disaster, disease of crops, plants and livestock
1.1.4 Livelihood diversification through climate resilient agricultural and horticultural options (e.g., saline tolerant rice,	0 HH (2016)	420 Male 420 Female (2017)	420 Male 420 Female	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer		Availability of land of vulnerable people, disease of crops,

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
vegetables, pulses, fish-rice rotation etc.)				and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary					
1.1.5 Livelihood diversification through livestock rearing options (e.g., by pigeon rearing, duck farming etc.)	0 HH (2016)	315 Male 315 Female (2017)	315 Male 315 Female	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer	Do	Disease of livestock
1.1.6 Livelihood diversification through fisheries options (e.g., small-scale crab farming)	0 HH (2016)	270 Male 270 Female (2017)	270 Male 270 Female	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer	Do	Availability of suitable waterbody to be used by poor people.
1.1.7 Livelihood diversification through innovative livelihood options	0 HH (2016)	0 HH (2017)	-	Review of agreement signed	Agreement paper, list of benefit	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer		Acceptability of innovative options by local people. Timely recruitment of NGO.

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
				between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	recipients, field office report.				
1.1.8 Carry out face-to-face training, targeting land-poor and landless households, focusing on climate resilient alternative livelihood strategies	0 (2016)	60% (2017)	1359 Male 981 Female[1]	Review the level skill and understanding of beneficiaries	Pre and post training assessment report, Participant lists, training module	Quarterly	Assistants, CDA, M&E Officer		Level of literacy of training participants to grasp training instruction
1.1.9 Organize at least two national and local level knowledge sharing workshop on the successful demonstrations of investments under this Output	0 (2016)	0	-	Review of workshop proceedings	Workshop invitation letter, proceedings, participant lists	Annually	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-
1.1.10 Carry out an assessment to gauge the level of adherence to the agreed beneficiary selection criteria	0 (2016)	0	-	Review of assessment report	Assessment report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer	Do	-
Expected Output 1.2: Diversified trial plantations of up to 10 mangrove and non-mangrove varieties established in 4 districts to increase the adaptive capacity of greenbelt structures on accreted lands.									
1.2.1. Selection and preparation of mixed species afforestation site	0 ha. (2016)	200 ha. (2017)	200 ha. (only selection done)	Field visit	Field office report	Annually	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting,	Availability of land near human settlement where people will receive livelihood support

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[1] Partner agencies did not conduct a pre and post training skill and knowledge assessment

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
1.2.2. Seed collection and pre-treatment of seeds before sowing	0 (2016)	130,000 seedling (2017)	214,710 seedling	Seedling counting and review of purchase/ collection related document	Field office report, purchase/ collection related document	Annually	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer	workshop and travel costs	Availability of enough seeds of 12 different species
1.2.3 Establish mangrove nursery to raise mangrove seedlings	0 (2016)	130,000 seedlings (2017)	214,710 seedling	Seedling counting, Field visit	Field office reports, documents	Annually	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Skill BFD to raise nursery of diversified species
1.2.4. Carryout mixed species enrichment plantation	0 ha. (2016)	0 ha.	-	Field visit, Review of Field office report	Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Availability of seedling and labour
1.2.5. Develop and implement a monitoring plan for the systematic assessment of the impact of enrichment plantations in older plantations where some diversification has already been trialed, such as those under CBACC.	0 (2016)	0	-	Review of monitoring plan and assessment report	Assessment report	Annually/ Once	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer, PM		Availability of skill expert to carry out the assessment
1.2.8 Analyze and synthesize key findings on options for strengthening natural resilience and economic value of coastal forest from systematic assessment of mixed species trials and diversified plantations for wider dissemination and replication.	0 (2016)	0	-	Review of analysis and synthesis report	analysis and synthesis report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer	Do	-

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
Expected Outcome 2: Strengthened community involvement in, and ownership of, forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes									
Expected Output 2.1: Existing systems of participatory natural resource management applied to strengthen the climate resilience of coastal afforestation/ reforestation programmes									
2.1.1. Finalize the structure of the FRPGs and CMCs[2]	0 (2016)	3 (2017)	1 (only notification of CMC)	Review of govt. orders and office order	Govt. orders and office order	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Delay in government procedure to approve CMC structure and produce official order
2.1.2. Mobilize local communities to form 40 FRPGs in sites targeted for forest-benefit sharing identified under output 2.2	0 (2016)	20 units (2017)	0	Review of FRPG meeting minutes and participant lists	FRPG meeting minutes and participant lists, Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Finding suitable community near coastal mangrove forest
2.1.3. Develop and agree rules for FRPG membership and operation, including decision-making processes, roles and responsibilities of members, engagement with CMCs, monitoring and reporting.[3]	0 (2016)	3 (2017)	0	Review of FRPG rules/ constitution	FRPG rules/ constitution	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-
2.1.4. Support formation of CMCs	0 (2016)	7 Upazilas (2007)	0	Review of CMC meeting minutes and participant lists, Discussion with Upazila Administration	CMC meeting minutes and participant lists, Field office report	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Pro-activeness of UNOs
2.15. Develop and agree rules for CMC membership and	0 (2016)	3 (2017)	0	Review of CMC	Document depicting	Annually/ Once	Project Manager,		-

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[2] Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft structure; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the structure; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/PB;

[3] Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft rules/constitution; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the rules/constitution; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/PB;

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
operation, including decision-making processes, roles and responsibilities of members, engagement with FRPGs, engagement with upazila Disaster Management Committees and monitoring and reporting.[4]				rules/Operation and Management system	operation and management system, Field office report		M&E Officer		
2.1.6. Organize trainings targeting all 7 CMCs on benefit-sharing agreement, inter-sectoral dialogues on the management of coastal greenbelts, and management needs.	0 (2016)	60% (2017)	0	Review of awareness and understanding level assessment report	Pre and post training assessment report, Participant lists, training module	Annually/ Once	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Education level of CMC members to understand the concept
2.1.7. Arrange regular meetings between FRPGs and CMCs, and report back to national level project technical working group established under Output 2.2	0 (2016)	20 FRPG meeting 7 CMC meeting (2017)	0	Review of meeting minutes and participant list.	minutes and participant list, field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Availability of local community members and CMC members to hold regular meeting.
2.1.8 Draft an official policy (e.g. a Government Order) detailing structure, functions, decision-making and monitoring processes of FRPGs and CMCs for issuance to be adopted by the GoB	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	-	-	-	-	Do	-
Expected Output 2.2: A forest product benefit sharing agreement between coastal communities and national government developed and adopted									
2.2.1 Establish a technical	0	1	0	Review of	Official order,	Annually/	Project	No separate fund	-

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[4]Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft rules/constitution; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the rules/constitution; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/PB;

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
working group to develop a draft forest product benefit-sharing agreement for coastal plantations.	(2016)	(2017)		official order, meeting minutes of the technical working group	meeting minutes	Once	Manager, M&E Officer	allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	
2.2.2 Develop forest benefit-sharing agreements with individual FRPGs that specify details of benefits to be shared, when, where, how, etc. and also define the roles and responsibilities of the different parties to the agreement.	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of agreement document signed between FRPGs and FD	Agreement document	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer		Some of the FRPGs may not be located adjacent to mangrove forest
2.2.3 Test, monitor and evaluate forest benefit-sharing agreements in selected sites in terms of actual usage, type of benefits accrued, and any issues that are observed and need to be addressed.	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of evaluation report, discussion with FD staff and beneficiaries	Evaluation report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer		Capacity and commitment of FD staff for effective application of the agreement
2.2.4. Analyze and synthesize results and lessons learned from demonstration forest benefit sharing under this Output and from assessments conducted under Output 1.2 on mixed species diversification of coastal plantations.[5]	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of the analysis & synthesis report, recruitment of consultant	Analysis & synthesis report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Specialist	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	The quality of the report will be dependent on

