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Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the Joint Programme “Building Community Resilience Through Integrated Water Management” in Bangladesh

**Report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2014
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**

Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

March, 2015

Participating Organizations



World Food Programme (WFP), Bangladesh



International Labor Organization (ILO), Bangladesh



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bangladesh

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Contributors



Kingdom of the Netherlands

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[Name of Fund or Joint Programme]
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2014

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Building Community Resilience Through Integrated Water Management • Programme Number (if applicable) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00085968 <p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • WFP • ILO <p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: 7.839 million</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP : 4.548 million • WFP : 3.00 million • ILO : 0.25 million <p style="text-align: left;">Total: 7.8375</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p>(if applicable) Country/Region: <i>Bangladesh</i></p> <p>Priority area/ strategic results: <i>Char Kukri Mukri, Koyra Upazila, Syamnagar Upazila, Kalapara Upazila, Dakope Uazila, Teknaf Peninsula, Sonadia Island, Hakaluki Haor.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations : BWDB, FD, DAE, DoF, DLS, ILO, Shushilan, DPHE, LGED, DoE, BMET. <p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p style="text-align: left;">Overall Duration (months)</p> <p>Start Date⁵ 20/11/2012</p> <p>Original End Date⁶ 30/06/2014</p> <p>Current End date⁷ 30/06/2015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Name: Pauline Tamesis o Title: Country Director o Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP o Email address: pauline.tamesis@undp.org
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¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

Executive Summary

Humans are user as well as custodian of the natural resource system. Often, this societal role is compromised due to immediate needs. However, sustainable use of natural resource can be attained by maintaining and protecting habitat condition of ecosystem and enabling production of goods and services for the wellbeing of present and future generations.

The Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands (EKN) funded Integrated Water Management Programme, worth US\$7.88m, adopts an innovative approach to enhance resilience of coastal communities through improved water management and adaptive natural resource management in ecologically critical areas. As a means of sustainable natural resource management, an integrated water management tool has been applied to reduce dependency, enhance productivity and improve quality. This is done through safe guarding the ecosystem, creating alternative income generating opportunities and reducing natural shocks aiming to enhance resilience of communities in the coast and haor ecosystem including targeted ecological sensitive areas.

The programme has been jointly implemented by UNDP, ILO and WFP with an aim to mainstream this concept of IWM within the government organization namely Department of Environment (DoE), Department of Forestry (DoF) and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). This programme strives to enhance resilience of 52,000 poor vulnerable people. The physical and social interventions under this programme enhanced resilience of 11,000 people by reducing shock from floods, cyclone and salinity intrusion, erosion protection, generating alternative income for 8,000 people by implementing eight reservoirs, 250 ponds, two desalinization plant. 20 deep tub-wells are installed to improve access to safe drinking water for 3000 people. Ten beel's habitat were consider to be protected from overfishing and conduct extensive training on IGA and finally, build community awareness on importance of environment for sustainable development.

I. Purpose

The EKN - UNDAF Water Management Programme adopts an innovative approach in itself. It builds on existing and complementary interventions across three UN agencies to better address water management for building resilience in vulnerable communities. The programme also utilizes the capacity and comparative advantage of the UN System in Bangladesh and, as such, offers a results-based approach to programming, design, monitoring and mutual accountability for results in integrated water management and water and ecosystems.

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the achievement of the UNDAF 2012-2016 Pillar 5 Outcome that: "By 2016, populations vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters have become more resilient to adapt with the risk". To achieve this, development interventions under the programme offer an integrated and community based approach to water management and access needs.

When designing the programme five components has been selected those are indented to build resilience of the people who are distressed by natural disaster and dependent on natural resources for livelihood.

II. Results

Implementation of the five components of the programme produced a number of achievements as there were multi-criteria interventions. The five components are-

Component 1: Enhanced resilience of coastal communities through improved water management

Component 2: Improved resilience of coastal communities through rehabilitation of coastal embankments

Component 3: Enhanced Resilience of Coastal Communities through Creation of Community Assets

Component 4: Adaptive natural resource management in ecologically critical areas

Component 5: Green livelihood skills for communities of threatened ecological areas

The results of the components are described in the following section.

Component 1: Enhanced resilience of coastal communities through improved water management.

i) Narrative reporting on results:

This component aims to improve the livelihoods and resilience of targeted communities of Char Kukri-Mukri of the Bhola district through effective management of water resources, protecting land from tidal and storm surges and improved productivity of the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors.

- **Outcomes:** The outcome of this component can be categorized into three sections- Social, Economic and Environmental. Livelihood of 640 vulnerable households has been improved through agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forest based adaptation interventions. Skill development training programmes has been conducted to improve the knowledge of targeted population to adapt measures for cultivating crops and fishes, livestock rearing and plantation management. Improved drainage system has reduced the risks of tidal surges, water logging and salinity, which affects and impacts on the livelihood adaptation measures. Rainwater harvesting created fresh water sources for irrigation in agriculture, aquaculture and forestry practices.

Livelihood diversification programme provided short, mid and long-term scale income generation opportunities through securing financial resources to adapt to climatic risks in vulnerable char areas. Introducing salt tolerant variety improved diversity of land uses and so additional income remains increasing throughout the seasons of a year. Introduction of high yielding salt tolerant varieties of rice has changed the single cropping pattern of previously fallow paddy lands of vulnerable communities of Char Kukri-Mukri into double cropping pattern. Involved communities became able to secure economic surplus and maintain household foods during extreme weather events like cyclones, storm surges due to lower risks of drainage congestion and consequences as well as became able to avoid the negative effects of salt-water in dry season.

A single dyke structure reduced the exposed area of Char Kukri-Mukri to the severe impacts of the tidal surges and faces the salinity stress in land uses. A drainage structure reduced the unintended environmental stress caused by storm surges and water logging on ecosystem health. Increased the forest coverage on the dyke system improved protective coverage and reduced the exposure of the Char Kukri-Mukri community to the negative effects of the tidal surges. Rainwater harvesting options in reservoir system improved the ecosystem quality for land management above the salt-water threats in the areas.

- **Outputs:** There were six activities under this component those individually produced different outputs which helped in achieving the overall target of the component. The activities were-
 1. Construction dyke and drainage system (4.07 km dyke and 3 sluice gate)
 2. Water Reservoirs (4 nos.)

3. Irrigation Facility (4LLP)
4. Plantation along dyke (4.07 km)
5. Livelihood services (640 household)
6. Operation and Maintenance

Among these activities first five activities are fully completed and the sixth activity is in the half way. BWDB has already recruited consultant for the operation and maintenance of the embankment.

- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** If there It has been learnt that sharing of agricultural knowledge already encouraged other poor people to cultivate different types of vegetables in the inner slopes of the newly constructed embankments which may cause erosion in future. To maximize the economic benefits of the goods produced in the model seasonally and annually, the project is currently undertaking initiatives to promote local market shed for the beneficiaries. Due to remote social settings of the beneficiaries and lack of inadequate access of produced goods in local market, the proposed market shed in near distance of the community will provide opportunities for bridging with local communities as well as with other business stakeholders.
Lesson sharing dialogues with local govt. departments need to be organized to sensitize the importance of new livelihood models and replication of improved water management with potential adaptation practices in other coastal areas of Bangladesh.
- **Qualitative assessment:** after the intervention the quality of life of the people of Char Kukri Mukri increased by increasing the income. They are now able to harvest both vegetables and fishes which made them economically solvent for short, mid and long term. BWDB has constructed the dyke and they assisted to form a water management committee to manage and maintain the embankment. Also, UNDP's CDMP II project and local administration are currently consulted to address the issues of these 100 families living outside.

Component 2: Improved resilience of coastal communities through rehabilitation of coastal embankments.

i) Narrative reporting on results:

ERF planned this intervention to promote community based solution which developed locally and sustain in the long run. This intervention aimed to contribute in making Dakkhin Bedkashi more disaster resilient through rehabilitating embankments to protect livelihoods as well as core family shelters from tidal and storm surge. It also includes promotion of feasible livelihoods and other community based initiatives, e.g. afforestation and maintenance. During its implementation, the project provides income opportunities for local population and produce beneficial effect on local economy by purchasing local materials and laborers, and providing sustainable fresh water supply to that locality.