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[5]Scale from 0 to 4: 1st point: Recruitment of consultant; 2nd point: Develop draft analysis and synthesis report; 3rd point: Finalization of analysis and synthesis report; 4th point: Communicate the report to the appropriate stakeholders;

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
2.2.5 Facilitate broader policy discussions at subnational and national level on draft notification on forest product benefit-sharing in coastal plantations (Year 2-4).	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of workshop proceedings	Workshop proceedings	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Specialist		-
Expected Output 2.3: Awareness and capacity of local communities and government staff to promote coastal greenbelt co-management and benefit sharing improved									
2.3.1. Conduct capacity needs assessment of FRPGs and CMCs.	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of capacity need assessment report	Capacity need assessment report, NGO's Progress report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDO, M&E Specialist	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-
2.3.2. Develop and implement targeted awareness generation and training programmes for FRPGs and CMCs relevant to local coastal forest context including components on adaptive role of coastal forests, co-management and forest-benefit-sharing principles and mechanisms.	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Check the level of awareness of FRPG and CMC members	Pre and post evaluation report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDO, Comms. Officer, M&E Specialist		Literacy level of FRPG members to participate an effective evaluation.
2.3.4 Facilitate peer-to-peer exchange and learning between project FRPGs and CMCs and beneficiaries and other key stakeholders from USAID project sites where co-management and benefit-sharing have been successfully demonstrated.	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of exchange visit report, discussion with FRPG and CMC members	Exchange visit report, field office report	Quarterly	CDO, M&E Specialist	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-
2.3.5 In consultation with USAID, design and produce awareness materials on a	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of awareness materials	Communication report	Quarterly	Comms. Officer, M&E		-

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
coastal forest benefit-sharing agreement							Officer		
Expected Outcome 3:Communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning									
Expected Output 3.1: Strengthened CPP network capacity for effective early warning communications for extreme climate events in coastal afforestation sites.									
3.1.1. Review the beneficiary selection criteria, jointly with CRPAR project/AF and CDMP, and finalize the combined criteria for FRPG and CPP volunteer membership[6]	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of draft and final set of membership criteria					-
3.1.2. Design the climate change adaptation and coastal forest components of awareness raising activities to be integrated into the CPP, including the face-to-face training (manual) and awareness materials[7]	0 (2016)	2 (2017)	0	Assess the level of awareness	Assessment report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, Comms. Officer, M&E Officer		-
3.1.3 Finalize an agreement with CDMP-II on the specific locations and target groups of the training programs[8]	0 (2016)	1 (2017)	0					No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	CDMP II expired
3.1.4 Finalize an agreement with CDMP-II and MoDMR about the expansion plan into Rangabali upazila.[9]	0 (2016)	1 (2017)	0						CDMP II expired. Activities in Rangabali may be delimited by rough weather and river condition.

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[6]Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Develop the draft membership criteria; 2nd point: Finalize the membership criteria;

[7] Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Identify materials and information to be incorporated; 2nd point: Develop materials;

[8]Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Develop a list of possible locations and target groups; 2nd point: Agree with CDMP II on the final locations and target groups;

[9]Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Develop a draft plan of expansion; 2nd point: Agree with CDMP II and MoDMR on the final plan;

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
3.1.5 Identify and procure gears and communication equipment[10]	0 (2016)	1 (2017)	0	Review of list of identified equipment approved by DDM, Distribution report, Discussion with DDM	List/ specification of equipment produce by consultant, distribution report, DDM	Annually	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-
3.1.6 Carry out a quantitative assessment during mock drills to obtain the level of outreach of early warning information	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review the outreach level	Mock drill assessment report	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-
Expected Output 3.2: Communal livelihood assets in new afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through dedicated disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures.									
3.2.1. Confirm sites identified during preparatory phase for climate-proofing freshwater wells and handpump, new killas and improved drainage are strategic and practical in terms of numbers of vulnerable people who will benefit, land availability and distance from cyclone shelter in the case of killas, and severity of localized flooding in the case of drainage improvement.	0 (2016)	13 km. embankment for drainage improvement (2017)	0 (only site identification done)	Field level measurement, review of field office report	BWDB and field offices	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer	Do	-
3.2.2. Climate-proof freshwater wells and	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Field visit and review of	Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA,	No separate fund allocated, costs	-

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[10]Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Identification of quantity and types necessary equipment; 2nd point: procurement of equipment; 3rd point: Distribution of equipment;

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
handpumps (concrete-lining and/or raising the platform) in at least four upazilas where there is particularly high need for this including Golachipa, Patharghata and Rangabali.				field office report			M&E Officer	will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	
3.2.3. Construct killas in two upazilas close to cyclone shelters	0 (2016)	0 (2017)	-	Review of MB, Field level measurement	Measurement Book, Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Availability of suitable land close to cyclone center
3.2.4. Improve drainage along the embankment in total, distributed between selected areas prone to localized flooding.	0 (2016)	13 km. (2017)	-	Review of MB, Field level measurement	Measurement Book, Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		-
Others									
Inception workshop (National Level)	0 (2016)	1 (2017)	1	Review of inception report, participant list, workshop proceedings	Inception report, workshop proceedings	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-
Inception Workshop (In five districts)	0 (2016)	5 (2017)	5	Review of participant list and workshop proceedings	Workshop proceedings	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer		Availability of key participants according to the planned schedule
Steering Committee Meeting	0 (2016)	2 (2017)	1	Review of PSC meeting	PSC meeting minutes	Quarterly	Project Manager,		Availability of Secretary of MoEF for the meeting

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
				minutes and participant lists			M&E Officer		
Project Board Meeting	0 (2016)	2 (2017)	1	Review of PB meeting minutes and participant lists	PB meeting minutes	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer		Availability of PB members MoEF for the meeting some of whom are based at local level

(SP Outcome 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded
SP Output 1.3 Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste
1.3.2.A.3.1 Total number of additional people benefitting from livelihoods strengthened through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste

SP Output Indicators with code number	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec, 2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (Cost)	Assumptions and Risks

Number of poor coastal people who will receive support of climate resilient agricultural, livestock and fisheries related livelihood options.	0 (2016)	2010 people (50% female) (2016)	1359 Male 981 Female	Review of beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO, discussion with beneficiaries and local staff of implementing partners	Beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO,	Quarterly	M&E Officer, Project Manager	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	The benefits will be provided to local poor people under an agreement which will engage them in coastal green protection. However, in some places the coastal greenbelt may be located far away from human settlement. Moreover, even though the project intends to provide benefit to at least 50% women, they may not be able to participate in forest protection equally as men.

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Key Result 1 (2017): Vulnerability of poor local community members has increased as they have access to additional and more resilient income source.							
Indicators	**Baseline (Year)**	**Target (M/Year)**	**Progress Against Target (Dec/2017)***	**Evidence (Data sources/Name of Document/Website, etc)**			
				Full Title	**Date of Publication**	**Author**	**Link (if available)**
1.1) Number of local availing alternative and climate resilient livelihood support	0 (2016)	0HH (June 2017) 2010HH (Dec 2017) 10500 HH (June 2020)	2340 HH	Data sheet	January 2018	ICBAAR Programme	
Key Result 2 (2017): Necessary institutional setup is in place to facilitate co-management of Coastal Greenbelt							
2.1) Number of Forest Resource Protection Group (FRPG) and Co-Management Committee (CMC) formed at village and Upazila level	0 (2016)	0 (June 2017) 20 FRPG 7 CMC (Dec 2017) 40 FRPG 7 CMC (Dec 2017)	0 (Only CMC formation notification is published)	Government/ Office order for CMC and FRPG formation	December 2017	Ministry of Environment and Forest	

(CPD Outcome 3) Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups. (Output 3.1) Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies [Indicator 3.1.3.] Number of women and men with increased resilience at the household and community level.									
CPD Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (Dec/2017)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
Number of poor coastal people who will receive support of climate resilient agricultural, livestock and fisheries related livelihood options.	0 (2014)	2010 (50% female) (2017) 10,500 (50% female) (2020)	2340 (981 Female)	Review of beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO, discussion with beneficiaries and local staff of implementing partners	Beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO,	Quarterly	M&E Officer, Project Manager	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	The benefits will be provided to local poor people under an agreement which will engage them in coastal green protection. However, in some places the coastal greenbelt may be located far away from human settlement. Moreover, even though the project intends to provide benefit to at least 50% women, they may not be fit to participate in forest protection equally as men.

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<table>
<tr><td colspan="11">(UNDAF Outcome-2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.
(UNDAF Output 2.2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.
(Indicator 2.2.) Percentage of a) coastal, b) marine and c) forest areas that are protected</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF Output Indicators</td>
<td>Baseline (Year)</td>
<td>Target (Year)</td>
<td>Progress Against Target (Dec/2017)</td>
<td>Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)</td>
<td>Means of Verification (data sources)</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
<td>Resources (Cost)</td>
<td>Assumptions and Risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carryout mixed species mangrove enrichment plantation in coastal mangrove forests and ensure protection.</td>
<td>0 (2016)</td>
<td>0 ha. (2017)

650 ha. of Reforestation site (2020)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Field level measurement, review of field office report.</td>
<td>Field office report</td>
<td>Bi- Annual</td>
<td>CDA, M&E Officer</td>
<td>No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs</td>
<td>This is supposed to be mixed species mangrove plantation which will depend on availability of enough seed/seedlings of 12 different species. This may be a challenge for the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve FRPGs in protection of coastal green belt through benefit sharing agreement</td>
<td>0 ha. 0 FRPG (2016)</td>
<td>0 ha. 0 FRPG (2017)

Forest area to be decided, 40 FRPG (2020)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Review of agreement paper, Review of Forest department's report and documents, Field visit and discussion with stake holders</td>
<td>agreement paper, Field office report</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Some of the FRPGs may not be located close enough to coastal greenbelt site. Which may make it difficult or impossible to involve them in forest protection.</td>
</tr>
</table>

(SDG Goal 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts									
(Target 13.1) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries									
SDG Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-
(SDG Goal 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.									
(Target 15.2)By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally									
Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management									
Develop forest benefit-sharing agreements with individual FRPGs that specify details of benefits to be shared, when, where, how, etc. and also define the roles and responsibilities of the different parties to the agreement.	0 FRPGs	0 FRPGs (2017) 40 FRPGs (2020)	0 FRPGs	Review of agreement papers, Review of meeting minutes of FRPGs, field visit to monitor involvement of FRPGs involvement in forest protection	agreement papers, meeting minutes of FRPGs, field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Some of the FRPGs may not be located close enough to coastal greenbelt site. Which may make it difficult or impossible to involve them in forest protection.

Evaluation/Study/Survey Title	UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome	Partners (joint evaluation)	Evaluation commissioned by (if not UNDP)	Type of Evaluation/ Study/ Survey	Planned Evaluation/Study/Survey Completion Date(Month/Year)	Estimated Cost	Provisional Source of Funding	Commissioned to external firm/consultant
Mid-term Evaluation of * Project**	SP Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded	Ministry of Environment and Forest	GEF	Mid-term Project Evaluation	Dec 2018	USD29,000	Donor/Project Budget	Yes
Final Evaluation of * Project**	SP Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded	Ministry of Environment and Forest	GEF	Final Project Evaluation	June 2020	USD 43,250	Donor/Project Budget	Yes

Site Selection Format

Sl. No.	Name of Village	No.of Household			Population				Criteria							
									Proximity to proposed afforestation/reforestation site				Proximity to coastal forest/greenbelt (important indicator for defining forest dependent communities)			
		Total	Poor	Extreme Poor	Male	Female	Children	Total	Definition							
									0 − 2 km	2 − 4 km	4 − 5 km	> 5 km	0 − 2 km	2 − 4 km	4 − 5 km	> 5 km
									Score							
									3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Criteria								Criteria							
Level of current and potential impacts of climate change (occurrence of cyclone, flooding, tidal surges, saline water intrusion, water logging, soil erosion/landslide)				Size of area to be afforested/reforested (the minimum size should not be less than 10 ha to include at least 30 beneficiaries)				Level of poverty (based on the most updated statistical data such as Poverty Map of Bangladesh of 2009 and Union Parishad data on village poverty level)				Villages located whether outside or inside of coastal protective embankment and at risk of flooding during high tides/storm surges			
Definition								Definition							
Very high	High	Medium	Low	> 50 ha	20 − 40 ha	10 − 20 ha	<10 ha	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Outside &high risk	Outside &low risk	Inside & moderate risk	Inside &low risk
Score								Score							
4	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

Criteria								Total Score From	Remarks
Proximity to cyclone shelters				Land suitability for crop farming, cropping intensity/pattern and risk of damage due to salinity and/or coastal flooding					
Definition									
>2 km	Within 1-2 km	Within 1 km	Within the village	Single cropped with risk	Single cropped with no risk	Double cropped with low risk	Triple cropped with low risk		
Score									
4	3	2	1	4	3	2	0		
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

District and Upazila Wise List of Selected Unions and Villages for ICBAAR Project's Intervention

1. **Bhola Districts**

Name of Upazila	Name of Selected Union	Name of Selected Village
1. Charfashion	1. Hajarigonj	1. Char Fakira
		2. Hazariganj
	2. Jahanpur	1. Jahanpur
	3. Char Kukri Mukri	1. Aminpur
		2. Rasulpur
		3. Nabinagor
2. Monpura	1. Uttar Sakuchia	1. Uttar Sakuchia
		2. Char Goalia
	2. DaskinSakuchia	1. DaskinSakuchia
		2. Rahmanpur
2 Upazilas	**5 Upazilas**	**10 Villages**

2. **BorgunaDistricts**

Name of Upazila	Name of Selected Union	Name of Selected Village
1. Patharghata	1. PatharghataShadar	1. Charlatimara (Jin Tala)
		2. Padma
		3. Rohita
		4. Badurtola
		5. Haritana
	2. Kalmegha	1. DakkhinKubdale
		2. ModdhayaKubdale
		3. Uttar Kubdale
	3. Tengra	1. BoroTengra
		2. Tafabari
		3. ChotoTengra
		4. Gachbaria
1 Upazila	**3 Unions**	**12 Villages**

3. **Patuakhali Districts**

Name of Upazila	Name of Selected Union	Name of Selected Village
1. Golachipa	1. Panpotti	1. BibirHaola
		2. Tulatoli
		3. Tularam
		4. Gramordon
		5. GupterHawla
		6. North Panpotti
		7. South Panpotti
	2. Gajalia	1. Charchandrail
		2. Ichadi
		3. Ulania
	3. Galachipa	1. Charkhali
		2. Boalia
		3. Pakkhya
	4. Rotondi-Taltoli	1. NijHaola
		2. Tattabunia
		3. Patabunia
2. Rangabali	1. Rangabali Union	1.Char Kankunipara
		2.Dokhin kazirhawla
		3.Motherbunia
		4.Amlibaria
		5.Senerhawla
		6.Char Kasem
		7.Kachiabunia
		8. Samudafat
		9. Purbaneta
		10. Uttiripara
		11. Pashor Bunia
		12. Char Jamuna
		13. Baherchar
	2. Chotobaisdia Union	1.Haridrakhali
		2.Tilla
		3.Cowkhali
2 Upazilas	**6 Upazilas**	**32 Villages**