- **Outcomes:** Resilience against adverse effect of tidal surges, cyclones and climate change induced events of 5,200 families has been improved. In addition, the protected environment provides basic preconditions to improve livelihood in general due to more stable living conditions and complementarities with other programs. The project implementation is observed to have a substantial impact on income generating opportunities for individuals and local economy in general. As a result of the embankment rehabilitation, local communities are able to cultivate crops and vegetables. In 2014, Aman (a local variety) paddy cultivation was possible for the first time after cyclone Aila ravaged the area in May 2009. This definitely contributes in local food security and potential economic growth. The project ensured access to safe drinking water and improved related livelihood restoration opportunities for 600 families in Dakkhin Bedkhashi area, Koyra upazila. In

addition, the project has created income-generating opportunities for individuals and local economy in general.

- **Outputs:** There were four activities under this component those are intended to improve the resilience of people of Dakkhin Bedkashi as they were distressed by the hit of cyclone Aila. The activities were
 1. Repair and rehabilitation of earthen embankments with concrete blocks (2.92 km)
 2. Community based afforestation of the inner side of the embankment (2.92 km)
 3. Construction of rain water harvesting units/tubewells for community based water use (30 unit DTW and 250 units of rain water collection ponds)
 4. Capacity building of local communities for water based livelihood opportunities (600 HHs)All the activities of this component have been completed successfully. The first and second activities were initially planned for 6 km and 3 km respectively which have been revised later.
- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** Engaging community during emergencies was challenging especially if there are cash benefits to be had from responding for e.g. asking for more than the standard wages when emergency support was needed in rehabilitating the embankment which was partly breached due to high tide during monsoons. The situation was resolved through community meetings in the presence of UP Chairman and members by emphasizing the long term benefits of getting the work done. DC and UNO also played crucial role to overcome the challenge. They provided extra laborers by mobilizing Government CfW programmes to complete the rehabilitation of the embankment at the quickest possible time.
- **Qualitative assessment:** Skill development under water based livelihood enable community people sustainable income opportunities. Confidence of the community has improved to find alternative livelihoods opportunities due to project's skill development interventions. Homestead gardening is contributing in nutrition and health status of the household members. In the long run, the standard of living will gradually be improved due to income generating opportunities created through cash grants and livelihood trainings. Re-excavation of ponds at household level also support water based livelihood initiatives for income generation at family and community levels. It contributes in enhancing individual and collective resilience to adverse external influences. Longevity of the embankment ensured by community based afforestation in the inner side of the embankment. Community also has income generation opportunities due to this plantation. At the time of rehabilitating embankment, the project provided income generating opportunities for local population which had beneficial effects on local economy through procurement of materials and labor force.

Component 3: Enhanced Resilience of Coastal Communities through Creation of Community Assets.

i) Narrative reporting on results:

WFP, in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and other development partners, assists the ultra-poor population of the disaster prone areas through the 'Enhancing Resilience to Disasters and the Effects of Climate Change' (ER) activity, which is a key component of its Country Program. The project areas under EKN funding are located in the coastal upazilas of Shyamnagar, Kalapara and Dakope, which are prone to cyclones and salt-water intrusion. According to the target of this component it is expected that building of community assets has

- Mitigated salinity intrusion,
- Protect the community from tidal surge, cyclone, flooding, and
- Provide drainage and irrigation facilities.

- **Outcomes:** The Food and Cash for Asset Activity and the transfer of cash grants to project participants has been completed. The Food and Cash for Training has completed on December

2013. In this component, more than 70% of the 14,000 targeted direct beneficiaries (who receives training and cash grant) are women; hence, the interventions created opportunities for them to create an asset base which enhanced their leadership role within their family and in the community protecting their rights.