4. **NoakhaliDistricts**

Name of Upazila	Name of Selected Union	Name of Selected Village
1. Hatiya	1. Burirchar	1. Bordyle
		2. Poschimbordyle
		3. Uttar Rehania
		4. DakkinRehania
		5. Sunner Char
		6. Kalir Char
	2. Jahajmara	1. NatunSukchar
		2. Chair Hair
		3. Jongolia
		4. PurboAladi
		5. Uttar Birbiri
1 Upazila	**2 Unions**	**11 Villages**

5. **Pirojpur Districts**

Name of Upazila	Name of Selected Union	Name of Selected Village
1. Bhandaria	1. Bhandaria Sodor	1. Bhandariasaodor
		2. East bhandaria
		3. Gazipur
	2. Gouripur	1. Gouripur
		2. Mati vanga
		3. Poikkhali
	3. Dhaowa	1. Dhaowa
		2. Rajpasha
	4. NodmulaShialkhathi	1. Hetalia
		2. Charkhali
	5. Ikri	1. Ikri
		2. Shingkhali
		3. West poshuribunia
	6. Telekhali	1. Telikhali
		2. Harinpala
	7. Vitabaria	1. North Shialkathi
		2. South Vitabaria
1Upazilas	**7 Upazilas**	**17 Villages**

Total No. of Districts = 5
Total No. of Upazilas = 7
Total No. of Union = 23
Total No. of Villages = 82

আইসিবিএ-এআর প্রোগ্রাম
উপকারভোগী নির্বাচন ছক

পাড়ার নামঃ   গ্রামের নামঃ   ইউনিয়নঃ   উপজেলাঃ   জেলাঃ

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	বয়স	পিতা /স্বামীর নাম	প্রধান পেশা	খানার সদস্য সংখ্যা (১-২ জন/ ৩-৫ জন/ ৬-৭ জন/ ৮-১০ জন/ ১০ জনের বেশি) [নম্বর: /০১/২/৩/৪]	খানার উপার্জনক্ষম সদস্য সংখ্যা (০-১ জন/ ২-৩ জন/ ৪-৫ জন/৫ এর বেশি) [নম্বর: ৪/৩/২/০]	খানার মাসিক আয় (৩০০০ এর কম/৫০০০ এর মধ্যে/ ৭০০০ এর মধ্যে/১০০০০ এর মধ্যে/ ১০০০০ এর বেশি) [নম্বর: ৪/৩/২/১/০]	ডেমোগ্রাফী (উপজাতি/মহিলা খানা প্রধান/প্রতিবন্ধি বা নিঃস্ব মহিলা/অন্যান্য) [নম্বর: ৩/৪/৪/১]	বসত বাড়ীর জমির মালিকানার ধরণ (নিজস্ব/দখলকৃত বা আত্মিয়ের/ লীজকৃত বা খাস/ভূমিহীন) [নম্বর: ০/২/৩/৪]	বসত বাড়ীর ধরণ (পাকা/আধা-পাকা/কাচা/অস্থায়ী) [নম্বর: ০/২/৩/৪]	খাবার পানির উৎস (কলের পানি/টিউব-ওয়েল/পুকুর/অস্থায়ী উৎস) [নম্বর: ১/২/৩/৪]	পায়খানার ধরণ (স্বাস্থ্য সম্মত/স্বাস্থ্য সম্মত নয়/ কোন পায়খানা নাই) [নম্বর: ১/৩/৪]
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩
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উপকারভোগী নির্বাচন ছক

এনজিও হতে গৃহীত ঋণ (একাধিক এনজিও হতে ঋণ পায়/একটি এনজিও হতে ঋণ পায়/এনজিও সদস্য কিন্তু ঋণ পায় না/কোন এনজিওর সদস্য নয়) [নম্বর: ১/২/৩/৪]	বনের উপর নির্ভরশীলতা (আয়ের ৭০% এর বেশী/আয়ের ৫০% হতে ৭০%/আয়ের ৫০% এর কম/০% বন হতে আসে) [নম্বর: ৪/৩/২/০]	খানার সম্পদের বৈচিত্রতা (৫ ধরণের বেশী/৪-৫ ধরণ/১-৩ ধরণ/০ ধরণ) [নম্বর: ০/১/৩/৪]	খানা কর্তৃক উৎপাদিত দ্রব্যের (যেমন: মাছ, দুধ, ডিম, ফল, সজী, শস্যের) বৈচিত্রতা (০-২ ধরণ/৩-৪ ধরণ/৫-৭ ধরণ/৮ ধরণের বেশী) [নম্বর: ৪/৩/১/০]	খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা (কোন খাবার জমা থাকে না/১-২ মাসের খাবার জমা থাকে/৩-৪ মাসের খাবার জমা থাকে/৫ মাসের বেশি সময়ের খাবার জমা থাকে) [নম্বর: ৪/৩/২/০]	মোট নম্বর (সর্বোচ্চ নম্বর ৫২)	মাছ চাষের জন্য নিজের বা অন্যের/বর্গা পুকুর থাকলে তার পরিমান (শতক)	কৃষি কাজের জন্য নিজের বা বর্গা জমি থাকলে তার পরিমান (শতক)	মোবাইল নাম্বার	ভোটার আইডি নাম্বার
১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩
						মৎস বেনিফিসিয়ারীদের ক্ষেত্রে বেশী নম্বর প্রাপ্ত ও ছোট পুকুরের মালিক	কৃষি বেনিফিসিয়ারীদের ক্ষেত্রে বেশী নম্বর প্রাপ্ত ও ছোট জমির মালিক অগ্রগণ্য		
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No. of Project Beneficiary in 2017

District	Upazila	No. Beneficiaries Received Training and Demonstration Support											
		DAE			DoF			DLS			FD		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patuakhali	Galachipa	98	52	150	81	9	90	48	72	120	0	0	0
	Rangabali	77	43	120	39	21	60	19	101	120	0	0	0
	Total	175	95	270	120	30	150	67	173	240	0	0	0
Pirojpur	Vandaria	137	13	150	55	5	60	88	32	120	0	0	0
	Total	137	13	150	55	5	60	88	32	120	0	0	0
Bhola	Charfassion	124	26	150	56	34	90	52	68	120	0	0	0
	Monpura	68	52	120	32	28	60	40	80	120	0	0	0
	Tajimuddin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	32	65
	Total	192	78	270	88	62	150	92	148	240	33	32	65
Borguna	Patharghata	75	75	150	45	45	90	60	60	120	0	0	0
	Total	75	75	150	45	45	90	60	60	120	0	0	0
Noakhali	Hatiya	60	60	120	45	45	90	60	60	120	36	39	75
	Total	60	60	120	45	45	90	60	60	120	36	39	75
Total		639	321	960	353	187	540	367	473	840	69	71	140

District	Upazila	Name of Associated FD Range	No. of Selected Beneficiary for FFF Model		
			Male	Female	Total
Bhola	Tazumuddin	Daulotkhan	33	32	65
		Total	33	32	65
Noakhali	Hatiya	Sagaria	17	33	50
		Jahajmara	19	6	25
		Total	36	39	75
Grand Total			69	71	140

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৩৪। ব্যবহার অনুযায়ী জমির ধরণ ও পরিমাণ (শতক) :

ক) বসত ভিটার জমি	খ) আবাদি জমি	গ) পুকুরের সংখ্যা	ঘ) পুকুরের পরিমাণ

বাসস্থান বিষয়ক তথ্য-উপাত্ত

৩৫। বাড়ি ঘরের ধরণ (কাঁচা/পাকা/ আধা পাকা/বাঁশের তৈরি/টিনের তৈরি/কাঠের তৈরি/অস্থায়ী বা ছনের ঝুপড়ি/অন্যান্য) :
....