- **Outputs:** There were two activities under this component which included five indicators. The activities were-
 1. Household's productive assets and community resilience assets for disaster risk reduction and adaptation are built/restored and maintained.
 2. Improved preparedness of communities and local institutions, including risk reduction plans to manage and mitigate risks.All the outputs were achieved successfully under this component. Ultra-poor households were mainly targeted for this component and the target people received grants and wage against their employment which increased assets.
- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** The content of the individual business plan in the prescribed template used by the project participants (Group-1/ER+) was found to be too complicated for the women. As a lesson learnt for future implementation this should be reviewed to better suit the participants' experience and knowledge. Furthermore, protracted political strikes and transport blockades in the last quarter of 2013 led to some delays in distribution of the monthly allowance. In particular, many local bank branches experienced liquidity crises during this period, which meant that cash was not available for withdrawal.
- **Qualitative assessment:** In the component 3, 33 schemes were implemented (Food-and-cash-for-work) to protect the area from flood (building 28 km embankment), reduce drainage congestion (dredging 23 km canal) and increased water availability for irrigation and improve communication (construction of 28 km road). This component also provided cash for investment to support livelihood of 3500 people in the community and also trained 7000 participants on IGAs. This intervention provided three fold benefits such as- social, environmental and economic. Construction of road eased communication of people of this area and increased access to different services. Along with that cash investment engaged many women which increased their dignity. Moreover construction of embankment and dredging of canal reduced water logging in the area which broadened the scope of more agricultural activities. This in turn increased production and facilitated the poor to improve their situation.

Component 4: Adaptive natural resource management in ecologically critical areas

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Component 4 primarily focused on community based natural resource management for protection of critical aquatic ecosystems. Specifically, it has been used to implement a set of well-targeted, pro-poor, community led interventions that has transformed current practices and reduced the pressure of human interference on the ecological resource base.

- **Outcomes:** The Micro Capital Grant support enabled local community members to adopt alternative/supplementary income generating activities and thus reduce their dependency on biodiversity resources and increase household income. Solar powered irrigation facilities allowed farmers to cultivate more land during dry season. Moreover, it has reduced their cost for irrigation compared to traditional irrigation system. Gradually the command area crops will be changed to vegetable crop so that dry season water requirement is reduced. Solar powered desalinization plants ensured availability of drinkable water for thousands of people in coastal areas. Re-excavation of wetlands and establishing wetland sanctuaries has enriched biodiversity and improved the aquatic

ecosystem through improving habitat condition and increased fish production and contributed to the local economy and livelihood. Plantation and protection of swamp has improved the overall health of aquatic ecosystem system and is instrumental in rebounding of birds, wildlife, fishes and other aquatic life forms. The Village Conservation Center became a local center for conservation activities.

- **Outputs:** There were six outputs under this component which were evaluated through nine indicators. The outputs were-
 1. Wetland habitats restored
 2. Watershed brought under management
 3. Strengthened alternative livelihood options for local communities
 4. Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures introduced
 5. Facility created for tourism and better surveillance of ECA
 6. Village Conservation Center (VCC) EstablishedAmong the indicators of first output re-excavation of 9.4 acres of wetland is 60% completed whereas, establishment of 10 sanctuaries is 29% done. Management of two watersheds under second output is 20% done. 68 VCGs were targeted to receive the AIG support under third output where 60% of the VCGs received the support. To mitigate the climate change impact three types of activities were taken under fourth output. Among these, installation of solar based irrigation plant is 40% done; installation of solar powered desalinization plant is implemented 20% of overall target and six out of ten submersible embankments has been constructed. For the surveillance of ECA measures were taken to construct six watch towers which is 20% completed. Finally ten village conservation centers (VCC) were intended to be established where 50% has already been established.
- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** During the implementation of this component some difficulties were confronted regarding timeline and labour availability. Firstly, the approved implementation period was less than one year which was not enough for getting the revised project document approved by the government following all necessary procedures and completion of NGO service procurement following PPR 2008. When the procedures were completed much of the implementation period was over and many of the activities were shifted to unfavorable season. Due to lack of enough time the formal pre-survey phase was too short. It is suggested that project implementation period should be defined considering time required for all the necessary government procedures. When evaluating the implementation of this component seasonality dimension or the short working season (December to March) in the project areas should also be taken into consideration. Secondly, at the implementation phase (March-May) enough number of local labour was not available to hire for carrying out the earth work as it was the rice harvest season and there was a high demand of labour in the market. Later when labour became more available many parts of the haor was flooded and so it was not possible to continue the activity. It was suggested that timing of such earth work has to be decided considering timing of labour availability and seasonality.
- **Qualitative assessment:** sustainability mechanism is already in place through the process and frame of ECA management being implemented by the project. Continuous drive for awareness raising of the local community and secondary stakeholders towards biodiversity conservation has been identified among the success of the project. The institutional frame for ECA management that has been nourished by this project is a key to sustainability factor of the initiatives of this project. There are 68 Village Conservation Groups (VCG) functioning, those are registered with Cooperative Department; 20 Union level, 10 Upazila level and 3 District level ECA Coordination Committees functioning those are formed under a government gazette notification. Besides, each of the interventions implemented by the project has its own sustainability mechanism/plan. Such as guidelines, management plans etc. will be developed; community norms developed for better utilization and maintaining of the interventions. In the similar way all the activities implemented

under component 4, have their guideline, management plans – those ensures proper functioning, equitable use/distribution, multipurpose use and maintenance etc., jointly developed by the community and project. During implementation/construction besides Projects supervision each of the structure has a Project Implementation Committee (PIC) formed within community including project officials as members. After completion, for operation each of the structure will have a management committee within the community who will follow the management guideline that has been prepared jointly. Project, DoE and the ECA Coordination Committees will have a supervision role too.

Component 5: Green livelihood skills for communities of threatened ecological areas

i) Narrative reporting on results:

The overall objective is to promote green jobs through skills training and generating sustainable livelihood options for the communities engaged in protection of Hakaluki Haor through community based natural resource management. 1,000 households of 68 VCGs involved in the management of Hakaluki Haor will be benefitted from the project interventions. After the successful completion of the project in Hakaluki Haor area this project has been initiated for another ECA in Cox's Bazar.

- **Outcomes:** From the ILO green jobs initiatives, the target population improved their livelihoods through various green jobs related activities, including green skills training, capacity development of local partners and policy advocacy.
The interventions contributed towards green development under CBAECA project as well as addressed the low carbon development pathway of BCCSAP. Partnerships with government, NGOs, the private sector and other actors enhanced the capacity of these institutions for further scaling up of such interventions. Skills training on green products and employment strengthened the livelihood opportunities, and helped improve the standard of living of the local rural population. By imparting green livelihood skills for income generation and sustainable livelihoods, the targeted 1,000 families living in Hakaluki Haor were able to access a more decent life.
- **Outputs:** There were five activities under this component which were successfully completed. The activities were-
 1. Assessment and mapping of demand for gainful skills.
 2. Skills training through partnership agreements
 3. Entrepreneurship development training
 4. Awareness on natural resource conservation
 5. Lessons learnt workshopAmong the outputs second and fourth output were achieved more than it was targeted. The mapping of demand for gainful skill is 80% on its way.
- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** Promotion of community based or cooperative approaches or effective entrepreneurship development plans may help optimize socio-economic and ecological benefits of the target groups.
- **Qualitative assessment:** The green jobs options provided vulnerable groups, especially women, for exploring livelihoods through nature conservation and contributed poverty alleviation at large. Moreover, if wetlands resources could be used efficiently, it may help significantly improve living standards of the people. Strengthening the capacity of lead agencies and relevant local institutions will help promote green jobs for the vulnerable groups protecting wetlands.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Enhanced resilience of coastal communities through improved water management Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 1.1 Construction dyke and drainage system Indicator 1.1.1 : km of dyke and drainage system Baseline: Planned Target: 4.07 km and 3 outlets	100% for dyke construction. BWDB already submitted DPP to the CCTF for approval which is the prerequisite for conducting 3 sluices/regulators.		
Output 1.2 Water Reservoirs Indicator 1.2.1: Nos. Water Reservoir Baseline: Planned Target: 8 nos.	100% completed		
Output 1.3 Irrigation Facility Indicator 1.3.1: Irrigation Facility Baseline: Planned Target: 4 LLP	100% (4 LLP already procured and distributed to the societies of project beneficiaries)		
Output 1.4 Plantation along dyke Indicator 1.4.1: Plantation along dyke (km) Baseline: Planned Target: 4.07 km	100%		
Output 1.5 Livelihood services Indicator 1.5.1: Nos. Household Baseline: Planned Target: 640 HHs	100%		
Output 1.6 Operation and Maintenance Indicator 1.6.1: O&M Baseline: Planned Target: 4.07 km and 3 sluices/regulators and 4 reservoirs	BWDB already recruited consultants for WMO. Thus, 50% operation and maintenance activities for 4.07 km embankment completed.		