৩৬। পানির উৎস উল্লেখ করুন (টিউব ওয়েল/ডিপ টিউব ওয়েল/পুকুর/নদী/খাল/ছরা/বৃষ্টি/ফিল্টার/অন্যান্য) :

ক) খাবার পানি .... খ) গৃহস্থালির কাজে ব্যবহার্য্য পানি ....

৩৭। কত দূর থেকে খাবার পানি সংগ্রহ করতে হয় (টিক চিহ্ন দিন) ?

☐ ০.৫ কি.মি. মধ্য থেকে   ☐ ০.৫ থেকে ১.০ কি.মি. দূরত্ব থেকে   ☐ ১.০ কি.মি. এর বেশি দূরত্ব থেকে

৩৮। বছরের কত মাস দূর হতে খাবার পানি সংগ্রহ করতে হয় ? ....

৩৯। পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন সুবিধার ধরণ (টিক চিহ্ন দিন) :   ☐ স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত (দুর্গন্ধ ছড়ায় না)   ☐ স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত নয় (দুর্গন্ধ ছড়ায়)

সম্পদ সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-উপাত্ত

৪০। অন্যান্য যন্ত্রপাতির নাম ও সংখ্যা :

সেলাই মেশিন	সেচ মেশিন	রেডিও	ফ্রিজ	ফ্যান	টিভি	সোলার	মোবাইল	অন্যান্য (লিখুন)

৪১। গবাদি পশু ও পাখির সংখ্যা :

গরু	মহিষ	ছাগল	ভেড়া	ঘোড়া	হাঁস	মুরগী	কবুতর	অন্যান্য	অন্যান্য

৪২। যানবহন (সংখ্যা লিখুন) :

নৌকা	রিক্সা	রিক্সা ভ্যান	ঠেলাগাড়ী	ট্রলার	সাইকেল	মটর সাইকেল	অন্যান্য (লিখুন)

খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা বিষয়ক তথ্য-উপাত্ত

৪৩। দৈনিক কত বেলা খাবারের সংস্থান হয় (টিক চিহ্ন দিন)?   ☐ এক বেলা   ☐ দুই বেলা   ☐ তিন বেলা

৪৪। এক বছরের মধ্যে কত মাসের খাবার জমা থাকে ? ....

৪৫। সারা বছর খাবারের সংস্থান না থাকলে কোন মৌসুমে খাবারের কমতি থাকে এবং কেন?
....

....
তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম   তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর স্বাক্ষর   তারিখ

আইসিবিএ-এআর প্রোগ্রাম

বন ভবন, লেভেল: ২, রুম নং: ৩৩৩, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা-১২০৭, বাংলাদেশ, ই-মেইল: icbaar.bd@undp.org

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বাংলাদেশের উপকূলীয় বনায়ন ও পুনঃবনায়নে কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক অভিযোজন কর্মসূচি
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়

খানা ভিত্তিক প্রারম্ভিক আর্থ-সামাজিক তথ্য-উপাত্ত ফরম

পাড়া : .... গ্রাম : .... ওয়ার্ড নং : ....

ইউনিয়ন : .... উপজেলা : .... জেলা : ....

উপকারভোগীর তথ্য

১। উপকারভোগীর নাম : .... আই.ডি. নং : ....

২। স্বামী/পিতার নাম : ....

৩। লিঙ্গ (টিক চিহ্ন দিন) : ☐ পুরুষ ☐ নারী ☐ অন্যান্য   ৪। বয়স : ....

৫। মূল পেশা : .... ৬। অন্য পেশা (যদি থাকে) : ....

৭। শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা : .... ৮। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা : .... ৯। ধর্ম : ....

১০। নৃগোষ্ঠীর সদস্য কি না (টিক চিহ্ন দিন) : ☐ হ্যাঁ ☐ না, উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নৃগোষ্ঠীর নাম : ....

১১। জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নং : .... ১২। মোবাইল ফোন : ....

খানার সদস্যদের তথ্য-উপাত্ত

১৩। খানা প্রধানের সাথে উপকারভোগীর সম্পর্ক : ....

(উপকারভোগী ও খানা প্রধান একই ব্যক্তি হলে নিচের প্রশ্ন নং ১৪ থেকে ১৭ প্রযোজ্য নয়)

১৪। খানা প্রধানের নাম : ....

১৫। খানা প্রধানের লিঙ্গ : .... ১৬। বয়স : .... ১৭। পেশা : ....

১৮। পরিবারটি (টিক চিহ্ন দিন) : ☐ জন্মসূত্রে স্থানীয় ☐ স্থানান্তরিত/অভিবাসী

স্থানান্তরিত/অভিবাসী হলে তার কারণ : ☐ নদী ভাঙ্গন ☐ ঘূর্ণিঝড় ☐ পেশা ☐ বিবাহ ☐ অন্যান্য.................

১৯। খানার মোট সদস্য সংখ্যা : .... পুরুষ : .... নারী : ....

২০। উপার্জনক্ষম সদস্য সংখ্যা : .... ২১। প্রতিবন্ধী সদস্য সংখ্যা : ....

২২। শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতানুসারে খানার সদস্য সংখ্যা (উপকারভোগী ও খানা প্রধানসহ বর্তমানে ও অতীতে অধ্যয়নকারী খানার সকল জীবিত সদস্যকে বিবেচনা করতে হবে। স্কুল/কলেজ ও মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা সমভাবে বিবেচ্য) :

কোনো প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা নেই	১ম থেকে ৪র্থ শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত	প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা (P.S.C) বা সমপর্যায়	৮ম শ্রেণী (J.S.C) বা সমপর্যায়	মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা (S.S.C) বা সমপর্যায়	উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা (H.S.C) সমপর্যায়	স্নাতক (B.A/B.S.C) সমপর্যায়

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২৩। খানার কোন সদস্য স্থানীয় অর্থ-সামাজিকভাবে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কোন সরকারী, বেসরকারী বা বাণিজ্যিক সংস্থা /সমিতি/বোর্ড/বডি এর সদস্য কি না (যেমন: এনজিও, প্রকল্প, বন রক্ষা কমিটি, গ্রাম সালিশ কমিটি, ইউপি স্ট্যান্ডিং কমিটি, স্কুল গভর্নিং বোর্ড মৎস্যজীবি অ্যাসোসিয়েশন, ক্লাব, বাজ্জার কমিটি, মসজিদ কমিটি, সিএমসি ইত্যাদি)?

☐ হ্যা ☐ না, উত্তর হ্যা হলে এনজিও/সমিতি/সংস্থা-এর নাম :..........................

এনজিও/প্রকল্প/সমিতি-এর সদস্য হলে মাসিক সঞ্চয়ের জন্য অর্থ প্রদান করে কি না (টিক চিহ্ন দিন)? ☐ হ্যা ☐ না

২৪। খানা প্রধান গত ১০ বছরের মধ্যে তার মূল পেশা পরিবর্তন করেছেন কি না (টিক চিহ্ন দিন)? ☐ হ্যা ☐ না

উত্তর হ্যা হলে তার মূল কারণ..........................

প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ, জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন ও পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ বিষয়ক তথ্য-উপাত্ত

২৫। প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ, জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন বা পরিবেশগত বিপর্যয়ের কারণে (যেমন: ঘূর্ণিঝড়, বন্যা, জলোচ্ছ্বাস, নদী ভাঙ্গন পানির দূষণ বা লবণাক্ততা বৃদ্ধি, পানির স্তর নিচে নেমে যাওয়া, খড়া, বৃষ্টিপাতের পরিবর্তন ইত্যাদি) কারণে গত পাঁচ বছরের মধ্যে পরিবারটি কি ধরণের ক্ষতির সন্মুখীন হয়েছে (টিক চিহ্ন দিন)?