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 2 Enhanced resilience of coastal communities through improved water management Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 2.1 Repair and rehabilitation of earthen embankments with concrete blocks Indicator 2.1.1 # km of embankment repaired/rehabilitated Baseline: Planned Target: 2.92 km	Completed 100% earthen embankments 2.9 km with 2.0 km concrete blocks.		
Output 2.2 Community based afforestation of the inner side of the embankment Indicator 2.2.1: # of km along the embankment covered by afforestation Baseline: Planned Target: 2.92 Km	Tree plantation of 2,920 meter on the inner side of the embankment has been completed. Following plants were planted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 coconut (cocosnucifera) • 1500 Jhau (casuarinaequisetifolia) • 1500 of Babla (acacia nilotica) Around 650 saplings were planted to replace the dead plants during DLP.		
Output 2.3 Construction of rain water harvesting units/tubewellsfor community based water use Indicator 2.3.1: # of tube-well installed, and # of HH water collection ponds Baseline: Planned Target: 30 unit DTW and 250 units of rain water collection ponds	Installation of 30 units of DTW and 250 units of HH level rain water collection ponds completed. 5 DTWs which were out of order repaired during DLP. All 30 DTWs are now fully functional.		
Output 2.4 Capacity building of local communities for water based livelihood opportunities Indicator 2.4.1: # of households benefiting from water-based livelihood Baseline: Planned Target: 600 HHs	600 persons received training on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Training on Water based Livelihood including development of Business Plan 2. Training on DRR and CCA 3. Training on Effective Management of WASH 4. Training on specific Income Generation Activities 		

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 3 Enhanced Resilience of Coastal Communities through Creation of Community Assets Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 3.1 Household’s productive assets and community resilience assets for disaster risk reduction and adaptation are built/restored and maintained. Indicator 3.1.1 # of ultra-poor household with increased asset score (Group 1) Baseline: Planned Target: 7,000	7,000 project participants include 3,500 targeted under EKN funding. Of them, 3,289 (94%) received the cash grant for productive assets. Outcome survey in 2014 reveals an increase of asset score from 43 to 51.		
Indicator 3.1.2 # of work days created for women and men to receive cash and food wages against employment(in 33 community assets schemes involving 7000 project participants- of which 50% resources funded by EKN)) –Group 2 Baseline: Planned Target: 95-100 days work	95-98 days achieved (average)		
Indicator 3.1.3 # people from targeted ultra-poor household received training on income generation and life skills (including disaster preparedness) Group 2 Baseline: Planned Target: 7,000	The training for the participants started from July 2013 and completed in December 2013.		
Indicator 3.1.4 # of ultra-poor women involved in economic activities –Group 1 Baseline: Planned Target: 7,000	6,789 (includes 3,289 who received cash grant from the EKN funding)		
Output 3.2 Improved preparedness of communities and local institutions, including risk reduction plans to manage and mitigate risks. Indicator 3.2.1: # of communities that have	The Community Risk Assessment/Local Level planning and the associated training completed for all 9 unions during. The LLP completed in January 2013 and the ward level training on disaster preparedness conducted during July-		

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
developed risk reduction plan Baseline: Planned Target: 9 Union Disaster Management Committees, 60 community (wards)	December 2013.		
Outcome 4 Adaptive natural resource management in ecologically critical areas Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 4.1 Wetland habitats restored Indicator 4.1.1: Amount of area re-excavated Baseline: Planned Target: 9.4 ha Indicator 4.1.2: No. of sanctuary established Baseline: Planned Target: 10	- Selection and government approval obtained on 8 beels have been selected for re-excavation and establishment of 10 wetland sanctuaries, 2 are under process. - Overall progress about 40%		
	- 10 sites selected and approval obtained for 8, 2 are under process, - communities and other stakeholders consulted, -Fish catch monitoring ongoing to establish baseline - Overall progress is 20%.		
Output 4.2 Watershed brought under management Indicator 4.2.1: No. of watershed brought under management Baseline: Planned Target: 2	- Two hilly streams identified and site clearance obtained - VCG, local community and other stakeholder consulted; - Baseline establishment underway - Overall progress is 20%		
Output 4.3 Strengthened alternative livelihood options for local communities Indicator 4.3.1: No. of VCGs provided with AIG support Baseline: Planned Target: 68	- Type of training identified, 164 participants identified training provided to 124; Beneficiary selection criteria decided; - Local community members and type of suitable trade identified for material support; material support provided to 84, rest will be given within March 2015 Overall progress is 60%.		