☐ জীবনহানী ☐ অঙ্গহানী ☐ অসুস্থতা ☐ ভূমিহীন হওয়া ☐ ঘর-বাড়ির ক্ষতি ☐ ফসলহানী
☐ গবাদি পশুর মৃত্যু ☐ হাঁস-মুরগির মৃত্যু ☐ মাছ কম ধরা পরা ☐ মৎস্য চাষের ক্ষতি ☐ ঋণগ্রস্ত হওয়া
অন্যান্য:..........................

২৬। পরিবারটি কখনো কোন সরকারী-বেসরকারী প্রকল্পের আওতায় বা নিজ উদ্যোগে নিম্নোক্ত ধরণের কোন কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ বা বাস্তবায়ন করেছে কি না (টিক চিহ্ন দিন)?

☐ বৃক্ষ রোপন/বনায়ন/বন রক্ষা/নার্সারী উত্তোলন
☐ দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা (যেমন: দুর্যোগকালীন স্বেচ্ছাসেবা/সিপিপি ভলান্টিয়ারিং)
☐ জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন অভিযোজন কার্যক্রম (যেমন: ঘরের মেঝে ও উঠান উচুকরণ, ঘরের চাল নিচু করা, পুকুর পাড় উঁচু করা, ঘরের আশে-পাশে বাতাস রোধী গাছ লাগানো, জলবায়ু সহিষ্ণু ফসল ও কৃষি পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার ইত্যাদি)
☐ জীববৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণ (যেমন: জলজ বা স্থলজ বন্য পশু-পাখি বা মাছ বা তাদের আবাসস্থল সংরক্ষণ বা পুনরুদ্ধার)
☐ বিকল্প আয়/আয় বর্ধনমূলক কার্যক্রম/প্রশিক্ষণ (যেমন: এ প্রকল্পের অনুরুপ বা অন্য কোন ধরণের কার্যক্রম)
অতিরিক্ত তথ্য (যদি থাকে):..........................

২৭। পরিবারটি উপকূলীয় ম্যানগ্রোভ বা কেওড়া বন (তথা ফরেস্ট ডিপার্টমেন্টের বন)-এর উপর কিভাবে নির্ভরশীল (টিক চিহ্ন দিন):

☐ ২ বর্গ কি.মি.-এর মধ্যে ম্যানগ্রোভ নেই ☐ ২ বর্গ কি.মি.-এর মধ্যে ম্যানগ্রোভ থাকলেও কোন নির্ভরশীলতা নেই
☐ কাঠ/জ্বালানী সংগ্রহ করা ☐ ম্যানগ্রোভ বন বা বনের নিকটস্থ নদী থেকে মাছ ধরা
☐ ম্যানগ্রোভে মাছের/চিংড়ীর ঘেরে কাজ করা ☐ ঘূর্ণিঝড়-জলোচ্ছাসের হাত থেকে রক্ষা পাওয়া
☐ অন্যান্য ....

খানার অর্থনৈতিক তথ্য-উপাত্ত

২৮। খানার গত এক বছরের আয় :

ক্রমিক	উৎসের নাম	টাকার পরিমাণ	ক্রমিক	উৎসের নাম	টাকার পরিমাণ
১	কৃষিজ ফসল/ফলমুল/ শাক-সবজি বিক্রয়		৯	হস্ত/কুটির শিল্পজাত সামগ্রী	
২	মাছ/জলজ সম্পদ বিক্রয়		১০	গাছ/বাঁশ বিক্রয়	
৩	হাঁস/মুরগী বিক্রয়		১১	অন্যান্য প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ থেকে (যেমন: মধু)	
৪	গরু/ছাগল/ভেড়া বিক্রয়				
৫	দুধ/ডিম বিক্রয়		১২	ঋণ গ্রহণ	
৬	মজুরি		১৩	জমি বিক্রয়	
৭	চাকুরী		১৪	বিদেশ থেকে আয়	
৮	ব্যবসা		১৫	অন্যান্য	

খানার মোট বাৎসরিক আয় :

২৯। শুধু ম্যানগ্রোভ থেকে গত এক বছরের আয় (মাছ/কাঠ/জ্বালানী/খুটি/মধু/গোলপাতা/ঘেড়ের/মজুরি ইত্যাদি) :

৩০। খানার গত এক বছরের ব্যয় :

ক্রমিক	ব্যয়ের খাত	টাকার পরিমাণ	ক্রমিক	ব্যয়ের খাত	টাকার পরিমাণ
১	খাবার		৮	জ্বালানী	
২	জামা-জুতা		৯	অন্যান্য বড় খরচ (যন্ত্রপাতি, জমি)	
৩	লেখাপড়া		১০	ঋণ পরিশোধ	
৪	যাতায়াত		১১	কৃষি কাজে খরচ	
৫	বিনোদন		১২	মাছ ধরা বা মাছ চাষে খরচ	
৬	চিকিৎসা/ঔষধপত্র		১৩	গবাদি পশু/হাঁস-মুরগী ক্রয় এবং এদের থাদ্য ও চিকিৎসা	
৭	ঘর, যন্ত্রপাতি ইত্যাদি মেরামত		১৪	অন্যান্য	

খানার মোট বাৎসরিক ব্যয় :

৩১। ঋণ সম্পর্কিত বিস্তারিত তথ্য-উপাত্ত (বিগত দুই বছরের) :

ক্রমিক	ঋণের উৎস	পরিমাণ	ঋণ গ্রহণের কারণ	পরিশোধকৃত ঋণ	বর্তমানে স্থিতি
১					
২					

জমি-জমা বিষয়ক তথ্য-উপাত্ত

৩২। বসত ভিটার জমির ধরণ (টিক চিহ্ন দিন) :

☐ নিজস্ব ☐ আত্মীয়ের ☐ খাস ☐ পিতা/স্বামী/শ্বশুরের ☐ লীজকৃত ☐ পতিত জমি ☐ অন্যান্য..........

৩৩। জমির মালিকানার ধরণ ও পরিমাণ (সংশ্লিষ্ট বক্সে পরিমাণ শতকে লিখুন) :

নিজস্ব জমি	আত্মীয়ের জমি	খাস জমি	লীজ/বর্গাকৃত	স্বামী/পিতা/শ্বশুরের জমি	অন্যান্য	কোন জমি নাই

Data Collection Sheet – Hybrid Chilly Demonstration

District: Upazila:

Sl. No.	Beneficiary Name and ID	Village, Union	Cell Phone No.	Area of Land Cultivated (Decimal)	Input Support Received from the project (Items name and Amounts)	Value of Input Support received from the project (Tk.)	Farmer's Personal Contribution to the demo (Items name and Amounts)	Total Value of Farmer's Personal Contribution (Tk.)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Total Cost of the Demonstration (Tk.)	Total Amount of Chilly Harvested by the farmer (Kg.)	Total market value of the harvested chilly (Tk.)	Net Profit/Loss (Tk.)	What problem did the farmer face any problem?	Did the Farmer Contacted DAE staff? (Yes/No)	Did the Farmer get support from DAE? (Yes/No)	Positive Sides of the Cultivated Hybrid Chilly (Farmer's opinion)	Negative Sides of the Cultivated Hybrid Chilly (Farmer's opinion)	Other Comments (Data Collector's Opinion, if Any)
9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Data Collection Sheet – T-Aman Demonstration

District: Upazila:

Sl No	Beneficiary Name & ID	Village, Union	Cell Phone No	Name of the Rice Verity	Area of Land Cultivated (Decimal)	Imput Support Received from the Project (Items name & amounts)	Value of Imput Support Received from the Project (TK)	Farmer's Personal Contribution (Items name & amounts)	Value of Imput Farmer's Personal Contribution (TK)	Total Amount of T-Aman Rice Produced in the Demonstration (in Kilogram)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Amount of T-Aman Rice Produced Per Decimal Land (in Kilogram)	Average Market Price (Farmer's Selling Price) of 1 Kilogram of the Produced T-Aman Rice (Tk.)	What Variety of Rice the farmer Traditionally Cultivate	On Average how many Kilograms of Traditional Verity of Rice is produced 1 Decimal Land (Kilograms)	Average Market Price (Farmer's Selling Price) of 1 Kilogram of Traditional Rice (Tk.)	Net Profit/Loss (Tk.)	Problem Faced during the Demonstration	Positive sides of the Cultivated Rice Variety (Farmer's opinion)	Negative sides of the Cultivated Rice Variety (Farmer's opinion)	Other Comments (Data Collector's opinion, if Any)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

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Data Collection Sheet – Improved Variety Duck Rearing Demonstration

District: Upazila:

Sl. No.	Beneficiary Name and ID (If Available)	Village, Union	Cell Phone No.	Period of Support Receipt (Moth/Year)	No. of Duck Supplied			No. of Duck Died		Reason of death	Did you communicate local DLS office in last six months? (Yes/No)	Did you ever get any support from local DLS office? (Yes/No)
					Male	Female	Total					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	11	12	10	11	12

Did the beneficiary vaccinated his/her ducks as suggested?	Existing No. of Egg laying hen/ female duck	Average No. of egg received per month	Average market value of eggs received in a month (Tk.)	Average No. of Eggs consumed by the household per month	Total Earnings from selling duck/chick in last 3 months (Tk.)	Average of the value of column 18 (Tk.) [18÷3=?]	Total Value of the support supplied to the beneficiary by the project (Tk.)	Beneficiary's monthly average personal expenditure for duck rearing (Tk.)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Beneficiary's monthly average personal expenditure for duck rearing (Tk.)	Average Monthly Profit or Loss (Tk.) [(16+19)-21=?]	Problem Faced during the demonstration	Positive Sides of the Duck Variety	Negative Sides of the Duck Variety
22	23	24	25	26

Data Collection Sheet – Mono-sex Telapia culture Demonstration

District: Upazila:

Sl. No.	Beneficiary Name and ID (If Available)	Village, Union	Cell Phone No.	Period of Support Receipt (Month and Year)	Pond Size (Decimal)	Amount or No. of Telapia Fingerlings Supplied		Average Fingerling size (inch)	Weight of the Total Catch at the end of demonstration (Kg.)
						Kg.	No.		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8

Total Market Value of the Total catch (Tk.)	Total Amount of fish consumed by the household (in Kg.)	Total Value of support supplied to the beneficiary	Total personal expenditure of the beneficiary for Telapia culture (Tk.)	Average monthly Profit or Loss (Tk.) [13 – (15+16) =?]	Was there any loss of fish due to inundation by flash flood or heavy rainfall? (Yes/No)	Approximately what percentage of fish were lost (%)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Did you ever contact local DoF staff? (Yes/No)	Did you get any support from local DoF staff? (Yes/No)	Problem Faced during the demonstration	Positive Sides of Mono-sex Telepia culture Variety (beneficiary's opinion)	Negative Sides of Mono-sex Telepia culture Variety (beneficiary's opinion)	Other Comments (Data Collector's Opinion, if Any)
16	17	18	19	20	21

Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation
Programmes in Bangladesh

Range wise number of species and seedlings raised in different nurseries

District	Upazila	Range Name	Target Area of Enrichment Plantation (Ha).	No. of Nursery	Target No. of Seedling	No. of Seedling Raised Till 31 Dec 2017	No. of Species
Patuakhali	Rangabali	Galachipa Range	15	1	12000	15000	7
		Charmontaj Range	20	1	16000	20000	11
		Total	**35**	**2**	**28,000**	**35,000**	
Bhola	Charfassion	Charfassion	15	1	13200	20410	8
		Char Kukri Mukri	10	1	8800	18000	9
		Dhal Char	10	1	8800	11700	6
	Monpura	Monpura	15	1	15000	15000	4
	Tazumuddin	Daulotkhan	20	1	20000	30200	9
		Total	**70**	**5**	**65,800**	**95,310**	
Borguna	Patharghata	Patharghata	15	1	12000	14000	6
		Total	**15**	**1**	**12,000**	**14,000**	
Noakhali	Hatiya	Sagaria	40	1	35200	35200	6
		Jahajmara	40	1	35200	35200	6
		Total	**80**	**2**	**70,400**	**70,400**	
		Grand Total	**200**	**10**	**176,200**	**214,710**	

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা শাখা-২

নং-২২.০০.০০০০.০৭৯.১৪.০৭১.১৭ (অংশ-১)- ৬৮৬   তারিখ: ১৮/১২/২০১৭

প্রজ্ঞাপন

সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনার মাধ্যমে বন ব্যবস্থাপনা কার্যক্রম বাংলাদেশে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন অভিযোজন, দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন ও জীব-বৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণে "Integrated Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Programme in Bangladesh" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে উপকূলীয় এলাকার বন নির্ভরশীল দরিদ্র ও অতি দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীসহ সংশ্লিষ্ট স্টেকহোল্ডারদের অংশগ্রহণ ও সমন্বয়ে সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতির মাধ্যমে প্রকল্পভূক্ত উপজেলাসমূহে বন সংরক্ষণের লক্ষ্যে নিম্নলিখিত ১২ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি গঠন করা হলঃ

| ১। | জেলা প্রশাসক | উপদেষ্টা |
| ২। | বিভাগীয় বন কর্মকর্তা | উপদেষ্টা |

সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি (Co-Management Committee) ঃ

১।	উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা (ইউএনও)	সভাপতি
২।	উপজেলা কৃষি কর্মকর্তা	সদস্য
৩।	উপজেলা মৎস্য কর্মকর্তা	সদস্য
৪।	উপজেলা প্রাণিসম্পদ কর্মকর্তা	সদস্য
৫।	স্থানীয় সরকার (চেয়ারম্যান এবং মেম্বার) ও দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রতিনিধি	৩ জন সদস্য (১জন অবশ্যই মহিলা হবেন)
৬।	ফরেস্ট রিসোর্স প্রটেকশন গ্রুপ/প্রকল্পের উপকারভোগী	২ জন সদস্য (১জন অবশ্যই মহিলা হবেন)
৭।	উপজেলা আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী বাহিনী/কোস্ট গার্ড প্রতিনিধি	১ জন সদস্য
৮।	ইউএনডিপি প্রতিনিধি	১ জন সদস্য
৯।	সংশ্লিষ্ট রেঞ্জ কর্মকর্তা	সদস্য সচিব

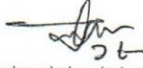(বিঃ দ্রঃ কমিটি প্রয়োজনে কোন সদস্য কো-অপ্ট করতে পারবে)

সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির কার্যপরিধিঃ

১) সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি আইসিবিএআর প্রকল্পের স্থানীয় নির্বাহী পরিষদ হিসেবে কাজ করবে এবং কাজ কর্মের ব্যাপারে প্রকল্পের স্টিয়ারিং কমিটির নিকট দায়বদ্ধ থাকবে।

২) কমিটি নির্বাচিত উপকারভোগী যাচাই বাছাই পূর্বক অনুমোদন প্রদান করবে।

৩) কমিটি প্রতি ৩ মাস অন্তর একটি সভায় মিলিত হবে এবং প্রকল্প কার্যক্রম পর্যালোচনার জন্য প্রতি বৎসর ন্যূনতম একটি বাৎসরিক সভার আয়োজন করবে। জরুরী প্রয়োজনে সভাপতির অনুমতিক্রমে সদস্য-সচিব ৭ (সাত) দিনের নোটিশে যে কোন সভা আহ্বান করতে পারবে।

৪) নির্বাচিত উপকারভোগীগণের মধ্যে বা বিভিন্ন গ্রুপের মধ্যে বা স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে বা বিভিন্ন সরকারি/বেসরকারি সংস্থার মধ্যে মতানৈক্য দেখা দিলে কমিটি তা নিরসনে সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করবে।

(অপর পাতায় দ্রষ্টব্য)

৫) সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সদস্যগণ একজন সহ-সভাপতি (মহিলা অগ্রাধিকার) এবং একজন কোষাধ্যক্ষ (মহিলা অগ্রাধিকার) তাদের মধ্য হতে নির্বাচিত করবেন।

৬) সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সভাপতি, সহ-সভাপতি, কোষাধ্যক্ষ ও সদস্য-সচিব প্রতি তিন মাস অন্তর জেলা প্রশাসক, বিভাগীয় বন কর্মকর্তা ও উপজেলা পরিষদ চেয়ারম্যান এর সাথে সভায় মিলিত হয়ে প্রকল্প কার্যক্রমের অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা করবেন।

৭) সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির আর্থিক ও প্রশাসনিক বিষয়াদি কমিটির সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠ সদস্য কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত হতে হবে।

৮) সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনার সভাপতি বিভিন্ন উন্নয়নমূলক ও অন্যান্য কার্যক্রম মান সম্মতভাবে বাস্তবায়ন করার নিমিত্ত কমিটির সদস্যদের মধ্য হতে ১ জন মহিলা সদস্য, ইউএনডিপি প্রতিনিধিসহ ৩/৪ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কমিটি গঠন করতে পারবেন।

৯) কমিটি প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন, মনিটরিং, রিপোর্টিং এ দাতা সংস্থা ও বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থাগুলোকে প্রয়োজনীয় সহযোগিতা ও দিক নির্দেশনা প্রদান করবেন।

১০) বাস্তবতার আলোকে ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে মাঠ পর্যায়ের কিছু কিছু কার্যক্রম সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির মাধ্যমে বাস্তবায়ন করা যেতে পারে। সে জন্য আর্থিক কার্যাবলী সম্পাদনের লক্ষ্যে যে কোন রাষ্ট্রায়ত্ত তফসীলী ব্যাংকে একটি এসটিডি (STD) ব্যাংক একাউন্ট খোলা হবে- যা সভাপতির অনুমোদন ক্রমে সদস্য-সচিব এবং কোষাধ্যক্ষের যৌথ স্বাক্ষরে পরিচালিত হবে।

১১) তহবিলের অর্থ সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি কর্তৃক সর্বসম্মত/গৃহীত প্রস্তাবের/সিদ্ধান্তের ভিত্তিতে উত্তোলন করে ব্যয় করা যাবে।

১২) তহবিলের অর্থ ব্যবস্থাপনা সংক্রান্ত হিসাব কোষাধ্যক্ষ কর্তৃক যথাযথ রূপে রক্ষিত হবে এবং তহবিলের হিসাব সংক্রান্ত সকল বহি, বিবরণী, নথিপত্র উপকারভোগী এবং উর্দ্ধতন কর্তৃপক্ষের জন্য উন্মুক্ত থাকবে।

১৩) প্রতি বৎসরের অর্থ ব্যয় সংক্রান্ত নিরীক্ষণ পরবর্তী বৎসরে উপদেষ্টাগণের নির্দেশনামতে গঠনকৃত নিরীক্ষণ কমিটি কর্তৃক সম্পাদিত হতে হবে।
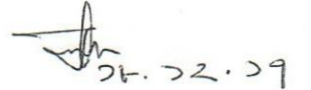
রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

২৬.১২.০৭
(ফারজানা জাহান)
সহকারী প্রধান
ফোনঃ ৯৫৪০২৬০

নং-২২.০০.০০০০.০৭৯.১৪.০৭১.১৭ (অংশ-১)-৩৬৬   তারিখ: ১৮/১২/২০১৭

অনুলিপি সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য প্রেরণ করা হইলঃ

১. সিনিয়র সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

২. মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।

৩. সিনিয়র সচিব, সংস্থাপন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

৪. সিনিয়র সচিব, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

৫. সিনিয়র সচিব, আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

৬. সচিব, মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

৭. সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার ও পল্লী উন্নয়ন সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

৮. সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

৯. সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

১০. সচিব, ধর্ম মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

১১. সচিব, শিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

১২. অতিরিক্ত সচিব (প্রশাসন/উন্নয়ন) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়।

১৩. প্রধান বন সংরক্ষক, বন অধিদপ্তর, বন ভবন, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।

১৪. মহ-পরিচালক, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো, মৎস্য ভবন, ১০ম তলা রমনা, ঢাকা।

১৫. জেলা প্রশাসক, পটুয়াখালী/ভোলা/বরগুনা/নোয়াখালী/পিরোজপুর।

১৬. বন সংরক্ষক, কোস্টাল সার্কেল, বরিশাল।

১৭. প্রকল্প ব্যবস্থাপক, আইসিবিএ-এআর প্রোগ্রাম, বন ভবন, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা।

১৮. পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ বন গবেষণা ইনস্টিটিউট বিএফআরআই ষোল শহর, চট্টগ্রাম।

১৯. উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা, পাথরঘাটা/মনপুরা/চর ফ্যাশন/তজিমুদ্দিন/ভান্ডারিয়া/কাউখালী/গলাচিপা/রাঙ্গাবালি/হাতিয়া।

২০. উপ-নিয়ন্ত্রক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা তাঁকে উক্ত প্রজ্ঞাপন বাংলাদেশ গেজেট এর পরবর্তী সংখ্যায় প্রকাশের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহন ও ২০ (বিশ) কপি প্রেরণের অনুরোধ করা হল।

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১৮.১২.১৭

(ফারজানা জাহান)
সহকারী প্রধান
ফোনঃ ৯৫৪০২৬০

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Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation
Programmes in Bangladesh

List of Damaged Sluicegate Identified for Repairment in Bhoa District

Sl. No.	Name of Sluicegate	Location (Uinon Name)
CharfassionUpazila		
1	PanchKopat Sluice Gate	Hazariganj
2	Atkopat Sluice Gate	Jahanpur
3	Bebazia Sluice Gate	Char Manika
4	Koccopia Sluice Gate	Char Manika
5	Nolua Sluice Gate	Nazrul Nagar
6	Gasir Khal Sluice Gate	Nil Komol
7	Ghosher Hat Sluice Gate	Nil Komol
8	Manika Sluice Gate	Char Manika
9	Bura Gauranga Sluice Gate	Char Manika
MonpuraUpazila		
1	Hajrihat Bazar Sluice Gate	Hajirhat
2	Jonglar Khal Sluice Gate	Hajirhat
3	Char Faizuddin Sluice Gate	Hajirhat
4	Mohajon Kandi Sluice Gate	Hajirhat
5	Bhuirhat Sluice Gate	Hajirhat
6	Hairerdona Sluice Gate	Hajirhat
7	Kahrir Khal Sluice Gate	Uttar Sakuchia
8	Taltola Sluice Gate	Uttar Sakuchia
9	Janata Bazar Sluice Gate	DaskinSakuchia
10	MajherGhat Sluice Gate	DaskinSakuchia
11	Surjomukhi Sluice Gate	DaskinSakuchia