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Output 4.4 Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures introduced</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1: Amount of area re- No. of solar energy based irrigation plant installed excavated Baseline: Planned Target: 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Installation site selected -Community consulted -Meetings held with BRAC WASH Project and GIZ for gathering experience on operation -Collected technical information from Rahim Afrooz -Visited a solar energy based irrigation site in Savar, Dhaka to practically observe the operation - 2 solar pumps installed, civil works going on; work going on other 3 - Plan developed for operation, management and multipurpose use - Overall progress is 40% 		
<p>Indicator 4.4.2: No. of solar powered desalinization plant installed Baseline: Planned Target: 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation site identified - Community consulted - Meetings held with BRAC WASH Project and GIZ for gathering information, experience on installation and operation - Collected technical information from Rahim Afrooz - Water quality tested for a site and the test result forwarded to potential plant supplier to identify plant type -Plan developed for community based operation and management Overall progress is 20%. 		
<p>Indicator 4.4.3: No. of submergible embankment (green belt) constructed Baseline: Planned Target: 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites selected - Local Government consulted for approval - Local community consulted for planning - Plan prepared for each of the embankment with green belt. Work going on in 9 sites - Overall progress is 60%. 		

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 4.5 Facility created for tourism and better surveillance of ECA Indicator 4.5.1: No. of watch tower constructed Baseline: Planned Target: 6	-Sites selected, structural design developed; -the local administration and community consulted for land -community consulted for operation and management -Plan developed for operation, management and multipurpose use -Overall progress is 20%.		
Output 4.6 Village Conservation Center (VCC) Established Indicator 4.6.1: No. of VCC constructed Baseline: Planned Target: 10	-Sites selected and the local land owners (community members) discussed who agreed to donate land -community consulted for operation and management -Plan developed for community based operation, management and multipurpose use. -Overall progress is 50%.		
Outcome 5 Green livelihood skills for communities of threatened ecological areas Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 5.1 Assessment and mapping of demand for gainful skills. Indicator 5.1.1: Number of green skills identified. Baseline: Planned Target: 5 green skills	Overall progress 80%		
Output 5.2 Skills training through partnership agreements Indicator 5.2.1: Number of trainees Baseline: Planned Target: 1,132 Trainees	Overall progress 107%		
Output 5.3 Entrepreneurship development training Indicator 5.3.1: Number of House Hold (HH) Baseline: Planned Target: 50 HHs	Overall progress 100%		

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 5.4 Awareness on natural resource conservation Indicator 5.4.1: Number of House Holds (HH) Baseline: Planned Target: 1,000 HHs	Overall progress 167%		
Output 5.5 Lessons learnt workshop Indicator 5.4.1: Number of Workshop Baseline: Planned Target: 1 Workshop	Overall progress 100%		

III. A Specific Story

Mahfuza Khatun who lives in Ward 5, Dakkhin Bedkashi, Koyra Upazilla has received capacity building training on water based livelihood business plan. She invested BDT 1500 in her tiny pond and is getting regular fish supply for her family. It is saving us at least BDT 3000 per month. From her income of the tailoring and kitchen gardening she is now able to send her two sons to school regularly. She is also paying the private tuition fee of her elder son who is now in class four. She makes it possible to meet up the cost of the food jointly with her husband.

Problem / Challenge faced: Through the programme different problems/ challenges have been faced which disturbed the achievement of targeted result. Those are as follows

- The time was constrained to complete all the five components together.
- The government procurement policy is lengthy which delayed the achievement of output within desired time.
- The government organizations engaged in implementation of activities were not experienced enough of physical implementation procedure, such as, DoE.

Programme Interventions: To overcome the above challenges the following interventions were made

- Arranged meeting with government personnel, community people and the local NGOs.
- Pursued government to accelerate the procurement process.

Result (if applicable):

Due to the intervention it became possible to complete all the components in time except component 4. It will take at most 2 months to finish that component.

IV. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

V. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

VI. Resources (Optional)

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.